OREGON AGRIPEDIA

2015 edition

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Oregon Agripedia 2015

The *Oregon Agripedia* is designed as an evolving reference tool for Oregon agricultural producers and organizations. This publication combines Oregon agricultural statistics, regulations, and resources into one handy guide.

We'd like to thank the many individuals of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, other state and federal agencies, and agricultural organizations who have provided information and content review.

Produced every other year, this guide reflects the most recent statistical information and regulatory guidance at the time of publishing. This edition contains updated information as of November 2015. Comments and suggestions for future editions of this handbook should be forwarded to:

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Welcome to the Oregon Agripedia!

Kate Brown
Governor of Oregon

These are exciting times for Oregon agriculture and fisheries. As Oregon's Governor, I have enjoyed the opportunities I've had to meet the hard working men and women who are part of our farming, ranching, and fishing communities. Their accomplishments help fuel the state's economy, environment, and our way of life.

Oregon is committed to providing high quality food and other agricultural products locally, and around the world. I have participated in our food scene at local farmers' markets and I have witnessed the demand for Oregon products by our trade partners in Asia.

As I travel the state, I learn more and more about Oregon's tremendous agricultural diversity. More than 225 commodities are produced within our borders. All 36 counties rely on agriculture as important components to their economies. Farmers, ranchers, and fishers strive to be good stewards of our precious natural resources. There are plenty of statistics to appreciate, but the fact is: agriculture remains important to Oregon's future and our economic fabric. The number of century farms and ranches registered in Oregon is now approaching 1,200 with many that have been around for 150 years or more. These are all examples showing agriculture as a sustainable industry.

I know that agriculture will always be a vital part of our future. Please join me in thanking our farmers, ranchers, fishers, laborers, and all the others who contribute to a remarkable industry.

Katy Coba, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture

It is my pleasure to once again welcome you to the latest edition of the Oregon Agripedia, which provides statistics, a comprehensive collection to state and federal agricultural laws, and a resource directory listing contact information for numerous agricultural organizations and agencies. We hope you will continue to find this publication useful.

So, what terms do I use to describe Oregon agriculture and fisheries? High quality products, incredibly diverse, clean, green, environmentally friendly, and innovative—just to name a few. From the long-standing crops of cattle and wheat to the emerging production of artisan cheese and craft beer, it truly is an incredible industry.

Oregon produces a wider variety of agriculture and food items than almost any other state. Oregon growers are as diverse as the products they produce. We have small acreage farms and large ones, organic and conventional operations, farms focusing on selling locally and directly to the consumer contrasting with those that grow and market products domestically and internationally.

There is approximately 1 farm or ranch for every 111 people in Oregon. That small percentage is responsible for about $5.4 billion in production value, adding goods, services, and jobs to the state's economy. Our farmers, ranchers, and fishers also act as good stewards of our important natural resources.

It's fair to say most Oregonians are proud of agriculture and value it highly. They want to make sure it continues to thrive. Count me among those who thank everyone connected to agriculture and fisheries for helping to sustain our economy and our environment.

David J. Losh, Oregon State Statistician
National Agricultural Statistics Service

We are pleased to present our 31st edition of the Oregon Agriculture & Fisheries Statistics report. These data are prepared and printed through a special cooperative agreement between the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service and provide a comprehensive summary of the state's agriculture—both current and historic. With world markets and the high level of Oregon grown commodities being exported, the demand for accurate information and statistics is important to all. While prices for some commodities increased in 2014, the costs to farmers and ranchers continue to increase at a faster rate, thus making it challenging for Oregon farmer and ranchers to be successful.

Data in this publication support the importance of a key economic sector with an accurate, unbiased picture of the current state of agriculture in Oregon. Producers, agribusinesses, and farm organizations use this information to make production and marketing plans and to educate decision makers on the impacts of legislation.

Agriculture is the backbone of Oregon's economy. Its diversification and strength provide a solid foundation for both the rural and urban sectors of this state. We can all be proud of Oregon's farmers and ranchers who provide consumers of the world with an outstanding supply of food and fiber. Global trade for Oregon products has come a long way since the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 provided a more available route for trade.

It is always a privilege to give a special "thank you" to the thousands of Oregon producers and agribusinesses whose voluntary cooperation provided the basic data for this publication. The cooperation of Oregon farmers and ranchers has always been outstanding and we acknowledge their support. Dedicated enumerators, employed by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA), relentlessly strive to obtain the best information about Oregon agriculture and are also appreciated for their contribution to this publication.

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Mountain trail ride

Old tractor under a willow tree. Photograph by Heidi Brewer.

2015 OREGON ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN

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National Agricultural Statistics Service
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Value of Agriculture and Fishery Production: Selected crops and livestock—Oregon

	Year of production		
Commodity	**2010**	**2012**	**2014**
Cattle & calves	$499,321,000	$653,869,000	$922,031,000
Greenhouse & nursery products	676,000,000	745,162,000	*829,909,000
Hay	487,956,000	638,108,000	703,080,000
Milk	415,027,000	497,574,000	656,635,000
Grass seed	256,111,000	411,056,000	**449,018,000
Wheat	408,222,000	472,128,000	302,056,000
Potatoes	176,510,000	181,187,000	164,703,000
Hazelnuts	67,480,000	63,420,000	129,600,000
Pears	95,896,000	134,241,000	127,392,000
Grapes	63,336,000	94,300,000	118,320,000
Onions	110,209,000	115,868,000	106,334,000
Christmas trees	99,657,000	102,891,000	*103,777,000
Blueberries	63,609,000	107,550,000	102,325,000
Cherries	72,166,000	75,557,000	82,709,000
Eggs	64,199,000	65,699,000	65,781,000
Mint for oils	42,839,000	51,034,000	51,433,000
Blackberries	35,152,000	44,520,000	50,133,000
Crab landings	44,904,000	42,284,000	***47,980,000
Corn, sweet	25,847,000	34,681,000	45,121,000
Apples	26,855,000	32,018,000	42,240,000
Hops	31,289,000	33,617,000	35,679,000
Corn for grain	72,281,000	119,757,000	33,345,000
Shrimp landings	12,471,000	24,855,000	***29,325,000
Salmon landings	7,697,000	6,946,000	***20,100,000
Groundfish landings	27,269,000	23,632,000	***20,072,000
Whiting	6,036,000	14,610,000	***18,273,000
Raspberries	8,357,000	12,333,000	17,159,000
Snap beans	23,895,000	23,517,000	13,940,000
Strawberries	16,291,000	15,189,000	13,125,000
Tuna, albacore landings	12,413,000	15,249,000	***11,020,000
Cranberries	9,902,000	16,362,000	10,903,000
Grean peas, processing	5,621,000	12,362,000	10,466,000
Dry edible beans	3,665,000	9,314,000	7,699,000
Oats	4,334,000	7,040,000	6,931,000
Barley	10,804,000	23,850,000	6,764,000
Honey	3,751,000	4,186,000	6,220,000
Squash	3,025,000	5,484,000	4,486,000
Hogs	4,968,000	3,504,000	2,017,000
Garlic	3,429,000	4,351,000	1,080,000

*Oregon Department of Agriculture estimate
**Oregon State University estimate
***Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife estimate

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Selected Crop Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value — Oregon: 2013-2014

Crop and production unit	2013				2014			
	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Value of production	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Value of production
	(1,000 acres)	(unit)	(1,000 units)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 acres)	(unit)	(1,000 units)	(1,000 dollars)
Field crops								
Wheat, all ....bushels	868.0	62.1	53,904	378,452	818.0	54.3	44,444	301,330
Wheat, winter ....bushels	780.0	62.0	48,360	338,036	740.0	55.0	40,700	273,504
Wheat, spring ....bushels	88.0	63.0	5,544	40,416	78.0	48.0	3,744	26,807
Barley ....bushels	50.0	70.0	3,500	14,070	38.0	50.0	1,900	6,764
Oats ....bushels	13.0	100.0	1,300	5,993	18.0	85.0	1,530	6,931
Corn, grain....bushels	36.0	188.0	6,768	36,818	39.0	190.0	7,410	33,345
Corn, silage .... tons	43.0	27.0	1,161	(NA)	40.0	25.0	1,000	(NA)
Dry beans ....cwt	8.2	22.6	185	7,086	8.5	22.6	192	7,699
Austrian winter peas....cwt	2.1	17.1	36	997	2.3	15.0	35	959
Sugarbeets .... tons	9.3	38.4	357	14,280	6.5	34.7	226	(NA)
Hay, all .... tons	1,020.0	3.1	3,204	636,360	1,030.0	3.1	3,172	694,668
Hay, alfalfa .... tons	400.0	4.6	1,840	377,200	350.0	4.4	1,540	351,120
Hay, other .... tons	620.0	2.2	1,364	259,160	680.0	2.4	1,632	139,400
Potatoes ....cwt	39.6	545.0	21,582	188,843	38.9	580.0	22,562	178,240
Hops .... pounds	4.8	1,764.0	8,531	32,075	5.4	1,520.0	8,221	35,679
Peppermint .... pounds	21.5	86.0	1,849	44,931	20.0	90.0	1,800	44,640
Spearmint .... pounds	2.3	115.0	265	5,512	2.5	130.0	325	6,793
Fruit crops [1 2]								
Apples .... pounds	4.9	28,800.0	141,000	49,829	5.1	30,400.0	155,000	43,269
Cherries, sweet .... pounds	13.0	8,000.0	104,000	91,272	12.5	9,260.0	115,800	82,709
Cherries, tart.... pounds	0.7	6,620.0	4,300	1,480	0.7	3,690.0	2,400	855
Grapes, all .... tons	18.5	2.7	49	107,310	19.0	3.1	58	118,320
Hazelnuts .... tons	30.0	1.5	45	120,600	30.0	1.2	36	129,600
Pear, Bartlett .... tons	3.8	14.5	55	28,089	3.8	13.9	53	30,292
Pear, other.... tons	10.8	14.1	152	83,028	10.6	15.4	163	97,100
Prunes and plums .... tons	1.3	5.2	7	3,047	1.3	6.0	8	3,449
Blueberries .... pounds	9.6	9,320.0	89,500	94,335	9.0	9,700.0	87,300	102,325
Blackberries.... pounds	6.0	8,500.0	51,620	42,268	6.1	7,390.0	45,490	50,133
Cranberries.... barrels	3.0	130.0	390	11,934	2.9	162.8	472	10,903
Raspberries, black.... pounds	1.0	2,650.0	2,650	6,866	1.1	3,590.0	3,950	9,538
Raspberries, red.... pounds	1.3	4,120.0	5,350	6,360	1.3	3,620.0	4,700	7,621
Strawberries ....cwt	1.7	98.0	167	10,634	1.7	91.0	155	13,125
Vegetable crops								
Snap beans, processing .... tons	10.6	6.3	67	13,626	8.5	4.1	35	13,940
Green peas, processing .... tons	21.1	1.9	40	10,671	19.6	2.1	41	10,466
Onion, storage....cwt	20.9	667.4	13,948	143,256	19.6	726.4	14,238	106,334

(NA) Not available.
[1] Bearing acres for fruit crops.
[2] Value is for utilized production.

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Crop and Livestock Production and Rank Among All States — Oregon: 2013-2014

Item and unit	Rank among States		Oregon's production		Leading State
	2014	2013	Total	Percent of United States	
	(rank)	(rank)	(units)	(percent)	
Field crops					
Peppermint oil ..... 1,000 pounds	1	2	1,800	31.6	Oregon
Hops ..... 1,000 pounds	2	2	8,221	11.6	Washington
Spearmint oil ..... 1,000 pounds	2	2	325	11.7	Washington
Dry edible peas ..... 1,000 cwt	5	5	187	1.1	Montana
Potatoes, fall ..... 1,000 cwt	6	5	22,562	5.6	Idaho
Sugarbeets ..... 1,000 tons	10	10	226	0.7	Minnesota
Wheat, all ..... 1,000 bushels	14	12	44,444	2.2	North Dakota
Barley ..... 1,000 bushels	15	12	1,900	1.0	Idaho
Dry edible beans ..... 1,000 cwt	16	14	192	0.7	North Dakota
Hay, all ..... 1,000 tons	19	17	3,172	2.3	Texas
Fruit crops					
Prunes and plums ..... tons	1	1	7,800	52.7	Oregon
Sweet cherries ..... tons	2	3	57,900	15.9	Washington
Pears, all ..... tons	2	3	216,000	26.0	Washington
Grapes, all ..... tons	6	6	58,000	0.7	California
Apples ..... tons	7	7	77,500	1.4	Washington
Vegetable crops					
Onions, summer storage ..... 1,000 cwt	2	1	14,238	25.6	California
Green peas, processing ..... tons	5	4	41,430	11.4	Washington
Sweet corn, fresh market ..... cwt	10	11	720,000	2.8	California
Berry crops					
All blackberries ..... 1,000 pounds	1	1	45,490	100.0	Oregon
All raspberries ..... 1,000 pounds	3	2	8,650	3.7	California
Strawberries ..... cwt	3	3	155	0.5	California
Blueberries ..... 1,000 pounds	4	2	87,300	15.2	Michigan
Cranberries ..... barrels	4	4	500,000	6.0	Wisconsin
Livestock					
Trout, value of fish sold ..... dollars	(NA)	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	Idaho
Sheep and lambs ..... head	9	9	195,000	3.7	Texas
Honey ..... 1,000 pounds	16	17	2,840	1.6	North Dakota
Milk ..... million pounds	18	18	2,555	1.2	California
Milk cows ..... head	18	18	125,000	1.3	California
Cattle and calves, all ..... head	23	23	1,300,000	1.4	Texas
Eggs ..... million eggs	30	28	727,000	0.7	Iowa
Chickens, (excluding broilers) ..... 1,000 head	33	33	2,807	0.6	Iowa

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.

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Record Highs and Lows for Field and Vegetable Crops — Oregon

[The most recent two years are provided for items which were tied in multiple years.]

Crop and unit	Year estimate began	Acreage		Yield		Production	
		Harvested	Year	Yield	Year	Total	Year
		(acres)		(unit)		(1,000 units)	
Field crops							
Wheat, all (bushels)	1869						
High		1,350,000	1980	76.0	2011	77,400.0	1980
Low		115,000	1870	13.7	1900	2,300.0	1870
Barley (bushels)	1862						
High		616,000	1957	76.0	1995	21,868.0	1957
Low		6,000	1869	17.0	1918	210.0	1869
Oats (bushels)	1862						
High		398,000	1944	110.0	1998	12,388.0	1943
Low		11,000	2011	17.0	1896	1,100.0	2011
Corn, grain (bushels)	1869						
High		68,000	1918	215.0	2011	10,965.0	2011
Low		3,000	1869, 1870	19.7	1889	69.0	1870
Corn, silage (tons)	1919						
High		43,000	2013	30.0	2008	1,161.0	2013
Low		10,000	1949, 1953	5.4	1919	78.0	1944
Dry edible beans (cwt)	1929						
High		11,700	2000	24.6	2012	258.0	2012
Low		1,000	1931	2.3	1929	3.0	1940
Dry edible peas (cwt)	1934						
High		56,000	1944	32.1	2011	795.0	1943
Low		1,000	1937	4.8	1934	10.0	1937
Potatoes (cwt)	1869						
High		75,000	1917	594.0	2005	30,683.0	2000
Low		4,000	1869	45.0	1904, 1914	288.0	1869
Sugarbeets (tons)	1925						
High		24,700	1947	38.4	2013	565.0	1969
Low		300	1925	3.2	1927	1.4	1925
Hops (pounds)	1915						
High		26,000	1935	1,960.0	1980	25,792.0	1935
Low		3,000	1961	435.0	1918	3,480.0	1918
Hay, all (tons)	1909						
High		1,200,000	1932	3.5	1998	3,624.0	2004
Low		925,000	1992	1.3	1924	1,422.0	1909
Peppermint (pounds)	1971						
High		57,000	1978	95.0	2003, 2005	3,750.0	1995
Low		19,000	2008	55.0	1977, 1978	1,640.0	2007
Spearmint (pounds)	1981						
High		2,500	2014	140.0	2009	325.0	2014
Low		800	2011	68.0	1981	104.0	2011
Vegetable crops							
Green peas, processing (tons)	1972						
High		481,000	1973	2.8	2012	70.8	1995
Low		12,100	2011	0.6	1977	14.0	1977
Onions, summer storage (cwt)	1918						
High		20,100	1999	696.0	2004	12.9	2004
Low		750	1918	134.0	1918	0.1	1918
Sweet corn, fresh market (cwt)	1949						
High		6,800	1999	175.0	1998	1,088.0	1999
Low		1,300	1960	50.0	1951	84.0	1960
Sweet corn, processing (tons)	1934						
High		48,900	1995	10.1	2010	452.3	1995
Low		1,480	1934	1.4	1935	2.2	1934

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Record Highs and Lows for Fruit Crops — Oregon

Crop and unit	Year estimate began	Production	
		Total	Year
		(1,000 units)	
Fruit crops			
Apples (tons)	1919		
High		105.0	1987
Low		40.8	1961
Sweet cherries (tons)	1934		
High		66.0	2009
Low		10.8	1947
Bartlett pears (tons)	1925		
High		85.0	1979
Low		17.0	1925
Other pears (tons)	1925		
High		187.0	2012
Low		24.0	1925
Grapes, all (tons)	1909		
High		58.0	2014
Low		6.5	1960
Prunes and plums (tons)	1919		
High		186.3	1929
Low		1.5	2005

Record Highs and Lows for Berry Crops — Oregon

[The most recent two years are provided for items which were tied in multiple years.]

Crop and unit	Year estimate began	Acreage		Yield		Production	
		Harvested	Year	Yield	Year	Total	Year
		(acres)		(unit)		(1,000 units)	
Blackberries (pounds)	1939						
High		7,500	2010	9,110.0	1992	63,900.0	2007
Low		700	1942, 1943	2000.0	1950	3,000.0	1950
Blueberries (pounds)	1978						
High		9,600	2013	9,700.0	2014	89,500.0	2013
Low		450	1978	5,000.0	1978	2,250.0	1978
Cranberries (barrels)	1924						
High		3,000	2013	194.1	1994	500.0	2014
Low		120	1924	16.4	1932	2.3	1932
Red raspberries (pounds)	1936						
High		4,000	1991,1992	6,250.0	1989	25,000.0	1989
Low		1,200	2011	1,725.0	1951	3,200.0	1945
Strawberries (pounds)	1918						
High		18,300	1957	135.0	2004	1,014.0	1988
Low		1,700	2013, 2014	14.0	1934	69.0	1918

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Record Highs and Lows for Livestock and Livestock Products — Oregon

[The most recent two years are provided for items which were tied in multiple years.]
[Reference date is January 1 for all livestock inventory items except hogs. Hog inventory reference date is December 1.]

Livestock item and unit	Year estimate began	Inventory or Production	
		Total	Year
Cattle and calves, all (1,000 head)	1867		
High		1,800	1982
Low		308	1867
Milk cows (1,000 head)	1867		
High		290	1943
Low		36	1867
Cattle and calves, on feed (1,000 head)	1965		
High		100	1993, 1995
Low		50	2002
Sheep and lambs (1,000 head)	1920		
High		2,679	1931
Low		195	2014, 2015
Hogs and pigs (1,000 head)	1866		
High		359	1943
Low		9	2013
Chickens (1,000 head)	1924		
High		4,408	1944
Low		2,701	2013
Milk (million pounds)	1924		
High		2,555	2014
Low		935	1967
Eggs (million eggs)	1969		
High		769	2008
Low		510	1970
Bees, colonies (1,000 colonies)	1919		
High		3,604	1969
Low		1,100	1923

Number of Farms, Land in Farms, and Average Farm Size — Oregon and United States: 2005-2014

Year	Oregon			United States		
	Number of farms	Land in farms		Number of farms	Land in farms	
		Average size	Total land		Average size	Total land
	(number)	(acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(acres)	(1,000 acres)
2005	40,000	418	16,700	2,098,690	442	927,940
2006	39,300	422	16,600	2,088,790	443	925,790
2007	38,600	425	16,400	2,204,950	418	921,460
2008	38,000	429	16,300	2,184,500	421	918,600
2009	37,500	435	16,300	2,169,660	423	917,590
2010	36,900	439	16,200	2,149,520	426	915,660
2011	36,200	448	16,200	2,131,240	429	914,420
2012	35,400	460	16,300	2,109,810	433	914,600
2013	35,000	471	16,500	2,102,010	435	914,030
2014	34,600	474	16,400	2,084,000	438	913,000

Number of Farms by Economic Sales Class — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Economic sales class							Total
	$1,000 - $9,999	$10,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $249,000	$250,000 - $499,999	$500,000 - $999,999	$500,000 or more [1]	$1,000,000 or more [1]	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
2005	26,000	9,200	2,100	1,300	(NA)	1,400	(NA)	40,000
2006	25,200	9,200	2,100	1,400	(NA)	1,400	(NA)	39,300
2007	24,600	9,200	2,000	1,100	(NA)	1,700	(NA)	38,600
2008	23,700	9,100	2,200	1,250	(NA)	1,750	(NA)	38,000
2009	23,100	9,700	1,900	1,050	(NA)	1,750	(NA)	37,500
2010	22,500	9,700	1,900	1,050	(NA)	1,750	(NA)	36,900
2011	22,100	9,400	1,750	1,100	(NA)	1,850	(NA)	36,200
2012	21,500	9,200	1,800	1,100	(NA)	1,800	(NA)	35,400
2013	21,300	9,100	1,750	1,050	850	(NA)	950	35,000
2014	21,000	9,100	1,700	1,000	850	(NA)	950	34,600

(NA) Not available.
[1] Starting in 2013 two new sales classes were published. The previous sales class of $500,000 or more was divided into $500,000 - $999,999 and $1,000,000 or more in sales.

Land in Farms by Economic Sales Class — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Economic sales class							Total
	$1,000 - $9,999	$10,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $249,000	$250,000 - $499,999	$500,000 - $999,999	$500,000 or more [1]	$1,000,000 or more [1]	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
2005	1,500	4,300	3,500	3,300	(NA)	4,100	(NA)	16,700
2006	1,400	4,200	3,500	3,300	(NA)	4,200	(NA)	16,600
2007	1,700	3,400	3,100	2,600	(NA)	5,600	(NA)	16,400
2008	1,650	3,330	3,060	2,540	(NA)	5,720	(NA)	16,300
2009	1,520	3,490	3,150	2,290	(NA)	5,850	(NA)	16,300
2010	1,490	3,380	3,130	2,230	(NA)	5,970	(NA)	16,200
2011	1,450	3,120	2,910	2,180	(NA)	6,540	(NA)	16,200
2012	1,450	2,860	2,890	2,310	(NA)	6,790	(NA)	16,300
2013	1,500	2,900	2,900	2,300	2,710	(NA)	4,190	16,500
2014	1,500	2,860	2,900	2,290	2,650	(NA)	4,200	16,400

(NA) Not available.
[1] Starting in 2013 two new sales classes were published. The previous sales class of $500,000 or more was divided into $500,000 - $999,999 and $1,000,000 or more in sales.

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Average Farm Size by Economic Sales Class — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Economic sales class							Total
	$1,000 - $9,999	$10,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $249,000	$250,000 - $499,999	$500,000 - $999,999	$500,000 or more [1]	$1,000,000 or more [1]	
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
2005	58	467	1,667	2,538	(NA)	2,591	(NA)	418
2006	56	457	1,667	2,357	(NA)	2,591	(NA)	422
2007	69	370	1,550	2,364	(NA)	2,320	(NA)	425
2008	70	366	1,391	2,032	(NA)	2,498	(NA)	429
2009	66	360	1,658	2,181	(NA)	2,641	(NA)	435
2010	66	348	1,647	2,124	(NA)	2,768	(NA)	439
2011	66	332	1,663	1,982	(NA)	2,808	(NA)	448
2012	67	311	1,606	2,100	(NA)	2,836	(NA)	460
2013	70	319	1,657	2,190	3,188	(NA)	4,411	471
2014	71	314	1,706	2,290	3,118	(NA)	4,421	474

(NA) Not available.

[1] Starting in 2013 two new sales classes were published. The previous sales class of $500,000 or more was divided into $500,000 - $999,999 and $1,000,000 or more in sales.

Number of Workers and Hours Worked — Region and United States: 2013-2015

[Excludes agricultural service workers and Alaska]

Date and region [1]	Hired			
	Number of workers	Expected to be employed		Number of hours worked
		150 days or more	149 days or less	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(hours per week)
2013				
January				
Pacific	50,000	44,000	6,000	38
California	134,000	116,000	18,000	41
United States	596,000	506,000	90,000	39
April				
Pacific	74,000	53,000	21,000	41
California	162,000	141,000	21,000	44
United States	736,000	594,000	142,000	41
July				
Pacific	120,000	56,000	64,000	42
California	176,000	146,000	30,000	44
United States	906,000	634,000	272,000	41
October				
Pacific	85,000	48,000	37,000	42
California	181,000	144,000	37,000	44
United States	871,000	619,000	252,000	42
2014				
January				
Pacific	42,000	33,000	9,000	40
California	131,000	111,000	20,000	41
United States	540,000	459,000	81,000	39
April				
Pacific	54,000	39,000	15,000	43
California	163,000	140,000	23,000	41
United States	690,000	558,000	132,000	40
July				
Pacific	118,000	52,000	66,000	40
California	177,000	143,000	34,000	44
United States	838,000	583,000	255,000	41
October				
Pacific	81,000	44,000	37,000	40
California	169,000	133,000	36,000	45
United States	782,000	561,000	221,000	41
2015				
January				
Pacific	40,000	31,000	9,000	40
California	132,000	114,000	18,000	40
United States	549,000	458,000	91,000	39
April				
Pacific	50,000	37,000	13,000	41
California	159,000	135,000	24,000	42
United States	687,000	545,000	142,000	40
July				
Pacific	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October				
Pacific	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.
[1] Pacific Region includes Oregon and Washington.

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Wage rates by Type of Worker — Region and United States: 2013-2015

[Excludes agricultural service workers and Alaska]

Date and region [1]	Type of worker			Wage rate for all hired workers
	Field	Livestock	Field and livestock combined	
	(dollars per hour)	(dollars per hour)	(dollars per hour)	(dollars per hour)
2013				
January				
Pacific	11.30	11.47	11.35	12.40
California	10.60	11.45	10.80	11.85
United States	10.86	11.39	11.07	12.02
April				
Pacific	10.86	11.32	10.95	11.73
California	10.95	11.80	11.10	12.00
United States	10.88	11.45	11.07	11.89
July				
Pacific	12.01	11.92	12.00	12.38
California	10.85	11.30	10.91	11.62
United States	11.02	10.88	10.99	11.68
October				
Pacific	12.82	11.86	12.75	13.28
California	11.15	11.35	11.18	11.95
United States	11.38	10.93	11.27	11.96
2014				
January				
Pacific	11.66	12.06	11.75	12.83
California	10.75	11.80	10.92	12.13
United States	11.10	11.36	11.20	12.23
April				
Pacific	11.45	12.05	11.55	12.29
California	11.00	11.70	11.09	12.28
United States	11.02	11.35	11.12	12.01
July				
Pacific	12.70	12.78	12.70	13.03
California	11.50	11.90	11.57	12.42
United States	11.36	11.26	11.33	11.96
October				
Pacific	13.04	12.55	13.00	13.42
California	11.45	12.05	11.56	12.54
United States	11.52	11.29	11.46	12.12
2015				
January				
Pacific	11.48	12.45	11.65	12.55
California	11.30	12.30	11.48	12.90
United States	11.40	11.69	11.52	12.53
April				
Pacific	11.46	12.01	11.55	12.27
California	11.60	11.95	11.65	12.81
United States	11.34	11.58	11.42	12.27
July				
Pacific	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October				
Pacific	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

[1] Pacific Region includes Oregon and Washington.

Prices Received for Small Grain Crops — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2006-2015

Crop and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)	(dollars per bushel)
Wheat, all													
2006	3.10	3.36	3.37	3.42	3.45	3.97	3.94	4.08	3.91	4.62	4.54	4.34	4.48
2007	4.45	4.89	5.10	5.41	5.42	5.59	5.80	6.58	7.87	8.30	8.67	8.31	8.23
2008	8.86	13.00	10.90	11.20	11.70	8.59	8.20	8.18	7.71	6.89	6.43	5.79	6.56
2009	6.42	5.65	5.98	5.33	5.49	5.77	5.44	5.21	4.62	4.57	4.16	5.26	4.71
2010	4.73	4.87	4.63	4.53	4.68	4.57	5.01	6.25	6.02	6.06	6.63	6.36	6.42
2011	6.29	6.79	7.21	7.73	7.77	7.44	6.69	7.04	7.22	7.09	6.47	6.66	6.75
2012	6.50	6.47	6.82	6.75	6.90	6.66	7.68	8.06	8.13	7.99	8.70	7.84	8.10
2013	8.30	8.20	8.36	8.07	7.91	7.31	7.19	7.10	6.79	6.92	7.10	7.25	7.03
2014	7.11	6.75	6.86	7.21	7.30	7.42	7.04	6.93	6.75	6.53	7.23	7.30	6.78
2015	6.74	6.60	6.73	6.62	6.25	6.00	6.20	5.63	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Winter wheat													
2006	3.09	3.29	3.34	3.38	3.40	3.74	3.80	3.83	3.87	4.52	4.47	4.32	4.40
2007	4.34	4.88	5.09	5.37	5.39	5.57	5.76	6.54	7.92	8.31	8.56	8.23	8.16
2008	8.78	12.40	10.80	11.10	11.60	8.52	7.92	8.00	7.51	6.82	5.92	5.47	6.36
2009	6.36	5.48	5.69	5.22	5.35	5.72	5.30	5.05	4.54	4.53	4.14	5.25	4.64
2010	4.69	4.81	4.56	4.50	4.62	4.47	4.87	6.16	5.94	5.92	6.49	6.27	6.30
2011	6.20	6.76	7.07	7.38	7.53	7.13	6.62	6.76	6.63	6.46	6.27	6.48	6.55
2012	6.41	6.42	6.76	6.57	6.85	6.63	7.59	7.99	8.08	7.99	8.37	7.81	8.04
2013	8.27	8.14	8.35	7.91	7.89	7.29	7.10	7.08	6.72	6.88	7.03	7.25	6.99
2014	7.05	6.74	6.83	7.19	7.27	7.43	7.00	6.90	6.58	6.46	7.16	7.25	6.72
2015	6.73	6.60	6.70	6.59	6.22	5.99	6.03	5.62	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Spring wheat													
2006	3.14	3.81	3.59	3.71	3.78	4.85	4.62	4.85	4.17	5.07	4.93	4.45	4.90
2007	4.96	5.00	5.19	5.56	5.58	5.74	6.07	6.77	7.54	8.21	9.08	8.69	8.62
2008	9.40	15.80	11.80	11.60	12.20	9.02	8.96	8.90	8.54	7.20	8.13	7.11	7.48
2009	6.81	6.48	6.92	5.94	6.28	6.08	5.85	5.80	5.09	4.89	4.31	5.34	5.15
2010	5.07	5.29	5.06	4.80	5.08	5.14	5.61	6.64	6.50	6.77	7.39	6.94	7.10
2011	6.97	7.06	8.22	9.33	9.17	8.94	7.21	8.29	8.94	8.82	7.57	7.72	7.81
2012	7.09	6.82	7.22	7.63	7.29	6.88	8.14	8.30	8.29	8.02	9.26	8.28	8.44
2013	8.54	(D)	8.45	8.52	8.06	7.43	7.67	7.28	7.28	7.23	7.44	7.27	7.29
2014	7.41	6.83	7.08	7.38	7.53	7.35	7.24	7.10	7.60	6.98	7.61	7.64	7.16
2015	6.82	6.65	6.94	6.86	6.49	6.05	6.90	5.69	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Barley, all													
2006	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.24	2.25	2.31	2.29	2.31	2.46	2.72	3.37	3.65	2.93
2007	3.71	4.27	3.56	3.71	3.67	3.80	3.72	3.85	4.95	6.16	6.24	6.39	5.11
2008	5.80	5.84	5.10	5.17	4.69	5.04	5.16	5.08	4.84	4.73	3.20	2.10	4.01
2009	3.05	2.75	2.72	2.44	2.69	2.67	3.19	3.00	2.70	2.79	2.27	2.98	2.93
2010	2.56	3.11	3.03	3.56	3.12	2.75	2.88	3.08	3.20	3.58	3.89	3.95	3.65
2011	3.95	4.21	4.29	4.80	4.93	4.78	4.37	5.59	4.59	4.61	4.34	4.28	4.67
2012	4.06	4.29	4.09	4.46	4.47	4.40	5.20	5.99	6.32	6.36	(D)	(D)	6.07
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	4.39	4.22	3.68	3.71	3.95	4.02
2014	3.72	(D)	3.84	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.56
2015	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.85	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.34	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
(S) Insufficient number of reports to establish an estimate.

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Prices Received for Hay — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2006-2015

Crop and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)
All hay													
2006	118	116	114	121	116	127	122	120	132	130	131	130	130
2007	131	131	134	137	142	150	156	148	151	153	157	162	157
2008	156	175	171	176	179	204	214	216	215	217	209	206	198
2009	186	173	167	152	164	141	158	142	137	141	140	147	143
2010	150	138	137	140	143	153	161	156	147	147	150	153	157
2011	151	160	169	178	184	206	238	226	226	238	221	213	227
2012	221	212	235	226	228	207	201	204	210	223	214	203	210
2013	214	216	208	225	199	193	197	204	200	204	206	188	200
2014	188	186	212	220	212	221	231	228	220	228	223	216	219
2015	209	209	201	193	195	195	210	190	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alfalfa hay													
2006	122	122	121	125	129	129	123	122	133	131	132	131	131
2007	131	132	135	138	144	148	151	145	145	149	153	159	153
2008	153	169	168	176	179	204	213	216	217	226	220	208	198
2009	186	167	153	135	157	133	122	114	114	120	128	128	122
2010	130	110	116	126	131	134	150	140	135	135	143	148	150
2011	144	160	168	184	190	213	238	226	235	245	240	250	235
2012	239	237	246	229	230	224	217	217	226	232	222	222	223
2013	225	220	227	231	205	206	201	198	200	202	215	190	205
2014	200	210	225	220	220	230	235	230	225	235	240	240	228
2015	225	220	210	200	205	210	220	200	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other hay													
2006	111	104	99	113	95	120	121	113	130	127	128	128	127
2007	130	127	133	136	138	157	166	156	166	161	163	168	166
2008	162	184	175	175	180	205	215	215	210	190	189	203	196
2009	186	184	197	180	174	150	190	167	169	169	155	170	169
2010	172	176	165	165	162	174	171	171	164	164	160	160	166
2011	160	160	170	168	175	187	238	224	190	210	190	175	205
2012	195	196	208	220	220	183	175	182	175	205	200	177	189
2013	201	212	177	211	184	172	189	217	200	210	190	185	190
2014	170	160	180	220	190	210	225	225	210	215	200	190	205
2015	190	200	185	180	175	180	200	180	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received for Potatoes — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2006-2015

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)
Potatoes, all													
2006	5.60	5.30	6.05	6.20	6.65	8.95	8.95	5.80	5.60	4.90	6.95	6.50	6.45
2007	6.35	6.65	6.90	7.45	7.70	7.65	6.65	5.80	5.30	5.50	6.60	7.85	7.75
2008	7.95	7.85	8.10	8.20	9.15	12.40	12.30	8.55	8.90	7.20	11.80	11.90	8.80
2009	10.10	8.65	8.55	8.95	8.35	8.20	7.40	7.15	6.65	7.25	6.80	7.00	7.55
2010	7.05	7.30	8.50	8.55	8.70	8.70	7.45	6.40	6.90	7.25	9.10	9.35	8.80
2011	9.40	9.50	11.00	10.30	10.20	10.80	9.80	6.70	6.90	6.95	8.55	8.20	8.05
2012	9.35	8.95	9.95	8.85	8.70	8.80	8.05	7.60	6.55	6.85	6.80	7.45	7.90
2013	7.50	7.85	8.50	8.55	8.55	10.40	9.00	9.90	8.95	7.80	8.05	7.45	8.75
2014	8.80	9.05	9.05	8.40	9.40	9.95	9.00	7.60	6.50	6.50	6.95	7.25	7.90
2015	8.50	7.95	9.60	9.95	9.15	8.70	8.15	6.90	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received for Milk — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2006-2015

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)
2006	14.90	14.90	14.60	14.20	14.10	14.00	13.90	14.20	15.10	15.30	15.50	16.00	14.70
2007	15.70	16.10	16.40	16.70	17.50	18.50	19.40	19.20	20.50	20.70	19.70	19.70	18.30
2008	19.60	18.30	17.40	18.00	17.50	18.00	19.70	19.20	18.90	18.40	18.10	17.00	18.30
2009	14.40	12.30	12.50	12.80	12.40	12.20	12.10	12.80	13.90	15.20	16.70	17.80	13.70
2010	17.20	16.60	15.40	15.60	16.10	16.40	16.60	17.60	19.10	19.80	19.00	17.60	17.30
2011	16.90	20.10	22.20	20.40	20.00	22.10	23.50	24.00	22.10	21.20	22.20	21.50	21.40
2012	20.00	18.70	18.30	18.00	17.20	17.30	18.20	19.50	21.20	23.50	23.80	22.10	19.80
2013	21.40	20.50	20.10	20.40	21.20	20.90	20.10	20.80	21.30	22.20	23.00	23.20	21.20
2014	25.00	26.90	27.00	27.20	25.10	24.70	24.90	25.70	28.10	27.00	24.90	21.70	25.70
2015	18.90	18.00	17.90	18.00	18.50	18.50	18.00	18.20	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received for Milk Cows — Oregon: Quarterly and Marketing Year Average, 2006-2015

Year	January	April	July	October	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per head)	(dollars per head)	(dollars per head)	(dollars per head)	(dollars per head)
2006	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,830	1,870
2007	1,750	1,880	2,100	2,200	1,980
2008	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,100
2009	1,650	1,380	1,250	1,300	1,400
2010	1,350	1,320	1,320	1,300	1,320
2011	1,290	1,390	1,450	1,430	1,390
2012	1,440	1,430	1,420	1,360	1,410
2013	1,300	(NA)	(NA)	1,300	1,300
2014	1,350	1,700	1,900	2,100	1,760
2015	2,000	2,000	2,000	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

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Prices Paid for Fuel and Feed — Pacific Region and United States: 2010-2014

Item	Pacific Region [1]					United States				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
Fuel [2]										
Gasoline										
Service station ... dollars/gallon	3.056	3.908	4.288	4.117	4.067	2.787	3.543	3.837	3.684	3.595
Bulk delivery ... dollars/gallon	3.023	3.892	4.264	4.047	4.028	2.818	3.575	3.862	3.696	3.569
Diesel, bulk delivery ... dollars/gallon	2.521	3.687	3.843	3.519	3.506	2.540	3.533	3.740	3.570	3.537
L.P. Gas, bulk delivery ... dollars/gallon	2.437	2.780	2.831	2.144	2.296	2.014	2.176	2.233	2.009	2.151
Feed										
Alfalfa meal ... dollars/cwt	30.10	29.00	30.90	34.10	35.00	23.80	24.00	26.60	31.20	32.10
Alfalfa pellets ... dollars/cwt	23.70	23.70	25.40	30.00	31.10	23.20	24.10	27.10	30.90	31.90
Bran ... dollars/cwt	27.60	27.90	28.80	32.60	33.40	22.70	24.70	26.40	29.70	30.70
Beef cattle concentrate, 32-36% ... dollars/ton	450.00	628.00	641.00	613.00	632.00	413.00	498.00	525.00	602.00	617.00
Corn meal ... dollars/cwt	16.30	22.30	23.90	24.90	25.40	12.80	17.10	20.40	22.30	23.00
Cottonseed meal, 41% ... dollars/cwt	30.70	34.90	35.80	38.10	39.60	25.40	26.60	27.80	31.40	32.90
Dairy feed										
14% protein [3] ... dollars/ton	245.00	336.00	349.00	554.00	567.00	264.00	333.00	437.00	474.00	487.00
16% protein [3] ... dollars/ton	276.00	358.00	370.00	564.00	586.00	274.00	369.00	442.00	481.00	502.00
18% protein [3] ... dollars/ton	(NA)	(NA)	506.00	598.00	630.00	284.00	365.00	431.00	447.00	470.00
20% protein [3] ... dollars/ton	(NA)	(NA)	427.00	475.00	493.00	274.00	356.00	407.00	414.00	434.00
32-38% protein concentrate [3] ... dollars/ton	370.00	500.00	520.00	(NA)	(D)	419.00	522.00	550.00	630.00	654.00
Hog feed										
14-18% protein [3 4] ... dollars/ton	392.00	496.00	536.00	646.00	654.00	303.00	385.00	475.00	490.00	507.00
38-42% protein concentrate ... dollars/ton	543.00	723.00	761.00	926.00	939.00	446.00	563.00	592.00	646.00	666.00
Molasses, liquid ... dollars/cwt	31.00	30.80	34.20	39.20	40.30	21.30	22.30	23.20	24.70	25.70
Poultry feed [3]										
Broiler grower ... dollars/ton	544.00	644.00	654.00	723.00	744.00	456.00	502.00	591.00	639.00	654.00
Chick starter ... dollars/ton	555.00	651.00	675.00	694.00	718.00	485.00	541.00	597.00	628.00	644.00
Laying feed ... dollars/ton	448.00	580.00	603.00	631.00	654.00	374.00	450.00	527.00	552.00	581.00
Turkey grower ... dollars/ton	507.00	622.00	641.00	780.00	798.00	434.00	495.00	589.00	604.00	619.00
Soybean meal										
44% ... dollars/cwt	36.00	37.60	38.40	40.50	42.20	23.80	26.80	26.50	32.50	34.10
over 44% ... dollars/cwt	32.50	31.00	31.40	34.60	36.10	21.20	24.80	24.10	29.40	31.00
Stock salt ... dollars/50 pounds	7.16	7.25	7.43	7.64	7.80	5.92	6.18	6.33	6.43	6.60
Trace mineral blocks ... dollars/50 pounds	8.90	9.34	9.84	8.96	9.15	8.02	8.16	7.59	7.80	8.07

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Pacific Region includes California, Oregon, and Washington.
[2] Includes Federal, State, and local per gallon taxes. Excludes Federal and State excise tax.
[3] Complete ration feed, fed without mixing or supplementation.
[4] Excluding pig starter.

Prices Paid for Fertilizer — Northwest Region and United States: 2010-2014

Item	Northwest Region [1]					United States				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)	(dollars per ton)
10-34-00 ...	485	657	696	643	627	422	675	755	629	611
11-52-00 ...	558	796	830	749	675	535	740	719	691	620
16-20-00 ...	431	590	601	641	655	439	596	626	646	619
18-46-00 (DAP) ...	541	(NA)	895	804	(D)	508	703	675	640	611
Ammonium nitrate ...	336	482	508	(D)	593	398	479	574	544	560
Anhydrous ammonia ...	628	938	974	1,050	976	499	749	785	847	851
Aqua ammonia ...	185	251	259	282	284	196	249	266	262	253
Muriate of potash, 60-62% ...	636	716	752	757	699	511	601	665	595	601
Nitrogen solution, 32% N ...	356	433	456	512	499	303	403	425	441	416
Sulfate of ammonia ...	306	426	454	524	529	326	423	503	522	533
Superphosphate										
44-46% P_2O_5 ...	647	697	758	982	954	507	633	729	701	621
Urea 44-46% ...	491	606	640	689	649	448	526	644	592	571

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Northwest Region includes Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

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Prices Received Indexes, 2011 Base — United States: 2010-2014

Category/year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Agricultural production													
2010	77	79	82	82	83	79	79	83	84	84	88	89	82
2011	91	98	100	102	101	102	102	104	100	98	101	102	100
2012	100	101	103	102	102	102	105	107	107	109	111	108	105
2013	111	109	110	108	110	110	107	106	103	100	99	101	107
2014	99	107	112	115	115	113	110	109	107	100	102	101	108
Crop production													
2010	75	77	79	79	79	74	73	78	80	81	86	89	79
2011	91	101	99	102	103	102	102	103	99	96	99	102	100
2012	99	100	102	104	105	104	110	112	110	111	112	108	107
2013	112	111	112	108	109	110	107	105	100	95	91	92	106
2014	91	94	96	100	100	99	93	91	87	81	82	83	92
Feed grains													
2010	61	60	60	57	58	57	59	62	68	72	76	80	64
2011	82	93	92	105	104	105	104	113	106	95	97	103	100
2012	101	104	105	105	105	106	118	126	115	113	117	114	111
2013	116	117	119	116	116	116	112	103	90	77	73	74	102
2014	74	73	76	79	79	75	69	63	59	60	60	64	69
Oilseeds													
2010	78	75	75	75	75	75	78	80	79	81	88	92	79
2011	92	100	101	104	104	104	104	105	97	94	94	100	100
2012	96	99	105	111	113	112	123	127	115	114	114	114	112
2013	114	116	116	114	118	119	120	110	105	100	100	103	112
2014	102	104	108	113	113	111	103	97	87	80	81	82	99
Fruit and tree nuts													
2010	86	86	86	80	85	82	84	86	86	88	95	95	87
2011	103	93	95	96	99	98	104	104	100	100	102	106	100
2012	106	101	104	107	109	112	108	114	120	126	126	115	112
2013	107	106	107	101	109	115	112	120	123	126	127	123	119
2014	128	131	130	127	129	138	136	132	132	133	136	123	134
Vegetables and melons													
2010	87	89	112	106	100	90	88	84	82	81	101	95	93
2011	106	135	123	101	104	103	101	82	81	77	96	91	100
2012	79	77	83	91	98	99	95	93	93	90	101	87	92
2013	126	109	114	99	97	98	104	105	91	99	96	94	104
2014	92	98	98	102	106	116	106	99	94	96	113	96	103
Livestock production													
2010	82	82	85	84	86	85	87	88	89	89	90	89	86
2011	91	95	100	103	100	101	102	104	99	101	103	101	100
2012	101	102	104	99	99	99	98	101	102	105	109	109	102
2013	108	106	107	107	111	109	107	106	107	109	112	112	109
2014	116	121	128	131	130	128	133	130	132	135	134	127	129
Meat animals													
2010	73	75	80	85	86	82	83	85	85	82	81	85	82
2011	92	95	100	105	100	97	101	102	100	104	104	100	100
2012	104	106	108	104	103	105	102	102	100	103	104	104	104
2013	105	104	103	104	108	107	107	107	108	110	110	108	107
2014	114	119	128	131	128	129	138	137	134	140	140	134	131
Dairy													
2010	80	78	73	72	74	76	79	83	88	92	89	83	81
2011	83	95	101	97	97	105	108	110	105	99	102	98	100
2012	94	88	86	84	81	81	84	91	98	107	110	103	92
2013	100	97	95	97	98	97	95	98	100	104	107	109	100
2014	117	123	125	126	120	115	116	120	128	124	114	101	119
Poultry and eggs													
2010	101	98	108	97	98	99	102	100	97	100	108	102	101
2011	93	93	99	104	102	103	100	105	96	97	103	106	100
2012	99	105	116	105	107	106	103	107	109	107	120	122	109
2013	124	123	132	127	136	129	122	114	115	113	122	124	123
2014	119	122	134	139	145	139	136	124	133	134	139	137	133

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Prices Paid Indexes, 2011 Base — United States: 2010-2014

Category/year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (PPITW)													
2010	89	89	89	89	90	89	89	89	90	91	92	93	90
2011	96	97	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	102	101	100
2012	102	103	104	104	104	104	103	105	105	105	105	105	104
2013	106	106	106	106	106	106	107	106	107	106	106	106	106
2014	108	109	110	112	112	113	113	112	112	112	112	111	111
Items used for production, interest, taxes, and wage rates (PITW)													
2010	88	87	88	88	89	88	88	88	89	90	91	93	89
2011	96	97	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	102	101	100
2012	102	103	105	104	104	104	104	105	106	106	106	106	105
2013	107	107	107	107	107	107	108	106	107	107	106	107	107
2014	109	110	111	113	114	114	114	113	114	113	113	112	113
Items used for production													
2010	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	88	89	90	92	88
2011	95	96	99	100	101	100	101	101	101	101	102	102	100
2012	103	103	106	105	105	105	104	106	107	107	107	107	105
2013	107	108	107	107	107	108	109	107	108	107	107	107	107
2014	110	110	112	114	115	116	115	114	115	114	114	114	114
Feed													
2010	82	79	77	76	76	75	76	77	80	83	86	88	80
2011	90	94	94	99	102	103	103	106	107	102	101	99	100
2012	100	102	108	109	111	112	118	128	127	124	122	122	115
2013	119	119	120	119	121	122	126	118	119	111	107	109	118
2014	112	113	116	121	122	122	116	113	116	106	109	111	115
Livestock and poultry													
2010	78	82	85	90	89	87	87	86	84	85	87	92	86
2011	98	100	103	103	97	95	98	95	95	101	107	109	100
2012	113	118	116	111	109	107	94	95	99	103	105	108	107
2013	109	107	101	100	97	98	103	108	111	119	122	124	108
2014	128	129	134	143	145	153	162	159	164	177	176	172	154
Seeds													
2010	92	92	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93
2011	94	94	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	100
2012	98	98	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	106
2013	107	107	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	110
2014	111	111	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Fertilizer													
2010	71	72	72	75	76	76	75	75	78	81	84	87	77
2011	93	93	97	99	99	100	101	101	101	104	106	105	100
2012	105	101	102	103	104	105	104	97	98	99	99	98	101
2013	98	99	101	103	105	103	97	91	90	90	91	91	97
2014	91	94	97	100	103	100	94	93	92	91	90	91	95
Chemicals													
2010	98	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	100	99	99	99
2011	99	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	100	102	101	102	100
2012	102	105	104	104	104	105	106	106	106	106	108	108	105
2013	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	110	110	110	109
2014	110	111	110	109	109	109	109	109	110	110	110	110	110
Fuels													
2010	77	75	76	80	80	76	75	77	77	80	82	85	78
2011	88	93	100	105	106	103	102	102	102	99	102	99	100
2012	98	101	106	105	100	93	93	99	102	102	98	95	99
2013	95	101	99	97	96	95	96	100	101	99	99	102	98
2014	104	107	99	103	102	102	101	99	99	93	88	77	98
Supplies and repairs													
2010	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	97	96
2011	98	98	98	99	100	100	101	101	102	102	102	102	100
2012	102	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
2013	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
2014	104	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Machinery													
2010	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	95	95	95	96	97	94
2011	97	98	98	99	99	100	100	101	101	102	102	103	100
2012	103	103	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	105
2013	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	108
2014	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	113	112	112	113	113	112

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Grazing Fee Rates for Cattle — States, and Grazing Regions: 2013-2014

Location	Survey average rates [1]					
	Animal unit [2]		Cow-calf		Per head	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)
Arizona	9.00	9.00	(S)	(S)	12.00	(S)
California	19.50	20.00	23.50	25.10	21.00	22.50
Colorado	17.50	17.00	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00
Idaho	15.50	16.50	19.00	19.00	15.50	18.50
Kansas	17.00	18.00	21.00	22.00	18.50	21.50
Montana	21.00	23.00	23.60	26.00	20.80	23.00
Nebraska	33.50	38.00	40.50	44.50	34.00	35.00
Nevada	(S)	11.50	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Mexico	13.00	13.50	(S)	(S)	14.00	15.50
North Dakota	18.00	19.20	21.50	22.00	18.00	18.00
Oklahoma	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	14.00
Oregon	15.00	17.00	17.80	19.50	19.00	19.00
South Dakota	27.90	30.00	33.30	35.00	28.50	32.50
Texas	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	12.00	14.00
Utah	14.50	15.00	18.50	19.00	16.00	16.50
Washington	13.50	13.50	15.00	16.50	14.50	15.00
Wyoming	18.70	20.00	21.00	22.00	19.40	21.00
17-State [3]	18.30	19.90	21.40	23.20	18.90	20.70
16-State [4]	20.10	21.60	23.80	25.40	21.00	22.60
11-State [5]	17.50	18.20	20.30	21.60	18.50	19.70
9-State [6]	18.50	20.30	21.50	23.50	18.90	20.90

(S) Insufficient number of reports to establish an estimate.

[1] The average rates are based on survey indications of monthly lease rates for private, non-irrigated grazing land from the January Cattle Survey.

[2] Includes animal unit plus cow-calf rates. Cow-calf converted to animal unit (AUM) using (1 aum=cow-calf*0.833).

[3] 17 Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[4] 16 Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[5] 11 Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[6] 9 Great Plains States: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

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Average Land Values per Acre — Pacific Northwest and United States: 2011-2015

Category and location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2014-2015
	(dollars per acre)	(dollars per acre)	(dollars per acre)	(dollars per acre)	(dollars per acre)	(percent)
Farm Real Estate [1]						
California	6,670	6,880	6,900	7,300	7,700	5.5
Idaho	2,060	2,140	2,220	2,360	2,470	4.7
Oregon	1,900	1,960	1,970	2,050	2,120	3.4
Washington	2,060	2,260	2,300	2,500	2,700	8.0
United States	2,300	2,520	2,730	2,950	3,020	2.4
Cropland						
California, all cropland	9,130	9,400	9,860	10,140	10,690	5.4
Irrigated	11,100	11,500	11,800	12,100	12,700	5.0
Non-irrigated	3,480	3,390	3,400	3,650	4,000	9.6
Idaho, all cropland	2,470	2,580	2,850	3,040	3,200	5.3
Irrigated	3,820	4,040	4,240	4,600	4,830	5.0
Non-irrigated	1,210	1,210	1,310	1,320	1,400	6.1
Oregon, all cropland	2,180	2,340	2,400	2,500	2,600	4.0
Irrigated	3,470	3,920	3,940	4,140	4,360	5.3
Non-irrigated	1,710	1,770	1,830	1,900	1,950	2.6
Washington, all cropland	1,930	2,190	2,420	2,560	2,630	2.7
Irrigated	5,130	6,190	7,240	7,670	7,850	2.3
Non-irrigated	1,080	1,130	1,170	1,230	1,280	4.1
United States, all cropland	2,980	3,350	3,810	4,100	4,130	0.7
Pasture						
California	2,710	2,680	2,650	2,700	2,700	-
Idaho	1,230	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,250	2.5
Oregon	640	600	620	630	660	4.8
Washington	810	800	800	810	820	1.2
United States [2]	1,070	1,110	1,170	1,300	1,330	2.3

- Represents zero.
[1] The value at which all land and buildings used for agricultural production, including dwellings, could be sold under current market conditions.
[2] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	940	880	59.8	52,645	3.35	174,397	198
2006	870	835	51.7	43,190	4.48	192,911	231
2007	855	835	52.3	43,680	8.23	358,968	430
2008	950	930	54.9	51,030	6.56	332,867	358
2009	930	917	55.7	51,098	4.71	240,593	262
2010	925	912	67.3	61,348	6.42	393,227	431
2011	1,000	992	76.0	75,355	6.75	506,541	511
2012	885	878	65.6	57,576	8.10	465,217	530
2013	880	868	62.1	53,904	7.03	378,452	436
2014	830	818	54.3	44,444	6.78	301,330	368

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	815	765	61.0	46,665	3.24	151,195	198
2006	750	720	52.0	37,440	4.40	164,736	229
2007	735	720	53.0	38,160	8.16	311,386	432
2008	770	765	57.0	43,605	6.36	277,328	363
2009	800	790	56.0	44,240	4.64	205,274	260
2010	800	790	67.0	52,930	6.30	333,459	422
2011	850	845	77.0	65,065	6.55	426,176	504
2012	790	785	66.0	51,810	8.04	416,552	531
2013	790	780	62.0	48,360	6.99	338,036	433
2014	750	740	55.0	40,700	6.72	273,504	370

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	125	115	52.0	5,980	3.88	23,202	202
2006	120	115	50.0	5,750	4.90	28,175	245
2007	120	115	48.0	5,520	8.62	47,582	414
2008	180	165	45.0	7,425	7.48	55,539	337
2009	130	127	54.0	6,858	5.15	35,319	278
2010	125	122	69.0	8,418	7.10	59,768	490
2011	150	147	70.0	10,290	7.81	80,365	547
2012	95	93	62.0	5,766	8.44	48,665	523
2013	90	88	63.0	5,544	7.29	40,416	459
2014	80	78	48.0	3,744	7.16	26,807	344

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Wheat Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2005-2014

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2005	3,500	20,648	24,148	304,710	679,681	984,391
June 1, 2005	1,200	12,504	13,704	161,275	378,825	540,100
September 1, 2005	13,000	30,210	43,210	721,360	1,201,931	1,923,291
December 1, 2005	9,500	23,242	32,742	513,010	916,414	1,429,424
March 1, 2006	4,000	18,375	22,375	256,000	716,215	972,215
June 1, 2006	1,600	14,322	15,922	111,010	460,180	571,190
September 1, 2006	10,000	29,479	39,479	572,020	1,178,525	1,750,545
December 1, 2006	7,500	21,123	28,623	403,250	911,408	1,314,658
March 1, 2007	3,000	14,524	17,524	192,450	664,278	856,728
June 1, 2007	650	8,634	9,284	73,190	382,963	456,153
September 1, 2007	8,000	24,792	32,792	495,000	1,221,927	1,716,927
December 1, 2007	5,500	18,327	23,827	289,540	842,398	1,131,938
March 1, 2008	1,500	12,959	14,459	91,990	617,280	709,270
June 1, 2008	70	6,733	6,803	25,635	280,183	305,818
September 1, 2008	9,000	27,341	36,341	635,700	1,222,183	1,857,883
December 1, 2008	6,500	21,381	27,881	454,000	968,089	1,422,089
March 1, 2009	4,200	15,503	19,703	280,400	759,664	1,040,064
June 1, 2009	1,100	11,919	13,019	140,745	515,760	656,505
September 1, 2009	11,500	31,686	43,186	836,000	1,373,338	2,209,338
December 1, 2009	7,500	26,206	33,706	558,800	1,222,891	1,781,691
March 1, 2010	5,700	16,741	22,441	348,250	1,008,107	1,356,357
June 1, 2010	880	13,636	14,516	209,900	765,737	975,637
September 1, 2010	19,000	39,026	58,026	812,100	1,637,517	2,449,617
December 1, 2010	12,000	33,029	45,029	550,000	1,382,946	1,932,946
March 1, 2011	4,900	20,850	25,750	288,010	1,137,292	1,425,302
June 1, 2011	2,100	12,892	14,992	130,915	732,083	862,998
September 1, 2011	18,500	42,587	61,087	633,000	1,513,669	2,146,669
December 1, 2011	12,000	37,627	49,627	405,200	1,257,318	1,662,518
March 1, 2012	6,100	22,435	28,535	217,100	982,245	1,199,345
June 1, 2012	2,400	11,290	13,690	112,030	630,590	742,620
September 1, 2012	13,000	31,111	44,111	572,900	1,542,209	2,115,109
December 1, 2012	9,100	28,557	37,657	399,500	1,271,079	1,670,579
March 1, 2013	5,200	16,840	22,040	236,970	997,860	1,234,830
June 1, 2013	1,600	9,209	10,809	120,150	597,739	717,889
September 1, 2013	10,000	27,933	37,933	555,000	1,314,637	1,869,637
December 1, 2013	7,900	23,291	31,191	398,400	1,076,451	1,474,851
March 1, 2014	5,500	16,033	21,533	237,530	819,435	1,056,965
June 1, 2014	570	5,845	6,415	96,995	493,288	590,283
September 1, 2014	13,000	28,316	41,316	713,450	1,193,770	1,907,220
December 1, 2014	8,200	21,640	29,840	472,800	1,056,830	1,529,630

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, terminals, and processors.

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2013-2014

District and county [1]	2013				2014			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Northwest	74,500	70,000	117.3	8,210	49,000	47,000	116.0	5,450
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,000	2,900	103.4	300
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	5,000	4,700	103.2	485	3,500	3,400	116.2	395
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	9,000	8,800	119.3	1,050	4,000	3,900	120.5	470
Marion	17,500	16,000	123.8	1,980	9,600	9,300	117.7	1,095
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	12,000	11,300	119.5	1,350	6,200	5,800	118.8	689
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	12,000	11,000	116.4	1,280	11,000	10,600	115.6	1,225
Yamhill	11,000	10,800	114.8	1,240	9,000	8,900	114.4	1,018
Other counties	8,000	7,400	111.5	825	2,700	2,200	117.3	258
North Central	397,000	395,000	40.1	15,830	395,000	393,000	37.4	14,700
Gilliam	93,000	92,500	33.6	3,110	94,000	93,500	27.5	2,575
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	134,000	133,500	31.8	4,250	125,000	124,000	29.4	3,640
Sherman	107,000	106,500	48.8	5,200	114,000	113,700	48.1	5,465
Wasco	63,000	62,500	52.3	3,270	62,000	61,800	48.9	3,020
Other counties	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Northeast	279,000	277,000	72.2	20,000	274,000	270,000	63.7	17,200
Baker	6,500	6,500	105.4	685	6,000	5,500	96.4	530
Umatilla	239,000	238,000	70.1	16,680	236,000	233,000	60.8	14,176
Union	28,000	27,000	87.6	2,365	27,000	26,700	84.6	2,260
Wallowa	5,500	5,500	49.1	270	5,000	4,800	48.8	234
Other counties	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Southwest	500	500	40.0	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	500	500	40.0	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Southeast	39,000	37,500	114.7	4,300	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Crook	1,500	1,500	111.3	167	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	8,000	7,900	130.9	1,034	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Klamath	6,500	5,400	94.4	510	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur	21,500	21,300	117.1	2,495	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wheeler	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	1,500	1,400	67.1	94	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Oregon	790,000	780,000	62.0	48,360	750,000	740,000	55.0	40,700

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

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Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2013-2014

District and county [1]	2013				2014			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Northwest								
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Yamhill	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Central	25,000	24,500	29.1	712	30,500	29,600	21.8	644
Gilliam	9,700	9,300	21.4	199	8,100	7,800	15.5	121
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	9,000	9,000	39.0	351	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sherman	2,800	2,700	33.3	90	4,900	4,800	16.0	77
Wasco	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	3,500	3,500	20.6	72	17,500	17,000	26.3	446
Northeast	34,000	34,000	65.9	2,240	31,000	30,400	57.8	1,756
Baker	5,000	5,000	88.2	441	3,500	3,500	74.3	260
Umatilla	13,000	13,000	36.4	473	12,000	11,700	38.6	452
Union	7,900	7,900	88.0	695	6,200	6,100	67.9	414
Wallowa	8,100	8,100	77.9	631	9,300	9,100	69.2	630
Other counties	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Southwest	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Southeast	19,000	18,000	92.1	1,657	12,000	11,600	84.7	983
Crook	800	800	91.3	73	500	500	73.2	37
Deschutes	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	6,600	6,300	107.9	680	5,100	5,100	96.7	493
Klamath	8,600	8,400	86.2	724	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur	1,900	1,600	65.0	104	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wheeler	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	1,100	900	84.4	76	6,400	6,000	75.6	453
Oregon	90,000	88,000	63.0	5,544	80,000	78,000	48.0	3,744

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Barley Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	65	45	45.0	2,025	2.15	4,354	97
2006	55	42	58.0	2,436	2.93	7,137	170
2007	63	53	53.0	2,809	5.11	14,354	271
2008	57	42	50.0	2,100	4.01	8,421	201
2009	40	32	60.0	1,920	2.93	5,626	176
2010	45	40	74.0	2,960	3.65	10,804	270
2011	38	32	75.0	2,400	4.67	11,208	350
2012	56	53	72.0	3,816	6.07	23,163	437
2013	63	50	70.0	3,500	4.02	14,070	281
2014	50	38	50.0	1,900	3.56	6,764	178

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Barley Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2013-2014

District and county [1]	2013				2014			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Northwest	1,100	800	82.5	66	800	600	55.0	33
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Yamhill	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	1,100	800	82.5	66	800	600	55.0	33
North Central	20,800	18,900	44.1	834	11,700	9,400	32.4	305
Gilliam	6,500	6,000	45.0	270	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sherman	10,100	9,400	47.9	450	6,200	5,500	32.7	180
Wasco	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,800	1,200	45.8	55
Other counties	4,200	3,500	32.6	114	3,700	2,700	25.9	70
Northeast	15,500	11,500	71.0	816	10,700	7,500	54.0	405
Baker	800	600	93.3	56	500	400	82.5	33
Umatilla	2,500	2,300	62.2	143	1,800	1,200	55.0	66
Union	6,900	3,800	69.2	263	5,600	3,900	52.8	206
Wallowa	5,300	4,800	73.8	354	2,800	2,000	50.0	100
Other counties	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Southwest	1,000	900	56.7	51	500	500	60.0	30
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	1,000	900	56.7	51	500	500	60.0	30
Southeast	24,600	17,900	96.8	1,733	16,300	12,000	60.6	727
Crook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Klamath	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,100	10,400	58.7	610
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,500	700	58.6	41
Wheeler	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	24,600	17,900	96.8	1,733	3,700	900	84.4	76
Oregon	63,000	50,000	70.0	3,500	50,000	38,000	50.0	1,900

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

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Barley Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2005-2014

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2005	850	1,843	2,693	79,680	111,001	190,681
June 1, 2005	500	2,022	2,522	41,100	87,317	128,417
September 1, 2005	800	1,657	2,457	137,400	117,511	254,911
December 1, 2005	550	1,156	1,706	103,650	104,335	207,985
March 1, 2006	300	1,305	1,605	68,400	98,354	166,754
June 1, 2006	240	565	805	30,770	77,161	107,931
September 1, 2006	900	1,410	2,310	112,850	99,939	212,789
December 1, 2006	650	1,406	2,056	83,650	89,171	172,821
March 1, 2007	250	979	1,229	38,310	78,756	117,066
June 1, 2007	125	188	313	14,580	54,300	68,880
September 1, 2007	500	2,416	2,916	105,600	83,095	188,695
December 1, 2007	200	684	884	62,050	73,728	135,778
March 1, 2008	260	1,636	1,896	28,270	82,154	110,424
June 1, 2008	120	690	810	9,950	58,273	68,223
September 1, 2008	1,000	1,497	2,497	127,750	81,669	209,419
December 1, 2008	650	545	1,195	77,050	95,766	172,816
March 1, 2009	550	712	1,262	44,310	84,791	129,101
June 1, 2009	(D)	507	(D)	27,010	61,723	88,733
September 1, 2009	1,300	665	1,965	154,050	85,414	239,464
December 1, 2009	980	972	1,952	114,630	91,759	206,389
March 1, 2010	380	279	659	67,370	89,985	157,355
June 1, 2010	(D)	157	(D)	40,440	75,059	115,499
September 1, 2010	1,500	693	2,193	125,070	98,818	223,888
December 1, 2010	1,100	707	1,807	91,660	88,720	180,380
March 1, 2011	930	292	1,222	57,700	80,424	138,124
June 1, 2011	170	147	317	26,040	63,311	89,351
September 1, 2011	1,200	576	1,776	93,050	82,007	175,057
December 1, 2011	500	497	997	55,320	82,999	138,319
March 1, 2012	260	328	588	26,480	67,248	93,728
June 1, 2012	100	210	310	9,670	50,317	59,987
September 1, 2012	1,500	680	2,180	112,550	85,226	197,776
December 1, 2012	630	413	1,043	72,580	85,473	158,053
March 1, 2013	400	(D)	(D)	35,180	81,897	117,077
June 1, 2013	330	400	730	15,840	64,557	80,397
September 1, 2013	1,600	896	2,496	105,620	90,470	196,090
December 1, 2013	850	891	1,741	81,340	88,063	169,403
March 1, 2014	390	493	883	43,830	77,734	121,564
June 1, 2014	70	309	379	19,110	63,145	82,255
September 1, 2014	900	582	1,482	97,820	81,997	179,817
December 1, 2014	600	471	1,071	74,510	81,625	156,135

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, terminals, and processors.

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Oat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	40	18	78.0	1,404	2.20	3,089	172
2006	50	20	95.0	1,900	2.05	3,895	195
2007	60	18	78.0	1,404	3.89	5,462	303
2008	45	18	100.0	1,800	2.74	4,932	274
2009	45	22	100.0	2,200	2.93	6,446	293
2010	45	25	100.0	2,500	1.97	4,925	197
2011	35	11	100.0	1,100	2.70	2,970	270
2012	35	19	95.0	1,805	3.89	7,021	370
2013	30	13	100.0	1,300	4.61	5,993	461
2014	30	18	85.0	1,530	4.53	6,809	378

Oat Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2005-2014

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2005	(D)	237	(D)	43,500	38,946	82,446
June 1, 2005	(D)	171	(D)	25,350	32,592	57,942
September 1, 2005	(D)	416	(D)	71,700	41,803	113,503
December 1, 2005	(D)	297	(D)	60,100	35,617	95,717
March 1, 2006	(D)	213	(D)	42,200	32,673	74,873
June 1, 2006	(D)	167	(D)	25,190	27,376	52,566
September 1, 2006	(D)	346	(D)	60,800	39,284	100,084
December 1, 2006	(D)	223	(D)	53,000	45,889	98,889
March 1, 2007	(D)	180	(D)	33,900	37,158	71,058
June 1, 2007	(D)	127	(D)	18,400	32,198	50,598
September 1, 2007	(D)	483	(D)	53,650	34,710	88,360
December 1, 2007	(D)	302	(D)	43,100	51,331	94,431
March 1, 2008	(D)	212	(D)	31,000	47,988	78,988
June 1, 2008	(D)	156	(D)	16,100	50,674	66,774
September 1, 2008	(D)	223	(D)	52,800	66,296	119,096
December 1, 2008	(D)	379	(D)	42,600	72,322	114,922
March 1, 2009	(D)	357	(D)	30,200	65,250	95,450
June 1, 2009	(D)	306	(D)	17,480	66,619	84,099
September 1, 2009	(D)	586	(D)	54,500	73,875	128,375
December 1, 2009	(D)	572	(D)	43,000	67,629	110,629
March 1, 2010	(D)	422	(D)	30,900	67,091	97,991
June 1, 2010	(D)	435	(D)	17,600	62,716	80,316
September 1, 2010	(D)	423	(D)	45,850	70,722	116,572
December 1, 2010	(D)	409	(D)	34,100	66,911	101,011
March 1, 2011	(D)	493	(D)	26,950	59,361	86,311
June 1, 2011	(D)	403	(D)	14,580	53,049	67,629
September 1, 2011	(D)	393	(D)	30,300	47,391	77,691
December 1, 2011	(D)	206	(D)	24,600	54,244	78,844
March 1, 2012	(D)	436	(D)	19,550	55,044	74,594
June 1, 2012	(D)	305	(D)	11,070	43,869	54,939
September 1, 2012	(D)	436	(D)	34,100	50,872	84,972
December 1, 2012	(D)	287	(D)	26,100	47,051	73,151
March 1, 2013	(D)	317	(D)	18,900	33,726	52,626
June 1, 2013	(D)	212	(D)	11,380	24,957	36,337
September 1, 2013	(D)	462	(D)	37,150	26,339	63,489
December 1, 2013	(D)	413	(D)	25,650	22,394	48,044
March 1, 2014	(D)	311	(D)	19,800	15,323	35,123
June 1, 2014	(D)	218	(D)	9,710	15,029	24,739
September 1, 2014	(D)	346	(D)	41,400	32,910	74,310
December 1, 2014	(D)	325	(D)	31,300	35,670	66,970

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, terminals, and processors.

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	53	25	160.0	4,000	2.59	10,360	414
2006	51	29	180.0	5,220	3.24	16,913	583
2007	60	35	200.0	7,000	4.36	30,520	872
2008	60	33	195.0	6,435	4.15	26,705	809
2009	60	32	215.0	6,880	4.12	28,346	886
2010	70	38	200.0	7,600	5.94	45,144	1,188
2011	83	51	215.0	10,965	6.95	76,207	1,494
2012	85	52	205.0	10,660	6.96	74,194	1,427
2013	80	36	188.0	6,768	5.44	36,818	1,023
2014	80	39	190.0	7,410	4.50	33,345	855

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Silage, Yield, and Production — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)
2005	53	28	26.0	728
2006	51	22	26.0	572
2007	60	25	25.5	638
2008	60	27	30.0	810
2009	60	28	26.0	728
2010	70	32	27.0	864
2011	83	31	28.0	868
2012	85	32	27.0	864
2013	80	43	27.0	1,161
2014	80	40	25.0	1,000

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Corn Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2005-2014

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions	On farms	Off farms [1]	Total all positions
	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2005	(D)	233	(D)	4,137,000	2,619,334	6,756,334
June 1, 2005	(D)	228	(D)	2,462,300	1,858,513	4,320,813
September 1, 2005	(D)	(D)	(D)	820,500	1,293,472	2,113,972
December 1, 2005	(D)	159	(D)	6,325,000	3,489,957	9,814,957
March 1, 2006	(D)	287	(D)	4,055,000	2,932,328	6,987,328
June 1, 2006	(D)	167	(D)	2,350,500	2,011,199	4,361,699
September 1, 2006	(D)	139	(D)	749,500	1,217,661	1,967,161
December 1, 2006	(D)	253	(D)	5,627,000	3,305,707	8,932,707
March 1, 2007	(D)	193	(D)	3,330,000	2,738,250	6,068,250
June 1, 2007	(D)	175	(D)	1,826,600	1,706,843	3,533,443
September 1, 2007	(D)	111	(D)	460,100	843,547	1,303,647
December 1, 2007	(D)	280	(D)	6,530,000	3,748,085	10,278,085
March 1, 2008	(D)	282	(D)	3,780,000	3,078,722	6,858,722
June 1, 2008	(D)	331	(D)	1,970,900	2,057,117	4,028,017
September 1, 2008	(D)	252	(D)	499,950	1,124,200	1,624,150
December 1, 2008	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,482,000	3,590,106	10,072,106
March 1, 2009	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,085,000	2,869,145	6,954,145
June 1, 2009	(D)	346	(D)	2,205,400	2,056,027	4,261,427
September 1, 2009	(D)	329	(D)	607,500	1,065,811	1,673,311
December 1, 2009	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,405,000	3,497,460	10,902,460
March 1, 2010	(D)	281	(D)	4,548,000	3,145,787	7,693,787
June 1, 2010	(D)	82	(D)	2,131,400	2,178,671	4,310,071
September 1, 2010	(D)	(D)	(D)	485,100	1,222,687	1,707,787
December 1, 2010	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,302,000	3,754,769	10,056,769
March 1, 2011	(D)	176	(D)	3,384,000	3,139,228	6,523,228
June 1, 2011	(D)	199	(D)	1,681,500	1,988,832	3,670,332
September 1, 2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	314,950	812,695	1,127,645
December 1, 2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,175,000	3,471,823	9,646,823
March 1, 2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,192,000	2,831,356	6,023,356
June 1, 2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,482,000	1,666,204	3,148,204
September 1, 2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	313,700	675,327	989,027
December 1, 2012	(D)	569	(D)	4,586,000	3,446,732	8,032,732
March 1, 2013	(D)	211	(D)	2,669,200	2,730,726	5,399,926
June 1, 2013	(D)	221	(D)	1,260,100	1,506,144	2,766,244
September 1, 2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	275,000	546,185	821,185
December 1, 2013	(D)	788	(D)	6,380,000	4,072,532	10,452,532
March 1, 2014	(D)	444	(D)	3,860,500	3,147,623	7,008,123
June 1, 2014	(D)	245	(D)	1,863,200	1,988,516	3,851,716
September 1, 2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	462,000	769,904	1,231,904
December 1, 2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,087,000	4,124,380	11,211,380

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, terminals, and processors.

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Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	37.3	37.1	594	22,023	5.80	127,733	3,443
2006	35.0	35.0	530	18,533	6.45	119,535	3,415
2007	36.5	36.5	556	20,293	7.75	157,267	4,309
2008	35.3	35.3	529	18,676	8.80	164,349	4,656
2009	37.0	37.0	580	21,460	7.55	162,023	4,379
2010	35.5	35.5	565	20,058	8.80	176,510	4,972
2011	40.0	39.9	585	23,342	8.05	187,903	4,709
2012	42.0	41.7	550	22,935	7.90	181,187	4,345
2013	40.0	39.6	545	21,582	8.75	188,843	4,769
2014	39.0	38.9	580	22,562	7.90	178,240	4,582

Potato Stocks Held by Growers, Local Dealers, and Processors — Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and 13 Fall States: 2012-2014

[Stocks are defined as the quantity (whether sold or not) remaining in storage for all purposes and uses, including seed potatoes that are not yet moved, and shrinkage, waste, and other losses that occur after the date of each estimate]

State and crop year	Current year	Following year		
	December 1	February 1	April 1	June 1
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Idaho				
2012	99,500	78,500	(NA)	(NA)
2013	(NA)	(NA)	47,000	20,000
2014	95,000	74,000	49,000	23,500
Oregon				
2012	18,100	13,400	(NA)	(NA)
2013	(NA)	(NA)	7,600	3,000
2014	17,700	13,200	8,200	2,700
Washington				
2012	55,500	42,000	(NA)	(NA)
2013	(NA)	(NA)	26,000	12,500
2014	57,000	44,000	29,000	12,500
United States [1]				
2012	271,500	204,600	(NA)	(NA)
2013	(NA)	(NA)	119,050	46,885
2014	265,700	200,800	128,700	56,335
Klamath Basin [2]				
2012	4,800	2,800	(NA)	(NA)
2013	(NA)	(NA)	1,850	(D)
2014	5,000	3,000	1,500	(D)

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Includes potato stocks in CA, CO, ID, ME, MI, MN, MT, NE, NY, ND, OR, WA, and WI.
[2] Includes potato stocks in CA and Klamath County, OR.

Quantity of Potatoes Used for Processing — 9 States: 2012-2014

[Total quantity received and used for processing regardless of the State in which the potatoes were produced]

State and crop year	Current year	Following year						
	December 1	January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1	Season
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon								
2012	27,900	34,740	41,890	49,980	57,750	65,430	73,430	89,780
2013	25,770	32,060	39,090	46,320	53,755	61,780	70,425	85,280
2014	27,685	33,995	40,850	47,985	54,665	63,025	70,600	86,870
Maine [1]								
2012	1,890	2,380	3,005	3,600	4,290	5,075	5,740	7,720
2013	1,570	1,990	2,510	3,060	3,680	4,240	4,800	6,315
2014	1,410	1,845	2,415	2,930	3,475	3,980	4,445	5,622
Washington and Oregon [2]								
2012	31,295	37,730	43,820	51,765	57,915	64,500	70,470	80,400
2013	31,575	37,990	45,420	52,690	59,025	64,905	72,325	80,655
2014	31,870	37,190	42,715	50,380	57,340	64,525	72,365	88,615
Other States [3]								
2012	14,270	16,765	19,785	22,520	25,170	28,320	31,100	40,395
2013	11,365	14,280	17,470	20,475	23,695	26,990	30,195	37,425
2014	13,705	17,295	20,865	24,685	28,550	32,080	35,415	40,456
United States								
2012	75,355	91,615	108,500	127,865	145,125	163,325	180,740	218,295
2013	70,280	86,320	104,490	122,545	140,155	157,915	177,745	209,675
2014	74,670	90,325	106,845	125,980	144,030	163,610	182,825	221,563
Dehydrated [4]								
2012	13,965	17,640	22,000	26,105	30,135	34,610	38,945	47,305
2013	12,065	15,875	19,835	23,380	27,140	31,095	34,895	44,385
2014	13,045	16,325	19,965	23,645	26,345	31,515	35,490	46,340

[1] Includes Maine grown potatoes only. Amounts exclude quantities used for potato chips.
[2] Oregon excluding Malheur County.
[3] Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Monthly amounts exclude quantities used for potato chips in Wisconsin.
[4] Dehydrated products except starch and flour. Includes Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

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Fall Potato Grading Categories by Type — Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: 2013-2014

[Gross yield basis. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding]

Type and State	No. 1 2 inch minimum [1]		No. 2 or processing usable 1 1/2 inch minimum [1]		Cull [2]	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Round white potatoes						
Oregon	92.9	87.8	5.3	10.3	1.8	1.9
All long potatoes [3]						
Idaho [4]	81.8	80.1	17.1	18.6	1.1	1.3
Oregon	81.2	78.6	17.6	19.9	1.2	1.5
Washington	76.5	78.6	22.1	20.3	1.4	1.1

[1] Potatoes which meet the requirement for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.
[2] Potatoes not meeting the requirement for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.
[3] Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties unless otherwise indicated.
[4] Russets only.

All Long Potato Size Categories — Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: 2013-2014

[Gross yield basis. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding. Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties]

	Inches			Ounces									
	1 1/2 to 1 5/8	1 5/8 to 1 7/8	1 7/8 to 2	2 inch or 4-6 ounce	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 and over
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2013													
Idaho [1]	1.3	5.6	4.0	22.5	9.7	9.5	7.8	7.1	6.0	5.2	3.4	3.2	14.7
Oregon	0.8	4.6	4.2	22.2	9.5	8.5	7.5	8.1	7.0	5.3	4.0	3.4	14.9
Washington	0.8	4.6	3.7	25.8	9.6	8.5	7.6	8.4	6.0	5.7	3.9	2.2	13.2
2014													
Idaho [1]	1.5	6.2	4.6	27.2	10.2	9.3	8.2	6.3	5.4	4.7	3.6	3.4	9.4
Oregon	1.1	4.6	3.3	23.7	9.2	9.4	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.5	14.8
Washington	0.6	3.5	3.0	22.8	9.4	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.5	5.7	4.7	3.7	17.7

[1] Russets only.

Percent of Fall Potatoes Planted to Major Varieties — Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Seven-State Total: 2013-2014

State and variety	Percent of planted acres	
	2013	2014
	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho		
Russet Burbank	52.5	50.4
R Norkotah	20.1	17.0
Ranger R	14.2	15.5
Alturas	2.2	2.1
Norland	(NA)	1.6
R Bannock	(NA)	1.5
Cal White	(NA)	1.3
Innovator	(NA)	1.1
Other [1]	11.0	9.5
Oregon		
Ranger R	16.2	24.2
R Norkotah	25.3	15.0
Russet Burbank	14.2	12.4
Alturas	6.4	10.3
Umatilla R	10.4	9.6
Shepody	6.8	9.5
Frito-Lay	6.4	4.7
Yukon Gold	2.8	3.0
Modoc	1.4	2.6
Pike	1.1	2.2
Clearwater	(NA)	1.3
Other [1]	9.0	5.2
Washington		
Russet Burbank	28.3	28.7
Umatilla R	17.3	15.1
Ranger R	12.2	14.3
R Norkotah	11.5	10.3
Alturas	7.7	6.4
Frito-Lay	3.1	4.2
Shepody	1.6	3.4
Cherry Red	(NA)	1.9
Clearwater	1.8	1.7
Chieftain	4.2	1.3
Pike	2.5	1.0
Other [1]	9.8	11.7

State and variety	Percent of planted acres	
	2013	2014
	(percent)	(percent)
Total (seven states) [2]		
Russet Burbank	39.6	37.2
Ranger R	10.1	11.4
R Norkotah	13.1	11.4
Umatilla R	6.2	6.8
Frito-Lay	5.0	4.0
Norland	3.1	3.9
Alturas	3.0	2.9
Bannock	0.6	1.7
Shepody	1.1	1.6
Goldrush	1.2	1.4
Prospect	1.2	1.4
Snowden	1.2	1.2
Innovator	0.8	0.9
Chieftain	1.2	0.8
Clearwater	0.5	0.7
Dakota Pearl	1.0	0.6
Yukon Gold	0.6	0.6
Cherry Red	(NA)	0.6
Atlantic	0.6	0.5
Cal White	0.3	0.5
Pike	0.7	0.4
Silverton	0.5	0.4
Ivory Crisp	0.2	0.4
Superior	0.4	0.3
Western R	0.1	0.3
Modoc	0.4	0.3
Red La soda	0.3	0.3
Norwis	0.1	0.3
Lamoka	(NA)	0.2
Keuka Gold	(NA)	0.2
Agata	(NA)	0.2
Cascade	0.2	0.2
Blazer	0.3	0.2
Alpine	0.6	0.2
Rio Grande	(NA)	0.2
White Pearl	(NA)	0.1
Satina	(NA)	0.1
Klondike Rose	(NA)	0.1
Other [1]	5.7	5.5

(NA) Not available.
[1] Other variety category includes varieties not listed in current publication and varieties listed but not available to publish.
[2] Seven program states include Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

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Frozen Potatoes in Cold Storage — Regions and United States: January-June, 2014

Commodity and region	Stocks in all warehouses					
	January 31, 2014	February 28, 2014	March 31, 2014	April 30, 2014	May 31, 2014	June 30, 2014
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
French fries						
New England	19,269	19,632	17,928	18,538	17,928	18,554
Middle Atlantic	24,914	24,932	22,195	21,021	22,827	26,594
East North Central	42,948	45,640	43,737	40,019	38,656	39,884
West North Central	113,945	111,625	97,900	88,867	92,179	87,879
South Atlantic	50,627	45,883	36,117	35,439	38,535	35,734
East South Central	497	284	262	450	819	40
West South Central	32,341	30,251	27,487	26,872	26,790	28,619
Mountain	208,358	215,267	204,022	202,015	200,341	220,990
Pacific	420,527	431,216	391,049	373,061	342,613	349,082
United States	913,426	924,730	840,697	806,282	780,688	807,376
Other frozen potatoes						
New England	5,306	5,855	5,681	5,601	5,356	5,093
Middle Atlantic	11,023	12,522	12,801	11,448	11,477	12,325
East North Central	16,227	16,662	18,897	19,688	21,113	19,389
West North Central	10,436	10,925	11,043	10,378	10,517	11,539
South Atlantic	18,663	17,266	16,273	13,755	15,435	16,306
East South Central	372	478	366	385	349	378
West South Central	18,044	20,798	23,231	22,359	22,490	20,139
Mountain	51,271	57,069	54,453	56,471	56,771	57,115
Pacific	59,944	57,825	60,905	62,864	59,213	63,174
United States	191,376	199,400	203,650	202,949	202,730	205,458
Total frozen potatoes						
New England	24,665	25,487	23,600	24,139	23,284	23,647
Middle Atlantic	35,937	37,454	34,996	32,469	34,304	38,919
East North Central	59,175	62,302	62,634	59,707	59,769	59,273
West North Central	124,381	122,550	108,943	99,245	102,696	99,418
South Atlantic	69,290	63,149	52,390	49,194	53,970	52,040
East South Central	869	762	628	835	1,168	418
West South Central	50,385	51,049	50,718	49,231	49,289	48,758
Mountain	250,629	272,336	258,475	258,486	257,112	278,105
Pacific	480,471	489,041	451,054	435,925	401,826	412,256
United States	1,104,802	1,124,130	1,044,347	1,009,231	983,418	1,012,834

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Frozen Potatoes in Cold Storage — Regions and United States: July-December, 2014

Commodity and region	Stocks in all warehouses					
	July 31, 2014	August 31, 2014	September 30, 2014	October 31, 2014	November 30, 2014	December 31, 2014
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
French fries						
New England	16,664	16,934	19,057	20,282	20,785	19,363
Middle Atlantic	21,756	18,230	19,915	20,121	22,825	22,181
East North Central	35,562	34,314	38,229	37,377	40,322	38,728
West North Central	77,025	67,343	102,753	110,931	102,127	100,797
South Atlantic	38,454	34,805	34,202	41,858	43,113	44,151
East South Central	468	590	835	752	1,087	578
West South Central	24,710	23,301	26,858	25,596	27,100	29,670
Mountain	181,146	170,528	180,575	208,524	192,861	165,964
Pacific	329,722	375,988	414,857	424,621	450,265	421,032
United States	725,507	742,033	837,281	890,062	900,485	842,464
Other frozen potatoes						
New England	5,137	3,946	4,001	3,913	3,874	4,023
Middle Atlantic	12,277	10,361	10,789	12,006	12,618	14,564
East North Central	17,704	17,291	17,190	19,777	22,073	20,938
West North Central	11,141	10,754	12,588	12,103	13,663	11,795
South Atlantic	17,108	14,645	14,321	12,694	12,689	13,982
East South Central	154	295	317	376	381	287
West South Central	19,373	21,856	22,460	22,925	19,338	16,400
Mountain	68,526	66,225	66,155	74,291	69,281	58,054
Pacific	47,320	49,182	54,593	51,358	51,153	47,924
United States	198,740	194,555	202,414	209,443	205,070	187,967
Total frozen potatoes						
New England	21,801	20,880	23,058	24,195	24,659	23,386
Middle Atlantic	34,033	28,591	30,704	32,127	35,443	36,745
East North Central	53,266	51,605	55,419	57,154	62,395	59,666
West North Central	88,166	78,097	115,341	123,034	115,790	112,592
South Atlantic	55,562	49,450	48,523	54,552	55,802	58,133
East South Central	622	885	1,152	1,128	1,468	865
West South Central	44,083	45,157	49,318	48,521	46,438	46,070
Mountain	249,672	236,753	246,730	282,815	262,142	224,018
Pacific	377,042	425,170	469,450	475,979	501,418	468,956
United States	924,247	936,588	1,039,695	1,099,505	1,105,555	1,030,431

Sugarbeets Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	9.8	9.7	32	311	44.40	13,808	1,424
2006	13.1	13.1	30	394	39.50	15,563	1,188
2007	12.0	11.0	32	351	36.90	12,952	1,177
2008	6.7	5.9	33	195	42.00	8,190	1,388
2009	10.6	10.5	38	395	45.10	17,815	1,697
2010	10.3	10.3	36	374	57.30	21,430	2,081
2011	10.9	10.8	36	387	65.40	25,310	2,344
2012	11.0	11.0	38	418	52.10	21,778	1,980
2013	9.4	9.3	38	357	40.00	14,280	1,535
2014	6.7	6.5	35	226	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

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Hop Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — States and United States: 2005-2014

Location and year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Idaho						
2005	3,287	1,640	5,390.9	1.63	8,787	2,673
2006	2,797	1,613	4,510.4	1.61	7,262	2,596
2007	2,896	1,417	4,104.9	2.77	11,371	3,926
2008	3,933	1,841	7,239.8	4.00	28,959	7,363
2009	4,030	1,943	7,829.1	3.75	29,359	7,285
2010	2,331	2,129	4,962.6	3.89	19,305	8,282
2011	2,265	2,408	5,454.1	2.93	15,981	7,056
2012	2,596	1,841	4,778.2	2.69	12,853	4,951
2013	3,356	1,740	5,837.9	2.62	15,295	4,558
2014	3,743	1,847	6,913.8	2.75	19,013	5,080
Oregon						
2005	5,163	1,560	8,054.0	2.56	20,618	3,993
2006	5,036	1,757	8,848.5	2.60	23,006	4,568
2007	5,270	1,811	9,542.8	3.31	31,587	5,994
2008	6,370	1,569	9,997.6	3.75	37,491	5,886
2009	6,108	1,948	11,896.7	3.63	43,185	7,070
2010	4,622	1,791	8,277.6	3.96	32,779	7,092
2011	4,202	1,908	8,019.4	3.79	30,394	7,233
2012	4,391	1,746	7,667.6	3.91	29,980	6,828
2013	4,835	1,764	8,530.5	3.76	32,075	6,634
2014	5,410	1,520	8,221.0	4.34	35,679	6,595
Washington						
2005	21,013	1,878	39,469.6	1.86	73,413	3,494
2006	21,532	2,058	44,312.9	1.98	87,740	4,075
2007	22,745	2,049	46,605.4	2.94	137,020	6,024
2008	30,595	2,072	63,392.7	4.08	258,642	8,454
2009	29,588	2,533	74,952.1	3.54	265,330	8,967
2010	24,336	2,147	52,252.4	3.11	162,505	6,678
2011	23,320	2,200	51,308.1	3.06	157,003	6,733
2012	22,696	2,047	46,465.6	3.10	144,043	6,347
2013	27,097	2,025	54,877.7	3.37	184,938	6,825
2014	28,858	1,936	55,861.1	3.89	217,300	7,530
United States						
2005	29,463	1,796	52,914.5	1.94	102,818	3,490
2006	29,365	1,964	57,671.8	2.05	118,008	4,019
2007	30,911	1,949	60,253.1	2.99	179,978	5,822
2008	40,898	1,971	80,630.1	4.03	325,092	7,949
2009	39,726	2,383	94,677.9	3.57	337,874	8,505
2010	31,289	2,093	65,492.6	3.28	214,589	6,858
2011	29,787	2,175	64,781.6	3.14	203,378	6,828
2012	29,683	1,985	58,911.4	3.17	186,876	6,296
2013	35,288	1,962	69,246.1	3.35	232,308	6,583
2014	38,011	1,868	70,995.9	3.83	271,992	7,156

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Hop Area Harvested and Strung for Harvest by Variety — Oregon: 2013-2015

Variety	Area harvested		Strung for harvest
	2013	2014	2015
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Cascade	423	961	1,097
Centennial	249	443	679
Chinook	(D)	(D)	129
Citra ™	(D)	(D)	235
Crystal	91	(D)	397
Golding	194	234	238
Liberty	(D)	(D)	177
Magnum	104	176	270
Mt. Hood	221	269	296
Nugget	1,667	1,363	1,433
Perle	55	100	96
Simcoe R	-	-	189
Sterling	122	130	220
Super Galena R	204	125	67
Tettnanger	(D)	(D)	141
Willamette	553	564	718
Experimental	35	(D)	-
Other varieties [1]	917	1,045	330
All varieties	4,835	5,410	6,807

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
R Registered
[1] Includes data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations and varieties not listed.

Hop Stocks Held by Growers, Dealers, and Brewers — United States: 2006-2015

Year	March 1			September 1		
	Growers and dealers	Brewers	Total stocks	Growers and dealers	Brewers	Total stocks
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
2006	30,000	39,000	69,000	14,000	35,000	49,000
2007	28,000	42,000	70,000	16,000	31,000	47,000
2008	30,000	36,000	66,000	18,000	29,000	47,000
2009	42,000	40,000	82,000	25,000	40,000	65,000
2010	55,000	47,000	102,000	38,000	45,000	83,000
2011	66,000	55,000	121,000	42,000	45,000	87,000
2012	67,000	53,000	120,000	44,000	52,000	96,000
2013	62,000	53,000	115,000	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2014	72,000	49,000	121,000	47,000	43,000	90,000
2015	76,000	43,000	119,000	46,000	37,000	83,000

(NA) Not available.

All Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	1,000	3.14	3,140	114.00	352,580	353
2006	1,050	3.10	3,256	130.00	421,080	401
2007	1,010	2.91	2,941	157.00	466,353	462
2008	1,025	2.88	2,951	198.00	581,756	568
2009	1,030	3.15	3,249	143.00	464,481	451
2010	1,045	2.97	3,108	157.00	487,368	466
2011	1,030	3.15	3,249	227.00	720,045	699
2012	1,000	2.91	2,912	210.00	607,216	607
2013	1,020	3.14	3,204	200.00	636,360	624
2014	1,030	3.08	3,172	219.00	694,668	674

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	400	4.40	1,760	118.00	207,680	519
2006	430	4.40	1,892	131.00	247,852	576
2007	410	4.10	1,681	153.00	257,193	627
2008	420	4.00	1,680	198.00	332,640	792
2009	400	4.50	1,800	122.00	219,600	549
2010	415	4.30	1,785	150.00	267,750	645
2011	400	4.50	1,800	235.00	423,000	1,058
2012	380	4.40	1,672	223.00	372,856	981
2013	400	4.60	1,840	205.00	377,200	943
2014	350	4.40	1,540	228.00	351,120	1,003

All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	600	2.30	1,380	105.00	144,900	242
2006	620	2.20	1,364	127.00	173,228	279
2007	600	2.10	1,260	166.00	209,160	349
2008	605	2.10	1,271	196.00	249,116	412
2009	630	2.30	1,449	169.00	244,881	389
2010	630	2.10	1,323	166.00	219,618	349
2011	630	2.30	1,449	205.00	297,045	472
2012	620	2.00	1,240	189.00	234,360	378
2013	620	2.20	1,364	190.00	259,160	418
2014	680	2.40	1,632	205.00	334,560	492

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Hay Stocks on Farms — Oregon and United States: May 1 and December 1, 2005-2014

Year	Oregon		United States	
	May 1	December 1	May 1	December 1
	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
2005	362	1,790	27,758	105,181
2006	210	1,840	21,345	96,400
2007	180	1,700	14,990	104,089
2008	150	1,561	21,585	103,658
2009	270	2,200	22,065	107,222
2010	420	2,100	20,931	101,667
2011	280	2,160	22,217	89,723
2012	275	1,610	21,381	75,175
2013	230	1,700	14,156	89,304
2014	210	1,640	19,176	92,052

Alfalfa Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2013-2014

District and county [1]	2013			2014		
	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)
Northwest	8,000	4.00	32,000	10,000	3.95	39,500
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	1,700	4.05	6,900	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	1,500	3.75	5,600	2,500	4.05	10,100
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Yamhill	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,000	4.40	4,400
Other counties	4,800	4.05	19,500	6,500	3.85	25,000
North Central	25,000	5.85	146,000	21,500	5.55	119,000
Gilliam	900	5.80	5,200	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	20,400	5.95	120,900	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sherman	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wasco	3,200	5.60	17,900	2,700	3.95	10,600
Other counties	500	4.00	2,000	18,800	5.75	108,400
Northeast	105,000	4.55	476,000	79,500	4.25	336,000
Baker	27,300	3.95	107,400	20,000	3.30	66,000
Umatilla	27,300	6.65	181,400	22,500	5.75	129,000
Union	30,700	3.20	97,700	22,000	3.85	85,000
Wallowa	19,700	4.55	89,500	15,000	3.75	56,000
Other counties	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Southwest	6,000	6.00	36,000	4,000	4.40	17,500
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	800	6.15	4,900	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,000	4.20	8,400
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	5,200	6.00	31,100	2,000	4.55	9,100
Southeast	256,000	4.50	1,150,000	235,000	4.35	1,028,000
Crook	17,100	4.70	80,700	11,000	4.75	52,000
Deschutes	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,500	3.85	21,200
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	12,000	5.45	65,400	12,000	5.65	67,500
Klamath	67,700	4.75	320,800	70,500	4.75	334,500
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	45,000	3.35	150,000
Malheur	39,900	5.40	215,200	43,000	5.35	230,800
Wheeler	4,600	3.05	14,000	4,500	2.90	13,000
Other counties	114,700	3.95	453,900	43,500	3.65	159,000
Oregon	400,000	4.60	1,840,000	350,000	4.40	1,540,000

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

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All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2013-2014

[The all other hay category is any hay excluding alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures.]

District and county [1]	2013			2014		
	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)
Northwest	133,000	2.15	287,000	135,000	2.55	345,000
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,300	2.05	17,000
Clackamas	13,300	1.90	25,600	13,100	2.55	33,500
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,500	2.30	8,000
Columbia	5,700	1.95	11,200	5,700	2.10	12,000
Lane	24,100	1.70	41,100	32,000	2.30	73,000
Lincoln	3,600	1.80	6,500	4,000	2.15	8,500
Linn	31,300	2.55	79,300	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	6,400	2.30	14,800	10,000	3.00	30,000
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,300	2.60	8,500
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,500	3.00	4,500
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,100	3.00	21,200
Yamhill	13,000	2.50	32,800	10,500	2.85	29,800
Other counties	35,600	2.15	75,700	36,000	2.75	99,000
North Central	17,000	2.40	41,000	20,000	2.85	57,000
Gilliam	1,500	1.85	2,800	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sherman	(D)	(D)	(D)	500	2.80	1,400
Wasco	5,900	2.10	12,500	5,900	2.20	13,000
Other counties	9,600	2.70	25,700	13,600	3.15	42,600
Northeast	91,000	2.30	211,000	94,000	2.50	235,000
Baker	43,500	2.10	90,300	(D)	(D)	(D)
Umatilla	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Union	(D)	(D)	(D)	35,000	2.35	83,000
Wallowa	22,500	2.65	60,100	20,000	3.15	63,000
Other counties	25,000	2.40	60,600	39,000	2.30	89,000
Southwest	76,000	2.10	160,000	71,000	2.40	171,000
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,600	2.45	21,000
Curry	1,900	2.45	4,700	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	37,300	2.00	75,100	35,000	2.55	90,000
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	15,500	2.45	38,000
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	36,800	2.20	80,200	11,900	1.85	22,000
Southeast	303,000	2.20	665,000	360,000	2.30	824,000
Crook	21,500	2.35	50,900	17,000	2.40	40,500
Deschutes	10,000	3.15	31,700	9,200	3.35	31,000
Grant	41,300	1.60	67,000	39,000	1.40	55,000
Harney	85,300	1.70	143,400	95,000	2.00	188,000
Jefferson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Klamath	31,400	3.55	111,200	36,000	2.35	85,000
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur	22,600	2.00	45,400	35,000	1.90	66,000
Wheeler	6,300	1.80	11,400	5,800	2.35	13,500
Other counties	84,600	2.40	204,000	123,000	2.80	345,000
Oregon	620,000	2.20	1,364,000	680,000	2.40	1,632,000

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Commercial Class — Oregon: 2011-2014

Class and year	Area planted	Area harvested	Yield per acre [2]	Production
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)
Navy				
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	1,900	1,900	2,800	53
2013	2,300	2,300	2,400	57
2014	1,100	([1])	([1])	([1])
Small white				
2011	1,100	1,100	2,800	29
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
2014	500	([1])	([1])	([1])
Pinto				
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	2,300	2,300	2,700	62
2013	1,500	1,500	2,530	38
2014	1,000	1,000	2,300	23
Light red kidney				
2011	600	600	2,700	15
2012	700	700	2,500	18
2013	700	700	2,000	14
2014	900	900	2,560	23
Dark red kidney				
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	500	400	1,750	7
2014	700	([1])	([1])	([1])
Pink				
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
2014	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Small red				
2011	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
2012	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
2013	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
2014	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Black				
2011	1,300	1,300	2,500	32
2012	1,200	1,200	2,200	26
2013	600	600	1,830	11
2014	800	800	2,750	22
Chickpeas, small [3]				
2011	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Chickpeas, large [4]				
2011	700	700	1,710	12
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Chickpeas, all				
2011	700	700	1,710	12
2012	1,800	1,800	2,000	36
2013	900	900	1,890	17
2014	1,100	1,100	1,360	15
Other dry beans				
2011	2,700	2,700	2,440	66
2012	2,600	2,600	2,420	63
2013	1,800	1,800	2,280	41
2014	4,700	4,700	2,310	109
Dry beans, all classes				
2011	6,400	6,400	2,410	154
2012	10,500	10,500	2,460	258
2013	8,300	8,200	2,260	185
2014	8,500	8,500	2,260	192

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Missing data included in "other" category to avoid disclosure of individual data.
[2] Clean basis.
[3] Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) smaller than 20/64 inches.
[4] Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) larger than 20/64 inches.

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Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	9.0	8.8	2,000	176	22.40	3,942	448
2006	10.0	9.8	1,940	190	24.40	4,636	473
2007	7.7	7.6	1,970	149	32.50	4,843	637
2008	4.8	4.7	2,000	94	34.90	3,281	698
2009	6.4	6.3	2,330	147	31.50	4,631	735
2010	7.1	6.9	2,160	149	27.90	4,157	602
2011	6.4	6.4	2,410	154	44.60	6,868	1,073
2012	10.5	10.5	2,460	258	36.90	9,520	907
2013	8.3	8.2	2,260	185	38.30	7,086	864
2014	8.5	8.5	2,260	192	40.10	7,699	906

Peppermint Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	23,000	95	2,185	13.10	28,624	1,245
2006	22,000	94	2,068	13.00	26,884	1,222
2007	20,000	82	1,640	14.00	22,960	1,148
2008	19,000	88	1,672	15.80	26,418	1,390
2009	21,000	86	1,806	20.80	37,565	1,789
2010	23,000	88	2,024	20.90	42,302	1,839
2011	25,000	91	2,275	23.40	53,235	2,129
2012	26,000	82	2,132	24.90	53,087	2,042
2013	21,500	86	1,849	24.30	44,931	2,090
2014	20,000	90	1,800	24.80	44,640	2,232

Spearmint Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of production [1]	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	2,400	105	252	10.80	2,722	1,134
2006	2,000	115	230	11.70	2,691	1,346
2007	2,200	122	268	12.90	3,457	1,571
2008	2,000	120	240	14.90	3,576	1,788
2009	1,900	140	266	18.00	4,788	2,520
2010	1,500	130	195	16.90	3,296	2,197
2011	800	130	104	18.20	1,893	2,366
2012	1,100	120	132	20.10	2,653	2,412
2013	2,300	115	265	20.80	5,512	2,397
2014	2,500	130	325	20.90	6,793	2,717

[1] Value of production prior to 2006 reflects rounding at the all spearmint level and is not derived from respective variety tables.

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Snap Beans for Processing Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	18,600	18,500	6.30	116,530	188.00	21,893	1,183
2006	18,900	18,800	4.95	92,970	175.00	16,249	864
2007	19,100	19,100	6.02	115,010	202.00	23,239	1,217
2008	18,700	18,600	6.03	112,140	236.00	26,418	1,420
2009	19,100	18,950	5.94	112,600	216.00	24,307	1,283
2010	17,000	16,800	6.45	108,350	186.00	20,205	1,203
2011	17,200	17,000	6.65	112,980	219.00	24,777	1,457
2012	13,500	13,400	6.81	91,200	223.00	20,325	1,517
2013	10,600	10,550	6.34	66,850	204.00	13,626	1,292
2014	8,500	8,500	4.10	34,850	400.00	13,940	1,640

Green Peas for Processing Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	16,200	16,100	1.93	31,040	172.00	5,326	331
2006	17,100	15,900	2.32	36,900	174.00	6,417	404
2007	17,600	17,600	2.18	38,300	199.00	7,636	434
2008	18,700	18,000	1.85	33,320	263.00	8,768	487
2009	18,300	17,600	1.78	31,400	255.00	8,019	456
2010	15,700	14,500	1.98	28,700	196.00	5,621	388
2011	12,800	12,100	2.68	32,400	233.00	7,534	623
2012	15,500	14,700	2.79	41,000	302.00	12,362	841
2013	21,100	21,100	1.91	40,300	265.00	10,671	506
2014	19,600	19,600	2.11	41,430	253.00	10,466	534

Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	7,500	3,500	1,700	60	5.53	332	95
2006	5,000	2,500	1,800	45	7.44	335	134
2007	3,000	1,000	1,700	17	13.00	221	221
2008	2,500	1,000	1,850	19	21.80	403	403
2009	2,500	1,700	1,760	30	21.80	652	384
2010	4,200	1,900	1,460	28	20.40	565	297
2011	2,000	1,300	1,750	23	16.20	373	287
2012	2,500	2,300	1,690	39	20.40	794	345
2013	3,000	2,100	1,710	36	27.70	997	475
2014	3,000	2,300	1,500	35	28.80	959	417

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Canola Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2010-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2010	6,000	5,700	2,450	13,965	17.60	2,458	431
2011	5,300	4,900	3,050	14,945	23.50	3,512	717
2012	7,300	6,900	2,050	14,145	24.00	3,395	492
2013	13,000	12,100	1,600	19,360	22.00	4,259	352
2014	11,000	10,000	1,500	15,000	18.70	2,805	281

Onion Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Summer storage							
Malheur county							
2005	11,700	11,500	640	7,360	11.00	50,312	4,375
2006	12,800	12,800	520	6,656	17.30	100,444	7,847
2007	12,600	12,600	780	9,828	2.51	21,380	1,697
2008	12,200	12,200	710	8,662	7.38	57,505	4,714
2009	11,200	11,200	700	7,840	14.30	98,670	8,810
2010	11,300	11,300	760	8,588	8.79	63,411	5,612
2011	11,300	11,300	730	8,249	5.94	41,158	3,642
2012	10,700	10,600	750	7,950	10.10	72,104	6,802
2013	10,900	10,900	720	7,848	11.30	77,156	7,079
2014	9,400	9,300	800	7,440	8.40	56,868	6,115
All other counties							
2005	8,600	8,600	360	3,096	10.90	18,130	2,108
2006	8,800	8,800	550	4,840	10.60	44,944	5,107
2007	10,300	10,300	620	6,386	5.97	35,736	3,470
2008	9,600	9,600	620	5,952	6.96	38,572	4,018
2009	9,100	9,100	600	5,460	13.50	64,800	7,121
2010	8,900	8,900	700	6,230	9.05	46,798	5,258
2011	9,500	9,500	685	6,508	7.54	42,201	4,442
2012	8,700	8,700	590	5,133	9.96	43,764	5,030
2013	10,100	10,000	610	6,100	12.60	66,100	6,610
2014	10,300	10,300	660	6,798	8.90	49,466	4,803

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Oregon Grass Seed Crop Estimates[1]

Estimates for 2012r, 2013r and 2014p

	Harvested Acres	Yield (lb/a)	Production (000 lbs.)	Price per cwt	Sales (000 $)
2012 Annual ryegrass	127,040	1,895	240,721	31.01	74,640
2013 Annual ryegrass	126,040	1,991	250,946	31.00	77,789
2014 Annual ryegrass	120,830	2,227	269,077	27.00	72,651
2012 Perennial ryegrass	105,160	1,492	156,861	70.82	111,088
2013 Perennial ryegrass	104,790	1,493	156,437	85.19	133,264
2014 Perennial ryegrass	112,230	1,680	188,451	84.00	158,299
2012 Tall fescue	127,250	1,495	190,247	71.23	135,518
2013 Tall fescue	134,680	1,483	199,720	73.88	147,553
2014 Tall fescue	134,385	1,608	216,149	68.00	146,981
2012 Kentucky bluegrass	10,570	1,288	13,609	110.31	15,012
2013 Kentucky bluegrass	11,970	1,238	14,818	116.00	17,190
2014 Kentucky bluegrass	13,205	1,377	18,181	126.00	22,908
2012 Rough bluegrass	2,060	1,250	2,575	149.00	3,837
2013 Rough bluegrass	2,100	1,100	2,310	130.00	3,003
2014 Rough bluegrass	812	1,046	849	198.00	1,681
2012 Orchardgrass	13,770	754	10,382	82.60	8,575
2013 Orchardgrass	13,330	788	10,504	100.00	10,504
2014 Orchardgrass	12,771	836	10,677	112.00	11,958
2012 Chewings fescue	7,570	1,359	10,290	72.38	7,448
2013 Chewings fescue	8,270	1,360	11,250	94.72	10,656
2014 Chewings fescue	8,086	1,337	10,811	100.00	10,811
2012 Red fescue	7,430	1,265	9,399	74.97	7,046
2013 Red fescue	7,420	1,227	9,105	94.93	8,644
2014 Red fescue	9,045	1,270	11,484	103.00	11,829
2012 Hard fescue	2,440	763	1,861	104.44	1,944
2013 Hard fescue	2,396	759	1,818	104.92	1,907
2014 Hard fescue	1,626	1,178	1,916	104.00	1,993
2012 Colonial bentgrass	2,350	400	940	200.00	1,800
2013 Colonial bentgrass	2,350	400	940	202.13	1,900
2014 Colonial bentgrass	2,650	492	1,304	270.00	3,521
2012 Creeping bentgrass	2,360	524	1,237	298.06	3,687
2013 Creeping bentgrass	2,370	653	1,679	310.69	5,216
2014 Creeping bentgrass	2,910	657	1,912	334.00	6,386
2012 Total Grass	408,000		638,122		370,595
2013 Total Grass	415,916		659,527		417,626
2014 Total Grass	418,550		730,811		449,018

[1]Data collected by the Nicole Anderson, Mark Mellbye, Clare Sullivan, Carol Tollefson and Darrin Walenta, Oregon State University, and compiled by Nicole Anderson, Extension Field Crops Agronomist and William C. Young III, Professor Emeritus, Department of Crop and Soil Science, OSU.

r = revised, p = preliminary.

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Oregon Legume Seed Crop Estimates[1]

Estimates for 2012r, 2013r and 2014p

	Harvested Acres	Yield (lb/a)	Production (000 lbs.)	Price per cwt	Sales (000 $)
2012 Alfalfa	2,370	856	2,028	231.36	4,692
2013 Alfalfa	3,130	822	2,573	235.28	6,054
2014 Alfalfa	5,184	848	4,395	272.00	11,954
2012 Red clover	17,350	741	12,857	101.43	13,041
2013 Red clover	14,180	756	10,726	135.30	14,513
2014 Red clover	13,137	728	9,564	187.00	17,885
2012 Crimson clover	8,690	879	7,635	98.26	7,502
2013 Crimson clover	11,340	775	8,786	130.79	11,491
2014 Crimson clover	12,777	979	12,509	160.00	20,014
2012 Common vetch	660	1,917	1,265	40.00	506
2013 Common vetch	230	2,000	460	40.00	184
2014 Common vetch	531	1,326	704	53.00	373
2012 Hairy vetch	1,170	844	988	110.00	1,087
2013 Hairy vetch	990	836	828	110.00	911
2014 Hairy vetch	1,125	596	670	125.00	838
2012 White clover	10,450	453	4,733	184.77	8,745
2013 White clover	10,150	455	4,618	234.41	10,825
2014 White clover	10,443	457	4,768	225.00	10,728
2012 Arrowleaf clover	235	502	118	70.00	83
2013 Arrowleaf clover	235	502	118	75.76	89
2014 Arrowleaf clover	200	500	100	70.00	70
2012 Total Legumes	40,925		29,624		35,656
2013 Total Legumes	40,255		28,109		44,067
2014 Total Legume	43,397		32,710		61,862

[1]Data collected by the Nicole Anderson, Mark Mellbye, Clare Sullivan, Carol Tollefson and Darrin Walenta, Oregon State University, and compiled by Nicole Anderson, Extension Field Crops Agronomist and William C. Young III, Professor Emeritus, Department of Crop and Soil Science, OSU.

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Commercial Apple Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	4,200	17.25	73	68	314.00	21,238	5,057
2006	4,200	17.85	75	75	396.00	29,712	7,074
2007	4,800	14.05	68	68	562.00	37,943	7,905
2008	4,200	14.15	60	60	468.00	27,839	6,628
2009	4,200	15.50	65	65	394.00	25,622	6,100
2010	4,200	14.30	60	60	448.00	26,855	6,394
2011	4,100	11.30	46	45	442.00	19,861	4,844
2012	5,000	13.00	65	64	500.00	32,018	6,404
2013	4,900	14.40	71	69	728.00	49,829	10,169
2014	5,100	15.20	76	78	558.00	43,269	8,484

Pear Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Bartlett							
2005	4,200	13.80	58,000	57,000	347.00	19,756	4,704
2006	4,200	15.00	63,000	63,000	383.00	24,131	5,745
2007	4,200	14.00	59,000	59,000	375.00	22,147	5,273
2008	4,200	13.40	56,300	56,300	395.00	22,236	5,294
2009	4,200	15.70	66,000	66,000	439.00	28,945	6,892
2010	4,200	11.20	47,000	47,000	464.00	21,796	5,190
2011	4,200	11.20	47,000	47,000	400.00	18,816	4,480
2012	3,800	16.10	61,000	61,000	455.00	27,736	7,299
2013	3,800	14.50	55,000	55,000	511.00	28,089	7,392
2014	3,800	13.90	53,000	53,000	572.00	30,292	7,972
Other							
2005	12,000	11.20	134,000	134,000	329.00	44,052	3,671
2006	12,000	12.70	152,000	152,000	431.00	65,461	5,455
2007	12,000	12.30	147,000	147,000	458.00	67,270	5,606
2008	12,000	14.60	175,000	175,000	498.00	87,165	7,264
2009	12,000	13.60	163,000	163,000	397.00	64,691	5,391
2010	12,000	12.10	145,000	145,000	511.00	74,100	6,175
2011	12,000	15.00	180,000	180,000	326.00	58,590	4,883
2012	10,800	17.30	187,000	187,000	570.00	106,505	9,862
2013	10,800	14.10	152,000	152,000	546.00	83,028	7,688
2014	10,600	15.40	163,000	163,000	596.00	97,100	9,160

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Sweet Cherry Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	12,000	2.38	28,600	25,600	1,450.00	37,186	3,099
2006	12,000	4.59	55,100	52,600	910.00	47,883	3,990
2007	12,500	2.80	35,000	34,000	1,450.00	49,256	3,940
2008	12,500	2.48	31,000	27,400	2,100.00	57,486	4,599
2009	12,500	5.28	66,000	52,000	798.00	41,496	3,320
2010	12,500	3.05	38,150	37,000	2,090.00	77,256	6,180
2011	12,500	3.64	45,500	43,800	1,770.00	77,664	6,213
2012	12,500	4.48	56,000	54,600	1,370.00	74,606	5,968
2013	13,000	4.00	52,000	46,000	1,980.00	91,272	7,021
2014	12,500	4.63	57,900	57,900	1,430.00	82,709	6,617

Sweet Cherry Processed Utilization and Price by Use — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Canned		Brined		Other		Total processed
	Quantity	Price per ton	Quantity	Price per ton	Quantity	Price per ton	
	(tons)	(dollars)	(tons)	(dollars)	(tons)	(dollars)	(tons)
2005	1,300	1,060	8,000	880	2,300	760	11,600
2006	2,700	900	18,000	732	2,300	546	23,000
2007	1,500	1,010	8,300	765	3,700	704	13,500
2008	850	1,290	7,500	957	1,150	922	9,500
2009	2,000	850	13,000	800	1,000	560	16,000
2010	600	995	6,000	910	900	706	7,500
2011	1,450	1,100	10,500	750	2,250	840	14,200
2012	(D)	(D)	9,600	950	5,500	1,010	15,100
2013	(D)	(D)	10,000	780	4,000	868	14,000
2014	(D)	(D)	10,000	770	2,150	929	12,150

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Tart Cherry Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	750	400	0.3	0.3	0.380	114	152
2006	750	4,530	3.4	3.4	0.276	938	1,251
2007	650	769	0.5	0.5	0.346	173	266
2008	650	4,310	2.8	2.8	0.419	1,172	1,803
2009	650	5,380	3.5	3.5	0.315	1,101	1,694
2010	650	1,850	1.2	1.2	0.317	380	585
2011	650	3,850	2.5	2.5	0.340	850	1,308
2012	650	1,540	1.0	1.0	0.951	951	1,463
2013	650	6,620	4.3	4.3	0.344	1,480	2,277
2014	650	3,690	2.4	2.3	0.372	855	1,315

Grape Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
All Grapes							
2005	11,800	2.29	27,000	25,000	1,680.00	42,000	3,559
2006	12,600	2.73	34,400	34,400	1,750.00	60,200	4,778
2007	13,800	2.80	38,600	38,600	1,880.00	72,568	5,259
2008	14,900	2.33	34,700	34,700	2,050.00	71,135	4,774
2009	15,600	2.58	40,200	40,200	1,910.00	76,782	4,922
2010	16,900	1.85	31,200	31,200	2,030.00	63,336	3,748
2011	17,500	2.37	41,500	41,500	1,950.00	80,925	4,624
2012	18,000	2.56	46,000	46,000	2,050.00	94,300	5,239
2013	18,500	2.65	49,000	49,000	2,190.00	107,310	5,801
2014	19,000	3.05	58,000	58,000	2,040.00	118,320	6,227

Prune and Plum Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	1,500	1.00	1,500	1,500	416.00	624	416
2006	1,500	7.00	10,500	8,500	339.00	2,885	1,923
2007	1,500	2.00	3,000	3,000	421.00	1,264	843
2008	1,500	5.00	7,500	7,500	278.00	2,083	1,389
2009	1,500	6.27	9,400	9,400	218.00	2,046	1,364
2010	1,400	3.07	4,300	4,000	428.00	1,713	1,224
2011	1,300	3.77	4,900	4,800	356.00	1,710	1,315
2012	1,300	5.52	7,170	6,470	538.00	3,478	2,675
2013	1,300	5.23	6,800	6,250	488.00	3,047	2,344
2014	1,300	6.00	7,800	7,800	442.00	3,449	2,653

Hazelnut Utilized Production — Oregon: 2006 - 2014 and Forecasted September 1, 2015

[In-shell basis]

year	Utilized Production	Yield per acre [1]	Price	Value of Utilized Production
	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)
2006	43,000	(NA)	1,080	46,440
2007	37,000	1.29	2,040	75,480
2008	32,000	1.13	1,620	51,840
2009	47,000	1.64	1,690	79,430
2010	28,000	0.97	2,410	67,480
2011	38,500	1.35	2,330	89,705
2012	35,500	1.22	1,830	64,965
2013	45,000	1.50	2,680	120,600
2014	38,000	1.20	3,600	129,600
2015 [2]	39,000	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.
1 Yield is based on utilized production.
2 Forecast.

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Berry Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production		Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Cultivated blueberries							
2005	4,200	8,210	34,500	34,500	0.964	33,258	7,919
2006	4,500	7,910	35,600	35,600	1.490	53,091	11,798
2007	5,000	9,000	45,000	45,000	1.500	67,488	13,498
2008	5,200	8,290	43,100	43,100	1.150	49,374	9,495
2009	5,700	8,420	48,500	48,000	0.790	37,920	6,653
2010	7,500	7,280	54,600	54,600	1.170	63,609	8,481
2011	7,800	8,400	65,500	65,500	1.780	116,809	14,976
2012	8,400	8,570	72,000	72,000	1.490	107,550	12,804
2013	9,600	9,320	89,500	89,500	1.050	94,335	9,827
2014	9,000	9,700	87,300	87,300	1.170	102,325	11,369
Red raspberries							
2005	1,900	3,790	7,200	7,200	0.821	5,909	3,110
2006	1,900	3,240	6,200	6,150	0.783	4,816	2,535
2007	1,700	2,940	5,000	5,000	0.887	4,434	2,608
2008	1,500	3,370	5,050	5,050	1.600	8,084	5,389
2009	1,400	3,860	5,400	5,400	1.290	6,956	4,969
2010	1,300	3,940	5,120	5,120	1.210	6,172	4,748
2011	1,200	5,000	6,000	6,000	1.070	6,400	5,333
2012	1,300	5,080	6,600	6,600	1.010	6,644	5,111
2013	1,300	4,120	5,350	5,350	1.190	6,360	4,892
2014	1,300	3,620	4,700	4,700	1.620	7,621	5,862
Black raspberries							
2005	1,300	3,260	4,240	4,240	2.460	10,418	8,014
2006	1,500	2,670	4,010	4,010	2.440	9,780	6,520
2007	1,400	2,610	3,700	3,650	0.982	3,583	2,559
2008	1,500	2,080	3,120	3,120	1.860	5,815	3,877
2009	1,100	2,850	3,430	3,130	0.377	1,181	1,074
2010	1,300	1,340	1,750	1,740	1.260	2,185	1,681
2011	1,100	2,030	2,230	2,230	2.470	5,510	5,009
2012	900	2,390	2,150	2,150	2.650	5,689	6,321
2013	1,000	2,650	2,650	2,650	2.590	6,866	6,866
2014	1,100	3,590	3,950	3,950	2.410	9,538	8,671

Berry Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014 (Continued)

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production		Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Evergreen blackberries							
2005	900	6,330	5,700	5,700	0.711	4,050	4,500
2006	800	6,000	4,800	4,800	0.736	3,534	4,418
2007	600	10,500	6,300	6,300	0.413	2,602	4,337
2008	600	8,000	4,800	4,800	0.549	2,636	4,393
2009	500	9,400	4,700	4,700	0.342	1,607	3,214
2010	500	8,920	4,460	4,460	0.650	2,900	5,800
2011	400	7,200	2,880	2,880	0.699	2,012	5,030
2012	400	9,950	3,980	3,980	0.703	2,772	6,930
2013	400	7,300	2,920	2,920	0.679	1,943	4,858
2014	400	8,080	3,230	3,230	0.876	2,784	6,960
Marion blackberries							
2005	4,300	6,140	26,800	26,400	0.720	19,004	4,420
2006	4,500	5,090	22,900	22,900	0.837	19,166	4,259
2007	4,400	6,660	32,300	29,300	0.499	14,609	3,320
2008	4,000	5,100	21,200	20,400	0.598	12,206	3,052
2009	4,000	6,330	25,500	25,300	0.539	13,633	3,408
2010	3,900	4,790	19,700	18,700	0.709	13,251	3,398
2011	4,000	6,730	27,100	26,900	0.794	21,369	5,342
2012	3,200	7,800	24,960	24,960	0.803	20,054	6,267
2013	3,200	8,500	27,400	27,200	0.810	22,036	6,886
2014	3,100	5,400	17,160	16,740	1.130	18,949	6,113
Other blackberries							
2005	1,300	12,500	16,400	16,300	0.847	13,813	10,625
2006	1,600	9,190	14,900	14,700	0.918	13,493	8,433
2007	1,700	13,700	25,300	23,300	0.489	11,386	6,698
2008	2,100	9,480	21,200	19,900	0.650	12,931	6,158
2009	2,600	9,580	25,900	24,900	0.627	15,602	6,001
2010	3,100	6,610	21,010	20,500	0.836	17,140	5,529
2011	2,900	7,900	22,900	22,900	0.847	19,402	6,690
2012	2,400	9,730	23,340	23,340	0.889	20,738	8,641
2013	2,400	8,710	21,300	20,900	0.873	18,249	7,604
2014	2,600	9,650	25,100	25,100	1.130	28,356	10,906
Boysenberries							
2005	600	3,830	2,330	2,300	1.490	3,434	5,723
2006	600	3,830	2,400	2,300	1.420	3,260	5,433
2007	700	5,570	4,400	3,900	0.566	2,206	3,151
2008	700	3,810	2,840	2,670	0.730	1,948	2,783
2009	600	5,330	3,400	3,200	0.657	2,102	3,503
2010	500	4,200	2,100	2,100	0.873	1,834	3,668
2011	500	5,200	2,625	2,600	1.010	2,638	5,276
2012	400	4,880	1,950	1,950	1.050	2,044	5,110
2013	500	4,600	2,300	2,300	1.090	2,503	5,006
2014	500	5,100	2,550	2,550	1.390	3,541	7,082

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Strawberry Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Area planted	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2005	2,600	2,200	115	250	54.70	13,680	6,218
2006	2,400	2,100	110	230	69.10	15,882	7,563
2007	2,200	1,900	130	247	66.30	16,378	8,620
2008	2,100	1,800	130	238	70.50	16,768	9,316
2009	2,200	1,700	125	211	65.80	13,888	8,169
2010	2,100	1,900	125	235	69.10	16,240	8,547
2011	2,200	2,000	115	226	66.50	15,034	7,517
2012	2,200	2,000	105	213	71.30	15,189	7,595
2013	2,000	1,700	98	167	63.70	10,634	6,255
2014	2,000	1,700	91	155	84.70	13,125	7,721

Cranberry Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Utilization, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

[A barrel weighs 100 pounds]

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production		Utilization	
			Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed
	(acres)	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)
2005	2,700	163.0	440,000	440,000	5,000	435,000
2006	2,700	172.2	465,000	465,000	(X)	465,000
2007	2,700	183.3	495,000	495,000	(X)	495,000
2008	2,700	148.1	400,000	400,000	(X)	400,000
2009	2,700	159.3	430,000	430,000	(X)	430,000
2010	2,700	107.4	290,000	290,000	(X)	290,000
2011	2,800	128.9	361,000	361,000	(X)	361,000
2012	2,900	139.7	405,000	405,000	(X)	405,000
2013	3,000	130.0	390,000	390,000	(X)	390,000
2014	2,900	162.8	500,000	472,000	(X)	472,000

Year	Price per barrel			Value of utilized production		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	48.70	34.40	34.60	244	14,964	15,208
2006	(X)	48.30	48.30	(X)	22,460	22,460
2007	(X)	59.60	59.60	(X)	29,502	29,502
2008	(X)	91.50	91.50	(X)	36,600	36,600
2009	(X)	36.30	36.30	(X)	15,609	15,609
2010	(X)	34.50	34.50	(X)	10,005	10,005
2011	(X)	39.50	39.50	(X)	14,260	14,260
2012	(X)	40.40	40.40	(X)	16,362	16,362
2013	(X)	30.60	30.60	(X)	11,934	11,934
2014	(X)	23.10	23.10	(X)	10,903	10,903

(X) Not applicable.

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Gross and Usable Cooler, Freezer, and Refrigerated Space — Oregon: October 1, 2003-2013

[Estimates are set every two years.]

Year	Cooler space [1]		Freezer space [2]		Refrigerated space	
	Gross space	Usable space	Gross space	Usable space	Gross space	Usable space
	(1,000 cubic feet)	(1,000 cubic feet)	(1,000 cubic feet)	(1,000 cubic feet)	(1,000 cubic feet)	(1,000 cubic feet)
2003	5,174	3,896	98,793	79,738	103,967	83,635
2005	5,290	3,911	103,417	84,743	108,707	88,655
2007	5,043	3,999	99,969	82,114	105,012	86,114
2009	19,278	16,004	107,750	87,397	127,028	103,401
2011	13,006	11,278	109,266	88,569	122,272	99,848
2013	14,024	11,878	112,679	89,696	126,703	101,575

[1] Includes spaces that maintain temperatures between 0 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit.
[2] Includes spaces that maintain temperatures at 0 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

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Milk Cows and Production by Month — Oregon: 2007-2014

Year and month	Milk cows [1]	Milk per cow [2]	Milk production [2]	Year and month	Milk cows [1]	Milk per cow [2]	Milk production [2]
	(1,000 head)	(pounds)	(million pounds)		(1,000 head)	(pounds)	(million pounds)
2007				**2011**			
January	115	1,670	192	January	120	1,685	202
February	115	1,590	183	February	119	1,555	185
March	115	1,750	201	March	119	1,750	208
April	115	1,670	192	April	119	1,730	206
May	115	1,710	197	May	121	1,790	217
June	114	1,650	188	June	122	1,730	211
July	114	1,675	191	July	123	1,790	220
August	114	1,665	190	August	123	1,760	216
September	115	1,550	178	September	122	1,680	205
October	114	1,545	176	October	122	1,705	208
November	115	1,490	171	November	122	1,615	197
December	115	1,515	174	December	123	1,660	204
Annual	115	19,417	2,233	Annual	121	20,488	2,479
2008				**2012**			
January	114	1,685	192	January	123	1,685	207
February	114	1,580	180	February	123	1,600	197
March	114	1,700	194	March	123	1,750	215
April	113	1,680	190	April	123	1,725	212
May	113	1,745	197	May	123	1,810	223
June	114	1,660	189	June	123	1,740	214
July	115	1,670	192	July	123	1,770	218
August	115	1,645	189	August	123	1,740	214
September	115	1,590	183	September	123	1,665	205
October	115	1,615	186	October	123	1,685	207
November	115	1,555	179	November	123	1,600	197
December	115	1,590	183	December	123	1,660	204
Annual	114	19,772	2,254	Annual	123	20,431	2,513
2009				**2013**			
January	115	1,650	190	January	123	1,675	206
February	114	1,520	173	February	123	1,555	191
March	114	1,710	195	March	(NA)	(NA)	216
April	114	1,675	191	April	(NA)	(NA)	213
May	114	1,735	198	May	(NA)	(NA)	222
June	114	1,675	191	June	(NA)	(NA)	215
July	114	1,695	193	July	123	1,765	217
August	114	1,650	188	August	123	1,750	215
September	114	1,595	182	September	123	1,650	203
October	114	1,615	184	October	123	1,690	208
November	114	1,560	178	November	123	1,625	200
December	114	1,625	185	December	124	1,675	208
Annual	114	19,719	2,248	Annual	123	20,439	2,514
2010				**2014**			
January	115	1,690	194	January	124	1,735	215
February	115	1,565	180	February	124	1,595	198
March	115	1,760	202	March	125	1,800	225
April	115	1,730	199	April	125	1,770	221
May	116	1,780	206	May	125	1,825	228
June	118	1,695	200	June	125	1,735	217
July	120	1,730	208	July	123	1,755	216
August	121	1,730	209	August	123	1,725	212
September	121	1,660	201	September	124	1,670	207
October	121	1,690	204	October	124	1,685	209
November	121	1,610	195	November	124	1,615	200
December	121	1,660	201	December	125	1,655	207
Annual	118	20,331	2,399	Annual	124	20,605	2,555

(NA) Not available.
[1] Includes dry cows; excludes heifers not yet fresh.
[2] Excludes milk sucked by calves.

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Milk Cows and Production of Milk and Milkfat — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Number of milk cows [1]	Production of milk and milkfat [2]				
		Per milk cow		Total		
		Milk	Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat	Percent milkfat
	(1,000 head)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(percent)
2005	121	18,876	693	2,284	83.8	3.67
2006	118	19,000	703	2,242	83.0	3.70
2007	115	19,417	718	2,233	82.6	3.70
2008	114	19,772	726	2,254	82.7	3.67
2009	114	19,719	732	2,248	83.4	3.71
2010	118	20,331	758	2,399	89.5	3.73
2011	121	20,488	772	2,479	93.5	3.77
2012	123	20,431	776	2,513	95.5	3.80
2013	123	20,439	793	2,514	97.5	3.88
2014	124	20,605	799	2,555	99.1	3.88

[1] Average number during the year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.
[2] Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Quantity of Milk Used and Marketed by Producers — Oregon: 2005-2014

	Milk used where produced			Milk marketed by producers	
	Fed to calves [1]	Used for milk, cream, and butter	Total	Total quantity [2]	Fluid grade [3]
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(percent)
2005	18.0	2.0	20.0	2,264.0	100
2006	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,220.0	100
2007	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,211.0	100
2008	19.0	1.0	20.0	2,234.0	100
2009	20.0	1.0	21.0	2,227.0	100
2010	19.0	1.0	20.0	2,379.0	100
2011	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,457.0	100
2012	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,491.0	100
2013	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,492.0	100
2014	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,533.0	100

[1] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[2] Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and milk sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds.
[3] Percent of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (Grade A in most States). Includes fluid grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.

Milk and Cream Marketings, Income, and Value of Production — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Milk utilized	Average returns per cwt for all milk [1]	Returns per pound milkfat	Cash receipts from marketings	Used for milk, cream, and butter by producers		Gross producer income [3]	Value of milk produced [2 4]
					Milk utilized	Value [2]		
	(million pounds)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(million pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	2,264.0	15.70	4.28	355,448	2.0	314	355,762	358,588
2006	2,220.0	14.70	3.97	326,340	1.0	147	326,487	329,574
2007	2,211.0	18.30	4.95	404,613	1.0	183	404,796	408,639
2008	2,234.0	18.30	4.99	408,822	1.0	183	409,005	412,482
2009	2,227.0	13.70	3.69	305,099	1.0	137	305,236	307,976
2010	2,379.0	17.30	4.64	411,567	1.0	173	411,740	415,027
2011	2,457.0	21.40	5.68	525,798	1.0	214	526,012	530,506
2012	2,491.0	19.80	5.21	493,218	1.0	198	493,416	497,574
2013	2,492.0	21.20	5.46	528,304	1.0	212	528,516	532,968
2014	2,533.0	25.70	6.62	650,981	1.0	257	651,238	656,635

[1] Cash receipts divided by milk or milkfat in combined marketings.
[2] Value at average returns per 100 pounds of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream.
[3] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption.
[4] Includes value of milk fed to calves.

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Cattle Inventory by Class — Oregon: January 1, 2006-2015

Year	All cattle and calves	All cows that have calved			Heifers, steers, and bulls 500 pounds and over					Under 500 pounds
					Heifers			Steers and bulls		
					Replacements		Other heifers			
		Beef cows	Milk cows	Total cows	Beef heifers	Milk heifers		Steers	Bulls	Calves
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)
2006	1,420	599	121	720	125	75	110	180	40	170
2007	1,300	555	115	670	110	65	105	160	35	155
2008	1,370	595	115	710	115	65	110	165	40	165
2009	1,270	565	115	680	90	55	110	145	35	155
2010	1,250	556	114	670	85	55	115	145	35	145
2011	1,340	559	121	680	100	65	125	160	40	170
2012	1,320	557	123	680	115	75	95	160	40	155
2013	1,280	527	123	650	120	68	87	160	35	160
2014	1,280	516	124	640	105	60	120	160	36	159
2015	1,300	525	125	650	110	60	105	165	40	170

Cattle and Calves Production, Price, and Income — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	Production [1]	Marketings [2]	Average price		Value of production	Cash receipts [3]	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Cattle	Calves				
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	584,386	586,400	85.90	119.00	524,765	528,212	17,282	545,494
2006	547,016	644,100	82.30	117.00	475,852	558,722	14,343	573,065
2007	561,570	498,420	78.60	105.00	458,389	409,293	13,495	422,788
2008	538,450	625,600	77.60	98.00	432,677	501,704	8,924	510,628
2009	536,150	552,000	77.10	96.70	427,549	440,880	7,093	447,973
2010	522,025	456,800	90.60	115.00	490,900	430,160	8,335	438,495
2011	578,525	613,600	(NA)	(NA)	634,386	676,664	12,671	689,335
2012	551,025	616,800	(NA)	(NA)	675,073	751,560	16,550	768,110
2013	568,575	609,600	(NA)	(NA)	712,765	763,932	16,992	780,924
2014	568,075	606,150	(NA)	(NA)	922,031	976,374	17,871	994,245

(NA) Not available.
[1] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Cattle and Calves Inventory, Supply, and Disposition — Oregon: 2005-2014

[The sum of the beginning of year inventory, calf crop, and inshipments is equal to the sum of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and end of year inventory.]

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Calf crop	Inshipments	Marketings [1]		Farm slaughter [2]	Deaths		Inventory end of year
				Cattle	Calves	Cattle and calves	Cattle	Calves	
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)
2005	1,430	660	25	432	186	12	23	42	1,420
2006	1,420	630	20	472	221	11	21	45	1,300
2007	1,300	660	20	364	163	11	22	50	1,370
2008	1,370	610	20	455	199	10	21	45	1,270
2009	1,270	620	20	395	195	8	22	40	1,250
2010	1,250	630	20	325	167	8	20	40	1,340
2011	1,340	630	60	452	185	8	20	45	1,320
2012	1,320	610	65	455	192	8	20	40	1,280
2013	1,280	620	90	450	189	8	23	40	1,280
2014	1,280	630	100	454	189	7	20	40	1,300

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Sheep and Lamb Inventory by Class — Oregon: January 1, 2006-2015

Year	All sheep and lambs	Total market sheep	Total breeding sheep	Breeding sheep		Replacement lambs
				Ewes	Rams	
	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)
2006	220,000	71,000	149,000	121,000	6,000	22,000
2007	215,000	68,000	147,000	118,000	7,000	22,000
2008	220,000	71,000	149,000	120,000	7,000	22,000
2009	220,000	70,000	150,000	121,000	7,000	22,000
2010	225,000	71,000	154,000	121,000	8,000	25,000
2011	215,000	67,000	148,000	118,000	7,000	23,000
2012	200,000	60,000	140,000	109,000	6,000	25,000
2013	210,000	70,000	140,000	110,000	6,000	24,000
2014	195,000	70,000	125,000	97,000	6,000	22,000
2015	195,000	55,000	140,000	110,000	6,000	24,000

Wool Production — Oregon: 2005-2014

	Sheep shorn	Weight per fleece	Production	Price per pound	Value
	(head)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(dollars)	(dollars)
2005	190,000	6.3	1,190,000	0.64	762,000
2006	188,000	6.2	1,170,000	0.59	690,000
2007	195,000	6.5	1,270,000	0.56	711,000
2008	182,000	6.5	1,190,000	0.68	809,000
2009	180,000	6.3	1,130,000	0.66	746,000
2010	174,000	6.4	1,120,000	0.86	963,000
2011	166,000	6.6	1,100,000	1.70	1,870,000
2012	160,000	6.9	1,100,000	1.56	1,716,000
2013	160,000	6.9	1,100,000	1.11	1,221,000
2014	158,000	6.3	1,000,000	1.36	1,360,000

Goat Inventory by Type — Oregon: January 1, 2008-2015

Year	Angora goats	Milk goats	Meat and other goats
	(head)	(head)	(head)
2008	1,700	8,000	27,000
2009	1,800	9,200	28,000
2010	1,900	9,100	30,000
2011	2,100	9,100	27,000
2012	2,400	10,700	22,000
2013	2,200	12,300	26,600
2014	2,300	11,200	24,000
2015	(D)	(D)	(D)

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

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Number of Chickens by Type, Value per Head, and Total Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

[Excludes commercial broilers]

Year	Layers	Pullets	Other chickens	All chickens		
				Number	Value per head	Total value
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	2,918	903	11	3,832	1.70	6,514
2006	2,707	664	12	3,383	2.30	7,781
2007	2,531	591	12	3,134	2.10	6,581
2008	2,540	410	7	2,957	2.10	6,210
2009	2,328	631	10	2,969	2.80	8,313
2010	2,434	558	8	3,000	3.40	10,200
2011	2,309	618	9	2,936	2.70	7,927
2012	2,237	603	9	2,849	3.00	8,547
2013	2,291	410	-	2,701	2.80	7,563
2014	2,253	554	-	2,807	2.90	8,140

- Represents zero.

Chickens and Eggs Sold and Value of Production — Oregon: 2005-2014

[Annual estimates cover the period December 1 of the previous year through November 30. Excludes broilers]

	Chickens				Eggs		
	Number lost [1]	Number sold for slaughter	Pounds sold	Value of sales	Eggs produced	Price per dozen	Value of production
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(million eggs)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	566	1,080	3,564	4	1	446.552	30,626
2006	567	1,194	3,940	4	1	535.399	34,444
2007	1,519	409	1,432	10	1	784.204	47,379
2008	1,654	444	1,510	6	1	1,010.793	64,775
2009	1,704	289	983	10	1	774.568	47,765
2010	1,405	613	1,962	14	1	868.632	51,756
2011	1,258	305	1,007	11	1	931.278	52,462
2012	1,410	548	1,808	14	1	934.392	54,039
2013	1,116	495	1,634	15	1	938.437	56,228
2014	1,045	207	642	1	1	1,085.794	65,781

[1] Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12-month period.

Average Number of All Layers on Hand During the Month — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	December [1]	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)
2005	2,861	2,924	2,843	2,835	2,974	2,984	2,975	2,926	2,932	2,995	2,893	2,855
2006	2,771	2,670	2,766	2,723	2,700	2,736	2,660	2,682	2,674	2,661	2,741	2,736
2007	2,583	2,498	2,459	2,471	2,579	2,525	2,366	2,414	2,483	2,490	2,601	2,586
2008	2,627	2,649	2,570	2,573	2,574	2,581	2,637	2,652	2,658	2,561	2,338	2,393
2009	2,513	2,479	2,486	2,433	2,515	2,506	2,333	2,384	2,393	2,409	2,445	2,366
2010	2,316	2,309	2,400	2,581	2,646	2,555	2,576	2,567	2,452	2,365	2,331	2,399
2011	2,350	2,276	2,356	2,413	2,293	2,306	2,332	2,273	2,380	2,355	2,336	2,362
2012	2,257	2,313	2,281	2,220	2,334	2,223	2,076	2,185	2,304	2,286	2,285	2,274
2013	2,376	2,366	2,284	2,322	2,406	2,404	2,312	2,247	2,350	2,384	2,295	2,291
2014	2,336	2,338	2,266	2,307	2,317	2,320	2,382	2,378	2,377	2,323	2,268	2,260

[1] December of the previous year.

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Number of Eggs Layed per 100 For All Layers During the Month — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	December [1]	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
2005 ...	2,342	2,291	2,040	2,328	2,286	2,413	2,420	2,461	2,422	2,270	2,454	2,487
2006 ...	2,454	2,322	2,061	2,350	2,259	2,376	2,406	2,424	2,393	2,405	2,517	2,522
2007 ...	2,555	2,442	2,237	2,428	2,326	2,376	2,325	2,361	2,457	2,490	2,461	2,475
2008 ...	2,589	2,567	2,451	2,565	2,409	2,363	2,351	2,564	2,521	2,421	2,609	2,549
2009 ...	2,587	2,622	2,333	2,630	2,465	2,474	2,486	2,559	2,591	2,491	2,577	2,536
2010 ...	2,591	2,555	2,167	2,441	2,419	2,427	2,290	2,415	2,488	2,452	2,488	2,376
2011 ...	2,468	2,504	2,207	2,528	2,486	2,428	2,273	2,420	2,437	2,335	2,397	2,456
2012 ...	2,614	2,594	2,455	2,568	2,485	2,519	2,457	2,609	2,648	2,537	2,670	2,639
2013 ...	2,601	2,525	2,302	2,486	2,439	2,612	2,630	2,752	2,628	2,505	2,695	2,610
2014 ...	2,697	2,609	2,295	2,514	2,546	2,621	2,595	2,759	2,638	2,517	2,702	2,619

[1] December of the previous year.

Egg Production During the Month — Oregon: 2005-2014

Year	December [1]	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)	(million (eggs)
2005 ...	67	67	58	66	68	72	72	72	71	68	71	71
2006 ...	68	62	57	64	61	65	64	65	64	64	69	69
2007 ...	66	61	55	60	60	60	55	57	61	62	64	64
2008 ...	65	65	58	64	62	62	58	61	62	60	63	60
2009 ...	65	65	58	64	62	62	58	61	62	60	63	60
2010 ...	60	59	52	63	64	62	59	62	61	58	58	57
2011 ...	58	57	52	61	57	56	53	55	58	55	56	58
2012 ...	59	60	56	57	58	56	51	57	61	58	61	60
2013 ...	61	60	53	57	59	63	60	62	62	60	62	60
2014 ...	63	61	52	58	59	63	63	64	64	61	61	58

[1] December of the previous year.

Honey: Number of Colonies, Yield, Production, Stocks, Price, and Value – Oregon: 2005-2014

[Producers with five or more colonies. Colonies which produced honey in more than one State were counted in each State.]

Year	Honey producing colonies [1]	Stocks December 15 [2]	Honey			
			Production		Value	
			Yield per colony	Total	Price per pound [3]	Total [4 5]
	(1,000)	(1,000 pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(cents)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	39	557	42	1,638	108	1,769
2006	46	729	48	2,208	105	2,318
2007	46	1,088	43	1,978	131	2,591
2008	50	1,097	43	2,150	141	3,032
2009	55	767	34	1,870	154	2,880
2010	59	874	39	2,301	163	3,751
2011	60	755	34	2,040	168	3,427
2012	60	845	32	1,920	216	4,147
2013	62	456	35	2,170	239	5,186
2014	71	767	40	2,840	219	6,220

[1] Honey producing colonies are the maximum number of colonies from which honey was taken during the year. It is possible to take honey from colonies which did not survive the entire year.
[2] Stocks held by producers.
[3] Average price per pound based on expanded sales.
[4] Value of production is equal to production multiplied by average price per pound.
[5] Due to rounding, total colonies multiplied by total yield may not equal production.

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Value of Trout Sold and Distributed and Trout Lost, Intended for Sale — States and United States: 2010-2014

Location and year	Total value of fish		Trout lost	
	Sold	Distributed	Number lost	Pounds lost
	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Idaho				
2010	34,895	5,595	12,965	3,024
2011	38,242	5,371	15,370	3,037
2012	43,581	6,068	18,279	3,059
2013	44,573	6,935	15,720	2,657
2014	53,118	8,972	22,825	3,574
Oregon				
2010	1,060	3,815	80	53
2011	956	3,778	26	8
2012	(D)	7,068	72	16
2013	(D)	5,064	60	10
2014	(D)	5,336	78	12
Washington				
2010	2,696	9,693	185	199
2011	2,474	9,557	164	188
2012	(D)	11,143	393	936
2013	(D)	15,129	462	1,101
2014	(D)	20,735	548	1,348
United States				
2010	71,443	104,288	18,412	4,914
2011	75,451	100,458	21,333	5,080
2012	93,104	104,246	23,038	5,100
2013	97,414	110,075	19,786	4,643
2014	102,484	110,849	27,579	5,962

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Trout Sales and Distribution by Size Category — Oregon: 2010-2014

Size category and year	Number of fish	Live weight		Sales or value [1]	
		Total [2]	Average per fish	Total [3]	Average price or value per pound
	(1,000)	(1,000 pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Fish 12" or longer					
Trout Sold					
2010	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Trout Distributed					
2010	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-
Fish 6" - 12"					
Trout Sold					
2010	290	101	0.3	357	3.53
2011	280	104	0.4	314	3.02
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Trout Distributed					
2010	3,410	1,200	0.4	3,588	2.99
2011	3,250	1,170	0.4	3,569	3.05
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	7,600	1,510	0.2	4,923	3.26
2014	7,520	1,500	0.2	5,220	3.48

Size category and year	Number of fish	Live weight		Sales or value [1]	
		Total [2]	Average per 1,000 fish	Total [3]	Average price or value per 1,000 fish
	(1,000)	(1,000 pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Fish 1" - 6"					
Trout Sold					
2010	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	40	2	50.0	17	421
Trout Distributed					
2010	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013	4,350	76	17.5	141	33
2014	3,580	65	18.2	116	33

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Price per pound for trout sold. Value per pound for trout distributed.
[2] Due to rounding, total number of fish multiplied by the average pounds per unit may not equal total live weight.
[3] Due to rounding, the total number of fish multiplied by average value per unit may not equal total sales or value.

Commerical fish landings, Oregon—2014

Type of fishery	Pounds	Value
Dungeness crab	11,911,244	$47,980,000
Pink shrimp	51,960,045	29,325,000
Salmon	6,384,728	20,100,000
Groundfish	24,615,822	20,072,000
Whiting	168,226,211	18,237,000
Albacore tuna	8,744,833	11,020,000
Other	28,611,811	9,610,000
Total	300,454,694	156,380,000

Source: Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Annual Bedding and Garden Plants Sold as Flats by Type — Oregon: 2013-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Plant and year	Producers	Quantity sold	Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price	Value of all sales at wholesale [1]
	(number)	(1,000 flats)	(percent)	(dollars per flat)	(1,000 dollars)
Begonias					
2013	24	29	94	11.33	329
2014	26	29	96	12.46	361
Geraniums, from vegetable cutting					
2013	5	1	84	22.62	23
2014	6	6	86	21.43	129
Geraniums, from seeds					
2013	4	9	94	14.52	131
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Impatiens, other					
2013	29	66	79	11.53	761
2014	29	78	79	12.68	989
Marigolds					
2013	33	110	91	11.47	1,262
2014	35	131	93	9.95	1,303
Pansies/Violas					
2013	23	113	93	12.49	1,411
2014	29	113	83	12.50	1,413
Petunias					
2013	32	178	90	12.19	2,170
2014	35	245	92	11.41	2,795
Other flowering and foliar					
2013	30	395	88	9.96	3,934
2014	29	331	87	12.44	4,118
Vegetable type					
2013	26	177	92	11.63	2,059
2014	22	133	92	12.79	1,701

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

Annual Bedding and Garden Plants Sold as Hanging Baskets by Type — Oregon: 2013-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Plant and year	Producers	Quantity sold	Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price	Value of all sales at wholesale [1]
	(number)	(1,000 baskets)	(percent)	(dollars per baskets)	(1,000 dollars)
Begonias					
2013	19	10	73	13.99	140
2014	15	13	78	13.63	177
Geraniums, from vegetative cuttings					
2013	25	42	78	13.97	587
2014	25	68	86	13.29	904
Geraniums, from seeds					
2013	5	4	66	13.90	56
2014	6	11	85	10.83	119
Impatiens, New Guinea					
2013	9	4	69	12.41	50
2014	9	12	89	9.99	120
Impatiens, other					
2013	15	5	41	10.98	55
2014	17	15	78	12.04	181
Pansies/Violas					
2013	6	6	98	12.00	72
2014	8	13	92	10.82	141
Petunias					
2013	23	34	84	14.00	476
2014	30	54	87	13.38	723
Other flowering and foliar					
2013	29	239	67	14.35	3,430
2014	29	311	74	15.68	4,876

[1] Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

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Potted Type Product Sales, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2013-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Product and year	Producers	Quantity sold			Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price		Value of all sales at wholesale [2]
		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or larger	Total all sizes		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or larger	
	(number)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(percent)	(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	(1,000 dollars)
Annual Bedding/Garden plants								
Begonia								
2013	29	282	37	319	92	1.39	3.64	527
2014	29	444	35	479	92	1.50	3.12	775
Geraniums from vegetative cuttings								
2013	34	1,083	227	1,310	81	2.48	2.97	3,360
2014	33	2,300	226	2,526	90	2.15	3.14	5,655
Geraniums from seeds								
2013	10	368	([1])	368	96	1.05	([1])	386
2014	10	347	41	388	97	0.86	3.20	430
Impatiens, New Guinea								
2013	25	194	16	210	81	2.09	3.41	460
2014	27	210	29	239	92	1.89	3.00	484
Impatiens, other								
2013	22	463	4	467	97	1.20	2.81	567
2014	20	286	([1])	286	96	1.24	([1])	355
Marigolds								
2013	13	433	14	447	99	0.88	1.89	408
2014	14	340	36	376	99	0.87	2.15	373
Pansies/Violas								
2013	21	1,595	([1])	1,595	94	0.99	([1])	1,576
2014	17	1,586	([1])	1,586	100	0.84	([1])	1,334
Petunias								
2013	23	1,790	63	1,853	93	1.30	2.88	2,508
2014	23	888	135	1,023	97	1.22	2.87	1,471
Other flowering and foliar								
2013	35	8,106	1,447	9,553	96	1.52	3.93	18,008
2014	34	6,936	702	7,638	93	1.42	3.76	12,489
Vegetable type plants								
2013	24	3,477	981	4,458	97	1.02	2.18	5,685
2014	22	3,126	920	4,046	94	1.07	2.31	5,470
Herbaceous Perennial Plants								
Hardy/Garden Chrysanthemums								
2013	27	232	264	496	95	1.30	3.36	1,189
2014	26	279	366	645	97	1.32	2.93	1,441
Potted Flowering Plants								
Poinsettias								
2013	17	182	513	695	96	2.77	5.83	3,264
2014	15	164	385	549	89	2.66	5.61	2,596
Spring flowering bulbs								
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	13	120	47	167	100	1.99	4.69	459
Other flowering plants								
2013	17	601	60	661	97	1.14	13.18	1,476
2014	21	528	158	686	94	1.23	7.23	1,792

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Quantity and price combined into pot size with the greatest production to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[2] Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

Potted Herbaceous Plant Sales, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2013-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Product and year	Producers	Quantity sold				Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price			Value of all sales at wholesale
		Less than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	2 gallons or larger	Total all sizes		Less than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	2 gallons or more	
	(number)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(percent)	(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	(1,000 dollars)
Hostas										
2013	29	40	173	27	240	97	2.29	4.80	14.13	1,304
2014	28	54	138	28	220	98	2.34	5.17	13.82	1,227
Other										
2013	47	4,138	3,362	353	7,853	95	1.72	4.16	13.79	25,971
2014	47	3,589	3,140	569	7,298	92	2.02	4.31	10.45	26,729

Cut Flowers by Type — Oregon: 2013-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Plant and year	Producers	Quantity sold	Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price	Value of all sales at wholesale [1]
	(number)	(1,000 stems)	(percent)	(dollars per stem)	(1,000 dollars)
Iris					
2013	2	110	100	30.90	34
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lilies, all					
2013	4	2,012	99	107.10	2,155
2014	4	2,196	100	70.00	1,537
Orchids, all					
2013	2	50	100	123.20	62
2014	1	5	100	161.20	8
Roses, all					
2013	1	538	100	197.00	1,060
2014	2	538	100	88.20	475
Tulips					
2013	3	5,791	100	29.50	1,708
2014	5	5,000	100	29.80	1,490
Other cut flowers					
2013	21	(NA)	97	(NA)	10,266
2014	20	(NA)	96	(NA)	10,106

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

Floriculture Producers by Gross Value of Sales and Expanded Wholesale Value — Oregon: 2005-2014

[Operations with $10,000 or more in sales]

Year	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $499,999	$500,000 or more	All producers	Expanded wholesale value [1]
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	43	67	19	65	55	39	288	106,496
2006	23	52	21	59	49	39	243	114,827
2007	20	47	14	56	45	42	224	125,910
2008	52	69	17	71	61	48	318	129,775
2009	44	47	16	52	61	46	266	127,559
2010	48	47	22	50	46	48	261	132,823
2011	31	43	17	63	42	48	244	132,203
2012	24	30	18	52	44	45	213	132,884
2013	53	45	21	71	62	43	295	137,252
2014	34	32	17	49	56	42	230	128,961

[1] Wholesale value of sales as reported by operations with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops plus a calculated wholesale value of sales for operations with sales below $100,000. The value of sales for producers below $100,000 level was calculated by multiplying the number of producers in each size group by the mid-point of the sales range.

Floriculture Wholesale Value of All Sales by Plant Category — Oregon: 2005-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Year	Annual bedding/garden plants	Herbaceous perennial plants	Total bedding/garden plants	Potted flowering plants	Foliage plants for indoor or patio use	Cut flowers	Propagative floriculture material	Total wholesale value of all plant categories
	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2005	38,043	14,752	52,795	18,886	1,912	9,967	9,519	93,079
2006	37,242	15,751	52,993	25,488	3,803	10,405	10,939	108,182
2007	47,497	17,664	65,161	21,563	3,684	11,970	12,837	119,850
2008	51,044	23,677	74,721	21,730	440	10,509	7,064	121,525
2009	58,375	20,797	79,172	18,949	(D)	10,598	5,713	114,432
2010	56,052	25,072	81,124	17,550	3,700	9,989	6,298	126,463
2011	50,831	26,134	76,965	15,989	6,960	12,938	4,584	125,378
2012	50,405	27,785	78,190	18,561	6,457	12,029	9,864	127,214
2013	50,441	28,464	78,905	16,594	6,964	15,373	9,189	129,257
2014	49,045	29,397	78,442	16,082	3,591	13,726	8,692	123,441

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Floriculture Producers and Area Used for Production by Type of Cover — Oregon: 2005-2014

[Operations with $10,000 or more in sales]

Year	Total number of producers	Glass greenhouses	Fiberglass and other rigid greenhouses	Film plastic (single/multi) greenhouses	Total greenhouse cover	Shade and temporary cover	Total covered area	Open ground
	(number)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(acres)
2005	288	1,841	2,194	12,029	16,064	1,198	17,262	1,705
2006	243	2,359	2,276	10,950	15,585	1,766	17,351	1,816
2007	224	2,102	2,150	11,260	15,512	1,596	17,108	1,837
2008	318	2,206	2,616	18,286	23,108	4,472	27,580	3,662
2009	266	2,563	2,916	21,338	26,817	4,329	31,146	4,281
2010	261	2,076	2,682	10,532	15,290	1,411	16,701	2,114
2011	244	1,959	2,085	10,944	14,988	1,729	16,717	2,002
2012	213	2,000	1,929	12,836	16,765	2,280	19,045	2,380
2013	295	2,930	2,747	13,724	19,401	2,319	21,720	4,290
2014	230	2,544	2,420	12,400	17,364	5,079	22,443	4,589

Floriculture Producers and Area Used for Production by Type of Cover — Oregon: 2005-2014

[Operations with $100,000 or more in sales]

Year	Total number of producers	Glass greenhouses	Fiberglass and other rigid greenhouses	Film plastic (single/multi) greenhouses	Total greenhouse cover	Shade and temporary cover	Total covered area	Open ground
	(number)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(acres)
2005	94	1,812	2,064	10,502	14,378	1,039	15,417	1,362
2006	88	2,328	2,047	9,834	14,209	1,665	15,874	1,322
2007	87	2,040	1,900	10,288	14,228	1,363	15,591	1,389
2008	109	2,143	2,195	16,217	20,555	3,708	24,263	2,720
2009	107	2,498	2,649	19,337	24,484	3,724	28,208	3,416
2010	94	2,051	2,452	9,416	13,919	1,125	15,044	1,657
2011	90	1,952	1,776	9,684	13,412	1,437	14,849	1,604
2012	89	1,975	1,769	12,141	15,885	2,196	18,081	2,044
2013	105	2,439	2,561	12,553	17,553	2,014	19,567	3,272
2014	98	2,497	2,227	11,274	15,998	5,002	21,000	3,645

Marketing Year Definitions for Specified Commodities

Field Crops

Barley: June 1 to May 31 for U.S.; July 1 to June 30 for Oregon.

Corn for Grain: October 1 to September 30 for Oregon.

Dry Edible Beans: September 1 to August 31 for U.S. and all States.

Hay: May 1 to April 30 for U.S.; June 1 to May 31 for Oregon.

Hops: September 1 to August 31 for all States.

Oats: June 1 to May 31 for U.S.; July 1 to June 30 for Oregon.

Potatoes: The marketing year extends over a 21 month period beginning in November preceding the specified crop year and extending into July the following year. July-July (following year) for fall potatoes.

Wheat: June 1 to May 31 for U.S.; July 1 to June 30 for Oregon.

Onions: May 1 to September 30 for summer (non-storage); September 1 to April 30 for summer (storage).

Non-Citrus Fruit

Apples (Fresh): September 1 to August 31 for Oregon.
Pears (Fresh): August 10 to May 31 for Oregon.
Pears (Equivalent On-Tree): August 10 to May 31 for Oregon.

Livestock

Cattle, Milk, Sheep, Lambs, Wool, and Honey: January 1 to December 31 for U.S. and all States.

Broilers, Eggs, and Other Chickens: December 1 to November 30 for the U.S. and all States.

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Curious calves grazing as the sun sets in northeast Oregon. Photograph by Rodger Huffman.

Regulations

Welcome to the Agripedia section regarding agricultural regulation and program information. We hope you will appreciate having a snapshot of Oregon agricultural information available in one publication.

An electronic version of this document can be found on the ODA website publications page at:
http://go.usa.gov/cBtZ4

The editor thanks the many organizations and individuals who provided information. Amendments, comments, and suggestions for future editions of this section can be forwarded to:

Liz Beeles
Publications and Web Coordinator
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
info@oda.state.or.us

Irrigation equipment

Agricultural Employment

Discrimination laws

Federal laws apply to discriminatory employment practices affecting every aspect of employment, including recruitment, hiring, promotion, compensation, and termination of employment. Agricultural employers will want to be aware of federal rules regarding employment practices. Learn about the types of discrimination prohibited by law:

- Age
- Disability
- National origin
- Pregnancy
- Race/color
- Religion
- Retaliation for opposing unlawful employment practices
- Sex and sexual orientation
- Sexual harassment

Technical assistance

Web _____ eeoc.gov/laws

Publications

Web _____ www1.eeoc.gov/eeoc/publications

Prohibited employment policies and practices

Web _____ www1.eeoc.gov/laws/practices

Discrimination laws related to employment

Web _____ www1.eeoc.gov/laws/statutes

US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Seattle Field Office
Federal Office Building
909 First Ave, Suite 400
Seattle, WA 98104-1061
Phone _____ 800-669-4000
Fax _____ 206-220-6911
TTY _____ 800-669-6820

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0764
Fax _____ 971-673-0765
Web _____ oregon.gov/boli/CRD/pages/c_crprotoc.aspx

Employing minors

Who must comply?

All employers who employ minors, excepting children of farm owner/operators.

Permits and licenses

Farm operators are not required to obtain validated employment certificates from the Bureau of Labor and Industries to employ minors in agriculture unless the minor will be operating, assisting in operating, or riding in or on power-driven machinery.

Records

Growers must keep the following records when employing minors:

- Name of minor
- Address of the minor while employed and permanent address if different
- Date of birth of minor
- Any written parental consent required
- Any certificates of completion of training for operation of power-driven farm machinery

Insurance

You must carry workers' compensation insurance for all workers who receive any remuneration, including wages, room and board, or other benefits.

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Workers' Compensation Division
350 Winter St NE
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone _____ 503-947-7814
Toll-free _____ 888-877-5670
Email _____ workcomp.questions@state.or.us

Note: See the section on "Workers' compensation" in this handbook.

Safety training

Workers must be properly instructed and supervised in the safe operation of any machinery, tools, equipment, process, or practice they are authorized to use or apply.

Operating or riding on machinery

Minors employed by a parent or person standing in place of a parent (sibling, uncle, aunt, or grandparent) do not need an employment certificate or certificate of training to operate or ride on farm machinery.

Other minors 14-17 years old may operate power-driven farm machinery ONLY if they have passed and received a certificate of training in a 4-H or vocational agricultural safety program, copies of which the farmer must keep on record for two years. For a list of organizations and locations across Oregon that offer farm/tractor safety training courses, please visit the ODA tractor training web page.

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/tractor_training.aspx

If a 4-H Extension Service or vocational agricultural safety training program is not available within 35 miles of the minor's residence, a 16- or 17-year-old minor may be employed to operate or assist in the operation of power-driven farm machinery otherwise prohibited if the minor, the minor's parent or guardian, and the employer sign the statement on Form WH-214-4 certifying to the following:

- The training is not available within 35 miles of the minor's residence.
- The employer has provided the minor with not less than eight hours of instruction, four hours of which must be 'hands-on' training under the supervision of a trained adult relating to the safe and proper operation of specific equipment.
- The employer agrees to supervise the minor continuously and closely while the minor operates the power-driven farm machinery.

A minor 14–17 years old may be employed to ride in or on power-driven farm machinery if the minor has obtained a certificate of training as described above or the following conditions are met:

- The employer has provided the minor with not less than two hours of safety training related to the specific machinery, which the minor will be employed to ride in or on before the minor begins work.
- The employer agrees to continuously and closely supervise the minor while riding in or on the machinery.

Prohibited jobs

It is illegal for a minor under the age of 16 to perform any of the following jobs (exception for machinery operation as noted above, and children of farm owner/operators):

- Operating power-driven machinery without certification
- Working in an area occupied by a bull, boar, sow with suckling pigs, cow with newborn calf, or stud horse
- Felling, bucking, skidding, loading, or unloading timber with butt diameter of six inches or greater
- Working from a ladder or scaffold at a height of over 20 feet
- Driving a bus, truck, or automobile, or ride on a tractor as a passenger or helper
- Working inside certain fruit, storage, manure pits, or silos
- Handling or applying certain agricultural chemicals
- Transferring, transporting, or applying anhydrous ammonia
- Handling or using a blasting agent such as dynamite, black powder, blasting caps, primer cord, etc.
- Working in feed mills, flour mills, grain warehouses, or any workplace where power-driven machinery is used

Breaks

Special rules pertaining to meal periods apply to minors. Contact the Bureau of Labor and Industries for more information.

In addition, minors must receive a 15-minute break with pay for every four hours worked.

Hours limitations by age

Minors age 16 and above may work, at any time, in jobs not declared hazardous (refer to the website or call US Department of Labor for more information).

Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

Minors under 16 may not work more than 10 hours a day, six days a week during the summer. Hours worked may be restricted if operating power-driven farm machinery. Contact the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries for clarification of the specific work situation and hours allowed.

Minors under 16 may not work more than 10 hours a day, six days a week during the summertime. Hours worked may be restricted if operating power-driven farm machinery. Contact the Oregon Bureau of Labor and

Industries for clarification of the specific work situation and hours allowed.

Minors ages 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours in jobs not declared hazardous.

Minors aged 12 and 13 may be employed outside of school hours, with written parental consent or on a farm where the minor's parents or guardians are employed, in jobs not declared hazardous.

Local minors ages 10 and 11 may hand harvest short-season crops outside school hours for no more than eight weeks between June 1 and October 15 if the employer has obtained special waivers from the US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, 503-326-3057.

Hours limitations when school is in session

Minors under age 16 may not work while school is in session. A maximum of three hours per day may be worked outside of school (before or after school); 10 hours per day maximum on non-school days; and a maximum of 25 hours per week during school weeks. During summer months or other school vacation periods of one week or more, a maximum of 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week may be worked unless a special permit is first obtained from the Wage and Hour Division of BOLI.

Minors under age 16 employed to operate, assist in the operation of, or ride in or on power-driven farm machinery may work a maximum of eight hours per day on non-school days and 18 hours per week during school weeks. During the summer months, a maximum of 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week may be worked. Outside of harvest season (summer months) a maximum of 44 hours per week is allowed without an emergency overtime permit.

There is no restriction on starting and quitting times for minors employed in agriculture, so long as the minor does not work when school is in session and does not exceed the hour limitations.

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD/CLU

Technical assistance

The Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries provides technical assistance and information to employers about minors, wages and hours, and civil rights questions. All inquiries are handled confidentially.

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)
800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0824
TTY _____ 800-735-2900
Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI
Wage and Hour Division
Phone _____ 971-673-0761

US Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-3057
Fax _____ 503-326-5951
Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

Publications

- Child Labor Requirements in Agriculture Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, Child Labor Bulletin No. 102
- A Message to Young Workers About the Fair Labor Standards Act, as Amended in 1974, WH Publication 1236, 1976
- Occupations in Agriculture Particularly Hazardous for the Employment of Children Below the Age of 16, WH Publication 1283, December 1972
- Young Farm Workers and the Fair Labor Standards Act, WH Publication 1338, May 1971
- FLSA–Child Labor Rules Advisor

  Web _____ dol.gov/elaws/esa/flsa/cl

Employment eligibility verification

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and the Immigration Act of 1990 placed the burden of employment eligibility verification upon US employers and provides for employer sanctions for hiring undocumented or illegal immigrants. It is unlawful for any entity to hire, recruit, or refer for a fee, any individual for employment in the US without complying with the employment eligibility verification requirements.

Employers must do the following:

- Ensure that all employees fill out section 1 of the Form I-9 at the time of hire.
- Review documents establishing employee's identity and eligibility to work, and complete section 2 of the Form I-9 within three business days.
- Retain the Form I-9 for three years after the date the person begins work, or one year after the person's employment is terminated, whichever is later.

- Make the Form I-9 available for inspection to an officer of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the US Department of Labor (DOL), or the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).
- Not prompt an employee to present a particular document from the I-9 list(s), or require more documents than are required by law. All employees must be treated the same when completing the Form I-9.

Note: The only acceptable version of the I-9 form is the one dated 03/8/2013. Use of older versions of the I-9 is no longer acceptable. Complete information regarding the I-9 and requirements can be found online.

Web_____ www.uscis.gov/i-9central

Technical assistance

The Handbook for Employers (Form M-274)

Phone _____ 888-464-4318
Email _____ e-verify@dhs.gov
Web _____uscis.gov

Fair employment practices

Who must comply?

All Oregon employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations.

Definitions

Employer

An employer is any person who directly or through an agent, engages or uses the personal service of one or more employees reserving the right to control how the service is performed.

Employment agency

Any person who procures employees or opportunities to work.

Labor organization

Any organization constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms and conditions of employment.

Compliance

Employers must do the following:

- Refrain from any discriminatory unlawful employment practices based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, sexual orientation, disability, familial status or marital status, use of workers' compensation system, and whistleblowing such as:
  - » Discharge or failure or refusal to hire
  - » Discrimination on compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment
  - » Limiting, segregating, or classifying employees or applicants for employment
  - » Discrimination in apprenticeship or training programs
  - » Printing, or causing to be printed or published, any notice of employment that specifies a discriminatory preference
  - » Discrimination against anyone who opposes discriminatory practices or assists, testifies or participates in any discrimination investigation
  - » Discrimination in the sale, rental, or financing of housing
- Not require as a condition of employment or continuation of employment that an employee take a breathalyzer or lie detector test. Breathalyzer tests may be administered only if the employer has reasonable grounds to believe the employee is under the influence of alcohol or the employee consents to such testing.
- Not subject, directly or indirectly, an employee or prospective employee to any polygraph examination, psychological stress test, genetic screening, or brain wave test.

- Not blacklist employees discharged by the employer with intent of preventing the employee from engaging or securing similar or other employment.

State laws prohibit discrimination based on age if the person is over 18. This is broader protection than offered by the federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act. Additionally, many municipalities have passed other anti-discrimination laws (regarding sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, etc.).

Technical assistance

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries
800 NE Oregon, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0824
TTY _____ 800-735-2900
Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA minimum wage): Federal law

Refer to the following sources for information regarding:

- Who must comply
- Agricultural labor regulations
- Wages and hours
- Record keeping
- Paycheck deductions

Technical assistance:

US Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-3057
Fax _____ 503-326-5951
Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)
Wage and Hour Division
800 NE Oregon St, #1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0825
BOLI Eugene Office
1400 Executive Parkway, Suite 200
Eugene, OR 97401
Phone _____ 541-686-7623
BOLI Salem Office
3865 Wolverine St NE
Building E-1
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-378-3292

Family and Medical Leave Act: Federal

Refer to the following sources for information regarding:

- Who must comply
- Eligible employees
- Compliance
- Foreseeable leave
- Certification
- Failure to return from leave

Technical assistance

US Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-3057
Fax _____ 503-326-5951
Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

Family and Medical Leave Act: Oregon

Leave to attend criminal proceedings and protections due to domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking

Who must comply?

Employers who employ more than six people during each working day for 20 or more calendar work weeks per year.

Eligible employees to attend criminal proceedings

Employee with an immediate family member who is a victim of a felony and who has worked an average of more than 25 hours per week for a covered employer for at least 180 days immediately before the date the employee takes leave to attend a criminal proceeding.

Eligible employees for protection of domestic violence

Employee that is a victim of domestic violence, harassment, or sexual assault or is the parent or guardian of an individual that is a victim of the same.

Compliance

An employer must provide leave to an eligible employee to do the following:

- Attend legal proceedings where the individual has the right to be present
- Seek legal or law enforcement assistance
- Seek medical treatment
- Obtain counseling or assist a minor child or dependent in obtaining counseling
- Obtain services from a victim services provider for the eligible employee or the employee's minor child or dependent
- Relocate or take steps to secure an existing home

Leave for health and family reasons

Who must comply?

All businesses that employ 25 or more employees in Oregon during each working day of 20 or more calendar work weeks, either in the calendar year in which the leave is taken or in the preceding calendar year.

Eligible employees

Workers must be employed at least 180 days in order to take leave to care for a newborn, newly adopted child, or newly placed foster child.

For all other leave benefits, workers must be employed at least 180 days and also work at least an average of 25 hours a week.

Compliance

An employer must do the following:

- Grant an employee's request for family leave for up to 12 weeks within a one-year period to care for
  - » A family member with a serious health condition
  - » The employee's own serious health condition
  - » A newborn or newly adopted or newly placed foster child
  - » A sick child who requires home care
  - » The death of a family member
- Not fire or discipline an employee or in any way retaliate against an employee for taking family leave
- Restore the worker to the same position held by the employee regardless of whether the job has been reclassified or renamed—even if the employer hired someone else to fill in-without loss of seniority, service credits under a pension plan, or any other benefit or right that had been earned at a time before the leave started
- Restore the employee to an available position that is the same as the former job in as many aspects as possible, if the employee's former position has been eliminated

Note: When a serious health condition is unanticipated, a verbal request, confirmed in writing to the employer within three days after the employee's return to work, could serve as a written request.

An employer is not required to discharge another employee to reinstate the employee who took leave.

An employee must do the following:

- Make a reasonable effort to schedule medical treatment so as to minimize disruption of the employer's operations
- Give the employer 30 days notice before taking leave when the serious health condition is anticipated

Definitions

Serious health condition

- An injury, disease, or condition that is chronic and/or requires inpatient or constant care
- A condition in which death is imminent or probable in the near future
- A condition that involves a period of incapacity or treatment for a condition where the employee is unable to perform at least one essential job function for more than three calendar days
- A condition involving two or more treatments by a health care provider or continuing care
- A period of disability due to pregnancy or childbirth or prenatal care

Family member

Includes employee, employee's spouse, same sex domestic partner, parents, parents-in-law, children, grandparents, and grandchildren.

Technical assistance

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries
800 NE Oregon St, #1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0824
TTY _____ 800-735-2900
Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

The bureau's Technical Assistance for Employers Program handles all employer requests for information confidentially. Employers with questions concerning Oregon Family Leave should call 971-673-0824, in Portland.

Farm labor contracting

Refer to the Oregon Secretary of State's Office for information regarding the following:

- Who must comply
- Registration with the state of Oregon
- Registration with the US Department of Labor
- Certification fees
- Business registration
- Oregon application process
- Federal application process

Technical assistance

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries
Wage and Hour Division-Licensing Unit
3865 Wolverine St NE, E-1
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-373-1463
Fax _____ 503-373-7636
Web _____ oregon.gov/boli/WHD/FFL

Oregon Secretary of State
Corporation Division
Public Service Building
255 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97310
Phone _____ 503-986-2200
Web _____ sos.oregon.gov/business

Mandatory sick leave

The Oregon legislative assembly passed Senate Bill 454, requiring all employers to provide sick time for their employees effective January 1, 2016. At the time of publishing, the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) was in the rulemaking process. After rules have been finalized, BOLI's Technical Assistance for Employers Program will post fact sheets and other information online.

Summary

Employers that employ over 10 employees will be required to provide 40 hours of paid sick leave per year. Employers with fewer than 10 employees will have to provide 40 hours of unpaid sick leave a year. Employees will accrue 1 hour for every 30 hours worked or 1 1/3 hour for every 40 hours worked.

2015 Oregon mandatory sick leave statute:
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cBJr3

Technical assistance

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries
800 NE Oregon St, #1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0824
Email _____ bolita@boli.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/boli/ta/pages/index.aspx

Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act

Refer to the US Department of Labor for information regarding the following:

- Who must comply
- Conditions of employment
- Posting
- Wages and payroll
- Motor vehicle safety
- Exclusions to vehicle safety standards
- Vehicle insurance
- Housing safety and health
- Hiring farm labor contractors
- Joint employment
- Discrimination
- Federal licensing requirements for farm and forest labor contractors and certain employees

Technical assistance

US Department of Labor
Wage and Hour Division, Portland District Office
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-3057
Web _____ www.dol.gov/whd/

Minimum wage: Oregon law

Who must comply?

Agricultural employers must pay their non-exempt employees for each hour worked at least the minimum wage rate in effect at the time the work is performed. The minimum wage rate is adjusted annually for inflation. To obtain the current minimum wage poster, please visit the BOLI website.

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Exemptions

The following categories of employees are not included in the state coverage:

- Members of the employer's immediate family
- Hand harvest or pruning workers who are paid at piece-rate, in a job that is traditionally paid by piece-rate in the area, who commute daily from their permanent residence to the farm on which they are employed, and have been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks in the preceding calendar year
- Hand harvest workers who are paid at piece-rate in a job that is traditionally paid by piece-rate in the area, who are 16 years of age or under and paid the same piece-rate as workers over 16 years of age
- Workers mainly engaged in the range production of livestock (but only if they are being paid a salary that is equivalent to 40 times the minimum wage per week)
- Hand harvest and pruning workers who are paid at a piece-rate, in a job that is traditionally paid by piece-rate in the area, who work on farms which used less than 500 worker-days of piece-rate labor in every calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year (piece-rate work-day means any day when an employee, other than an immediate family member, does any hand harvest or pruning labor on a piece-rate basis for at least one hour)

Overtime

While the Oregon law provides for overtime pay calculated at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for a work week longer than 40 hours, this provision specifically excludes most agricultural employees. Oregon cannery, drier, and packing workers are entitled to time-and-a-half pay after ten hours per day, unless the cannery, drier, or packing plant is located on a farm and is primarily processing products produced on that farm.

Agricultural employers who are not subject to daily overtime payments under Oregon law (ORS 653.265) may still be obligated to pay weekly overtime under both state and federal law. For example, if a farmer processes or handles ANY AMOUNT of another farmer's crop, the employee would no longer be an "agricultural employee" and would be entitled to overtime after 40 hours. We encourage you to seek independent legal advice regarding your overtime obligations.

Records

Every employer required to pay minimum wage shall make and keep, for two years, a record containing name, address, occupation of each employee, and actual hours worked each workday and total hours worked each workweek by each employee.

Rest and meal periods

Oregon agricultural employers must provide employees with at least a 30-minute unpaid meal period when the work period is six hours or greater. The law requires an uninterrupted period in which the employee is relieved of all duties. No meal period is required if the work period is less than six hours. Employers must also provide workers with a paid, uninterrupted 10-minute rest break for every four-hour segment or major portion thereof in the work period. OAR 839-020-0050(1)(b).

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cBJrT

Deductions from paycheck

No employer may withhold, deduct, or divert any portion of an employee's wages unless one of the following conditions is met:

- Required to do so by law (i.e. withholding tax, garnishment)
- Deductions are authorized in writing by the employee, are for employee's benefit, and are recorded in employer's books
- The employee voluntarily signs an authorization for deduction for any other item provided the ultimate recipient of the money is not the employer, and the deduction is recorded in employer's books
- Authorized by a collective bargaining agreement

Employers must also provide each employee with an itemized statement of amounts and purposes of deductions.

Posting requirements

All agricultural employers must post the BOLI State Minimum Wage Poster (see the section on "Employee health and safety" in this handbook for more information). Every producer who employs a labor contractor for harvest of perishable agricultural commodities or who offers a bonus to those who harvest such produce must conspicuously post a notice stating the following:

- Terms and conditions of any bonus offered and the manner of determining whether one is earned
- That portion of the labor contractor's compensation that is based on the amount of work done by each employee of the contractor

Timely payment of wages

Every employer shall establish and maintain regular paydays at which date all employees shall be paid the wages due and owing to them. Paydays must not extend beyond a period of 35 days from the time employees began work or from the date of the last regular payday.

Seasonal farm workers are entitled to be paid in full for all wages due and owing immediately upon termination of employment.

Final wages of seasonal farmworker may be paid by noon on the day after termination provided (1) the termination occurs at the end of the harvest season; (2) the employer is a farmworker camp operator described in ORS 658.715(1)(b) or (c); and (3) the farmworker is provided housing that complies with ORS 658.705 to 658.850 at no cost to the worker from the termination of work until wages due are paid.

Seasonal farm workers who quit without giving an employer 48 hours notice must be paid in full within 48 hours or the next scheduled payday, whichever is sooner. Under ORS 652.140(4) an employer is obligated to forward final wages by mail if the employee requests that of the employer.

Technical assistance

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries

Wage and Hour Division
800 NE Oregon St, #1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 971-673-0761
Fax _____ 503-326-5951
Email _____ whdscreener@boli.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD

US Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division, Portland District Office
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-3057
Web _____ www.dol.gov/whd/

Recruiting workers using WorkSource Oregon

Who can use WorkSource Oregon Employment Department (WSOED) services?

Any employer in Oregon can list job openings for recruiting workers (including for agricultural workers) and use a range of other workforce services at no charge.

What can WorkSource Oregon Employment Department do?

The agency provides labor recruitment and referral services for Oregon businesses, identifying qualified job seekers from among the 400,000+ Oregonians who are actively seeking work and registered for job seeker services.

Employers can list jobs by calling their local WSOED office, going online to iMatchSkills®, or faxing the information to their local office. A job listing will state the skills, experience, and educational requirements, if any, that the employer is seeking. It will also include the duties, pay, and other key information of the job.

Web _____ findit.emp.state.or.us/imatch

Staff members review listings for legal sufficiency. A listing in the computer system is typically matched against registered job seekers and, as needed, made available for job seekers to see for potential referral. Job listings are also accessible in all WSOED offices throughout the state on the agency's website at and on the job matching site iMatchSkills®.

By publicizing listings in English and Spanish, a wider range of job seekers can learn about available work opportunities. Special outreach efforts can also publicize seasonal agricultural jobs locally, throughout Oregon and outside of Oregon. WSOED labor exchange and job finding services are at no charge to employers and job seekers.

Seasonal agricultural work

Recruiting within commuting distance of the job

To use agency services for recruiting workers living within commuting distance of the job, an employer can offer the wage and terms and conditions of employment of his/her choosing, subject to state and federal wage and hour law. The WSOED office closest to the work will take the information for a job listing and can begin recruitment immediately.

Agricultural Recruitment System (ARS): Recruiting domestic workers beyond commuting distance of the job

An employer can use the agency's services for recruiting seasonal agricultural workers from beyond the local area of the job under the Agricultural Recruitment System (ARS). This can mean recruiting and referring workers from around Oregon (ARS intrastate job listing) or from other states in cooperation with their workforce agencies (ARS interstate job listing). Employers using the ARS are required by federal law to offer wages, benefits, and working conditions, which at least meet the prevailing wages, benefits, and practices for that occupation in the local area, as determined by WSOED employer surveys. The job also must provide no-cost or public housing for hired workers whose permanent residence is beyond regular commuting distance of the job. Housing must meet applicable federal and state standards and have passed a recent housing inspection before ARS out of area recruitment can begin. WSOED local office staff or the ARS coordinator at 503-947-1659 can provide information and guidance to interested employers.

H-2A Program: Seeking permission to hire foreign workers

If an employer is concerned that sufficient domestic workers may not be available or recruited on time through the ARS process, the employer, as an alternative, can ask for recruitment help through the H-2A Program. This US Department of Labor program is administered in partnership with WSOED and other states' workforce agencies. It provides the option of hiring foreign workers for seasonal agricultural work if the employer and state workforce agencies cannot find sufficient domestic workers for the job. The terms and conditions of the job, the benefits offered to all workers in the job, the recruitment process for domestic workers and the oversight process, however, must meet requirements beyond those of ARS job listings. Information on H-2A Program requirements is available from the WSOED H-2A coordinator at 503-947-1659.

An authorized agent may apply for recruitment assistance through the ARS or H-2A Program on behalf of an employer. If an employer uses an authorized agent, the employer should make sure the agent has the proper federal and state registration certificate(s) and can legally do business in Oregon.

Note: See the sections on "Farm labor contracting" and "Agricultural labor housing" in this handbook.

Time constraints

The more time before labor is needed that an employer contacts WSOED, the better the opportunity the workforce system has to recruit workers locally, elsewhere in Oregon, or with partner agencies in other states to meet the labor need. For ARS recruitment efforts to recruit workers in other states, eight weeks advance notice to WSOED before the date of need is encouraged. If that can't be done, give as much notice as possible. For the H-2A Program, the application must be filed at least 60 days and no more than 75 days prior to the intended start of work. The terms and conditions of the job must be approved and domestic worker recruitment must occur to assess the need for foreign workers.

Any agricultural employer using the Employment Department to recruit seasonal agricultural workers under local, ARS, or H-2A job listings must also comply with the federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act. An employer may be an individual, association, partnership, or corporation.

Note: See the section on "Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act" for more information.

Year-round agricultural work

For year-round agricultural jobs, the agency will be able to match job requirements against job seekers and refer interested workers from throughout the state for consideration. Workers can also self-screen and apply directly to the employer if the job listing is for a year-round job, using the "self-refer" listing option. Besides being displayed in English and Spanish on the department's websites, year round agricultural positions can also be displayed at JobCentral for wider recruitment.

Web _____ us.jobs

Other department and workforce services for employers

The Employment Department's workforce and economic research website includes information on Oregon's current economic trends, 10-year industry and occupational forecasts, wages, and education and training requirements. Information is available for Oregon statewide and for the state's counties and regions. The site includes data and analysis relating to Oregon's agricultural industry.

Web _____ QualityInfo.org

Oregon Employer Council is a 35 year-old nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging business leaders to have influence on the workforce system. Business members learn about services provided by the Oregon Employment Department and many other workforce partners and comment on how these services are delivered to employers. There are 21 local chapters throughout the state that produce high-quality low-cost seminars on human resource and employment law topics. Some councils produce job fairs and offer scholarships. In many communities OEC offers a veterans outreach program. OEC maintains a free lending library for members.

Phone _____ 503-947-1305
Web _____ oec.org

The agency also operates the state's Unemployment Insurance Program. An Employer Handbook describes an employer's rights and responsibilities and options for action when a former employee files a claim for unemployment benefits. The handbook is available online or from any local Employment Department office, at no cost.

Web ___ oregon.gov/EMPLOY/Businesses/Tax/Documents/edpub117.pdf

Unemployment insurance claims involving your employer account are now handled through the Employment Department's three regional Unemployment Insurance Centers rather than at local offices. Please direct all questions about the unemployment insurance claims process or claims involving your employer account to UI staff at the regional center for your area.

Web _____findit.emp.state.or.us/ocs/ui-center-lookup

Other information about the Unemployment Insurance claims process is also available online. The local Employment Department offices no longer provide information about the Unemployment Insurance claims process or the status of individual claims.

Web _____ oregon.gov/Employ/Unemployment

Note: For information on paying and reporting employee wages, refer to the "Unemployment tax" section in this handbook or visit WorkingInOregon.org.

Agricultural employers can locate programs that provide child care for migrant and seasonal farmworker families by calling the Child Care Division at 503-947-1421. To learn about Oregon's employer child care tax credits, available when an employer helps employees with their child care needs, call the Oregon Child Care Resource and Referral Network at 800-342-6712.

Web _____ oregon.gov/OCC/Pages/taxcredits.aspx

Partners in the WorkSource Oregon system with the Employment Department offer a variety of other services, which can help a business with its workforce challenges. These include access to funding for training and education of workers and business development resources. To learn more about these options, visit the website or contact any of the WorkSource Oregon Centers.

Web _____ WorkSourceOregon.org

Technical assistance

WorkSource Oregon Employment Department

Business & Employment Services Programs
875 Union St NE, Room 201
Salem, OR 97311
Phone _____ 503-947-1394
Web _____ oregon.gov/EMPLOY

WorkSource Oregon Centers
Staff at WorkSource Oregon Centers will assist agricultural employers with employment recruiting and other workforce services:

Albany
139 SE Fourth Ave
541-967-2171

Astoria
450 Marine Dr
503-325-4821

Baker City
1575 Dewey Ave
541-523-6331

Beaverton
241 SW Edgeway Dr
503-526-2700

Bend
1645 NE Forbes Road
541-388-6070

Brookings/Harbor
16261 Hwy 101, Ste 11
541-469-9836

Burns
809 W Jackson St, Ste 400
541-573-5251

Canyon City
120 S Washington
541-575-0744

Coos Bay/North Bend
2075 Sheridan Ave
541-756-8459

Corvallis
545 SW 2nd St
541-757-4261

Dallas
580 Main St, Ste B
503-831-1950

Enterprise
104 Litch St
541-426-4972

Eugene
2510 Oakmont Way
541-686-7601

Florence
3180 Hwy 101 N
541-997-1913

Grants Pass
1569 NE "F" St
541-476-1187

Gresham
19421 SE Stark St
503-669-7112

Hermiston
950 SE Columbia Dr, Ste B
541-567-3381

Hood River
205 Wasco Loop, Ste 101
541-386-6300

Klamath Falls
801 Oak Ave
541-883-5630

La Grande
1901 Adams Ave
541-963-7111

La Pine
1901 Adams Ave
541-536-5380

Lebanon
44 Industrial Way, Ste B
541-259-5787

Lincoln City
801 SW Hwy 101, Ste 102
541-994-6992

Madras
243 SW 3rd St, Ste B
541-475-2382

McMinnville
370 NE Norton Ln
503-472-5118

Medford
119 N Oakdale St
541-776-6060

Milton-Freewater
84105 Hwy 11
541-938-3373

Newport
120 NE Avery St
541-265-8891

Ontario
375 SW 2nd Ave
541-889-5394

Oregon City
506 High St
971-673-6400

Pendleton
408 SE 7th St
541-276-9050

Portland Central
30 N Webster
503-280-6046

Portland SE
7916 SE Foster Rd, Ste 104
503-772-2300

Prineville
2321 NE 3rd St
541-447-8076

Redmond
2158 SE College Lp, Ste B
541-548-8196

Roseburg
846 SE Pine St
541-440-3344

Salem
605 Cottage St NE
503-378-4846

Springfield
101 30th St
541-736-7828

St Helens
500 N Hwy 30, Ste 320
503-397-4995

The Dalles
700 Union St, Ste 105
541-296-5435

Tillamook
2101 5th St
503-842-4488

Tualatin
7995 SW Mohawk St
503-612-4200 ex. 2

Woodburn
120 East Lincoln, Rm 115B
503-982-2817

Social Security: No-match

SSN no-match letter

No-match letters are correspondence that employers receive from the Social Security Administration (SSA) stating that the SSA is unable to match the name and social security number provided for a specific employee to its records.

Employers should carefully follow all required I-9 procedures to ensure accurate employment eligibility verification, including:

- Employers should retain all correspondence with regard to employment verification.
- Employers should not use discriminatory methods in verifying employment eligibility or verifying employees' identities. Employers should institute the same practices for every person hired. Resorting to "citizen only" hiring policies to avoid SSA inquiries is illegal.
- Immigration status or citizenship may not be inferred by a person's accent or appearance or country of origin.

Note: The above recommendations should not be construed as legal advice. Consult your attorney for legal advice to make sure hiring procedures are properly implemented on your operation.

Technical assistance

Social Security Administration
Phone _____ 800-772-1213
Web _____ socialsecurity.gov

Social Security Number Verification Service
Web _____ socialsecurity.gov/employer/ssnv.htm

Workers' compensation

Who must comply?

Under Oregon law, every employer employing one or more workers in Oregon must maintain workers' compensation insurance so that workers of the employer and their beneficiaries will receive compensation as required by the workers' compensation laws in the event of a work related injury, disease, or death.

If you pay someone to work for you (even someone with a family relationship), and you are in charge of the way the job is done, that worker is probably your employee and subject to workers' compensation coverage.

Employers provide workers' compensation coverage by qualifying (a) as a carrier-insured employer or (b) as a self-insured employer as provided by ORS 656.407, which requires posting of a security deposit with the director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

The security deposit must be sufficient to cover future claim costs. Commonly, agricultural employers comply with the law by becoming a carrier-insured employer, much like purchasing car insurance or homeowners insurance.

Having private health insurance does not replace the obligation to carry workers' compensation insurance.

In most cases, workers' compensation insurance is required of all employers for their workers.

To discuss exceptions, contact the Workers' Compensation Division, 503-947-7815.

For help in finding workers' compensation insurance please contact your insurance agent or call the Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation, 503-378-4209.

Workers' compensation coverage provides all medical expenses related to the claim, as well as disability and vocational benefits to workers who are temporarily or permanently disabled. Payments are made to dependents if the worker dies as a result of occupational injury or disease. Workers' compensation coverage is insurance designed to compensate workers injured on the job, and at the same time protect the employer from liability as long as that employer is in compliance with the law. In most cases, when an employer has workers' compensation insurance, an injured worker must look for indemnification only from the insurer.

What if you don't comply?

If you are found without the required workers' compensation coverage, the Workers' Compensation Division (WCD) sends an order to you, stating the period of noncompliance and assessing a fine. The penalty for the first offense is two times the amount of premium you should have paid for insurance, with a minimum of $1,000.

If you continue to employ workers without coverage, the penalty increases to $250 per day with no limit on the total fine. By law, bankruptcy can't reduce this debt. In addition, WCD will request a permanent court injunction to force you to comply. If you disobey an injunction, you're in contempt of court and subject to other types of sanctions, including jail time.

The expenses that result when a worker is injured could cost you even more than penalties. By law, a non-complying employer is financially responsible for the same benefits insured workers receive.

The law requires that a certified claims examiner process the claim. You must pay a fee for this processing in addition to claim benefit costs. The total bill can (and often does) amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Business owners cannot hide behind a corporation or limited liability company because corporate directors and officers, and limited liability company members and managers are personally and separately liable for penalties and claim expenses. Lawsuit protection doesn't apply to non-complying employers. An employee can file suit against a non-complying employer in addition to having a legitimate workers' compensation claim. Carrying workers' compensation insurance is vital to your business.

Notice of compliance poster

All employers in Oregon who are required to provide workers' compensation coverage must display a Notice of Compliance poster in a central gathering area, such as a break room. The Workers' Compensation Division will mail you a poster after you obtain coverage from your workers' compensation carrier. If you do not receive a poster, call 503-947-7814.

Insurance premium

This is a payment made by an employer to an insurer for workers' compensation insurance coverage.

Premium

Workers' Compensation premium is calculated by multiplying a unique rate for your assigned classification per $100 of your gross annual workers' compensation payroll.

Four factors influence the premium for each farm employer:

- Type of farm operation (dairy, orchard, ranch, etc.). Farm operations are categorized into National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) classification codes based upon the business of the employer. In turn, the NCCI class code determines the initial loss cost. The statewide risk (injuries) associated with each NCCI class code determines the loss costs, i.e., the higher the injury costs in each NCCI category, the higher the loss cost rate. For example, the 2016 loss cost rate for a dairy operation is $3.27 per $100 of annual payroll; for a cattle operation/ranch, the loss cost is $10.14 per $100; $3.94 per $100 for orchard operations; and $.33 per $100 for berry picking by hand.
- A business with more than $2,500 in annual premium may qualify for an experience modification. The experience modification compares the employer's actual past claims experience with a model that represents the average claim experience for the employer's classification. If the employer's experience is less than average, it gets a rating lower than 1.00, which will lower the premium. If it is greater than average, the rating is higher than 1.00, which will raise the premium.
- The experience modification formula generally uses three years of payroll and loss experience to calculate an experience modification factor. Therefore, after an injury occurs, it remains a factor in determining the farm's premium for the next three policy years. Farm operators can significantly reduce premiums over time by implementing a well-managed worker safety program, thereby reducing the number of on-the-job injuries. Some employers may reduce their experience modification by enrolling in the medical reimbursement program. Contact your insurer to see whether enrolling in this program makes financial sense.
- Expense loading factor or loss cost multiplier: The loss cost multiplier is a component of the premium rate that accounts for insurer expenses relating to acquisition, taxes, claims adjustment, general expenses, profit, and contingencies. Each licensed workers' compensation carrier in Oregon files one or more loss cost multipliers to account for their costs of doing business over and above the loss cost. Farm operators may want to shop around with carriers to determine which has the most competitive rate.

Assessments

There are two types of assessments paid to the Department of Consumer and Business Services:

- The premium assessment is a flat rate assessed to all insurers, which is included in the insurance premium. This assessment funds the administrative cost of the workers' compensation system, non-complying employer claims, a portion of, OR-OSHA administrative costs, and other related programs.
- The Workers' Benefit Fund (WBF) "cents-per hour" assessment is a payroll assessment calculated on the basis of covered workers' hours worked. The employer collects half the assessment from the worker and the employer contributes the other half of the assessment. The assessment is reported and paid by the employer directly to the state with other payroll taxes each calendar quarter through the combined quarterly payroll tax reporting system. Employers report by using a Form OQ, available from the Oregon Employment Department, and submit payment accompanied by a Form OTC (payment coupon), available from the Department of Revenue. Both forms can be ordered online at: www.oregon.gov/employ/businesses/tax. The WBF assessment funds programs for direct benefits to injured workers and employers who help workers return to the workforce.

Reporting injuries

To ensure all injuries are reported timely, encourage employees to report all accidents immediately. To ensure that reports are made accurately, encourage employees to verify all of the facts concerning an accident before completing the report. If an injured worker required only first aid and did not lose time from work, a report to the insurer may not be required, unless the worker chooses to file a claim. In all circumstances, it is important that the choice of whether to file a claim is made by the injured worker. If the worker is induced by the employer or insurer not to file a claim the employer or insurer may be penalized. Report any claim to your insurer no later than five days after you notice or have knowledge of a claim or an accident that may result in an injury claim. Report the claim using the Report of Job Injury or Illness, Form 801 or Form 801S (Spanish), available from your insurer.

Record keeping

A record of the date, nature, and treatment of every injury, including minor ones requiring only first aid, should be kept going back at least five years. These records may be useful in case the worker later seeks medical treatment related to a previous accident or injury. Any sufficient form may be used to document minor injuries. A physician must complete Form 827, Worker's and Health Care Provider's Report for Workers' Compensation Claim, if the worker chooses to make a claim for workers' compensation benefits.

Compensable injury

A compensable injury is an accidental injury or disease occurring in the course of employment that requires medical services or results in disability or death. The following points are particularly important for agricultural employers:

- A previous injury or physical condition, if aggravated by current employment, could result in a compensable claim.
- The absence of witnesses does not prevent an injury from being compensable.
- If a worker does not follow company rules, the claim could still be compensable.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Workers' Compensation Division
Phone _____ 503-947-7840
Toll-free _____ 800-452-0288
Fax _____ 503-947-7810
Email _____ workcomp.questions@state.or.us
Web _____ wcd.oregon.gov

Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation
350 Winter St NE
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone (call or text) _____David Waki, 971-283-0997
_____ Linda Repp, 503-329-4260
Email_____wc.advocate@oregon.gov
Web_____oregon.gov/DCBS/SBO/Pages/sbo.aspx

Collection and reporting of workers' benefit fund assessment

Central Services Division
350 Winter St NE, Room 300
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone _____ 503-947-7977
Fax _____ 503-378-3134
Email _____ Wbfassess.fabs@state.or.us
Web_____oregon.gov/DCBS/Pages/wbf.aspx

Animals and Insects

Animal disease traceability

Animal disease traceability, or knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when, is very important to ensure a rapid response when animal disease events take place. An efficient and accurate animal disease traceability system helps reduce the number of animals involved in an investigation, reduces the time needed to respond, and decreases the cost to producers and the government. The goal of the program is to provide significant economic savings for the country and minimize livestock losses.

Unless specifically exempted, livestock moved interstate must be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection or other documentation, such as owner-shipper statements or brand certificates.

Identification requirements

Identification may be recorded directly on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) or on an attached list.

- Dairy cattle: All classes of dairy cattle require official individual identification, regardless of age. Dairy steers moving directly to slaughter require official identification. However, the identification does not need to be recorded on the CVI.
- Beef cattle (and bison): Sexually intact cattle greater than 18 months of age require official identification. If they are less than 18 months of age or moving directly to slaughter, they are exempt. Cattle of any age used for rodeo, recreational events, shows, and exhibition require official identification.
- Sheep and oats: Scrapie ear tags are accepted. No identification required on market lambs less than 18 months of age.

Acceptable official individual identification

- USDA silver "bright" tags (part of the National Uniform Eartagging System–NUES). ODA will provide these free of charge to producers.
- Bangs calfhood vaccination tags.
- 840 ID tags (also referenced as Animal Identification Number–AIN). The tag has 15 digits beginning with 840, which is the international numeric code for the USA. The tag comes in various sizes, shapes, and colors. Radio frequency identification (RFID) also is available. Producers need a premises identification number, available from ODA, to purchase these tags. Producers purchase these directly from commercial vendors (PIN number required).
- Brands. A single iron hot brand will be allowed, when accepted by both the shipping and receiving states. Oregon has agreements in place for CA, ID, MT, NV, WA, WY and UT. Cattle eligible for this exemption must have official identification and ownership documented with the owner's registered brand and brand inspection. The accredited veterinarian issuing the CVI must indicate that official individual identification is in place.
- Breed registry tattoos. Tattoos are allowed, when accompanied by breed registry papers and when accepted by both the shipping and receiving states.

Premises identification number (PIN)

Premises identification is another component of animal disease traceability. The number links livestock and poultry locations to a national database for better management of emergencies. Applications may be downloaded from the ODA Animal Health Program webpage.

Web _____go.usa.gov/cj2Ee

Benefits to livestock and poultry owners and operators with a national PIN:

- Allows rapid notification of livestock and poultry stakeholders during an emergency
- Helps prepare for animal health and food safety emergencies
- Helps track animals in an emergency
- Reduces the impact of an emergency
- Allows producers to purchase commercially available 840 ID tags
- Maintains or provides greater market access

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

State Veterinarian
Dr. Brad LeaMaster
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4680
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

Caged Laying-Hen Administrative Rule

Background

Numerous studies have shown that decreasing enclosure space allowances for egg-laying hens below a certain range not only reduces the welfare of the hen, but also reduces egg production and increases mortality rates.

Senate Bill (SB) 805 (Oregon Laws 2011, Chapter 436), which was signed into law on June 17, 2011, is intended to transition commercial egg farms in Oregon away from small battery cages to larger cages, and ultimately to enriched colony systems including cage free production systems.

SB 805 directed the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to adopt rules regulating the manner in which commercial egg producers in Oregon shall confine egg-laying hens in an enclosure. SB 805 also prohibits the sale (distribution) of eggs or egg products into or within Oregon unless the eggs came from hens that were in an enclosure (during the production of the egg) that complies with ODA rules.

Who must comply

- All commercial egg-laying farms in Oregon that have caged egg-laying hens at any one location or in multiple locations
- Any distributor of eggs or egg products into or within Oregon (other than the retail end-user of shell eggs) in which the eggs or egg products originated from hens confined in an enclosure during the production of the egg
- Any Oregon purchaser (other than the retail end-user of shell eggs) of eggs or egg products

Requirements

Any owner or operator of a commercial egg-laying farm in Oregon that has caged egg-laying hens at any one location or in multiple locations may not confine an egg-laying hen in an enclosure that fails to comply with the following standards:

- Any enclosure constructed or otherwise acquired prior to December 31, 2003 must provide a minimum "house average" space allowance of 67 square inches of floor space per hen for white leghorns, and 76 square inches of floor space per hen for brown egg layers.

- Any enclosure constructed or otherwise acquired after December 31, 2003, but prior to January 1, 2012 must provide a minimum of 67 square inches of floor space per hen for white leghorns, and 76 square inches of floor space per hen for brown egg layers.
- Any enclosure constructed or otherwise acquired after January 1, 2012 must meet, or be convertible into enclosures that provides a minimum space allowance as follows:
  - » Enclosures must provide a minimum of 67 square inches of floor space per hen for white leghorns, and 76 square inches of floor space per hen for brown egg layers.
  - » Enclosures must be convertible to an enclosure that allows a minimum of 116.3 square inches of floor space per hen, including nest, and not less than 17.7 inches of height or must allow a minimum of 116.3 square inches of floor space per hen, including nest, and not less than 17.7 inches of height.
- All commercial egg-laying farms in Oregon that have caged egg-laying hens at any one location or in multiple locations must provide ODA with a "farm business plan" describing the manner by which they intend to comply with the conversion goals outlined in SB 805.
- Any distributor of eggs or egg products into or within Oregon (other than the retail end-user of shell eggs) in which the eggs or egg products originated from hens confined in an enclosure during the production of the egg, must provide documentation to the ODA that the eggs or egg products originated from hens confined in enclosures compliant with ODA rules.
- Any Oregon purchaser (other than the retail end-user of shell eggs) of eggs or egg products must maintain receipts or other documentation identifying each and every distributor from whom they received eggs or egg products from for the last three years.
- As of July 1, 2015, ODA is inspecting commercial farms in Oregon engaged in the production of eggs for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of SB 805 and OAR 603-018-000 through 0025.

Technical Assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs
Jason Barber, Director
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4767
Email _____jbarber@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/ISCP/Hens/Pages/AboutHens.aspx

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO)

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) operates a CAFO permit program regulating livestock operations to satisfy both state water quality laws and the federal Clean Water Act. Oregon law now defines CAFOs to include state and federally defined livestock operations including certain animal feeding operations (AFOs). ODA and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) jointly issue two types of CAFO permits. The Oregon CAFO NPDES General Permit meets the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), EPA's current CAFO rule requirements and revised Oregon state statute. The Oregon CAFO Water Pollution Control Facility permit (WPCF) provides coverage for those CAFOs that are not required to obtain NPDES CAFO permits. Facilities that operate in a highly environmentally sensitive area, use experimental technology, or have compliance issues that will take more than two years to rectify may need to apply for an individual CAFO permit.

Who must comply?

Pursuant to, ORS 468B.050, a permit from the CAFO Program of the Oregon Department of Agriculture is required to construct, install, modify, or operate a CAFO. ODA registers CAFO facilities to six permit categories based on size, time of confinement, and type of manure system. The smallest CAFOs that confine for less than four months (cumulative) during any 12-month period and have dry manure systems are typically exempt from permitting. Those animal feeding operations that are subject to federal regulation (40 CFR 122) are the medium and larger facilities that confine for 45 days or more. ODA offers on-site educational reviews to assist operators with determining if their facility is a CAFO requiring permit registration.

Permits: general, individual

CAFOs that are required to be permitted must apply for coverage under a general NPDES or WPCF permit or an individual NPDES or WPCF permit. Permit registrations are issued through the CAFO Program of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, 503-986-4699. WPCF CAFO permits are valid for ten years and NPDES CAFO ermits are valid for five years. The current WPCF general permit was issued jointly by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) on October 1, 2015, with an expiration date of September 30, 2025. Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality are completing work on the renewal of the NPDES CAFO General Permit to replace the current NPDES CAFO permit that expired on May 31, 2014. The agencies should complete the NPDES CAFO permit renewal in early 2016.

The NPDES permit meets the CAFO regulations adopted by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The WPCF permit meets state water quality laws and state permit requirements and includes groundwater discharge prohibitions. ODA currently operates the CAFO Program under a memorandum of agreement with DEQ. The NPDES permit combines state water quality laws and Federal Clean Water Act regulations to protect groundwater and surface water.

Most CAFOs will qualify for general permit coverage. Currently the CAFO Program has 525 operations registered to the Oregon CAFO NPDES General Permit and four operations registered to an individual permit.

Depending on size, type of manure system, and location, some CAFOs may require individual permits, which have higher fees and more stringent conditions for water quality protection. Potential developers of new CAFOs should contact the CAFO Program at the Oregon Department of Agriculture (503-986-4699) as early as possible in the planning process to determine permit requirements.

Fee Schedule for CAFOs

Legislation passed in 2011 increased the annual permit fee paid for registration to the general permit. The new law replaces the $25 annual fee previously charged for each permitted facility with a tiered annual permit fee based on the type and number of animals and is defined by Oregon's CAFO NPDES General Permit. The tiered system established a $100 fee for small CAFOs, a $200 fee for medium CAFOs, and a $300 fee for large CAFOs. The annual permit fee covers the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

In addition to the fees listed above, a one time permit registration fee of $50 will be charged when the first annual permit fee is collected for registration to the general permit. A permit transfer fee of $50 is charged when a permit is transferred to new owners. Individual CAFO permits have higher fees and applicants should contact the CAFO Program at 503-986-4699 for more information.

Manure, litter, and process wastewater containment systems

Adequate storage shall be provided which is sufficient to store all manure, litter, and process wastewater during periods it cannot be safely applied to cropland without contaminating waters of the state by runoff, drainage, leaching, etc. All manure, silage pit drainage, wash down waters, contaminated precipitation, and other wastewater shall be contained during winter months and distributed on land for utilization at agronomic application rates during crop growing months. Prior to constructing any wastewater control facilities, detailed plans and specifications must be approved in writing by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. All permit registrants must prepare and submit an Animal Waste Management Plan (AWMP) that describes the waste system(s) and their operation. ODA reviews all AWMPs to ensure they address the Minimum Required Elements of the CAFO permit AWMP requirement.

Fines

Oregon law (ORS 468.140) enables ODA to assess civil penalties for violation of the terms or conditions of a permit. A penalty of $500/violation/day can be assessed any owner or operator of a CAFO who does not apply for a permit as required by law.

Endangered Species Act

The federal CAFO rule (40CFR parts 122, 123, and 412, 7-1-08) was developed in consultation with other federal agencies to be in compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The permit requires all facilities to develop and implement an animal waste management plan (AWMP). The AWMP lists the best management practices (BMPs) that the facility operator will employ to achieve permit conditions. The BMPs are developed at the federal and state level and are checked against ESA requirements through consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The 2008 rule also requires that CAFO permit registrations and AWMPs with substantial modifications be noticed to the public.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4699
Web _ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/CAFO.aspx

Consultation and design of CAFO facilities, including dairy waste systems, feedlot systems, poultry sheds, AWMP preparation, and other operations, are available through local Soil and Water Conservation District offices, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, the OSU Cooperative Extension Service, and technical service providers.

Important information

If wastewater management plans require construction of a pond with a dam or dike over 10 feet high, or with the holding capacity of more than 9.2 acre feet of water, ODA CAFO Program staff work with the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) (503-986-0900) to review and approve the designs to meet the OWRD Dam Safety requirements before construction.

Other resources

The USDA Farm Service Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service offer cost sharing programs for construction of farm wastewater containment systems, AWMP development, and nutrient management. For information about the cost sharing requirements, contact the state FSA Office, 503-692-6830, ext. 22 or the NRCS office, 503-414-3200.

Disposing of dead animals

Note: Also see the "Disposal of solid waste" section of this handbook.

Any dead domestic animal within one half mile of any dwelling, and within one fourth mile of any running stream of water, must be disposed of within 15 hours. The owner may choose to bury it, burn it, move it farther from the dwelling or stream, or have it hauled away by a commercial rendering company or commercial carcass pickup service (ORS 601.140).

If buried, no part of the body shall be nearer than four feet to the natural surface of the ground and every part of such body shall be covered with quicklime (ORS 601.090(7)).

Exemptions

If the carcass is more than one fourth mile from a running stream of water or more than one half mile from any dwelling, and on the owner's property, the owner is not required to take any action.

Commercial rendering companies

Any company that renders the remains of animals must be licensed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ORS 601.030). The department must inspect both the facility and all conveyances used by the company to haul carcasses. All are covered by the single $50.00 annual fee. The license period runs from July 1 to June 30.

Commercial carcass pickup

Individuals who pick up dead animals to be hauled elsewhere for disposal must license each conveying vehicle used for hauling carcasses (ORS 601.080). The license period runs from July 1 to June 30; the fee is $10.00 annually.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4680
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

Emergency animal disease preparedness

An emergency animal disease (EAD), introduced accidentally by a traveler or intentionally by a terrorist, could have a devastating impact on our country's economy. Government agencies, livestock owners, and veterinarians are increasing their preparedness in case of an EAD outbreak. Early detection and reporting of these very contagious diseases is critical to preventing a large scale disaster. Livestock owners and managers will most likely notice signs of disease in their animals and poultry first. Recognizing those signs and making a quick decision to call for help can prevent catastrophe.

The following are signs of emergency animal diseases:

- Sudden unexplained deaths or sickness, high fevers, lameness, or abortions
- Blisters or sores in the mouth, or on the tongue, nose, teats, or feet
- Slobbering
- Staggering, falling, circling, lack of coordination, or other brain disorder type behaviors
- Unusual ticks, maggots, or parasites

If you notice any of these signs, call your veterinarian.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
State Veterinarian
Dr. Brad LeaMaster
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4680
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

US Department of Agriculture
Assistant District Director
Tumwater, WA
Phone _____ 360-753-9430

Greater sage-grouse

The greater sage-grouse is an umbrella species, emblematic of the health of sagebrush habitat it shares with more than 350 other kinds of wildlife, including world-class populations of mule deer, elk, pronghorn, and golden eagles. In 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) determined that the greater sage-grouse warranted Endangered Species Act (ESA) protection because of population declines caused by loss and fragmentation of its sagebrush habitat, coupled with a lack of regulatory mechanisms to control habitat loss. Since that time, a unique landscape-scale conservation effort by private, state, and federal partners in the Western United States has significantly reduced threats to the greater sage-grouse across 90% of the species' breeding habitat. ODA assisted the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in crafting the state's Sage-Grouse Recovery Plan, particularly in the areas of eradicating invasive plant species and developing markets for juniper products that will be an economic driver to harvest juniper trees that deplete water in key habitat areas. These recent conservation efforts across 11 western states lead the USFWS to conclude in September 2015 that the greater sage-grouse does not warrant protection under the ESA.

Technical assistance

The Oregon Department of Agriculture is the on-the-ground connection to landowners and continues to be proactive in protecting and enhancing sage-grouse habitat primarily with technical assistance and grants through two department programs: the Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Program and the Noxious Weed Control Program.

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Soil and Water Conservation District Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone_____503-986-4700

The Oregon Model to protect sage-grouse was based on the unprecedented work by the Harney County SWCD and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to reach a 30-year agreement that allows for Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAAs) whereby ranchers voluntarily manage their lands to benefit sage-grouse

habitat. In return, they do not face additional regulations to protect the bird. Many of these agreements also improve grazing and water supplies for ranchers, benefiting cattle herds and the long-term future of ranching. Private land owners and managers who choose to participate in these agreements may receive assistance in developing site specific plans under the CCAAs by contacting their local SWCD in the following counties with core sage-grouse habitat: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Lake, Grant, Harney, and Malheur.

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Noxious Weed Control Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4622
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds

The ODA Noxious Weed Control Program staff has long been proactive in protecting and enhancing core sage-grouse habitat by implementing noxious weed control projects in those areas. ODA also staffs the Oregon State Weed Board that awards grants to fund on-the-ground control of noxious weeds throughout Oregon. During the 2013-15 biennium, grants totaling $1.5 million funded 55 eradication projects in the seven counties with core sage-grouse habitat. Any person, tribe, watershed council, soil and water conservation district, community college, state institution of higher education, independent not-for-profit institution of higher education, or political subdivision of state government (except state agencies) may apply for funding. State and federal agencies may only apply as co-applicants with another eligible entity. Contact ODA's Noxious Weed Control Program for more details.

Importation of animals

Who must comply?

The importer is responsible for ensuring Oregon's disease control requirements are met, including tests, vaccinations, inspections, and permits.

General import requirements

Oregon requires a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI, iCVI, i.e., "health certificate") issued less than 30 days before entry and an import permit for most animals including birds.

An import permit is required for all livestock species. Import permits are valid for 15 days, are free of charge, and can be obtained by telephone (503-986-4680).

Dogs, cats, and most pet birds are exempt from the import permit requirement. However, pet birds imported for commercial sale must have a CVI and an import permit.

Tests or vaccinations may also be required depending upon the species of animal being imported into the state. If testing is required, the CVI must include official identification for each animal tested, lab name and location, date sample was taken, accession number, and test results. Tests with results pending are not acceptable.

Federal Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) regulations require livestock that are moved interstate must, unless otherwise exempt, be officially identified and have an iCVI or other official documentation.

Note: All animal import requirements are subject to change or modification based on disease occurrences within the state and/or the country. If there are questions, please call 503-986-4680.

Exhibition animals

Livestock brought into Oregon for shows, fairs, and competitions must meet regular requirements as a minimum. Call 503-986-4680 for details.

Family pets

Cats and dogs

Cats and dogs four months or older must have a current rabies vaccination.

Pet birds (psittacines, raptors, etc.)

See "birds" section below. Pet poultry must meet poultry requirements.

Reptiles, amphibians, and fish

Turtles imported for sale must be at least four inches across the carapace. Importing crocodiles and alligators is restricted. Please call ODA for further details. ODA has no other requirements for importation of reptiles, amphibians, or fish. Check with local and county government agencies and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (503-872-5260) for their requirements for importing or holding these types of animals.

Cattle of US origin

Brucellosis vaccination

All female cattle for breeding purposes over four months of age must have been officially vaccinated against brucellosis. Other unvaccinated females over 12 months old may only go directly to slaughter or to a registered dry feedlot for feeding and then to slaughter. Importers may also apply for a mature vaccination procedure for unvaccinated females over 12 months of age if they are being imported for proven genetic advantage purposes.

Brucellosis test

Brucellosis test is not required for cattle imported from "brucellosis-free" areas or states. One negative test less than 30 days prior to entry is required for cattle imported from areas that are not considered brucellosis-free.

Tuberculosis test

Tuberculosis test is required for all female dairy cattle over two months of age. Tuberculosis (TB) test is not required for beef cattle imported from "TB-free" areas or states. Call for details for cattle from areas or states with less than "TB-free" status.

Cattle originating in Mexico or Canada

There are additional requirements for these cattle. Call 503-986-4680 for details.

Other bovine

American bison are not required to have a brucellosis vaccination, but must have a negative test for brucellosis if eight months or older. Vaccinated females under 24 months of age are exempt from this test requirement. A negative TB test may be required for bison. Call 503-986-4680 for details.

Yak, water buffalo, Cape Buffalo, and other bovine species must have a negative test for brucellosis within 30 days before entry and a negative test for TB within 60 days before entry. Since current brucellosis vaccines are licensed only for cattle, vaccination against brucellosis is not recommended for these species.

Horses, mules, asses, and other equine

All equidae entering Oregon must have a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI), an import permit number, and a negative test for equine infectious anemia (EIA) no more than six months before entry. There are exemptions to the EIA test requirement for the following:

- Nursing foals under six months of age which are traveling with negative tested dam
- All Washington and Idaho resident horses

Swine

All porcine species (including project pigs, pet pigs, hunting boars, etc.) are included in the import regulations for swine. The CVI must be issued less than 30 days before entry into Oregon and must state the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been vaccinated against pseudorabies. All breeder swine must have been vaccinated for erysipelas and leptospirosis according to vaccine manufacturer's directions. Feral swine may not be imported into Oregon.

Brucellosis testing requirements are based on official status of state or herd of origin. Call 503-986-4680 for details. ODA follows United States Department of Agriculture, Uniform Methods and Rules for eradication of these diseases.

Sheep and goats

The CVI must contain the following statement from the issuing veterinarian, "These animals have no known exposure to scrapie." CVI for sheep must include official individual scrapie ear tag numbers for each animal listed. CVI for goats must include individual official scrapie ear tag numbers. Individual tattoo numbers are acceptable if accompanied by the official breed registration certificates. Animals imported into the state of Oregon for feeding purposes and are less than 18 months of age are exempt from the individual identification requirement. However, they still require a CVI and import permit.

Wildlife and nontraditional livestock

Bison

- Brucellosis vaccination is not required.
- Brucellosis test is required, regardless of status of state of origin, less than 30 days before entry for unvaccinated bison (male or female) eight months or older and for vaccinated females over 24 months.
- Tuberculosis test is not required if from a "TB accredited free" state. One negative test for TB required less than 60 days before entry, if not from a "TB accredited free" state.

Camelids

Individual identification is required.

- Llama, alpaca, vicuña, and guanaco
  - » No testing is required.
- Camels, bactrian, or dromedary
  - » Brucellosis test is required less than 30 days prior to entry.
  - » Tuberculosis test is required less than 60 days prior to entry.

Cervidae

Importation of cervidae is prohibited by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. For further information call 503-872-5260.

Other (Water buffalo, yak, antelope, etc.)

- Brucellosis vaccination is not required.
- Brucellosis test is required less than 30 days before entry.
- Tuberculosis test is required less than 60 days before entry.

Birds

Poultry

- Avian species eligible for the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) (except ratites) must have a CVI, import permit, and a negative test for pullorum disease.
- Poultry (except ratites) from NPIP flocks may be shipped direct from farm of origin on USDA Form VS 9-3 with no other requirements.

Pet birds

- No CVI or import permit is required for family pet birds.
- Pet poultry must meet poultry requirements.
- Pet birds imported for sale must have CVI and import permit.

Ratites

- Ratites must have a CVI, import permit, and negative tests for pullorum disease and avian influenza.
- Each bird must have permanent identification (leg band, wing band, or microchip) that must be listed on the CVI.
- Isolate and observe for disease for 14 days after arrival.
- Ratites from NPIP flocks are exempt from the pullorum test but must meet all other requirements.

International imports

Contact the USDA Animal and Plant Health and Inspection Service in Maryland at 301-734-8364, for information on importing animals from outside the US.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

State Veterinarian
Dr. Brad LeaMaster
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4680
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

Interstate movement of cattle and pasture-to-pasture permits

Who must comply?

Anyone shipping cattle across state lines must ensure those cattle meet state and federal requirements. This usually includes obtaining a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI, i.e. "health certificate") and may include brucellosis and/or tuberculosis testing. Contact state of destination for details of tests or other requirements.

Pasture-to-pasture permit option

A special pasture-to-pasture program exists for shipping established breeding cattle herds across state lines for grazing purposes without a change of ownership. All cattle on the pasture-to-pasture permit must be returned to the state of origin after the grazing season.

The requirements for certain testing and a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection are waived if the owner applies for and receives approval for a pasture-to-pasture permit before moving the cattle across state lines. This would apply whether the cattle are moving from Oregon to another bordering state for pasture and returning to Oregon, or moving from a border state to Oregon for pasture and returning to that state at the end of the grazing season. Cattle moved on a pasture-to-pasture permit may not commingle with other cattle while out of state.

Application process

The owner must apply for a pasture-to-pasture permit with the department of agriculture in the state of origin at least two weeks before the proposed movement. The application is checked for completeness and approved by the department. After approval by the state of origin, the application is forwarded to the state of destination for approval. After approval by both states, a copy is forwarded to the owner and the animals may be shipped. An Oregon pasture-to-pasture permit application can be obtained at:

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cjTKG

Record keeping

A copy of the approved pasture-to-pasture permit must accompany each shipment of cattle. The department keeps records of previous years' pasture permits for comparison with current applications.

Restrictions

The pasture-to-pasture permit is valid for a maximum of eight months; this period of time may vary depending on the state of destination. Check with the destination state for details. Any deviation from the permit must have prior approval from the respective permit issuing state.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Animal Health Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4680
Email _____ahid-office-manager@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

Livestock brands

Who must comply?

Although brands are not required in Oregon, the law does mandate an inspection of all cattle, both branded and unbranded, before being hauled out of state; before being sold at an auction; at the time of change of ownership; and before slaughter. The responsibility for recording brands and inspecting livestock belongs to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Animal Identification Program. The department recommends livestock owners use brands because they serve as a deterrent to theft and a recovery tool. If you elect to brand your livestock, you must record the brand with the department. It is unlawful to brand livestock with an unrecorded brand.

Recording a brand

If you are interested in applying for a new livestock brand, you must submit your request in writing, along with a $25.00 per brand location fee. You may submit the fee with a letter of request (which contains the drawings) or use the official livestock brand request form. The form is available from your local brand inspector, at livestock auction markets, online, or it can be sent to you by fax, email, or regular mail.

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cjT9w

Send the written request and fee to:

Oregon Department of Agriculture
State Brand Recorder
PO Box 4395, Unit 17
Portland, OR 97208

The fee to research and record a brand is $25.00 per brand location, per species (cattle, horse, and sheep), plus a prorated share of the renewal fee. Livestock owners must re-record their brands every four years. Renewal notices are mailed in September. Rerecording a brand costs $100.00 per location for cattle and horse brands and $40.00 per location for sheep brands.

Inspections

During an ownership inspection, a livestock inspector will note the breed and sex of your animal, as well as any ear and flesh marks and brands. As part of the ownership determination, the inspector may also check ownership documents such as bills of sale, registration papers, out-of-state brand inspection papers, and affidavits. Anyone transporting cattle within Oregon must have a completed Oregon transportation certificate, available from brand inspectors, auction markets, the Animal Identification Program, or local printers in some areas.

Exemptions

A physical inspection by an Oregon Department of Agriculture inspector is required unless the seller obtains an exemption certificate, called an e-certificate. Use of the e-certificate is limited to the sale of 15 or fewer head sold to the same buyer within eight consecutive days. The e-certificate may not be used for out of state shipment. E-certificates are available from brand inspectors, some extension agents and sheriffs, and the Animal Identification Program. One certificate must be completed for each animal.

Fines

Violation of Oregon's brand law is a class B misdemeanor that can result in a fine of up to $2,500 and/or six months in jail.

Missing livestock

When livestock are missing, notify your local sheriff, the state police, and your local brand inspector or the Animal Identification Program at 503-986-4681

Found animals

If you find livestock, notify the Animal Identification office at 503-986-4681, or the local brand inspector, within five days. You should also notify local law enforcement.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
State Brand Recorder
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4681
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cjTnB

Pollinators

Pollinator legislation

In the 2015 legislative session, several bills were passed concerning pollinators. House Bill 3362 addresses pollinator health by asking Oregon State University and the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to develop a pollinator health outreach and education plan, and a pesticide use safety plan. In addition, ODA is charged to develop a bee incident reporting system and also to register beekeepers with more than five hives for which beekeepers have to pay $0.50 per hive. All proceeds go to pollinator research work.

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cjTET

ODA in cooperation with stakeholder groups, Oregon State University, other state lead agencies, and EPA will be developing a State Pollinator Protection Plan. Goals include, but are not limited to:

- Influencing behavioral changes which increase pollinator protection, yet allow crop protection.
- Increasing communication between beekeepers, growers, and other pesticide users.
- Reducing exposure of bees to pesticides.
- Improving overall pollinator health.
- Providing adequate and effective compliance assistance, including label modifications that are protective to pollinators.
- An increase in national improvement in pollinator health. This goal is an overall goal to show collectively the success of implementation of state plans.

Native pollinators

For several years, ODA's Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program (IPPM) has been working with native pollinators in Oregon. Native bees have received increased attention as alternatives to the exotic honey bees because of colony collapse disorder and other problems affecting honey bee health. However, there is little information on the significance of native bee pollination services to Oregon's specialty crops. Key to understanding this issue is knowledge about the specific bees associated with these crops, which is largely lacking.

IPPM prepared a native bee guide, which is available online.

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cBmcY

Technical Assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Pesticide Program
Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cjTpR

Shellfish and aquaculture

Food safety licensing requirements

Who must be licensed?

- Commercial shellfish harvesters or growers selling clams, oysters, mussels, or whole scallops for human consumption must be licensed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA).
  - » Commercial shellfish harvesters and growers, harvesting for human consumption, are limited to ODA classified shellfish harvesting areas.

  Web _____ go.usa.gov/cjTAe
  - » Harvesters must provide ODA with a list of their harvest areas. Contact ODA to obtain copies of the current management plans for areas where you plan to harvest.
- An Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) commercial fishing license is required for harvesting wild shellfish. ODFW shellfish harvest permits are available at ODFW offices.
- An ODA license is not required to operate an inland aquaculture farm but a license is required for processing of fish and seafood, as well as retail and wholesale distribution and sales.

Commercial plat leasing

To commercially grow shellfish in waters of the State of Oregon you must apply for a lease of a shellfish plat (ORS 622.210-220).

Cultivation fees and use taxes:

- $14 for each approved acre leased and $5 for each prohibited acre leased
- 10 cents per gallon, if sold by the gallon
- 10 cents per bushel, if sold in the shell by the bushel
- One cent per dozen, if sold by the dozen

Aquaculture business development assistance

In 2013, the Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture established the Ad Hoc Oregon Aquaculture Advisory Group to guide the reinvigoration and expansion of the state's aquaculture program and revisit the potential for further aquaculture development in Oregon. The advisory group is composed of stakeholders representing the private and public sectors.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Food Safety Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone_____503-986-4720
Web_____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety

Development and Marketing Program
Business Development Assistance
Terry Fasel
1207 NW Naito Pkwy Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 503-872-6608
Email _____ tfasel@oda.state.or.us

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, Oregon 97302
Phone _____ 503-947-6000
Toll-free _____ 800-720-6339
Web__dfw.state.or.us/resources/licenses_regs/commercial.asp

Wolf depredation compensation and financial assistance

With the return of gray wolves to Oregon, conflicts with livestock and working dogs have occurred. The ranching and farming industry are important components of the Oregon economy. As in other western states with wolf populations, some livestock producers will be affected financially due to direct losses of livestock from wolf depredations.

On June 24, 2011, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill (HB) 3560, which directed the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to establish and implement a Wolf Depredation Compensation and Financial Assistance Grant Program. Through this program, ODA provides pass-through grants to counties to establish and implement county wolf depredation compensation programs of their own, under which the following apply:

- Compensation can be paid to persons for livestock or working dogs killed or injured due to wolf depredation.
- Financial assistance can be provided to persons who implement livestock management and/or nonlethal wolf deterrent techniques designed to discourage wolf depredation of livestock.
- Compensation can be paid to persons for livestock or working dogs that are missing due to wolf depredation.
- Compensation can be paid to counties to cover allowable expenses incurred while implementing a wolf depredation compensation program in their county.
- ODA's Wolf Depredation Compensation Grant Program supports Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Wolf Conservation and Management Plan by proactively minimizing wolf-livestock conflicts and assisting livestock producers who experience wolf-related livestock losses.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs
Jason Barber
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4767
Email _____jbarber@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/ISCP/Pages/WolfDepredation.aspx

Farming Issues and Business Resources

Biosecurity on the farm or ranch

Biosecurity has always been an important component of animal and crop disease control programs. The program is designed by the owner with the help and guidance of the owner's veterinarian or other animal and crop health care professionals.

The goals of a biosecurity program are to prevent the introduction of disease onto the farm from outside sources, as well as prevent the transfer of disease within the farm environment. Biosecurity is not about building fences with razor wire, guarded gates, or water filled moats. It is about how you can protect your operation from profit robbing diseases. The costs of a biosecurity program are minimal while the benefits are great. Biosecurity is a way of thinking and it should be a top priority when planning and making important management decisions.

Develop a plan

Biosecurity requires a plan. The concept of avoiding or preventing the introduction of disease requires some thinking and planning in order for the results to be successful. No two biosecurity plans are exactly the same since no two properties or production units are exactly alike. Keep in mind that biosecurity is basically an economic decision. That is, there is a cost related to certain diseases in your animals or crops, and there is a cost to preventing them. A good plan will be useful and allow an operation to be profitable while the biosecurity plan is being implemented. It is important to consult with your veterinarian or crop health professional so that your efforts will be effective.

Identify risks

The following factors constitute disease exposure (or biosecurity risks):

- Risks related to animals
- Risks related to seed and other plant material
- Risks related to mechanical traffic and/or human traffic
- Risks related to feeds from off-site sources

Fundamental points common to all biosecurity programs

- Know the warning signs of diseases. Observe your animals (includes poultry and other birds) and crops daily for signs of disease. Be aware of unusual events or behavior changes in your animals. Early detection and reporting of disease is very important to prevent further spread of disease
- Keep it clean. Keep pens and other areas clean. Clean and disinfect equipment after use.
- Keep your distance. Minimize contact with animals belonging to others. Isolate new additions to your farm for 21 days and monitor for disease signs before adding to your resident animals. Screen visitors who come in contact with our animals and crops.
- Don't haul it home. Know the health status and disease control programs of any herd or flock from which you buy animals. Don't share equipment, tools or other supplies. If you must borrow equipment, use rigorous cleaning and disinfection before bringing it home.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

State Veterinarian
Dr. Brad LeaMaster
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4680
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

Plant Health Program
Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth

US Department of Agriculture

Assistant District Director
Phone _____ 360-753-9430

Plant Protection and Quarantine Program
Phone _____ 503-326-2814

Bird, predator, and rodent damage control

Who must comply?

Persons experiencing agricultural damage by migratory birds need to obtain a federal depredation permit from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) if birds are going to be killed. No federal or state permit is required to scare (haze) migratory birds, per OAR 635-043-00. The hazing of bald eagles, which are also protected by the Eagle Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act, will require permits from the USFWS. If fireworks are to be used to haze birds from crops, a permit is required from the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

The use of certain methods and techniques to kill predatory animals may require permits. The use of propane cannons, however, is a non-regulated activity in exclusive farm zones.

Note: See section on "Right to Farm"

However, the use of a propane/noise cannon needs to be conducted in a reasonable and prudent manner, and to be generally accepted as a practice for which it is being used. Farmers employing noise cannons should use best management practices, monitor and move the cannons, and mix other control methods into the process so birds do not become acclimated.

Oregon Winegrowers Association offers standards for bird control in vineyards.

Web _____ bit.ly/1MPyXxe

Permits and licenses

Livestock owners or landowners are required to have an aerial hunting permit before killing coyotes from an aircraft. This permit is issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), Animal Health Program, 503-986-4680.

A pesticide applicator license may also be required if a farmer or rancher intends to use certain EPA/ODA registered pesticides to control vertebrate animals. Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Program, 503-986-4635.

Hazing any wildlife using agricultural fireworks requires a permit from the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Bureau of Hazardous Materials, 503-378-3743.

Web _____ oregon.gov/osp/SFM/pages/licensing_fireworks_aguse.aspx

Permits to kill game animals causing damage to agricultural crops and property are issued by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 503-229-5454, ext. 467 or ext. 478.

Resources

The US Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Wildlife Services (USDA/WS) provides recommendations to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for federal permits to take (kill) protected migratory birds that are damaging agricultural crops or property.

USDA/WS provides demonstrations, loan or sale of supplies and equipment to haze (scare) migratory birds, and makes recommendations to the Office of the State Fire Marshal regarding issuance of permits for agricultural use of fireworks.

Additionally, USDA/WS provides resources to farmers or ranchers and residential property owners regarding wildlife damage management. USDA/WS provides direct control activities in some counties. USDA/WS also provides recommendations to farmers or ranchers; property owners; and federal, state and municipal land managing agencies regarding field rodent damage control. The program may provide control or technical assistance (extension/education) activities to those having property loss by field rodents (ground squirrels, gophers, moles, beaver, nutria, etc.) depending on county funding. USDA/WS also conducts control activities (e.g., bird control, predator control, etc.).

Compliance

Contact USDA/WS and request assistance before taking control measures. USDA/WS will respond to the request and make recommendations based on demonstrated need. Special permits may be needed in some circumstances. The landowner is responsible for complying with all applicable state and federal laws or regulations and conditions of the permit. USDA/WS is available to explain these laws to agricultural producers. USDA/WS may be contacted at 503-326-2346.

Record keeping

Licenses issued by the respective agencies outline the required record keeping requirements.

Safety and training

The Office of the State Fire Marshal has specific responsibilities regarding storage and use of fireworks for protection of agricultural crops. USDA/WS provides assistance and training in the safe and proper use of all wildlife damage control methods and techniques, including fireworks.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has regulatory authority for all pesticides registered and used for wildlife damage management. Several other sources of information for safety and training are available as well, including the OSU County Extension Offices and ODA Pesticides Program.

Technical assistance

US Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Wildlife Services (USDA/WS)
David E. Williams
6135 NE 80th, Suite A-8
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2346
Web _____ www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage

Pesticide registration:

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Pesticides Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides

Fireworks permits:

Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
Bureau of Hazardous Materials
Phone _____ 503-378-3743

Canola

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has established control areas for production of canola, a variety of rapeseed, in order to protect other crops against plant diseases, plant pests, or other conditions that may constitute a menace. Using its control area authority, ODA has set up protected districts in which canola production is excluded except under special conditions. Those districts include the Willamette Valley Protected District; Central Oregon Protected District; Northeast Oregon Protected District; and, Malheur/Idaho Protected District. ODA may issue research permits in any protected district providing exemptions to the rapeseed control area rules.

On August 14, 2013, Governor Kitzhaber signed into law HB2427 relating to the growing of canola in the Willamette Valley. The law does the following:

- Establishes a moratorium on the growing and raising of canola within a defined protected district of the Willamette Valley.
- Authorizes growing not more than 500 acres of canola within the protected district for the purpose of carrying out the Oregon State University research that was funded and authorized by the 2013 Oregon State Legislature.
- Allocates $679,000 to Oregon State University to carry out the research proposal.

HB3382, passed by the 2015 Oregon Legislature, slightly amended the original bill and authorized the growing of canola in the Willamette Valley to be extended from 2016 to 2019. Any growing of canola within the protected district is subject to prior approval by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. At the conclusion of the research, Oregon State University will compile a report with the outcomes of the research study and present its findings no later than November 15, 2018 to the Oregon State Legislature. The law is effective until July 1, 2019, at which point it sunsets.

Technical Assistance

For questions about canola production in Oregon and ODA's rapeseed (canola) control areas, contact:

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection and Conservation Programs
Helmuth Rogg, Director
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4662
Fax _____ 503-986-4786

Energy and agriculture

Renewable energy and energy efficiency represent major opportunities for Oregon agriculture. Oregon farms and ranches create potential feedstocks to generate energy and fuel, and they may have the capacity to generate renewable energy using solar, wind, small hydropower, and geothermal resources. A variety of tools and practices are available to help producers reduce energy use and costs, while technologies and incentives for renewable energy and energy conservation have improved and continue to evolve.

Energy efficiency

Energy use and cost are a significant part of agriculture production and growers are exploring opportunities to save energy. Programs and technologies are available to reduce energy use for different components of agricultural operations. No-till or reduced tillage offers fuel savings in addition to benefits to soil quality. Precision farming equipment can reduce fuel, fertilizer, and water use. In addition to changing to more efficient irrigation equipment, management strategies such as soil moisture monitoring and frequent nozzle inspection and replacement can help reduce energy use from irrigation. Farmers and ranchers can reduce energy use in livestock buildings, agricultural processing facilities, and greenhouses by replacing lighting, choosing more efficient ventilation, heating and cooling systems, and other strategies.

Biomass and biofuels

Many agricultural crops and by-products can generate heat, electricity, and fuel. Oilseed crops can be crushed and converted to biodiesel, and corn can be processed to produce ethanol. Several biofuel companies and researchers are refining technologies to produce cellulosic ethanol, pellets, and electricity from materials such as grass straw, poplars, and biosolids. Livestock manure, crop residues, and food processing by-products can be used in methane digesters. Wood waste from nursery clippings, poplars, junipers, and forest slash materials can power boilers to generate heat and electricity.

Solar energy

Solar energy systems work well across Oregon. Oregon Photovoltaic (PV) systems generate electricity for home and business uses. In agriculture, growers may be able to use PV systems to power pumps for irrigation and livestock watering, supply electricity to buildings, heat water, and charge electric fencing. "Passive solar" buildings can also be designed to maximize heating with solar energy.

Hydropower

Small hydroelectric or micro-hydro systems may be installed in irrigation ditches and streams. Water may be diverted by pipe (called a penstock) or channel to a turbine, generating electricity. Small hydro projects are generally highly efficient once installed. The permitting process to install small hydro projects has been streamlined for many cases, but it still can be fairly extensive compared with other types of renewable energy.

The Oregon Department of Energy has a website on small, low-impact hydro.

Web oregon.gov/energy/P-I/Pages/hydro/Hydro_index.aspx

Wind

Oregon farms and ranches host large-scale wind power developments feeding into regional grids, and can also use smaller wind turbines to supply power to their own operations. Turbine output depends heavily on wind speeds, both at your site and at the specific height of the turbine. Wind power is generally economical only if your site has an average wind speed of 10 miles per hour or more. Several websites can help you determine if wind power may be an option at your operation.

Web ___ oregon.gov/energy/P-I/Pages/wind/windhome.aspx

The Energy Trust of Oregon has information on their website regarding small wind projects.

Web _____ energytrust.org

Geothermal

Geothermal wells deliver steam or hot water to the ground surface, which can be used for heating or electricity generation. Examples of agricultural uses of geothermal energy include heating greenhouses, heating processing water, or heating a fruit or vegetable drying facility.

Geothermal resources exist in parts of central, eastern, and southern Oregon.

Web _ oregon.gov/energy/P-I/Geothermal/Pages/geo_index.aspx

Heat pumps that use the moderate temperatures of soil or water to heat and cool buildings and home and process water can be used anywhere in the state.

Grants, incentives, and loans for energy projects

Oregon's Energy Incentive Program is administered by the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE). The program offers competitive grants for renewable energy projects, tax credits for qualifying conservation projects under $20,000 in cost, and competitive tax credits for conservation projects above $20,000 in cost.

ODOE's biomass credit offers per-unit incentives for eligible biopower and biofuel feedstocks. More information and application forms are available on the Oregon Department of Energy's website.

The Oregon Department of Energy's Small-Scale Energy Loan Program offers loans and technical resources for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects and for alternative fuel vehicle projects. Loan amounts typically range from $20,000 to $20,000,000.

Web _____ oregon.gov/energy/LOANS/Pages/index.aspx

The Energy Trust of Oregon can provide technical assistance and incentives to help industrial and agricultural businesses install qualified energy efficient equipment and certain renewable energy projects. Energy Trust serves customers of Pacific Power, Portland General Electric, NW Natural, and Cascade Natural Gas.

Toll-free _____ 866-202-0576
Web _____ energytrust.org

USDA Rural Development's Rural Energy for America Program offers competitive grants for rural agricultural producers and small business owners to purchase and install renewable energy systems or make energy efficiency improvements. The USDA offers grants for up to 25% of total project costs and loan guarantees for up to 75% of total project costs for renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements.

Phone _____ 503-414-3369
Web _____ rurdev.usda.gov/ORbcp_energy.html

The US Department of Energy hosts a database called Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE). DSIRE is a comprehensive source of incentives and energy policies that support renewable and energy efficiency in the US.

Web _____ dsireusa.org

Technical Assistance

Oregon Department of Energy
625 Marion St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-378-4040
Web _____ oregon.gov/ENERGY

Note: For land use and zoning questions please see the section on "Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones" and "Permitted non-farm uses."

Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones and permitted non-farm uses

Oregon law establishes the following statewide policy for use of agricultural land (ORS 215.243):

- Open land used for agriculture is a vital natural and economic asset for all the people of the state.
- Preservation of a maximum amount of agricultural land, in large blocks, is necessary to maintain the agricultural economy of the state and for the assurance of adequate, healthful, and nutritious food.
- Expansion of urban development in rural areas is a public concern because of the conflicts between farm and urban activities.
- Incentives and privileges are justified to owners of land in exclusive farm use zones because such zoning substantially limits alternatives to the use of rural lands.

Statewide Planning Goal 3, "Agricultural Lands" requires all agricultural lands to be inventoried and preserved by adopting exclusive farm use zones. Local counties are responsible for planning and zoning, subject to approval by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD). Allowable non-farm uses are incorporated into local zoning regulations.

Definition of farm use (ORS 215.203)

Farm use means the current employment of land primarily for obtaining a monetary profit by raising, harvesting, and selling crops; feeding, breeding, managing, and selling livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and honeybees; dairying; or any other agricultural or horticultural use. Farm use also includes the preparation, storage, and disposal by marketing or otherwise of the products or by-products raised on such land for human or animal use. The definition includes land lying fallow for one year as a normal and regular requirement of good agricultural husbandry; land planted in orchards or other perennials prior to maturity; any land constituting a woodlot of less than 20 acres contiguous to and owned by the owner of land classified for farm use; dry or water covered wasteland in or adjacent to land in farm use; land under dwellings

or buildings supporting farm practices; or land used for processing crops from the farm into biofuels to be used on the farm or neighboring farms. Farm use also includes the stabling or training of equines (horses, mules, etc.) along with riding lessons and training clinics; the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting of aquatic bird or animal species as allowed by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission, and the growing of recreational marijuana as provided in chapter 1, Oregon Laws 2015. Farm use does not include land subject to timber assessment under, ORS Chapter 321, except for Christmas trees and poplar farms.

Eligibility for special tax use zoning

To be eligible for preferential farm value, the land must be employed in a farm use as described in, ORS 308A.056. For lands located outside an exclusive farm use zone, the landowner must file an application with the county assessor by April 1 of the first year in which such assessment is desired. Applications for farm use special assessment are only necessary in non-EFU zones.

Note: See the "Property tax special assessment" section for more information.

Limitation on restrictions by governing bodies

No state agency, city, county, or political subdivision may enact local laws or ordinances, restrictions or regulations that would restrict or regulate farm structures or accepted farming practices because of noise, dust, odor, or other materials carried in the air, arising from farm operations in farm use zones, that do not extend into an adopted urban growth boundary, unless the practice affects the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the state. (ORS 215.253)

Nuisance complaints

State law requires a county governing body or its designate to apply a condition of approval of a single-family dwelling, that the landowner of the dwelling sign a statement declaring that the landowner will not complain about accepted farming or forest practices on nearby lands devoted to farm or forest use (ORS 215.293). Farm operators may want to contact their county planning department regarding this requirement if nuisance complaints are increasing as a result of new single-family dwellings near exclusive-use farm land. Additionally, the 1993 Oregon Legislature passed "right-to-farm" provisions (see Chapter 792, Oregon Laws 1993, ORS 30.930-30.947), which protect acceptable farming practices from nuisance suits. Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture (Jim Johnson, 503-986-4706) for information on the right-to-farm law.

Another option for resolving nuisance complaints is mediation. Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Farm Mediation Program (800-347-7028) to discuss this alternative. Mediation is a voluntary process involving a third-party mediator who facilitates discussions and seeks potential resolutions to the disputes of the parties.

Note: See the "Farm Mediation Program" section for more information.

Permitted non-farm uses on EFU land (ORS Chapter 215)

All rural landowners should contact their county planning department prior to siting or building any structure or starting any non-farm use activity. Non-farm uses require prior approval by the respective county. Fines may be levied by the county if prior approval is not obtained.

Certain non-farm uses may be allowed, and their approval standards are incorporated into local zoning regulations; additional approval standards may apply to non-farm use on high value farmland.

Technical variations exist between counties, so contact your county planning department or Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), 503-934-0069, for details. The following types of non-farm uses, among others, are generally allowed in exclusive farm use zones except that some uses (*) are not allowed on "high value" farmland (OAR 660-033-0020(8)):

- Public or private K-12 schools serving rural communities*
- Forest product propagation and harvesting
- Dwelling for farm use
- Farm buildings
- Farm stands
- Mineral exploration and mining
- Farmworker housing
- Land-based application of reclaimed water for farm use
- Winery
- Private playgrounds or campgrounds*
- Commercial dog boarding kennels
- Room and board services (five guest limit) in existing residences
- Home occupations including bed and breakfasts
- Commercial activities in conjunction with farm use including biofuels
- Churches and cemeteries*
- Utility facilities necessary in farm zones

- Geothermal exploration or production
- Community centers for rural communities
- Replacement of an existing dwelling
- Landscaping business in conjunction with a nursery
- Guest ranches in Eastern Oregon
- Siting for solid waste disposal*
- Creation or restoration of wetlands
- Golf courses*
- Small-scale crop, poultry and biofuels processing facilities
- Agritourism events and activities
- Commercial power generating facilities

Wind and solar facilities

Wind and solar facilities that are primarily intended to provide power to a farm are normally considered to be accessory uses to the farm. Larger-scale wind or solar facilities that are connected to the grid are considered to be commercial power generating facilities, which are a conditional use in EFU zones. Over the last several years, DLCD has adopted rules to guide the siting of commercial wind and solar facilities in EFU zones to encourage their siting on less productive farmland and to minimize adverse impacts to adjacent farm operations. These rules may be found at OAR 660-033-0130(37) and (38). Please see the section on Energy and Agriculture for a discussion of alternative energy opportunities on farms.

Agritourism

Recreational activities related to farm use can involve a diverse range of activities ranging from outdoor recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing and horse back riding to entertainment activities (festivals, events, etc.), hospitality services (farm stays, outfitter services, etc.) and on-farm direct sales. All such activities should be directly farm-related. In many cases, such activities can co-exist with area farming operations.

Compatibility with area farms and ranches and associated farm use is an important consideration. Many of these activities require land use review, health and safety permits/licenses, and building permits. In the exclusive farm use zone, most recreational activities that are permitted require some type of land use review. Some recreational activities are not permitted. Farm use with its associated farming practices is considered to be the primary use of lands zoned for exclusive farm use. It is important to contact your local planning department to determine what land uses and permits are required.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

Katherine Daniels
Farm and Forest Lands Specialist
635 Capitol St NE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301-2540
Phone _____ 503-934-0069
Email _____ katherine.daniels@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/lcd

DLCD regional representatives

Central Oregon
Phone _____ 541-325-6927
Central Willamette Valley
Phone _____ 971-239-9453
Clackamas and Multnomah counties
Phone _____ 971-725-2183
Columbia and Washington counties
Phone _____ 503-725-2182
Eastern Oregon
Phone _____ 541-962-3982
North Coast
Phone _____ 541-812-5448
Northern Willamette Valley
Phone _____ 503-934-0056
South Coast
Phone _____ 541-574-1584
Southern Oregon
Phone _____ 541-414-7932

Farm Mediation Program

What is mediation?

Farming and ranching are getting more complicated. Many of the challenges facing producers involve issues that affect other parties.

Mediation offers a way to bring people together to resolve differences outside the courtroom. This is one of the most beneficial things about mediation—bringing all interested parties to the table at the same time, saving everyone time and money. Mediation is conducted by trained, professional mediators who know how to help people resolve problems.

When to consider mediation

If you are having problems with any of the following types of ag-related disputes, mediation may be a way to resolve the situation:

- Nuisance complaints
- Boundary disagreements
- Trespass situations
- Labor or wage disputes between ag employer and employee(s)
- Sales agreements or contracts
- Landlord or tenant issues
- Multiple party agreements
- Partnership dissolution
- Family farm transfers
- Shared irrigation water lateral ditches

In 2015, House Bill 2509 passed to address co-existence issues between farmers associated with farming practices, as defined by ORS 30.930. In this situation, when requested, the Oregon Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Agriculture can provide mediation services.

Who can provide mediation services?

The Oregon Department of Agriculture administers the Oregon Farm Mediation Program. However, there are other mediation services such as the USDA Certified Agricultural Mediation Program or a county dispute resolution center.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Farm Mediation Program
Kathryn Walker
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4558
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/AboutUs/ComplaintsDisputes/Pages/Mediation

USDA Oregon Certified Agricultural Mediation Program
PO Box 1594
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone _____ 888-628-4101
Email _____office@6rivers.org
Web _____ 6rivers.org

Oregon Office for Community Dispute Resolution Centers
Web _____law.uoregon.edu/explore/OOCDR

Farm scales

Who must comply?

Owners or operators of scales used for commercial purposes in Oregon must obtain an annual scale operating license from Oregon Department of Agriculture pursuant to ORS 618.121.

Types of farm scales covered

The licensing requirement potentially applies to all types of weighing devices or scales used on a farm for commercial purposes so each must be evaluated individually. The types of scales that may require licensing include roadside stand produce scales; feed, seed, or fertilizer scales; livestock and animal scales; truck scales; floor scales; and automatic weighing system installations. Whenever the scale is used to help assess value in a commercial transaction, even if the scale reading is only incidentally to determine a price, then that scale is being used commercially in Oregon as defined in ORS 618.

ORS 618 provides a broad definition of commercial use. If a buyer or seller require a scale to be used at any point during the course of a commercial transaction for almost any reason then the scale is likely being used commercially and must be licensed. This applies to scales used to weight commodities, supplies, produce, livestock, etc. for sale. It applies to scales used to process, package, and label commodities by weight; to grade commodities where a

weight is used to help establish a unit price; to determine transportation charges where weight may be one of several factors used in the equation; to determine grazing charges based on livestock weight gain; to help assess the value of an employee's labor.

Exemptions

Scales on a farm or ranch that are not used for any commercial purpose as defined in ORS 618 are not required to be licensed. An example might include a floor scale used internally on the farm for the sole purpose of ensuring that baskets or totes are filled consistently with a commodity before transporting them to a processor where a licensed forklift or truck scale is used to determine weight and price.

Licensing period

The annual license period for scales and weighing devices in Oregon is July 1 through June 30 of the following year. Scales are to be licensed prior to use. Annual renewal notices are mailed out each year in mid-May, preceding their June 30 expiration date. Farm or ranch scales licensed for use beginning other than July 1, pay the full annual license fee. License fees are not prorated.

Penalty fee for delinquent renewals

ORS 561.300 provides for the Oregon Department of Agriculture to collect a delinquent renewal penalty fee if the licensee fails to renew the license before the 60th day after the license expiration date. Renewals cannot be processed until delinquent fees are paid. It is unlawful to use an unlicensed scale or weighing device for any commercial purposes.

Scale license fee amounts

Annual scale licensing fees are based on the scale's rated weighing capacity as provided by the scale manufacturer. A schedule of licensing fees are published on the Weights and Measures Program website and are available upon request by contacting the Weights and Measures Program.

Official certification

Currently licensed farm and ranch scales are tested and approved by the department's inspectors on a periodic basis. For most scales, the inspection interval is 12 to 18 months. The department attempts to test and approve scales used in conjunction with annual harvests and livestock sales prior to the season when they are expected to be in peak use. Scales that are licensed, suitable for their intended use, properly installed, properly maintained, and accurate, will be certified and receive an approval seal when inspected and tested by a department inspector.

All scales approved for commercial use in Oregon must meet National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44 requirements for commercial weighing and must have a valid National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Certificate of Conformance unless specifically exempted.

When a new scale is initially placed into commercial service in Oregon, the owner or operator must first complete and return a "Placed in Service" report to the Weights and Measures Program, complete and return a license application and pay the annual license fee. After these three steps are completed, the scale is licensed and legal for commercial use. After submitting all of the required paperwork, a weights and measures inspector will make an initial evaluation of the device to make sure it is legal for trade in Oregon. Both the "Placed in Service" report and the license application are available on the Weights and Measures Program website and are available upon request by contacting the Weights and Measures Program.

The necessary test equipment and standards to perform adequate performance tests of all scales are not continuously available in all parts of Oregon all months of the year. Scales that cannot be certified when the appropriate agency equipment is in the area may have to wait until the next visit. If a scale test is required on a more frequent basis, such as to satisfy USDA Grain Inspection Service or Packers and Stockyards Administration requirements, the testing may be done by a qualified scale company, at the scale owner/operator's expense.

Repair or replacement

If a farm or ranch scale is tagged with a "repair notice order" or "stop use order" following an agency inspection, it will need to be corrected within the time specified. If it cannot be corrected within the time specified, or if it cannot be repaired, it must be replaced or permanently taken out of service. Current scale licenses can be transferred to replacement devices.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Weights and Measures Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4670
Fax _____ 503-986-4784
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/ISCP
Email _____ msd-info@oda.state.or.us

Farm to School

What is Farm to School?

While Farm to School programs are unique to the place and people who run them, they consist of a spectrum of activities that serve and celebrate our agricultural bounty. At its core, Farm to School connects schools (K through 12) and early care education settings (sub-categorized as Farm to Preschool) to local food producers with the objectives of serving local, healthy foods in school cafeterias, improving student nutrition, providing agriculture, health, and nutrition education opportunities, and supporting local and regional farmers.

Farm to School implementation differs by locations, but includes one or more of the following intervention touch points: (1) cafeterias where local foods are procured, promoted and served; (2) classrooms where students participate in curricular connections with agriculture, food, health, and nutrition; (3) outdoor learning spaces and school gardens where students engage in hands-on learning and where lessons are physically reinforced; (4) home and family, where students bring information, food, seeds, and materials, and family members join Farm to School activities at school; and (5) broader community where students engage in field trips and service learning, community members participate in Farm to School at school, and community locations mirror procurement, promotion, and serving of local foods in schools.

The Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Grant program is administered by the Oregon Department of Education. The increased focus on improving the school food environment coupled with recently passed federal and state legislation provides a significant opportunity for Oregon agricultural products.

Web _____www.ode.state.or.us/search/results/?id=379

What's happening in Oregon?

Starting in fall 2015, Oregon's Farm to School procurement funding was expanded to cover 100% of public schools in Oregon. This means that all public schools have the option to receive reimbursement for the purchase of Oregon grown and or processed products. Also new to Oregon's Farm to School Program is the Farm to School Education Grant that funds non-profits, schools, commodity commissions and grower associations to provide food, garden and agriculture-based activities in their school communities.

Keystones to supporting the expansion of Farm to School activities and the promotion of Oregon agricultural products to school food service, children, and families in Oregon include the Oregon Harvest for Schools toolkit, FoodCorps, and Celebrate Oregon Agriculture campaign.

The Oregon Harvest for Schools toolkit, spearheaded by the Oregon Department of Education and funded through an ODA Specialty Crop Block Grant, gives schools the tools to promote Oregon agricultural products being served to kids and their families, and connects what is happening in the cafeteria with the classroom.

Web _____ www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=3294

The Oregon Department of Agriculture hosts FoodCorps, a national AmeriCorps service program where service members volunteer for one year in an Oregon community focused on Farm to School and School garden activities. Now in its third year, FoodCorps service members currently serve in 8 counties in Oregon (Benton, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Marion, Multnomah, Tillamook, and Union counties). There is also a FoodCorps Fellow, housed at ODA, who helps manage the FoodCorps program.

Web _____ foodcorps.org/where-we-work/oregon

Celebrate Oregon Agriculture is a multi-platform television, print, and online campaign designed to motivate parents and caregivers of school-aged children to purchase, prepare, and consume Oregon agriculture. Television segments are online at:

Web _____ CelebrateORAg.wpengine.com

How do you find a school interested in buying locally produced foods?

FoodHub boasts a list of over 250 pre-schools, K-12 schools, colleges, and healthcare facilities interested in purchasing locally. Log on for free and start meeting schools interested in purchasing locally.

Web _____ food-hub.org

What locally produced foods are schools buying?

Many farm to school efforts start off with schools purchasing fresh fruits and vegetables directly from neighboring farmers. Schools want fresh and minimally processed fruits and vegetables, as well as multi-ingredient menu items. Increasingly, schools are interested in locally produced grains, beef, and seafood.

How do schools define "local" for the purposes of buying local?

It is at the discretion of each school to define local. In Oregon, some schools define local as within 20 miles, others within in the county, and some larger districts use "the Pacific Northwest" to include Oregon, and parts of Washington and Northern California.

Technical assistance

To learn more about Farm to School and to access answers to frequently asked questions, contact Amy Gilroy at the Oregon Department of Agriculture or visit the USDA Farm to School website:

USDA Farm to School Initiative
Web _____ fns.usda.gov/cnd/f2s

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Amy Gilroy, MPH
1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone _____ 503-872-6600
Fax _____ 502-872-6601
Email _____ agilroy@oda.state.or.us

Federal motor carrier safety regulations (FMCSR)

Who must comply?

The federal motor carrier safety regulations apply to farm operations if a commercial motor vehicle is used to transport property or passengers in interstate commerce. FMCSR also apply to anyone transporting migrant farm workers in interstate commerce.

Definitions

Commercial motor vehicle (CMV)

- A truck and/or trailer combination with a gross weight, GVWR or GCWR of 10,001 pounds or more
- A vehicle of any size that is used to transport a hazardous material requiring placarding
- A bus designed to transport more than 15 persons, including the driver

Interstate commerce

- To operate across state lines, including international boundaries
- To operate wholly within a state as part of a through-movement that originates or terminates in another state or country

The first requirement is to obtain a USDOT number, one per legal entity, and mark that on the vehicle(s) used in interstate commerce. You may obtain a USDOT number for free online.

Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/getting-started

The FMCSR has several parts, each covering a separate subject, including qualification of drivers, working and driving limitations for drivers, parts and accessories necessary for safe operation of vehicles, inspection of vehicles, repair and maintenance requirements for vehicles, and specific rules for transporting migrant farm workers (additional equipment and inspections are required for vehicles used to transport migrant farm workers).

Note: Also see the sections on "Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act," "Federal hazardous materials regulations," and "Pesticide use, distribution, transportation, and storage" regarding the transport of hazardous materials.

Additionally, under some circumstances a commercial drivers license (CDL) and drug and alcohol testing may be required. Anyone who operates a CMV over 10,000 pounds in interstate commerce must have a valid medical card in his/her possession that meets USDOT requirements.

There are several exemptions from the regulations for agricultural commodities. If a grower or rancher has specific questions regarding the applicability of an exemption please contact the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Oregon office.

Technical assistance

US Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Oregon office
530 Center St NE, Suite 440
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-399-5775
Fax _____ 503-316-2580
Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov

USDOT number registration
Web _____ cms.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/do-i-need-usdot-number

Safety status by USDOT number
Web _____ safer.fmcsa.dot.gov

Education and Technical assistance
Web _____go.usa.gov/cKxsm

Fertilizers

Background

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Fertilizer Program inspects and registers fertilizer, agricultural mineral, lime, and agricultural amendment products distributed in Oregon. Distribution includes import, consignment, sale, offer of sale, barter, or other exchange or facilitation to supply fertilizer, agricultural amendment, agricultural mineral, or lime products. All of these products must be registered with ODA before they can be distributed in Oregon. These materials are monitored and regulated to provide the following:

- Uniform and accurate product labeling
- Assurance, through sampling and analysis, that products provide the nutrients and other benefits advertised
- Protection for Oregon's environment and natural resources from heavy metals, excess nutrients, and other contaminants
- Support for a fertilizer research and development program that funds research projects on the interactions of products with ground or surface water

2015 fertilizer legislation, product registration fees

HB 2443, passed in the 2015 legislative session, increased product registration fees, imposed a new minimum tonnage reporting fee, imposed a new tonnage reporting fee for lime products and increased the product evaluation fee. Implementation of the new and increased fees are subject to Oregon Department of Agriculture rulemaking (OAR 603-059). Refer to the ODA Fertilizer Program web page for more information on fees.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Fertilizer Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Fertilizers/Pages/Fertilizers.aspx

Field burning

Who must comply?

In the Willamette Valley of Western Oregon, permission to field-burn grass seed and cereal grain crop residue must be obtained from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA).

Overview

- 15,000 acres maximum may be burned annually. Of these 15,000 acres, only identified species (specific varieties of grass seed residue) can be burned.
- Stack burning and propane flaming is not permitted.
- Field burning is not permitted in Benton County, Lane County, and most of Linn County.

Current law regulating field burning can be found in ORS 468.550 and administrative rules 603-077-0101 through 603-077-0195.

Each year in March, growers are required to pre-register all acreage to be burned with the ODA Smoke Management Program. Once field burning commences (generally in mid-July), growers must obtain a permit in order to burn their fields. If a grower is new to the program, he or she can receive more information by calling the Smoke Management Program at 503-986-4701.

During the summer field burning season, ODA closely monitors Willamette Valley weather conditions. ODA issues field burning permits when it is anticipated that weather conditions are conducive for smoke dispersal to accommodate a maximum amount of burning with minimal impact to the public.

Compliance

Grass seed growers must comply with the following:

- Register each field and pay appropriate fees
- Obtain field burn permits prior to any burning
- Notify their local fire district of intent to burn
- Monitor the smoke management radio network for authorization or prohibition of burning
- Burn only specific fields at specific times as directed by ODA
- Prepare fields as required prior to burning
- Have proper firefighting equipment on site prior to burning
- Execute burning in a timely fashion
- Provide advance warning signage and flaggers on roadways near field burns as appropriate
- Extinguish fires when directed by ODA

Record keeping

ODA keeps records of registration, mapping of registered acreage, issuance of burn permits, weekly burn reports, receipt and processing fees, and meteorological conditions.

Safety and training

Each grower must prepare firebreaks prior to burning and have the required fire-fighting equipment on site prior to burning. Growers should be familiar with smoke management and state fire marshal rules and regulations.

Inspections

ODA employs field inspectors to ensure program compliance through on-site visits, document review, and complaint investigation. Violations may involve verbal or written warnings, or civil penalties up to $100,000 depending upon the severity of the violation.

Fee schedule

- Registration for open field burning: $4.00 per acre
- Burn fees: $20.00 per acre for open field burning

Technical assistance

Questions regarding field burning, rule interpretation, fire safety buffer zones, and problem resolution can be directed to the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Smoke Management Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4701

Field burning complaints
Complaints or comments can be made two ways:
Phone _____ 503-986-4709
Online complaint form _____ oregon.gov/oda/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/Burning.aspx

Oregon Seed Council

494 State St, Suite 220
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-585-1157

Office of the State Fire Marshal

4760 Portland Road NE
Salem, OR 97305-1540
Phone _____ 503-378-3473

Oregon State University

Crop and Soil Science Department
Crop Science Building, Room 107
Corvallis, OR 97331-3002
Phone _____ 541-737-2821

Grants and financial resources for producers and agribusiness

Grants are highly competitive and require a well-planned and researched concept. Grants for purchasing land or paying general farm operating expenses are very rare. Most grants or financial programs provide incentives for specific types of production activities, such as field tests for new technologies or conservation related practices. Grants or tax credits may fund development of new products and markets, or employment of new technologies (energy conservation tax credits, for example). Many grants require matching funds.

Grants are cyclical; they come and go in funding cycles. The Oregon Department of Agriculture grant webpage lists resources on agriculture-related grants, loan information, and business plan assistance.

Pay attention to the funding cycle of a grant. Grant notices may stay on the website even though the application period may be expired. This will allow you to learn of the grant, see the requirements and specific criteria, and prepare for the next round of competition if it is something that fits your situation. Please note that ODA does not administer most of these grants.

Technical assistance

Information on grants and tax credits

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/agriculture/Pages/Grants.aspx

Business assistance
Development and Marketing Program
Phone _____ 503-872-6600
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess

Note: See the "New and small farms" and "Specialty Crop Block Grant Program" sections for additional grant information.

Legal services

A listing of Oregon attorneys who specialize in agricultural issues can be obtained from the Oregon State Bar's Agricultural Law Section. The Oregon State Bar also has a Lawyer Referral Service (LRS). The LRS maintains a list of lawyers and can help find an attorney based on your geographic area, areas of law, language, and other specific need you may have. LRS lawyers are in good standing with the bar, have no current disciplinary proceeding pending, carry malpractice insurance, and agree to abide by the Oregon State's Bar customer service standards.

Technical assistance

Oregon State Bar
Referral and Information Services
Phone _____ 503-620-0222
Toll-free _____ 800-452-8260
Web _____osbar.org

Lawyer Referral Service
Phone _____ 503-684-3763
Toll-free _____ 800-452-7636
Web _____ osbar.org/public/ris/

The Oregon Farm Bureau offers the Farm Employer Education and Legal Defense Service (FEELDS).The member-service program helps Oregon Farm Bureau members with farm labor law and health and safety compliance and can provide legal representation should a legal proceeding be initiated against the member by an employee. The Oregon Farm Bureau's FEELDS program is not open to the public for referrals or legal assistance. Oregon Farm Bureau voting and supporting members may join the FEELDS program.

Technical assistance

Oregon Farm Bureau FEELDS
Roberta Gruber, FEELDS Program Director
Phone _____ 503-399-1701 ext. 316
Web _____www.oregonfb.org/FEELDS

New and small farms

ODA has dedicated resources specifically to helping small farms and local markets. ODA's new and small farms webpage describes these resources as well as a variety of other state, federal, local, private and non-profit resources.

ODA new and small farms

Web _ oregon.gov/ODA/agriculture/Pages/NewSmallFarms.aspx

Resources

Beginning and expanding farmer loan program

Called "Aggie Bonds," the Beginning and Expanding Farmer Loan Program, administered by Business Oregon, can provide affordable financing to new farmers for capital purchases. In 2015, House Bill 3239 expanded the types of lending to include beginning farmer loans issued by Northwest Farm Credit Services and seller-financed loans. The goal of Aggie Bonds is to facilitate loans to agripreneurs who want to start or expand a farm.

Web _____ oregon4biz.com

FoodHub

FoodHub is an online marketplace that can help buyers and sellers, of all sizes, identify one another. FoodHub can be very valuable to small farmers lacking the resources to make themselves known to a wide variety of potential buyers.

Web _____ food-hub.org

iFarm

iFarm is a database that connects agricultural landholders and land seekers.

Web_____friendsoffamilyfarmers.org/ifarm-oregon

Oregon State University Small Farms Program

Web _____smallfarms.oregonstate.edu

USDA new farmers

This website is a one-stop shop for new farmers, women in agriculture, young farmers, veterans and farms in transition. The website includes advice and guidance on everything from writing a business plan to obtaining a loan to grow your business. By answering a series of questions, a web tool can also build a set of personalized recommendations of USDA programs and services that fit the user's needs.

Web _____ newfarmers.usda.gov

Oregon Farmers Markets Association

Web _____ oregonfarmersmarkets.org

Start2Farm

Start2Farm is a database of programs and resources for beginning farmers and ranchers in the US.

Web _____ start2farm.gov

Grants

Most grants available to growers are through the US Department of Agriculture. Some of those most fitting for new entrants or smaller growers include:

Western Region Sustainable Ag Research and Education project grants (SARE)

With a farmer/rancher grant, one or more agricultural producers develop a proposal to conduct research or on-farm demonstrations and educational outreach in an area of sustainable agriculture with assistance from an agricultural or natural resource professional, who serves as a technical advisor. The goal is to achieve results that can be communicated to producers and professionals-information that can improve income, the environment, communities, and quality of life for all citizens. Farmer/rancher grant applications are typically due in December.

Web _____westernsare.org/Grants/Types-of-Grants

Value-added producer grant (VAPG)

This competitive grant is intended to help independent agricultural producers enter into value-added activities. The grant can be used to fund one of the following two activities:

- Planning activities needed to establish a viable value-added marketing opportunity for an agricultural product (e.g. conduct a feasibility study, develop a business plan, develop a marketing plan, legal work).
- Working capital to operate a value-added business venture that will allow producers to better compete in domestic and international markets.

Web _____ rd.usda.gov/or

Loan programs

Farm Credit Services Young, Beginning Producers

Web _____ northwestfcs.com/Services/Young-Beginning

USDA Farm Service Agency farm loans

Web _____ fsa.usda.gov

Other agricultural lenders

Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/agriculture/Pages/Grants.aspx

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Web _ oregon.gov/ODA/agriculture/Pages/NewSmallFarms.aspx

Marketing assistance
Development and Marketing Program
Phone _____ 503-872-6600
Email _____ agmarket@oda.state.or.us

Food safety assistance
Food Safety Program
Phone _____ 503-986-4720
Email _____ fsd-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety/Pages/AboutFoodSafety.aspx

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program

Background

The Century Farm & Ranch Program started in 1958, on the eve of the Statehood Centennial Celebration, to honor farm and ranch families who have century-long connections to the land and to recognize Oregon's rich agricultural heritage.

This non-profit, volunteer-led program is a project of the Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education and partially funded through a partnership with the Oregon Farm Bureau, the State Historic Preservation Office: Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, OSU Libraries' Special Collections and Archives Research Center, with additional support from Oregon Historical Society, Wilco, Oregon Wheat Foundation Inc., Oregon Department of Agriculture, various county farm bureaus, agricultural associations, agri-businesses, and individuals. Successful applicants receive a special certificate, acknowledged by the governor and signed by the director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. A roadside sign, identifying the family century farm or century ranch is available. In 2007, the program introduced a sesquicentennial award to honor families who have sustained their family farms or ranches for 150 years or more. For further information or to request an application for the sesquicentennial award, please contact the Century Farm & Ranch program at 503-400-7884.

Qualifications for century farm or ranch

- Only the legal owner(s) of the property may apply for the Century Farm or Century Ranch honor.
- Your farm or ranch must have been operated continuously in the same family for 100 years or more. A farm or ranch settled any time 100 years ago or earlier will be eligible if it meets other requirements.
- The farm or ranch must have a gross income from farming or ranching activities of not less than $1,000 per year for three out of the five years immediately preceding the application.
- You must live on the farm or ranch, or if you live off the property, you must actively manage and direct the farming or ranching activity on the land. If the entire farm or ranch has ever been rented or leased, it may not qualify.
- The line of ownership from the original settler or buyer may be through children, siblings, or nephews and nieces. Adopted children will be recognized equally with other descendants.

- Applications must be submitted on official forms provided by the Century Farm & Ranch Program with all questions completed. Applicants may submit additional descriptive information or other family history details not specifically requested in the application (two or three pages of narrative). Copies of historical photographs are encouraged. The program for future reference or research will retain all information, including photos. Please don't send original documents, high quality photocopies work best. Applications must include verification of continuous ownership for 100 years. Acceptable forms of proof include a document (high quality photocopy) showing date of earliest ownership. This may be provided through a donation land claim, deed of sale, or homestead certificate. Other records, subject to review, include family Bible, diary entry, or correspondence.
- Applications must be signed and certified by a notary public.
- Deadline for returning applications is May 1 of the current year. All applications postmarked by midnight of that date will be considered.

Fees for century farm or ranch

A $250 non-refundable fee is required with each application. This fee covers administrative costs and includes one certificate and one roadside sign. Additional certificates may be ordered at the time of application for $20 each. Make checks payable to Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education.

Technical assistance

Century Farm & Ranch Program
Andréa Kuenzi, Program Coordinator
1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-400-7884
Email _____ cfr@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oregonfb.org/centuryfarm

Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education
Janice Reed, Director
Phone _____ 503-399-1701
Email _____ janice@oregonfb.org

Oregon Farm Direct Nutrition Program

The Oregon Farm Direct Nutrition Program (FDNP) is a state-administered federal nutrition program providing sales opportunities for farmers selling directly to consumers. In Oregon, the FDNP distributes approximately $1 million to WIC (Women Infants & Children) program clients and eligible low-income seniors to purchase fresh fruits, vegetables, and culinary herbs directly from participating Oregon farmers at farm stands and farmers' markets. Contact ODA to learn more about the program or become an authorized farmer.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Development and Marketing Program
1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone _____ 503-872-6600
Fax _____ 503-872-6601
Email _____ agmarket@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/DevelopmentMarketing/Pages/FarmDirect.aspx

Oregon's renewable fuel standards

The ethanol blending mandate

All gasoline sold in the State of Oregon must contain 10% fuel ethanol unless one of the exemptions applies:

- Premium gasoline having an octane rating of 91 or better is exempt from the ethanol mandate for all applications;
- All grades of gasoline sold in Oregon are exempt from the ethanol blending mandate when the gasoline is specifically used to fuel:
  - » Aircraft
  - » Antique vehicles
  - » All-terrain vehicles
  - » Racing vehicles
  - » Snowmobiles
  - » Tools (lawnmowers, chainsaws, leaf blowers, etc.)
  - » Watercraft

Dispenser labeling–ethanol

Motor Fuel Dispensers through which gasoline and gasoline ethanol blends are sold must labeled such that the customer can readily see, from within his or her vehicle, both the grade of gasoline offered for sale, "REGULAR", "MID-GRADE", or "PREMIUM" and the relative quantity of fuel ethanol blended into the gasoline dispensed. OAR 603-027 has specific label design and placement criteria, however the fundamental requirement is that a normal customer sitting in the driver's seat of the vehicle can read the label.

If the gasoline sold through the dispenser contains 10% fuel ethanol then the dispenser must include a label declaring that, "THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS 10% ETHANOL". The exact text may differ slightly, however ambiguous language on the label is prohibited; Do not label the dispenser using terms like "MAY CONTAIN ETHANOL", or "UP TO 10%" or any other similar language.

If gasoline having an octane rating less than 91, "REGULAR" or "MID-GRADE" gasoline, is sold through a dispenser that is not blended with fuel ethanol then the dispenser must be labeled, "NON-ETHANOL BLENDED GASOLINE FOR EXEMPTED USE ONLY (ORS 646.913)". The exceptions must also be posted in detail such that a consumer can easily read them though this posting need to appear on the dispenser itself, it must be posted so that a normal customer has the opportunity to read it.

If gasoline having an octane rating of 91 or higher, "PREMIUM" gasoline, is sold through a dispenser that is not blended with ethanol then additional ethanol specific labeling is not required. It is lawful to sell premium gasoline not blended with ethanol without restriction.

Note: "MID-GRADE" gasoline is often produced at a retail gas station by blending "PREMIUM" and "REGULAR" grades of gasoline through a blender pump. The octane rating of the blend is the weighted average of the octane ratings of the individual blend components. "PREMIUM" gasoline that is not blended with ethanol shall not be blended with "REGULAR" gasoline that is blended with 10% ethanol as the resulting blended "MID-GRADE" product would have only about 6% ethanol and so would fall short of the requirement of the ethanol mandate. The blender pumps in this case must either be configured to dispense either "REGULAR" or "PREMIUM" gasoline or be disabled completely.

Delivery documentation gasoline/gasoline ethanol blends

Gasoline blended with 10% ethanol

Fuel delivery documentation shall report the volume of gasoline delivered and indicated that the gasoline is blended with 10% fuel ethanol or it shall report the volume of gasoline and the volume of fuel ethanol delivered.

Gasoline not blended with ethanol

Fuel delivery documentation shall report the volume of gasoline delivered. See OAR 603-027 for a complete listing of requirements for the product transfer document.

Posting of ethanol exceptions

Businesses that are offering non-ethanol blended gasoline having an octane rating of less than 91 for sale shall post the exceptions in a position that is clear and conspicuous to the consumer. The posted exceptions can be found in OAR 603-027-0430(1)(c).

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKa8x

Non-ethanol gasoline availability

The Oregon State Marine Board maintains a list of locations offering non-ethanol blended gasoline online.

Web _____oregon.gov/osmb/pages/news/cleargasoline.aspx

Biodiesel/renewable diesel blending mandate

All diesel fuel sold in the State of Oregon must contain at least 5% of either biodiesel or renewable diesel.

Exceptions to biodiesel mandate

Diesel fuel sold or offered for sale for use by:

- Railroad locomotives
- Marine engines
- Home heating
- Facilities that store more than 50 gallons of diesel fuel for use in emergency power generation

Winter blending exemption

During the period from October 1 through February 28 of the following year Grade No.1 diesel fuel (i.e. kerosene) is essentially exempt from the blending requirement provided that the fuel is used as a blending agent to enhance the cold weather performance of Grade No.2 diesel fuel blended with 5% biodiesel or renewable diesel. The resulting blend of Grade No.1 and Grade No.2 diesel fuel will not contain 5% biodiesel or renewable diesel yet will still be considered to be compliant with Oregon's renewable fuel standard.

For example, a 50/50 blend of Grade No.1 (containing 0% biodiesel) and Grade No.2 diesel fuel (containing 5% biodiesel) sold to a farm on October 2 would have only 2.5% biodiesel in the overall blend and yet still comply with the renewable fuel standard.

Biodiesel dispenser labeling

Diesel fuel blended with either 5% biodiesel or 5% renewable diesel requires no biofuel special labeling at the dispenser. The dispenser is required to display the type, grade, and sulfur standard of the diesel fuel offered for sale in a manner that is visible by the ordinary customer from the driver's seat of the vehicle.

Dispenser labeling requirements for higher blends of biodiesel or renewable diesel can be found in OAR 603-027 and in 16 CFR Part 306.

Diesel fuel/biodiesel blend delivery documentation

The product transfer documentation for diesel fuel blended with biodiesel must clearly indicate the total volume of fuel transferred and the quantity of biodiesel included in that fuel. The product transfer document may:

- Report the total volume of fuel transferred and certify it as containing 5% biodiesel.
- Report the total volume of diesel fuel transferred and the total volume of biodiesel transferred as independent entries on a bill of lading.

Diesel fuel/renewable diesel blend delivery documentation

The product transfer documentation for diesel fuel blended with renewable diesel must clearly indicate the total volume of fuel transferred and the quantity of renewable diesel included in that fuel. The product transfer document may:

- Report the total volume of fuel transferred and certify it as containing 5% renewable diesel.
- Report the total volume of diesel fuel transferred and the total volume of biodiesel transferred as independent entries on a bill of lading.
- It is important the type of renewable fuel and the quantity of renewable fuel in the blend be disclosed so that there is a clear audit trail demonstrating compliance with the renewable fuel standard.

A complete listing of requirement for the product transfer document is found in OAR 603-027.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Motor Fuel Quality Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4670
Email _____ msd-info@oda.state.or.us
Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/ISCP/Pages/MotorFuelQuality.aspx

City of Portland renewable fuel standard

The city of Portland maintains a renewable fuel standard that has requirements over and above those required by the State of Oregon. Information on the program can be obtained by contacting the City of Portland Development Services.

City of Portland

Development Services
1900 SW 4th Ave
Portland, OR 97201
Phone _____ 503-823-7300
Email _____ bds@portlandoregon.gov
Web _____ www.portlandoregon.gov/bds/44630

Oregon Clean Fuels Program

Approximately one-third of Oregon's greenhouse gases come from transportation sources. Providing cleaner fuels such as lower carbon ethanol and biodiesel, electricity, natural gas, biogas and propane will help reduce these emissions.

The Clean Fuels Program complements other transportation-related strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as clean car standards, renewable fuels blending mandates and commitments to reduce the amount that Oregonians drive. In addition to reducing greenhouse gases, the program has many co-benefits including reductions in other air pollutants, improvements to public health and increased energy security.

The 2009 Oregon Legislature passed HB 2186 authorizing the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission to adopt rules to reduce lifecycle emissions of greenhouse gases from Oregon's transportation fuels by 10% over a 10-year period.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Clean Fuels Program
811 SW Sixth Ave
Portland, OR 97204-1390
Phone _____ 503-229-5388
Toll-free _____ 800-452-4011, ext. 5388 (valid in Oregon)
Email _____OregonCleanFuels@deq.state.or.us
Web _____ www.deq.state.or.us/aq/cleanFuel

Pesticide use, distribution, transportation, and storage

Background

Federal law known as FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) regulates the manufacture, registration, distribution, and use of pesticides. The Worker Protection Standards (WPS) also establish federal guidelines for agricultural employees who handle pesticides, pesticide equipment, or who may come into contact with pesticide-treated crops. Oregon state law (ORS 634) governs most pesticide-related activities including the licensing and certification of pesticide applicators, consultants, and pesticide dealers; the state registration of pesticide products and the implementation of the WPS (Oregon OSHA has adopted WPS federal regulations into Oregon administrative rule).

Note: See the "Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Pesticide Applications" section of this handbook for detailed information about this regulation of workers and pesticide handlers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.

Private pesticide applicator

Private pesticide applicators (farmers, ranchers, orchardists, etc.) are persons who purchase, use, or supervise the use of restricted-use pesticides in producing an agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by themselves or their employer. Private pesticide applicators must obtain initial certification by successfully completing a written examination. Once certification has been obtained, the applicator is required to obtain a private pesticide applicator's license and pay the accompanying fee. The license is valid for five years and recertification is required every five years. Recertification may be accomplished by attending 16 hours of ODA accredited continuing education or by retaking the certification examination. USDA requires private pesticide applicators to prepare and maintain records of all applications of restricted use pesticides. Contact Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), Pesticides Program for information on private pesticide applicator certification and licensing.

Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Web _____ oregon.gov/oda/programs/Pesticides/Pages/AboutPesticides.aspx

Custom applications

If you hire a business to make pesticide applications for your agricultural operation, the business you hire must be licensed as a commercial pesticide operator and the person actually conducting the application must be licensed as a commercial pesticide applicator, pesticide apprentice, or a pesticide trainee. These licenses are issued by the ODA Pesticides Program annually. Each license must reflect the category of work being done (e.g. ag-herbicide, ag-insecticide, fungicide, etc.). Commercial pesticide applicator licenses require 40 hours of ODA accredited continuing education every five years or retaking of the certification examinations in each category of work. Pesticide trainees and pesticide apprentices are not certified applicators, however, pesticide apprentices must take 8 hours of ODA accredited education each year to renew their license. Certain requirements and specific conditions of supervision are required of apprentices and trainees.

Pesticide dealers

Persons who offer for sale or distribution any restricted use pesticide (RUP) are required to obtain a pesticide dealer license from the ODA Pesticides Program. This is an annual license for each dealer location. Record keeping related to the sales or distribution of RUPs is required of each pesticide dealer.

Endangered Species Act

Meeting federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements essentially requires a farmer to apply pesticides in concert with the pesticide label and any county-specific bulletins available. The ESA could also affect farming and forestry practices that alter the habitat of listed endangered species. Pesticide product labels will refer a user to the EPA "Bulletins Live" website when specific measures to protect endangered species must be taken. Applying a pesticide in accordance with the approved label does not protect the applicator from liability if there is a "take" of ESA listed species. Reference to CFR and law DOI-50 CFR 402, ESA 7 [16 USC 1536] and 9 [16 USC 1538]. To obtain a copy of Protecting Endangered Species from Pesticides (EPA-735-F-9 4-014) or any other bulletins or fact sheets, call the EPA hotline at 800-424-9346 or 800-535-0202.

Clean Water Act

Making pesticide applications to, over, or along the edge of water bodies or waterways requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to be in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act. In Oregon, a NPDES Pesticide General Permit (PGP) is required for pesticides applied to water, over water and within 3 feet of the edge of water. Persons with operational control (make the day-to-day decisions regarding pesticide applications to a site) must know if they are subject to the NPDES PGP (below a threshold amount of applications but must comply with certain requirements) or if they must be issued a NPDES PGP from DEQ. Contact DEQ for more information on NPDES permits for pesticide applications in Oregon. In addition, make sure to read and follow the pesticide label completely.

Phone _____ 503-229-6402
Web ____ www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/pesticides.htm

Safety and training

All pesticides must be used only as directed on the label. Minors under the age of 18 cannot apply pesticides as a licensed pesticide applicator. As described previously, private pesticide applicators and commercial pesticide applicators have different pesticide license requirements for initial certification and subsequent recertification. Persons who are not required to be licensed pesticide applicators and may conduct pesticide applications are still required to have all appropriate training necessary to conduct the pesticide application correctly. This may require additional worker training in WPS compliance, respirator fit testing and maintenance of respirators, reading and understanding Safety Data Sheets (SDS), recognition of pesticide poisoning, field or structure posting requirements, etc. Early entry into a treated site can only be made under certain circumstances and requires additional personal protective equipment specified on the pesticide label. ODA Pesticides Program investigates allegations of pesticide misuse. Training records of pesticide applicators help substantiate adequate knowledge by the applicator. Oregon OSHA requires employee training records. ODA Pesticides Program and Oregon OSHA may work together to address employer-employee pesticide related issues including the WPS.

The law requires investigation by Oregon OSHA regarding employee complaints that may be related to pesticide use, re-entry into areas treated with pesticides, or accidents. A record must be kept by the employer of all pesticide worker training provided and any injury that results in medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

Note: See the section on "Worker health and safety" in this handbook or contact Oregon OSHA at 503-378-3272 for further information.

Pesticide storage

Pesticides should be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated and well-lit room or building, insulated to prevent freezing or overheating. The area should be fireproof with a sealed cement floor. The area should be locked to prevent entry by children or unauthorized persons. Warning signs should be posted on doors and windows. All pesticides should be stored in the original containers, away from food, feed, seed, or animals. For more information about the storage of pesticides, contact the Oregon state fire marshal at 503-373-1540 or Oregon OSHA at 503-378-3272.

Pesticide container and containment requirements

EPA finalized federal pesticide container and containment regulations that became effective in 2009. The rules apply to retailers, custom applicators, custom blenders, and others. Key elements of the rule include requirements for stationary bulk tanks, load pads, portable refillable containers, tank containment structures, repackaging rules, and more.

Web _____ www2.epa.gov/pesticides

How to manage empty pesticide containers

Contaminated, empty containers (unrinsed containers) are hazardous waste unless a pesticide distributor or manufacturer accepts them for refill or they are decontaminated. If discarded, contaminated containers must be disposed of as hazardous waste. This expensive practice can be avoided by proper decontamination. At the time of emptying, decontaminate rigid containers (plastic pails or drums, metal pails or drums, or fiber containers):

- Pressure or multiple rinses (use rinsate for your next batch of pesticide spray mix). Rinse with the appropriate diluent at least three times, or as often as necessary to make the container clean.
  - » Also multi-rinse nonrigid containers such as paper containers lined with plastic or foil.
  - » Visually verify that the residues have been removed from the inside and outside of the containers.
- Air dry (the container's interior surface should be dry before crushing).
- Crush or physically alter (puncture) the containers.
  - » One- and five-gallon metal containers are to be punctured with at least three one-inch holes in the top and bottom before crushing.
  - » Thirty- and 55-gallon containers are required to have both the tops and bottoms cut out and then flattened. Plastic containers do not need to be crushed.

Decontaminated containers can and should be recycled. For more information on the collection and recycling of decontaminated metal or plastic pesticide containers contact the Oregon Agricultural Chemicals and Fertilizers Association (OACFA) at 503-370-7024.

If you reuse your rinsates, avoid generating excess spray mixtures, and purchase only the amount of pesticide you need, then you have no waste to dispose.

However, if you have unusable pesticide-containing materials, and they cannot be reused, then disposal is your only option. Consult DEQ for the fact sheet, "How to dispose of unusable or unwanted pesticide spray solutions, pesticide-contaminated rinse waters and pesticide-containing absorbent." The fact sheet is available on DEQ's website.

Web _____ www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/pesticide.htm

Other uses

In addition to pesticide regulations administered by ODA, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) also regulates application of chemicals, including pesticides, to private and state-owned timber lands through the Forest Practices Act (FPA). Pre-notification to ODF of pesticide applications is required, and in some instances, a site management plan will need to be approved prior to application. Questions relating to use of chemicals or pesticides in the forest environment should be directed to ODF at 503-945-7200.

Transporting pesticides

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Motor Carrier Transportation Division, regulates the transportation of hazardous materials in the state by adopting federal hazardous materials regulations, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations for both carriers and shippers. Farmers shipping or transporting hazardous materials (including fertilizers, pesticides, and fuels) in amounts that require the shipment to be placarded must develop and implement security plans. Questions concerning required shipping documents, placarding of vehicles, specifications for containers, and marking and labeling requirements for packages, should be directed to ODOT, 3930 Fairview Industrial Dr. SE, Salem, OR 97302, 503-378-3667. For information about transport security plans, call US Department of Transportation at 503-399-5775.

Pesticide spills

Pesticide spills can cause serious environmental and health damage. The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), set up by the Oregon Executive Department, acts as a clearinghouse to handle emergency calls. To report spills or accidents involving pesticides, call 800-452-0311.

The Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) combine agencies with common interests regarding adverse pesticide effects on humans, animals, and the environment. PARC may also be involved in spills or accidents relating to health problems or environmental damage.

Phone _____ 503-986-6470
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/PARC.aspx

Specific pesticide use restrictions

Chemical control areas

Portions of Umatilla and Morrow counties have restrictions on the use of certain herbicides during specific times of the year. Permits for the use of such products are required. For more information, contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture at 541-567-2251.

Clopyralid

Pesticide products containing the active ingredient clopyralid are prohibited from use on residential or commercial turf and ornamental sites in Oregon. Uses of clopyralid products are limited to golf courses, agricultural, cemetery, and forestry sites. Vegetative material, which has been treated with a clopyralid product, must not be provided for compost.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Pesticides Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides

Right-to-farm

Overview

Legislation adopted in 1993 and updated in 1995 and 2001, declares farm and forest practices as critical to the welfare of the Oregon economy, and establishes a right-to-farm law. This law protects growers from court decisions based on customary noises, smells, dust, or other nuisances associated with farming. It also limits local governments, and special districts from administratively declaring certain farm and forest products to be nuisances or trespasses (ORS 30.930).

Protected land

No farming or forest practice on lands zoned for farm or forest use shall give rise to any private right of action, suit, or claim for relief based upon nuisance or trespass. Pre-existing nonconforming (farm or forest) uses are also afforded this protection provided that the farming or forest use existed before the conflicting non-farm or non-forest use of the real property that gave rise to the claim, and provided that the pre-existing nonconforming farming or forest practice has not significantly increased in size or intensity from November 4, 1993.

Right-to-farm protection is not afforded if claims are based on an action of a producer that results in any of the following:

- Damage to commercial agricultural products of another grower or neighboring property
- Death or serious injury

Protected practices

Protected practices include farming or forest practices that are characterized by one or more of the following:

- Are or may be used on a farm or forestland of similar nature
- Are generally accepted, reasonable, and prudent methods for the operation to obtain profit in money (commercial)
- Comply with applicable law
- Are performed in a reasonable manner

The lawful and proper use of pesticides is considered a protected farming or forest practice.

The law also provides protection for the movement of farm vehicles and livestock on public roads.

Local government and special district ordinances and regulations now in effect or subsequently adopted which are contrary to this law are invalid. In any legal action alleging nuisance or trespass arising from a practice alleged by either side as a farm or forest practice, the prevailing party is awarded attorney fees and costs at the trial and on appeal.

Complainants may want to consider the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Farm Mediation Program before filing any legal action. Call 503-986-4558 or 800-347-7028 for information about the mediation program. Parties are encouraged to talk with legal counsel on the interpretation of the statute.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Land use
Jim Johnson _____ 503-986-4706
Farm Mediation Program
Kathryn Walker_____ 503-986-4558

Additional conflict prevention and resolution strategies

Even though Right-to-Farm offers certain protections, it is in farmers' and ranchers' best interests to prevent and resolve conflicts where possible and maintain good relationships with neighbors. Below are some tips for conflict prevention and resolution, some of which are from an August, 2004 Oregon Association of Nurseries Digger Magazine article titled "Good-neighbor Policy".

- Communicate early and often. Get to know your neighbors. Talk with them about what you do, what you grow, and what happens on your operation. Most will be interested. Friendships, if they can be developed, lead to easier conversations when concerns are expressed about nuisances.
- Don't assume. Just because someone is living in the country doesn't mean they understand agricultural practices and the customary noises and odors that go with farming, especially if you change a crop, plant something they are unaccustomed to, or bring in animals that weren't there before.
- Educate. Invite neighbors over to pick fruits and vegetables, glean fields, or watch production activities while they happen (with appropriate safety precautions). Most school-age children have science projects; see if there is something you can assist with. Have an open house for customers and neighbors featuring educational and information exhibits, demonstrations, and hands-on activities.
- Build your "goodwill" bank account. One grower stated: "Build a bank account of goodwill within the community you live and work…when things happen that reduce that bank account you will be glad you have it. It can affect the ability of future generations to be able to farm." Some additional ways to create goodwill include donating produce to food banks or food pantries, or nursery stock to charitable causes; or, when operating wide equipment or machinery on public roads, pulling off at safe places to letting traffic pass; also, when possible, moving equipment when there is less traffic.
- Explain your dilemma. Share, in as much detail as possible, the challenges you face (bird depredation, mold or pest problem, etc.). Most people will be understanding.
- Explain the time period. Often the activities that sometimes "offend" are short-lived. Noise cannons or wind fans in orchards, harvesting at night, or spraying may only take a day or two or a couple weeks at most. If they know the ending date, most people are more accepting or tolerant of the situation.
- Share the options. Talk about the various options that might provide a solution to the challenges you face, and the costs associated with each. Invite the other party to share in the cost of resolving the situation.
- Define "Generally accepted, reasonable and prudent": explain how what you are doing is based on best management practices, Extension or other research, and is used on other farms to address this issue.

Specialty Crop Block Grant Program

Under the US Farm Bill, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) receives grant funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to solely enhance the competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crops. ODA conducts an annual competitive application process to award grant funds.

For the purposes of this program, specialty crops are defined as commonly recognized fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, and nursery crops (including floriculture and horticulture).

Feed crops, food grains, livestock, dairy products, seafood products, and oil seed crops are NOT eligible.

Eligible non-profit organizations, local government entities, for-profit organizations, industry trade associations, producer groups, and commodity commissions can submit projects that aim to enhance the production and competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crop industries.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Development and Marketing Program
Shannon Brubaker
1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone _____ 503-872-6617
Fax _____ 503-872-6601
Email _____ sbrubaker@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/SpecialtyCrop/Pages/SpecialtyCrop.aspx

State operator license and farm vehicle registration

An operator license or driver license is required by anyone operating a motorized vehicle on a public highway. An operator license is not required to temporarily operate a farm tractor or an implement of husbandry. Refer to the Oregon or US Departments of Transportation for information on the following:

- Licenses
- Vehicle registration
- Inspections
- Hauling hazardous materials

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Transportation

Oregon DMV
Commercial Driver Licensing
Farm Endorsements and Hazmat Endorsements
Phone _____ 503-945-5000
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV/Pages/index.aspx

Motor Carrier Transportation Division
3930 Fairview Industrial Dr. SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-378-5849
Web _____oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT/

ODOT Farm Certification Desk
Phone _____ 503-378-5203
Web _____oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT/pages/FARM.aspx

US Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
Hauling hazardous materials
Phone _____ 503-399-5775

Manufacturing, Marketing, and Certification

Dairy production

ORS Chapter 621 and OAR 603-24-605 to 603-24-651 require fluid milk production in Oregon to be grade A with one exception. The Oregon Department of Agriculture licenses and inspects all dairy farms and plants that do not qualify for the small-scale, on-farm exception (ORS 621.012) in order to ensure food safety and consumer protection.

Permits and licenses

Prior to becoming licensed, all prospective licensees-dairy farms (those farms that are not subject to the small-scale, on-farm exception) and dairy plants must submit a construction plan for the facility to Oregon Department of Agriculture, Food Safety Program. Every dairy facility must be approved before an ODA license can be issued. Additionally, a pre-operation inspection is required before production can begin.

Fees

License fees are based on gross annual sales volume. A current annual fee schedule is available by contacting the Food Safety Program office.

Inspections

ODA inspectors, who are licensed environmental health specialists, inspect dairy production and distribution facilities a minimum of two times per year. The inspections are typically unannounced, and consist of a visual inspection of facilities and may include sampling of the milk or water. Repeat violations discovered during an inspection may result in suspension of grade privileges. Adulterated products will be embargoed.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Food Safety Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4720
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety

Oregon State University
Animal Science Department
Phone _____ 541-737-4926 or 541-737-3316
Food Science and Technology Department
Phone _____ 541-737-3463 or 541-737-6520

Direct marketing, roadside stands, and farmers' markets

Farmers' markets and roadside stands are a popular venue to shop for fresh and local foods from Oregon. As market numbers increase and the number of participants grow, market participants need to stay informed of guidelines and requirements regarding food safety and weights and measures at the market.

Who must comply?

The general rule is that vendors who do not hold a current, valid ODA license for a location other than the farmers' market must obtain a license from ODA to sell at a farmers' market. There are several exceptions to the general rule.

- An entity that administers and manages a group of vendors, "farmers' market management," is not currently required by ODA to be licensed as a "food establishment" under, ORS 616.706.
- Farmers who bring their own fresh fruits and vegetables to a farmers' market are not required to be licensed. OAR 603-025-0030.
- Vendors who hold a current, valid ODA license for a "bricks and mortar" food establishment are not required to obtain an additional license to sell at farmers' markets as long as all food processing and preparation (including sample preparation) is done at the licensed location, not at the market.

House Bill 2336 (Farm Direct Bill)

HB 2336 passed by the 2011 Legislature, exempts from licensing, agricultural producers (farmers) selling what they grow and process directly to retail customers; however, not all foods are eligible for an exemption. For example, the sale of meat, poultry, fish, and dairy in any form are not eligible for an exemption. Furthermore, there is a cap on unlicensed sales of $20,000. For a complete list of the foods eligible for an exemption under the Farm Direct Bill, please refer to HB 2336, Enrolled.

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKaPw

Farm direct sales may include sales at farmers' markets, community supported agriculture drop sites, buying clubs, church bazaars, and other venues. However, HB 2336 does not allow for commingling of agricultural products from more than one producer. Furthermore, HB 2336 does not change licensing requirements for selling through stores, restaurants, and institutions.

Scales

Vendors who operate scales used for commercial purposes (buying, selling, or processing/packaging commodities by weight, and using those weights to determine charges or payments), in Oregon, must obtain an annual scale license for each device from the ODA's Weights and Measures Program, as provided in ORS 618.121.

Permits and licenses

Any vendor needing a license to sell at a farmers' market must obtain his/her license prior to participating in a farmers' market. To obtain a license, a prospective licensee must apply, meet and consult with a food safety inspector, and pay a license fee. Contact ODA's Food Safety Program by calling 503-986-4720 to begin the licensee application process.

Any vendor operating a scale for commercial purposes needs to license that scale prior to use. Contact ODA's Weights and Measures Program, by calling 503-986-4670 to begin the licensing application process.

Direct marketing and roadside stand related land use may require a land use permit. Check with your local land use planning office to determine what, if any, requirements must be met.

Inspections

Because most vendors at a farmers' market location are either exempt from licensing or have a license for a "bricks and mortar" establishment, farmers' markets are not generally inspected. However, to ensure the safety and wholesomeness of the food being offered for sale at the markets, ODA inspectors, who are licensed environmental health specialists, may conduct audit inspections at farmers' market locations when complaints are received.

The Weights and Measures Program examines all licensed weighing and measuring devices in the state, usually within a 12 to 18 month time period. The examination includes making sure the device is legal for trade (National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) approved), accurate, and being used in the proper manner and application.

Technical assistance

Current information related to farmers' markets:

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Food Safety Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4720
Fax _____ 503-986-4729
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety

Guidelines related to weighing and measuring:

Weights and Measures Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4670
Fax _____ 503-986-4784
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/ISCP

Marketing or promotional assistance:

Development and Marketing Program
1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone_____503-872-6600
Fax_____503-872-6601
Email _____agmarket@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess

Questions about license requirements for temporary restaurants and food for immediate consumption at the market:

Local County Health Department

Web___public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/LocalHealthDepartmentResources

Export seed testing services

Who must comply?

Many states and foreign countries require a phytosanitary certificate for the importation of seed crops. Often, regulations require a laboratory test be conducted by an official testing laboratory in the country of origin, and the test results must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate. The laboratory in the Plant Health Program, Market Access and Certification Programs, is qualified to carry out such tests.

Obtaining samples

For test results to be considered official, the samples used for testing must have been collected by a state or federal regulatory official. Growers or companies producing seed for export who require phytosanitary certificates for their crops, should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Market Access and Certification Programs to request assistance with official sample collection.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Fees

The basic fee for performing laboratory tests is $70 per hour, with a minimum fee of $35. A separate fee schedule has been set for specific routine tests performed. This fee schedule is described in OAR 603-052-1150 or is available by contacting the Market Access and Certification Programs at 503-986-4620 and online.

Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth/Pages/LabServices.aspx

Reports

Laboratory test reports are available electronically or in hard copy. Reports can generally be issued within 48 hours of test completion.

Note: Some tests may take two weeks or longer to complete because of the official protocols we are required to use. Please contact the department if you have questions about how long a test will take.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Plant Health Program
Dr. Nancy Osterbauer, Plant Health Program Manager
Phone _____ 503-986-4666
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth

US Department of Agriculture

Federal phytosanitary certificates
6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2814

Field inspections for export seed certification

Who must comply?

Many states and foreign countries require a phytosanitary certificate for the importation of seed crops. Often, regulations require a growing season inspection by an official certifying agency in the country of origin, and the results of the inspection must be recorded on the phytosanitary certificate. Inspectors in the Plant Health Program, Market Access and Certification Programs, are qualified to carry out these inspections.

Application

Growers or companies producing seed for export who require phytosanitary certificates for their crops, should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Market Access and Certification Programs to request an application for field inspection of seed for export. Applications must be postmarked by April 1 for fall planted or perennial crops and May 1 for spring planted crops. Inspections for late applications may be charged at different rate than the fees listed below; please call for more information.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth/Pages/PlantHealthResources.aspx

Fees

Inspection fees are currently $6.50 per acre with a $50 per field minimum and $450 per field maximum. There is also a $3 fee for processing each application. Bean seed fields inspected for certification for replanting in Malheur County are charged a fee of $3.50 per acre, with a minimum per field charge of $30. Contact the Market Access and Certification Programs to verify the fee schedule.

Reports

Inspection reports are issued at the request of the grower or company. Reports can generally be issued within 48 hours of request.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Plant Health Program
Dr. Nancy Osterbauer, Plant Health Program Manager
Phone _____ 503-986-4666
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth
Services brochure _____ oregon.gov/ODA/shared/Documents/Publications/MarketAccess/FieldInspectionBrochure.pdf

US Department of Agriculture

Federal phytosanitary certificates
6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2814

Food processing

Definition

In Oregon, food processing includes: cooking, baking, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, extracting, cutting, freezing, or otherwise manufacturing a food or changing the physical characteristics of a food. Food processing also means the packaging, canning, or otherwise enclosing of such food in a container, but does not mean the sorting, cleaning, or water-rinsing of a food.

Who must comply?

If you are making a food product and offering it to others for consumption, then you must be licensed by ODA, unless those consuming your product are limited to family members. Licenses are issued for bakeries, food processors, domestic kitchens, and any other place that makes food not intended solely for immediate consumption. Additionally, food storage warehouses must be licensed. A food warehouse is defined as any building or place where food is stored as a commercial venture or business, or stored in connection with or as a part of a commercial venture or business, but does not include a home, restaurant, rooming house, hotel or similar place where food is stored to be used or consumed by the owner or served to employees, customers, or guests, nor an establishment licensed by the department under other laws.

Exemptions

Senate Bill 320, passed in the 2015 Legislative Session, exempts domestic kitchens that meet the following criteria from licensing requirements:

- The domestic kitchen must only sell food to the end user of the product.
- The foods produced in the domestic kitchen must not be potentially hazardous, meaning they must not require a temperature control to prevent the rapid growth of infectious or toxic microorganisms.
- The foods must be baked goods or confectionery items.
- The food label must state that it is not prepared in a licensed establishment.
- The domestic kitchen's gross annual sales must not exceed $20,000.
- Each person involved in food preparation at the domestic kitchen must complete a food handler training program.

Permits and licenses

Prior to becoming licensed, all prospective licensees (bakeries, food processors, domestic kitchens, and the like) should submit a facility plan for review to: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Food Safety Program, 635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532. Additionally, a food safety inspector must inspect and approve every food processing facility before an ODA license can be issued and production can begin.

Check with local land use planning officials to determine any zoning requirements.

Note: Refer to the "Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones and permitted non-farm uses" section of this handbook for more information.

Inspections

ODA inspectors working in the Food Safety Program are registered as Environmental Health Specialists with Oregon Health Licensing. Food safety inspectors inspect food establishments as required, based on risk. Generally, inspections are conducted between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The inspections are typically unannounced, and consist of a visual inspection of facilities with respect to sanitation as well as an investigation into processing, record reviews, label compliance, and employee practices. Violations discovered during an inspection may result in a range of regulatory actions, depending on the severity of the violation. Possible regulatory actions may include, but are not limited to: a warning letter, embargo, cease and desist order, license suspension and civil penalties.

Manufacturing equipment tax exemption

House Bill 3125, passed in the 2015 Oregon Legislature, expands a property tax exemption for certain types of property acquired and installed by Oregon food processors. The tax exemption was already available for food processors engaged in the business of processing, repacking, freezing, canning, dehydrating, concentrating, or preserving raw or fresh fruit, vegetables, nuts, legumes, or seafood for human consumption before the point of the first sale by the processor. HB 3125 expanded the exemption to include certain bakery, dairy, and egg processing equipment. The Food Safety Program provides certification inspection services for a fee. More information about the credit and Food Safety certification services is available online.

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety/Pages/MachineryEquipment.aspx

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Food Safety Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4720
Fax _____ 503-986-4729
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety

Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

Congress passed the federal Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) in 2011. The goal of FSMA is to step up prevention of foodborne illnesses, in addition to responding to foodborne illness outbreaks.

FSMA will affect produce, processed food for people and animals, food transportation, and imported food. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) encourages all farmers, food processors, food transportation businesses, importers, and food safety professionals to educate themselves about FSMA and the rules adopted to implement it.

In 2015, FDA released final rules for produce safety, preventive controls for human food, preventive controls for animal food, foreign supplier verification programs, and third party accreditation. Two other rules related to intentional adulteration of food and transportation will be released in 2016.

More information, including the final rules, fact sheets, and guidance documents, is available online.

Technical assistance

Food and Drug Safety Administration

5100 Paint Branch Pkwy
Wiley Building, HFS-009
Attn: FSMA Outreach
College Park, MD 20740
Web _____ www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/FSMA/

Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) Audit Programs

Oregon Department of Agriculture offers GFSI benchmarked audits to the following standards: GlobalG.A.P. and PrimusGFS through a partnership agreement with WQS Food Verification, Inc. These third-party auditing services are performed on a voluntary, fee-for-service basis. This service gives Oregon producers access to local auditors familiar with farming operations within the Northwest to meet market requirements for these certification services.

Producers or handlers wanting more information about these programs should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Market Access and Certification Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 541-386-2040
Email _____ gfsi@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/MACertification/Pages/GFSI.aspx

Good Agricultural Practices and Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP)

USDA Audit Verification Program

Oregon Department of Agriculture offers Good Agricultural Practices and Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP) and Harmonized Produce GAPs audits under a USDA federal-state cooperative agreement. These audits, based on the Food and Drug Administration "Guidelines to Minimize Microbial Food Safety Hazards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables," are part of a nationally recognized cooperative partnership between USDA, the state of Oregon and other federal-state inspection services. These auditing services are performed on a voluntary basis. This service gives the consumers of Oregon's produce confidence that they have not only purchased the best quality produce and tree nuts available, but they were cared for and handled in a manner to reduce potential contamination.

Producers and handlers that have completed the GAP/GHP program and pass an on-site audit are listed on the USDA Specialty Crops Inspection Division website for their customers and future customers to review. Producers or handlers wanting more information about the program should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Market Access and Certification Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 541-386-2040
Email _____ certification@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/MACertification/Pages/GAPGHP.aspx

Grain inspection

Who must comply?

Congress passed the US Grain Standards Act on August 11, 1916 for the purpose of establishing a third-party, uniform inspection system for use in marketing grain. Although no actions are required of the farmer pertinent to the official inspection or weighing of farmers' grain under the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) standards, it is against the law to deliberately adulterate grain, e.g., add fumigant or insecticide for the purpose of masking musty or sour or commercially objectionable foreign odor.

Further, it is against the law to deceptively load a truck or trailer with inferior quality grain on the bottom so as to prevent the inferior grain from being included in the probe sample obtained by official inspection personnel. There are other prohibited grain handling practices too numerous to include, but which can be explained by FGIS or Oregon Department of Agriculture officials. Other Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) laws must be adhered to when pertinent. Offenses are subject to general penal statutes and could result in fines and/or imprisonment.

Some states are officially delegated to perform export inspection and weighing services, but at this time Oregon

is not operating in this capacity. FGIS operates in export locations where state delegated agencies are absent. The US Grain Standards Act establishes and maintains official US standards for barley, wheat, corn, canola, flaxseed, oats, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, triticale, and mixed grain.

Technical assistance

For information regarding the Grain Standards Act, regulations, and grading standards, contact FGIS, Portland Field Office, 503-326-7887. Groups of farmers, county elevator operators, and other interested parties may request grain grading seminars to be conducted by FGIS field office personnel at the Albers Mill location.

US Department of Agriculture, GIPSA
FGIS Portland Field Office
1100 NW Naito Parkway
Portland, OR 97209-2818
Phone _____ 503-326-7887
Fax _____ 503-326-7896
Web _____ gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/fgis.aspx

Market development

The Oregon Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Development and Marketing Program offers an integrated program to address market and development needs of Oregon's farmers, fishers, ranchers, food processors, and food manufacturers.

The program operates in five principal areas:

- Domestic and international trade assistance
- Regional and national market development
- International market development
- Business development
- Commodity commission oversight

ODA assists Oregon agricultural producers, processors, packers and fishers in selling and distribution of their products to local, national and international markets. The marketing programs work to identify markets and viable business opportunities for Oregon's agricultural communities. ODA actively partners with other agencies and organizations to extend the reach of services provided.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Development and Marketing Program
1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone _____ 503-872-6600
Fax _____ 503-872-6601
Email _____ agmarket@oda.state.or.us
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/Pages/AboutMAC.aspx

Organic certification

Background

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Organic Program (NOP) requires that all products labeled "organic" must be certified by a USDA accredited certifying agent. Producers whose organic gross sales are $5,000 or less, are exempted from organic certification, but must still follow USDA NOP standards. The Oregon Department of Agriculture has been an accredited organic certifying agent since 2009.

All certification services are conducted on a voluntary, fee-for-service basis. The Oregon Department of Agriculture certifies organic operations for crop production and handling.

Technical assistance

Certification, standards, and general information

Find out how to have your operation certified organic to the National Organic Program (NOP) standards.

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Market Access and Certification Programs
Phone _____ 541-386-2040
Email _____ certification@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/MACertification/Pages/NationalOrganicProgram.aspx

US Department of Agriculture
National Organic Program
1400 Independence Ave SW, Rm 4008-S, Ag Stop 0268
Washington, DC 20250
Phone _____ 202-720-3252
Fax _____ 202-205-7808
Web _____ www.ams.usda.gov/about-ams/programs-offices/national-organic-program

Seed regulations

Sales of seed are regulated in Oregon under Oregon Revised Statute 633 and Oregon Administrative Rule 603. Records are required to be retained for three years after total disposition of the seed lot.

Seed record requirements

Seed growers, dealers, shippers, and handlers are required to maintain and make accessible for inspection, a complete record of each lot of seed. The complete requirements for record keeping are specified in, ORS 633.511 through 633.750, OAR 603-056-0030 through 603-056-0490, the Federal Seed Act, and the Federal Seed Act Regulations, part 201.

Seed records must be maintained in such a manner to allow for comparison of records by other persons for the same lot of seed. This is to allow for factors such as germination, variety, purity, etc., to trace the lot from the grower to the ultimate consumer.

A COMPLETE RECORD of a seed lot in Oregon, whether it is certified, commercial, or certification isolation lot, must include the following information:

Receiving records

- Delivery/scale ticket
- Bill of lading
- Analysis tags
- Laboratory reports
- Other lot receiving records showing lot number and pounds received, the first record showing the lot number assigned to the lot (once a lot number is assigned, it cannot be changed without first changing the lot by cleaning, blending, etc.)
- Inventory card showing the disposition of the lot origin and location of the lot

Variety records

Invoices or other documents establishing variety, grower's declaration of variety, or VNS, must be maintained by the person obtaining the seed from the grower. Seed records necessary to disclose the variety including planting, certification tags, or breeders' affidavit should be kept.

Conditioning and handling records

- Records of operations you performed on the seed such as cleaning, blending, and treating, regardless of whether you own the seed or whether the seed lot is certified, commercial, or certification isolation.
- Records of bagging/packaging all above mentioned seed lots.
- Conditioners are responsible to maintain a record of all their conditioning activities. Records such as grower, crop and variety, field number(s), and exact or estimated weight from each field for a grower/cultivar should be maintained for certified, commercial, and certification isolation lots.

Test records

- All test reports received on the lot shipped, including endophyte, sod quality, purity, germination/viability, and other tests
- Test reports on all component lots, if the lot shipped was a blend or mixture and the labeling was determined from the analysis of the components
- Sales and shipping records
- Invoices and scale tickets, bills of lading, or other transportation records
- Inventory records (show sales and amount remaining)
- A specimen of the analysis tags developed from tests reports
- Phytosanitary certificates
- File samples

Record retention period

A complete record of each lot must be maintained for three years after disposition of the entire lot; the file samples must be for one year after disposition of the entire lot. (Three years for documents, one year for file samples after final sale of the lot.)

Accessibility of records

The records shall be accessible for inspection by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Seed Certification Service and the USDA for the effective administration of the Oregon Revised Statute, Oregon Administrative Rule, and the Federal Seed Act, at any time during customary business hours.

Seed growers

Seed growers are responsible to provide seed conditioning warehouses information regarding variety and crop kind, field number(s), and whether the seed lot is certified, certification isolation, or commercial. Growers can combine fields of the same variety together to make a seed lot, however they need to provide information regarding weight estimate and the field numbers for components of these seed lots.

Technical Assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/MACertification/Pages/MACertificationInspection.aspx

Virus certification of ornamental and fruit tree nursery stock

Who must comply?

The Virus Certification Program for fruit and ornamental trees has been providing fee-supported testing services for Oregon nurseries since 1977. This is a voluntary program provided by the Plant Health Program, within the Market Access and Certification Programs. In this program, fruit and ornamental varieties of Malus (apples and crabapples), Prunus (cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, etc.), Pyrus (domestic pears, Asian pears, and flowering pears), and Cydonia (quince) are tested for viruses of quarantine significance to Oregon´s interstate and international consumers (e.g. Canada). Nurseries interested in participating in the program must meet specific requirements for the handling of their certified plants. These requirements are outlined in OAR 603-051-0855 to -0859. Plant Health Program staff are also available for assistance.

Application

Nurseries interested in participating in the program should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Market Access and Certification Programs. Program participation forms must be submitted to the department by March 31 of each year.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth/Pages/PlantHealthResources.aspx

Fees

There is a $200 annual fee for participating in the program. The testing fee schedule is set at $10 per sample per Ilarvirus test (Prunus necrotic ringspot virus and prune dwarf virus), $7 per sample per tomato ringspot virus test, and $7 per sample per each additional virus test requested. Contact the Market Access and Certification Programs to verify the fee schedule.

Reports

Nurseries are issued individual reports discussing their virus testing results. A summary of the certified varieties grown by each nursery in the program is sent to state, federal, and Canadian officials each year upon request. This summary is also available to nurseries participating in the program.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Health Program
Dr. Nancy Osterbauer, Plant Health Program Manager
Phone _____ 503-986-4666
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth
Services brochure _____ go.usa.gov/cKaEx

US Department of Agriculture
Federal phytosanitary certificates
6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2814

Weed-Free Forage Program

There is increasing demand in Oregon, and throughout the West, for certified weed-free hay, straw, and mulch. This voluntary, fee-based program provides industry the ability to certify products free from weeds listed on Oregon and North American Invasive Species Management Association lists of noxious weeds. The certification standards are designed to limit or reduce the spread of noxious weeds.

All Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region) US Forest Service lands require weed-free forage, mulch, and rehabilitation products.

The requirement for hay, straw, and mulch on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho says, you must not possess, use, or store any hay, straw, or mulch that has not been certified as free of prohibited noxious vegetative parts and/or seeds at any time of the year. Certification must comply with the state, regional, or federal Weed-Free Forage Certification Standards.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Market Access and Certification Programs
Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/MACertification/Pages/WeedFreeForage.aspx

Plants

Grower Assisted Inspection Program

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Grower Assisted Inspection Program (GAIP) is a voluntary program designed to mitigate the risk of spreading *Phytophthora* diseases through the shipment of nursery stock. By participating in GAIP, nurseries agree to adopt best management practices (BMPs) that target specific critical control points in their plant production processes where *Phytophthora* disease can be introduced. The USDA APHIS has mandated GAIP-like programs in nurseries in which *P. ramorum* (sudden oak death) has been found. Adoption of GAIP is critically important for nurseries that are at risk for *P. ramorum* introduction. Recent research has demonstrated that GAIP is also effective against other plant pests.

Requirements

After completing training about *Phytophthora* disease, participants in the program develop a pest risk mitigation manual that describes their BMPs. The department then audits the participants on a regular basis to ensure the nurseries are performing the BMP described in their mitigation manual. Participating nurseries that are in compliance receive official GAIP stickers to include with their shipments.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Nursery Auditor
Melissa Lujan
Phone _____ 503-986-4644

Nursery and Christmas Tree Program Supervisor
Gary McAninch
Phone _____ 503-986-4644

Plant Health Program Manager
Dr. Nancy Osterbauer
Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Importation of plants

Who must comply?

Imported plants, fruits, vegetables, and some other products must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin. All agricultural products must be declared to the US Customs Service on arrival. Importers or their brokers must arrange for an agricultural inspection. Any necessary treatments, such as fumigation, must be accomplished at the importers expense and conducted under the supervision of a USDA inspector.

Permits

For import permits, contact USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine at 503-820-2745.

Quarantines

Quarantines regulating plant shipment into and within Oregon are available online:

Web __ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NurseryChristmasTree/Pages/Quarantines.aspx

Record keeping

All imported plants and plant products must be identified as to species and country of origin.

Technical assistance

US Department of Agriculture

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-820-2745

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Plant Protection and Conservation Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Web __ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NurseryChristmasTree/Pages/AboutNursery.aspx

Imported firewood

Firewood coming from outside the Pacific Northwest (PNW) must be treated to a pest-free standard and labeled (OAR 603-052-1080 to 1090). Firewood from the PNW will not require treatment or labeling. Education and outreach encouraging people to buy and burn local firewood is ongoing. A free app called "Firewood Buddy" is available from the iTunes store to help campers locate local sources of firewood.

Technical assistance

Oregon Invasive Species Council
Web _____ OregonInvasiveSpeciesCouncil.org

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection and Conservation Programs
Dr. Helmuth Rogg, Director
Phone _____ 503-986-4662

Industrial hemp

Senate Bill 676, passed by the 2009 Oregon Legislature, permits production and possession of industrial hemp and trade in industrial hemp commodities and products. In late winter of 2015, with the assistance of a Rules Advisory Committee, the department completed writing regulations and established a program for industrial hemp. As of August 24, 2015, however, the Oregon Department of Agriculture ceased issuing new industrial hemp production or handling licenses and agricultural hemp seed production permits for the remainder of 2015 season. Please note this does not affect current, active 3-year industrial hemp licenses or agricultural hemp seed production permits, only new applications.

Given the lack of clarity in the current statute and policy concerns that have become apparent during this first year of program implementation, ODA will work closely with policymakers and the industry to make a decision on when to reactivate issuance of licenses after the conclusion of the 2016 legislative session for the 2016 growing season. Refer to the ODA web page listed below for updated information.

Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture for more information.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Market Access and Certification Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/MACertification/Pages/Hemp.aspx

Invasive species

Harmful, non-native plants and animals threaten Oregon's environment and agriculture, horticulture, and forest industries. Invasive species displace desirable species and cost Oregonians millions of dollars annually in control treatments and lost productivity.

The Oregon Invasive Species Council was created in 2002 to do the following:

- Create and publicize a system for reporting sightings of invasive species
- Undertake educational activities to increase awareness of invasive species issues
- Develop a statewide plan for dealing with invasive species
- Administer a trust account for funding eradication and education projects

Web _____ OregonInvasiveSpeciesCouncil.org

Help protect Oregon

Think you've found an invader? Report potential invasive species to the hotline.

Invasive Species hotline _____ 866-INVADER
Web _____ oregoninvasiveshotline.org

Marijuana

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) administers many programs that affect agriculture producers and processors. These programs could also affect cannabis production, processing, wholesale, and retail activities.

The Oregon Health Authority and the Oregon Liquor Control Commission are the lead agencies for medical and recreational marijuana, respectfully. Due to ODA's authorities, ODA is associated with many of the elements related to cannabis.

Please visit ODA's website to learn the latest information regarding ODA's rules and regulations as they pertain to cannabis (marijuana) production, processing, wholesale, and retail activities.

Technical assistance

Oregon Health Authority
Medical Marijuana Dispensary Program
Toll-free _____ 855-844-9580
Email _____ medmj.dispensaries@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/oha/mmj

Oregon Liquor Control Commission
Recreational Marijuana Program
Toll-free _____ 800-452-6522
Email _____marijuana@oregon.gov
Web _____marijuana.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Cannabis Policy Coordinator, Sunny Jones
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4565
Email _____ marijuana@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/agriculture/Pages/Cannabis

Publications

Business Readiness Guidebook for Oregon Recreational Marijuana Operations:
Web _____oregon.gov/olcc/marijuana/Documents/BusinessReadinessGuide_RecreationalMarijuana.pdf

Native plant conservation

Who must comply?

Native plants listed as threatened or endangered by the State of Oregon are protected by law on non-federal public lands (ORS 564). There are no provisions to conserve state-listed plant species, or their habitat, on private property. Nevertheless, ODA encourages voluntary conservation of native plants on private lands and has historically served an advisory role in such projects upon request. The only application of state threatened and endangered plant laws to private lands involves nursery activities. Commercial trade of state-listed species is prohibited in Oregon, unless cultivated stock originated prior to the date of species' listing and the grower receives a commercial use permit from ODA. Scientists or others wishing to engage in noncommercial activities with, or affecting, protected species must apply for a research permit. An overview of ODA's Native Plant Conservation Program can be accessed from the ODA website.

Technical assistance

For questions about rules interpretation, the status of specific native plants, advice for voluntary conservation activities, requests for commercial use or research permits, or additional program information, contact:

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Native Plant Conservation Program
Dr Robert Meinke
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331-2902
Phone _____ 541-737-2317
Email _____meinker@science.oregonstate.edu
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantConservation

Noxious Weed Control Program

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program provides leadership and technical expertise for integrated noxious weed control projects throughout the state. The program also works on the identification of high priority invasive noxious weeds and makes recommendations to the Oregon State Weed Board for listing. Weeds are designated by the board as; "A," "B," or "T," which sets the priority for control. "A" weeds are highest priority and are targeted for early detection, eradication, or containment. The department also maintains a state noxious weed quarantine list (OAR 603-052-1200), which prohibits all listed plants from entry into the state, transport within the state, sale or offering for sale, or propagation within the state. ORS 569.185 states that noxious weeds are a public nuisance and ORS 569.185 provides the authority to Oregon Department of Agriculture working with noxious weeds.

Definition

Noxious weeds are defined, by the Oregon State Weed Board, as non-native plants that are injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

Technical assistance

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program provides technical assistance to the public on integrated weed management practices and weed identification, and prioritizes weed species for control in various regions of the state. The Oregon Department of Agriculture, through the Oregon State Weed Board and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), offers noxious weed control grants that protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat or overall watershed health.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Noxious Weed Control Program
Tim Butler
Phone _____ 503-986-4625
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds
Invasive Species hotline _____ 866-INVADER
Web _____ oregoninvasiveshotline.org

Nursery and Christmas tree grower licensing

The Oregon Department of Agriculture provides nursery licensing and inspection services to the wholesale and retail nursery industry statewide, including rootstock for fruit and ornamental plants. These services ensure that nursery stock grown and sold in Oregon is free from pests and diseases. The department also inspects Christmas trees to ensure freedom from quarantine pests and diseases. Certificates and permits required for the movement of nursery stock and Christmas trees from growing location to marketplace are issued by the department.

Who must comply?

Any person who grows or sells nursery stock, rootstock, fruit trees, or ornamental plants in Oregon must obtain a nursery license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ORS 571.055). Any person who grows Christmas trees in Oregon must obtain a Christmas tree grower's license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Programs (ORS 571.525).

To participate in the fruit tree virus certification program, or to find out more about soil fumigation requirements and other disease-free certification practices, contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Fruit Tree Virus Certification Program at 503-986-4664.

Technical assistance

The Oregon Department of Agriculture provides shipping information for intrastate, interstate, and international shipments of nursery stock and Christmas trees, and issues certificates and permits appropriate for such shipments. Information regarding changes in shipping requirements, pest and disease control information, and quarantines is made available to licensees via direct mailings and industry publications.

The department also provides pest and disease diagnostic services to assist in the prevention and elimination of plant pests and diseases for nursery stock and Christmas tree producers.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Nursery and Christmas tree licensing
Gary McAninch _____ 503-986-4644
Web ___ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NurseryChristmasTree
Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program
Clint Burfitt _____ 503-986-4663
Web _____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/IPPM
Plant Health Program
Dr Nancy Osterbauer _____ 503-986-4666
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth

Taxes

Income tax withholding: Federal

Note: Be sure to also refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for Oregon income tax withholding information.

Refer to the Internal Revenue Service for information on the following:

- Who must comply
- Seasonal farm workers
- Calculating tax withholdings
- Depositing taxes

Technical assistance

Internal Revenue Service

Forms and publications
Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)
Web (free) _____ irs.gov/formspubs

Business information
Phone _____ 800-829-4933
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKat3

Publications

- Publication 51, Circular A Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15, Circular E Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide

Federal income tax and FICA withholding for foreign agricultural workers with an H-2A visa:
Web (English) _____ go.usa.gov/cKaeR
Web (Spanish) _____ go.usa.gov/cKaed
Questions and answers (English) _____ irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5144.pdf
Questions and answers (Spanish) _____ irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5144sp.pdf

Electronic federal tax payment system
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKaeF

Income tax withholding: Oregon

Who must comply?

You must withhold tax for employees who plant, cultivate, or harvest seasonal agricultural crops once they earn $300 in a calendar year from you. When the amount exceeds $300, the entire amount is subject to withholding tax.

All Oregon employers (including farmers and ranchers) must withhold tax from employee wages at the same time employees are paid.

Definition

Employee

An employee is defined as anyone who performs services for another person, business, or organization. The key criterion used in deciding whether a person is an employee is the employer's authority to direct the way the services are performed. Individuals recognized by the federal government as independent contractors may be regarded by the state as employees.

Web _____ oregon.gov/ic/Pages/index.aspx

Wages subject to withholding

Wages subject to Oregon withholding tax include salaries, commissions, bonuses, wages, fees, tips, or any item of value paid to an individual for services as an employee. Taxable items include merchandise (such as a freezer of beef), stocks, room, board, or other considerations given in payment for the employee's services. An employer must withhold tax on wages paid when an employer-employee relationship exists between a husband and wife, and on wages paid to minors for bona fide personal services rendered to their parents. The value of meals or lodging furnished for the convenience of the employer is not taxable.

You must withhold tax on all wages of regular farm employees, even though part of their work involves planting, cultivating, or harvesting. You must withhold tax on all wages paid for seasonal activities, such as canning or other food processing, logging, and sheep shearing, that are not connected with planting, cultivating, or harvesting seasonal agricultural crops.

Exempt wages

Certain wages are exempt from Oregon withholding law. The most significant agricultural exemption relates to seasonal employees. Wages paid to a seasonal farm laborer whose total annual income from a single employer is less than $300 are exempted from withholding law. When a worker's annual income from one employer is more than $300, the entire amount, including the first $300, is subject to withholding tax.

This exemption is only for planting, cultivating, or harvesting seasonal agricultural crops. Seasonal agricultural crops mature in one year or less.

Seasonal crops include the following:

- Field and forage crops
- Grass, cereal grain, vegetable crops, flower bulbs, and tubers of vegetable crops
- Any vegetable or fruit used for food or feed
- Holly cuttings harvested annually for Christmas sale

Note: Christmas trees are not considered seasonal agricultural crops.

Labor connected with the following is not exempt from withholding tax:

- Forest products
- Landscaping
- Nursery stock as defined in, ORS 571.005 unless planted, cultivated, and harvested within an annual period
- Raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, or managing livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals, or wildlife
- Christmas trees

Employers must register with the Oregon Department of Revenue using the Combined Employer's Registration report. You should register before you issue your first paychecks.

Web _____ oregon.gov/DOR

Figuring withholding taxes

For a seasonal farm employee, you may choose to withhold 2% of the total wages without considering any withholding exemptions. Otherwise, use the withholding tables in the Oregon Withholding Tax Tables to find out how much state income tax to withhold from the employee's pay. Use the number of exemptions claimed by the employee on IRS Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. If an employee has not filed a Form W-4, use 0 (zero) exemptions.

You may also use the percentage formula in computer payroll systems.

Payment due dates

Due dates for paying Oregon withholding tax are the same as due dates for paying federal withholding tax.

Quarterly filing

All employers, except agricultural employers who qualify for annual filing, must file withholding returns quarterly using Form OQ, Oregon Quarterly Combined Report.

Quarter	Ending	Due Date
1st: Jan-Mar	Mar 31	Apr 30
2nd: Apr-Jun	Jun 30	Jul 31
3rd: Jul-Sep	Sep 30	Oct 31
4th: Oct-Dec	Dec 31	Jan 31

Annual filing

If you file IRS Form 943, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees, you can also file your Oregon withholding annually using Form WA, Oregon Annual Withholding Tax Return for Agricultural Employees. It is due by January 31. Tax payments are due the same day as your FICA or federal tax payment.

Annual report

All employers must file Form WR, Oregon Annual Withholding Reconciliation Report, by March 31. The Department of Revenue mails Form WRs to registered employers.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR)

PO Box 14725
Salem, OR 97309
Phone (Salem)_____ 503-378-4988
Phone (toll free from an Oregon prefix) ____ 800-356-4222
TTY _____ 800-886-7204
TTY is for hearing or speech impaired only. These calls are answered by machine and returned by a DOR representative.
Web _____oregon.gov/dor
Email _____ questions.dor@state.or.us

Property tax special assessment

Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones and nonexclusive farm use (non-EFU) zones

Oregon law recognizes that agriculture and related land uses are important to Oregon's character and economy. The legislature finds that providing the means for agriculture to continue and prosper is in the interest of all Oregonians who benefit directly or indirectly from agricultural production, and stewardship of farmlands and ranchlands.

Land, with or without a homesite, that qualifies for farm use special assessment is assessed at its farm-use value, exclusive of values related to urban influences or speculative purposes. County assessors value and assess any land and homesites qualifying for farm use special assessment.

Definitions

Exclusive farm use (EFU) zone

Land in areas zoned EFU is specially assessed at farm-use value upon discovery that the land is used exclusively for farm use.

Nonexclusive farm use (non-EFU) zone

Farmland that is zoned non-EFU can still qualify for special assessment if you apply to your county assessor's office. To qualify for and maintain the special assessment, the land must be used for farm use and meet minimum gross farm income requirements. The minimum income is $650 for farms of 6.5 acres or less. If the land is more than 6.5 acres but less than 30 acres, the required minimum is $100 per acre (or fraction of acre). For farms over 30 acres, the requirement is $3,000 of gross farm income.

Homesite

Homesite refers to the land, including all tangible land improvements, that is customarily provided in conjunction with a dwelling. Land improvements necessary to establish a homesite include, but are not limited to, items such as grading, fill, drainage, wells, water supply systems, septic systems, utility connections, extension of utilities to any structures, retaining walls, landscaping, and graveled driveway areas.

Farm use (ORS 308A.056)

Farm use means that the current use of land is primarily to profit by raising, harvesting, and selling crops; feeding, breeding, managing, or selling livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals or honeybees; dairying and selling dairy products; stabling or training horses; and raising, cultivating, maintaining, or harvesting aquatic birds and animals allowed by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission. Farm use includes land growing cultured Christmas trees and certain hybrid cottonwood or hardwood timber for paper pulp production. Farm use also includes the preparing, storing, or disposing of products or by-products raised on farmland for human or animal use.

Farm use also includes:

- Land subject to any farm-related government program.
- Land currently crop-free for one year as a normal and regular requirement of sound agricultural practice, or lying idle for no more than one year because of an injury to or illness of a farmer or farmer's immediate family member.
- Land planted in orchards or other perennials prior to maturity.
- Dry or water-covered wasteland in or adjacent to EFU land.
- Land under buildings supporting accepted farming practices, including processing facilities or establishments of 10,000 square feet or less that process at least 25% of the farm product from the farming operation.
- Farm-water impoundments lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership with farm use land.
- A woodlot of up to 20 acres contiguous to and owned by the owner of land specially valued for farm use

Disqualification

In an EFU zone, the land will be disqualified from special assessment if:

- The land is no longer used as farmland
- The land is removed from an EFU zone
- Approval is requested for a non-farm dwelling or parcel under ORS 215.236

In a non-EFU zone, land will be disqualified from special assessment if:

- The owner notifies the assessor in writing to remove the land from special assessment
- The owner sells or transfers the land to an ownership making the land exempt from property tax
- The land is no longer used for farming, or does not meet the farm income requirement
- The land is platted and a subdivision recorded, although the land may re-qualify after payment of an additional tax

Upon disqualification, land may qualify for a different special assessment and, in some cases, avoid additional taxes. Check with your county assessor for information about changing special assessments.

Additional taxes levied against disqualified farmland

If your farmland loses its special assessment and does not change to another special assessment, it will be assessed at market value, or maximum assessed value, and you may be charged additional tax.

The additional tax is based on the difference between the tax you paid and the tax you would have been paying if your land had not received the farm use special assessment. This tax difference is based on the number of years the land received farm use special assessment up to a maximum of five years, or 10 years in EFU zones that are outside of an urban growth boundary.

You will be charged additional tax if you change the use of the property so that it is incompatible with its return to farm use. These additional taxes will be added to your next property tax statement unless you choose to pay them sooner.

Note: If the land is idle or is used in a way compatible with returning it to farm use, the additional tax will be deferred. If the land is used for residential development or commercial, industrial, or other uses then the additional taxes will not be deferred.

Additional taxes waiver

Additional taxes may be waived (abated) on disqualified non-EFU properties that have difficulty meeting the minimum gross income requirements if the land continues to be farmed after being disqualified. For each continuous year the land continues limited farming, the oldest year of additional taxes is waived until there are no years of potential additional taxes remaining.

Technical assistance

To find out the zoning of your farmland, contact your local planning office or county assessor's office.

Oregon Department of Revenue

Phone _____ (Salem) 503-945-8278
Phone _____ (toll free from an Oregon prefix) 800-356-4222
Fax _____ 503-945-8738
TTY _____ 800-886-7204
TTY is for hearing or speech impaired only.
These numbers are answered by machine and returned by a DOR representative.
Web _____ oregon.gov/DOR
Email _____ questions.dor@state.or.us

Self-employment tax

Social Security self-employment tax is part of a system that provides farmers and other self-employed individuals with Social Security and Medicare insurance coverage. If you engage in farming or ranching as a business, you probably have to pay self-employment tax. Refer to the Social Security Administration or Internal Revenue Service for information regarding the following:

- Tax rate
- Employing family members
- Items included and not included in earnings
- Requesting benefit statements
- Payment

Technical assistance

Social Security Administration

Web _____ ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10022.pdf

Internal Revenue Service

Forms and publications
Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)
Web _____ irs.gov/formspubs
Business information
Phone _____ 800-829-4933
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKat3
Self-employment tax _____ go.usa.gov/cKauH

Publications

- Publication 334, Tax Guide for Small Businesses
- Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- Publication 505, Tax Witholding and Estimated Tax

Social Security tax

Refer to the Social Security Administration or Internal Revenue Service for information regarding the following:

- Who must comply?
- Tax rates
- Depositing taxes

Technical assistance

Social Security Administration
Web _____ www.ssa.gov

Internal Revenue Service
Forms and publications
Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)
Web _____ irs.gov/formspubs
Business information
Phone _____ 800-829-4933
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKat3

Publications

- Publication 51, Circular A Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15, Circular E Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide
- Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees

Electronic federal tax payment system

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKaeF

Unemployment tax: Federal

Refer to the Internal Revenue Service for information regarding the following:

- Who must comply?
- Tax rate
- Compliance
- Filling annual FUTA tax returns
- Family employees

Technical assistance

Internal Revenue Service
Forms and publications
Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)
Web _____ irs.gov/formspubs
Business information
Phone _____ 800-829-4933
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKat3

Publications

- Publication 51, Circular A, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15, Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide
- Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment
- Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- Publication 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide

Electronic federal tax payment system

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKaeF

Telephone help

You can call the IRS with your tax questions 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Check online for the local number or call 800-829-1040 or for businesses, call 800-829-4933.

Web _____ go.usa.gov/cKaSR

Help for people with disabilities

Telephone help is available using TTY equipment. You may call 1-800-829-4059 with your tax question or to order forms and publications.

Unemployment tax: Oregon

Note: Refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for federal information.

Who must comply?

Agricultural employers are subject to unemployment taxes if they meet one of the following thresholds:

- Have $20,000 or more cash payroll in a calendar quarter in either the current or preceding calendar year
- Have 10 or more people working for 20 days, each day being in a separate calendar week during the current or preceding calendar year

Non-cash remuneration, such as room and board, is not included in the payroll calculations to determine subjectivity. However, wages paid in other states for the same entity, and corporate officer wages, even if excluded under the family officer provision, are included.

Once an agricultural employer becomes subject to Employment Department Law, they become subject for the entire current calendar year and all of the next calendar year, as long as employment exists. This is true even if the payroll is less than $20,000 in those quarters.

Employers are responsible for registering with the Employment Department by completing and filing a Combined Employer's Registration.

Web _____ oregon.gov/DOR/BUS/Pages/forms-payroll.aspx

When coverage of agricultural employment ceases

An agricultural employer may request that their account be closed when the following conditions are met:

- The employer notifies the Oregon Employment Department that they have not had qualifying payroll in the preceding calendar year.
- The employer does not anticipate having qualifying payroll in the current calendar year.

The notification must be made in writing to:

Oregon Employment Department
Tax Section, Room 107
875 Union St NE
Salem, OR 97311-0030

The employer's account will cease to be subject beginning the first day of the calendar quarter in which the request is filed. The exclusion doesn't go into effect until you receive written approval. This cannot be retroactive.

Definitions

Employee

Includes any person employed for pay under any contract for hire unless the services are specifically excluded from coverage under the law. You should check with your local Employment Department Tax Office to determine whether the services performed by your workers are excluded from coverage.

Family employees

Family employees are exempt from unemployment tax for services performed by the owner's (as a sole proprietor) parents, spouse, and children under the age of 18.

Farm workers supplied by contractors

Farm workers supplied by farm labor contractors are considered employees of the farm operator unless any of the following are true:

- The contractor holds a valid federal Certificate of Registration under the Federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.
- Substantially all the workers supplied by the contractor operate or maintain tractors, harvesting or crop-dusting machines, or other machines provided by the contractor, and the contractor meets standards set for independent contractors under other sections of Employment Department law.

Tax calculation

Unemployment tax rates are assigned in accordance with Oregon law. New employers are assigned a "base rate" until they have had sufficient "experience" to qualify for an "experience rate" based tax rate. This usually takes about three years. The Oregon Employment Department sends out notifications to employers asking for specific information when Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims are filed. If requested, a timely response is not only required, but may help mitigate the effect of unemployment claims on an employer's future UI tax rate.

All employers are notified of their rate and the maximum taxable wages for each employee for the next calendar year by November 15.

Filing

Employers must pay their unemployment taxes and file a combined tax report on a quarterly basis. The forms are mailed to employers at the beginning of each year.

Quarter	Ending	Due Date
1st: Jan-Mar	Mar 31	Apr 30
2nd: Apr-Jun	Jun 30	Jul 31
3rd: Jul-Sep	Sep 30	Oct 31
4th: Oct-Dec	Dec 31	Jan 31

Information required on reports includes the following:

- Number of workers at mid-month in each month of the quarter
- Subject and taxable payroll
- Each employee's Social Security number, name, number of hours worked in the quarter in which service was performed, and wages paid in the quarter

Technical assistance

Oregon Employment Department

875 Union St NE, Room 107
Salem, OR 97311
Phone _____ 503-947-1488
Email _____ taxinfo@emp.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/employ/tax

Oregon Business Information Center

255 Capitol St NE, Suite 151
Salem, OR 97310-1327
Phone _____ 503-986-2200
Web _____ filinginoregon.com

Publications

- How to Start a Business in Oregon
- Employer's Guide for Doing Business in Oregon

Web _____ filinginoregon.com

Waste Management

Composting

The use of compost offers many benefits. When incorporated into soil, it can improve soil tilth and fertility, as well as store carbon, helping reduce atmospheric carbon.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) supports and encourages composting but recognizes that, if not conducted in the proper manner, or if conducted at an improper location, composting can cause environmental problems, most notably to surface water and groundwater.

DEQ's composting rules provide regulations tailored to potential environmental harm at each composting facility while ensuring that all operations protect public health and the environment. The rules also provide exemptions from permit requirements for very low-risk composting facilities. The rules and related documents are available on DEQ's website.

Phone _____503-229-5696, Portland
Toll-free in Oregon _____ 800-452-4011, ext. 5696
Web _____deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/compost

Who may be affected?

The rules apply to all existing and new composting facilities, including commercial, agricultural, institutional, and government composting facilities. The rules generally do not apply to small composting operations, including most home composting operations.

All composting operations that compost 100 or more tons of feedstock per year (or more than 20 tons per year of animal carcasses or meat waste) must submit a composting facility permit application in order for DEQ to conduct an environmental risk screening and determine the appropriate level of permit to issue. The regional DEQ contact can help you assemble the required screening information.

Confined animal feeding operations registered to Oregon CAFO general or individual CAFO permits must include their composting operation in their animal waste management plan (AWMP), as required by CAFO permit.

Screening compost operations

Through the screening process, DEQ will determine the level of environmental risk presented by each operation. Operations that are considered to pose a low environmental risk will receive a registration (a simple permit). Facilities posing a greater risk may be required to submit an operations plan to DEQ that shows how the facility will operate to achieve environmental and public health protection. After DEQ approves the operations plan, the facility will receive its composting permit.

DEQ will work with facilities that need to make environmental improvements to develop a reasonable implementation schedule.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

For technical assistance, please see DEQ's webpage on regional solid waste permit coordinators.

Web _____ www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/permits.htm#pc

Northwest region
(Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook, Washington counties)
700 NE Multnomah St, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 503-229-5353

Western region
(Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill counties)
165 E Seventh St, Suite 100
Eugene, OR 97401
Phone _____ 541-687-7465

Eastern region
(Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler counties)
400 E Scenic Dr, Bldg 2
The Dalles, OR 97058
Phone _____ 541-298-7255 ext. 221

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4700
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources

Disposal of solid wastes

Both federal and state law prohibit disposal of solid waste, including garbage, demolition waste, land clearing debris, or sludge, except at a site holding a solid waste disposal permit from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Permits

A solid waste permit must be obtained before creating a solid waste disposal site. The application for a permit must include completed application forms; a land use compatibility statement signed by the local government where the facility is to be located; evidence of need for the proposed disposal site; appropriate application fees; and appropriate design, operations, and monitoring plans. Solid waste must be disposed of at a permitted solid waste disposal site, unless the material fits the exemptions stated below. Solid waste includes septic tank and cesspool pumpings, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid waste, and dead animals.

Exemptions

The following are exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit:

- Materials used for fertilizer (see the "Confined Animal Feeding Operation" section of this handbook regarding manure) or other productive purposes on land in agricultural operations and for the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of animals
- Certain small composting operations. See DEQ's regulating composting facilities and anaerobic digesters webpage for details.

  Web ___ www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/compost/regulation.htm
- Inert, noncombustible materials such as soil, rock, concrete, brick, building block, tile, or asphalt paving

Safety issues

Agricultural waste should be stored so as not to produce or sustain vectors ("hot spots" for environmental or health problems), transmit diseases to persons or animals, or create water or air pollution. Such waste must be stored in a manner that will reduce and minimize objectionable odors, unsightliness, and other nuisance conditions.

Record keeping

The holder of a solid waste disposal permit must keep records of amounts and types of waste accepted, materials received for recycling, ground water monitoring results, and other information as specified in the permit.

Fines

Violation of statute, rule, or permit may be subject to civil penalty of up to $25,000 per day for each day of violation.

Disposal of other materials

If a farmer or rancher needs to dispose of inert, noncombustible materials (which may be done without a DEQ solid waste permit), he/she may need to obtain a permit from the Division of State Lands (503-378-3805) or the US Army Corps of Engineers (503-808-4376) if the materials are to be deposited in or near a wetland, or along or into any waterway.

Recovery and disposal of dead animals

Note: For specific information on requirements for disposing dead animals, refer to the section in this handbook titled, "Disposing of dead animals."

For information about the recovery and disposal of dead animals, farmers and ranchers can view DEQ's survey results on "Disposal and Recovery of Animal Mortality and Byproducts" found on their website. To receive a copy of this survey by mail, call the DEQ technical assistance staff closest to you.

Web _____ www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/docs/sw/AnimalMortalitySurveyResults.pdf

Technical assistance

Solid waste staff at DEQ can provide technical assistance concerning solid waste disposal options and requirements. Contact the appropriate regional staff for answers to specific questions about solid waste disposal.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Web _____ www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/disposal

Western Region Office, Eugene

Phone _____ 541-687-7465

NW Region Office, Portland

Portland _____ 503-229-5353

Eastern Region Office, The Dalles

Phone _____ 541-298-7255, ext. 221

Federal hazardous materials regulations (HMR)

Who must comply?

Hazardous materials regulations (HMR) apply to all farming operations, with some limited exceptions. If you operate a motor vehicle of any size to transport a commodity classified as a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance wholly within one state or in interstate commerce, you are subject to HMR.

HMRs have several parts:

- Creation of shipping papers to describe what is being transported on board each vehicle
- Information about specific package type that must be used to enclose the material
- Specific words or symbols that must go on the shipping papers, packages, or vehicle(s)
- Specialized training for the people involved in every aspect of transporting or handling the hazardous material; as well as, security planning and training

Technical assistance

US Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
530 Center St NE, Suite 440
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-399-5775
Fax _____ 503-316-2580
Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov

Frequently asked questions
Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/faq

Education and technical assistance
Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/safety

Underground storage tanks

Concern about contaminated groundwater and the threat of fire or explosion from spills or leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) led to passage of state and federal legislation (RCRA-Subtitle I;, ORS 466.706–466.835) which requires the installation of corrosion control, leak detection, and spill/overfill prevention equipment on USTs, as well as reporting and cleanup of contamination.

Permits

A general permit registration certificate from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Underground Storage Tank Program, is required to operate an underground storage tank holding any regulated substance. Fuel distributors are prohibited by law from depositing fuel in an unpermitted tank.

Compliance

DEQ inspects regulated UST facilities every three years. In order to receive an annual general permit registration certificate (operating certificate), UST owners/operators must do the following:

- Demonstrate financial responsibility. Financial responsibility is typically attained by purchasing environmental insurance for accidental spills or releases of petroleum products into the environment.
- Pay annual UST fees of $135 per tank and any outstanding civil penalties.

Exemptions

Some USTs are exempt from federal and state laws and regulations. A general permit registration certificate to operate is not required to obtain fuel deliveries for the following:

- Any tank under 110 gallons in capacity
- Any tank holding motor fuel for farm or residential use under 1,100 gallons in capacity
- Any tank holding fuel for heating purposes on-site
- Any tank not used after January 1, 1974, as long as all product was removed at the time

Technical assistance

The DEQ UST help line is available for technical assistance in the interpretation of rules. Fact sheets about specific compliance requirements are also available.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

UST help line
Phone _____ 800-742-7878 or 503-229-5733
Web _____ www.deq.state.or.us/lq/tanks/ust

Waste tire usage

Who must comply?

With certain industrial exceptions, a waste tire storage site permit is required for storage of more than 100 waste tires. A waste tire carrier permit is required of all persons hauling waste tires for hire. A waste tire storage site beneficial use exemption is required for persons using 100 or more tires for a beneficial purpose (either above ground or underground). OAR Chapter 340, Division 64, regulates the storage, transportation, usage, and disposal of waste tires.

Permits

Contact the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to obtain an application for a waste tire permit or beneficial use exemption. For both, the completed application must include maps, management and contingency plans, a land use compatibility statement signed by the local government where the tire storage is to be located, and appropriate fees. DEQ will base its exemption determination on the legitimacy of the use and the potential risk to public health or the environment.

Exempt uses

Use of waste tires as a ballast to maintain covers on agricultural materials or at a construction site is an exempt use provided no environmental risk is created. Otherwise, if 100 or more tires are involved, a waste tire storage site permit will be required.

Records

Holders of a beneficial use exemption must keep records of the number of tires used and how they are maintained. DEQ may conduct field inspections to verify compliance with permits. Permitted waste tire carriers are also required to submit to DEQ an annual report of the numbers of waste tires picked up and disposed of. Anyone handling more than 100 waste tires per year must keep a log of the tires and how they were disposed, even if a permit is not required. Records must be kept for a period of two years following disposal of tires.

Fines

Violation of statute, rule or permit is subject to civil penalty of up to $25,000 per occurrence.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

DEQ Headquarters, Portland

Phone _____ 503-229-5696

Web _____ oregon.gov/DEQ

Water

Activities in waters and wetlands

Who must comply?

All landowners, operators, and USDA program participants must comply. Permits for placement of material, excavation, or alteration of material in waterways and wetlands are issued by the Corps of Engineers (Corps) under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and by the Department of State Lands (DSL) under the state Removal-Fill Law. The Natural Resource Conservation Service NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) administers the USDA wetland provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended in 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008, and 2014. All landowners and operators are responsible for obtaining any necessary federal and state permits, and clearances for USDA wetland provisions if participating in federal conservation programs.

Regulated activities

Placement, excavation, and alteration of material in waterways and wetlands may require a permit from the Corps and/or DSL. This includes ditching, draining, stump removal (large clearing projects), plowing or discing in wetlands that are not managed for agricultural production (and have natural wetland vegetation). Alteration of wetlands in agricultural production (farmed wetlands) may also require a permit.

Areas regulated

Regulated areas where permits or clearances may be required include lakes, streams, estuaries, wetlands, and many ditches and ponds.

- Streams and creeks include all perennial and intermittent creeks, including ones that have been ditched or channelized.
- Lakes and ponds include the area below ordinary high water and any wetlands along the fringe of the lake or pond.
- Wetlands include areas known as swamps, sloughs, marshes, ponds, and wet meadows. They may be forested, shrubby, prairie-like, or have no vegetation if they have been altered. Wetlands that are being farmed may be supporting crops or pasture plants.

Note: Many wetlands are only seasonally wet and may not look like wetlands during certain times of the year. Wetlands are identified in the field, based upon soils, vegetation, and hydrology. Typically, seasonal wetlands are very wet areas in the winter and spring but dry by early-to-mid summer. If an area is difficult to farm because it is too wet, the site may be a regulated wetland that should be evaluated prior to conducting regulated activities.

Exemptions

Some wetland types and some activities are exempt from permit requirements and from USDA wetland provisions. Exempt activities include established ongoing farming activities, such as plowing, seeding, and cultivation; routine maintenance of ditches (to original capacity); replacement of malfunctioning drainage systems or water control structures (to original capacity); and some minor projects involving small amounts of fill or excavation. You may not perform maintenance activities that increase the original scope and design of the drainage system without a permit.

However, there is not an exact correspondence between the USDA wetland provisions, Clean Water Act, or the state Removal-Fill Law. If you are planning to conduct any of the activities listed above (regulated activities), you should contact NRCS, Corps, and DSL for information regarding any restrictions, regulations, or exemptions that may apply. The information in this handbook is intended only as a guide.

Technical assistance

Programs and permits

For USDA program participants, the first point-of-contact is NRCS. There is a field office in most counties. The local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) can help you locate the nearest office, or you may phone the state office in Portland. In addition to administering USDA wetland provisions, NRCS provides landowner technical and financial assistance with natural resource conservation, including wetland restoration.

US Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Cory Owens, Oregon State Soil Scientist
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 503-414-3261
Email _____ cory.owens@or.usda.gov
Web _____ go.usa.gov/cD2Qd

US Army Corps of Engineers

For non-USDA program participants, the first point-of-contact is the Corps and DSL. Corps and DSL have a joint permit application that must be sent to both agencies for earthwork in waterways and wetlands. The landowner will generally need to have a wetland determination from a private consultant (determination subject to review and approval) prior to applying for a permit to work in wetlands. Permits may be approved (usually with conditions) or denied. The Corps and DSL also provide assistance to landowners regarding wetlands and permits.

Regulatory and Permits Programs
333 SW 1st Ave #200
Portland, OR 97204
Phone _____ 503-808-4343

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

ODFW provides technical and financial assistance to landowners who want to improve conservation practices (wetland or upland) on their lands. They also provide information to the regulatory agencies (through the permit process) and to landowners on the best timing of instream work to minimize effects on fish.

Habitat Conservation Division
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-947-6000
Web _____ dfw.state.or.us

US Fish and Wildlife Service

The US Fish and Wildlife Service provides financial and technical assistance through such programs as Partners for Wildlife.

Portland Field Office
2600 SE 98th St, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97266
Phone _____ 503-231-6179
Web _____ fws.gov/oregonfwo/

Oregon Department of State Lands

Western Oregon
775 Summer St NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
Phone _____ 503-986-5200
Web _____ oregon.gov/dsl

Eastern Oregon
1645 NE Forbes Rd, Suite 112
Bend, OR 97701
Phone _____ 541-388-6112
Web _____ oregon.gov/dsl

Fish passage at artificial in-channel obstructions and dams

Who must comply?

Owners/operators who construct, abandon, enlarge, or replace major parts of an in-channel artificial obstruction (e.g. dam, culvert, dike, levee, tidegate, etc.) to the upstream and downstream movement of native migratory fish must provide adequate fish passage at the obstruction unless granted a waiver or exemption [ORS 509.580 through 509.910, and OAR 635-412-0005 through 0040]. Waivers can be granted when mitigation results in a net benefit to native migratory fish, as compared with the benefit that would occurr if passage were provided. Exemptions are only granted if providing fish passage would provide no appreciable benefit to fish. Passage plans, waivers, or exemptions must be approved by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) prior to construction, abandonment, enlargement, major replacement, or a fundamental change in permit status at the artificial obstruction.

Fish passage facilities must be operated and maintained by the owner or operator of the artificial obstruction to provide adequate passage of native migratory fish at all times.

Definitions

Fish passage facilities at dams usually involve a fishway of some type for upstream passage and other measures for downstream passage.

Artificial obstruction

An artificial obstruction is any dam, diversion, dike, berm, levee, tide or floodgate, road, culvert, or other human-made device placed in the waters of this state that precludes or prevents the migration of native migratory fish.

Fishway

A fishway is the set of human-built and/or operated facilities, structures, devices, and measures that together constitute, are critical to the success of, and were created for the sole purpose of providing upstream fish passage at artificial or natural obstructions which create a discontinuity between upstream and downstream water or bed surface elevations. A fishway generally takes the form of a series of stair-stepped pools (fish ladder) through which fish can migrate upstream

Native migratory fish

Those native fish that migrate during their life cycle. A fish species list can be obtained from the ODFW statewide fish passage coordinator.

Net benefit

An increase in the overall, proximate habitat quality or quantity, as determined by ODFW, that is biologically likely to lead to an increased number of native migratory fish after a development action and any subsequent mitigation measure have been completed.

Waiver

An owner/operator with an artificial obstruction may apply for a waiver of the requirement to provide fish passage if mitigation will be provided that creates a net benefit to fish [ORS 509.585(7)(a)].

Exemption

An owner/operator with an artificial obstruction may apply for an exemption to the requirement to provide fish passage if

- A lack of fish passage was mitigated
- A waiver was granted for the artificial obstruction
- No appreciable benefit exists for providing fish passage [ORS 509.585(9)(a)]

Cost Share Program

ODFW administers a cost share program that provides assistance to owners/operators for fishway construction. If an owner/operator is selected for the program, the State of Oregon covers 60% of the costs of each fish passage device (not to exceed $75,000) and the owner/operator covers 40%. An ODFW cost share grant application may be obtained on the website. In most cases, owners/operators are also eligible for a tax credit.

Web _____dfw.state.or.us/fish/screening/grant_info.asp

Tax credit

An owner/operator may be eligible for a state income tax or corporate excise tax credit of 50%, not to exceed $5,000, per fishway. The owner/operator must apply for preliminary certification from ODFW prior to construction [ORS 315.138].

Technical assistance

Technical assistance for providing fish passage may be obtained from ODFW's field coordinators (listed in the application), local field offices, the statewide fish passage coordinator, or the website.

Web _____ dfw.state.or.us/fish/passage

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Greg Apke, Statewide Fish Passage Program Leader
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-947-6228
Email _____greg.d.apke@state.or.us

Ken Loffink, Assistant Fish Passage Coordinator
Phone _____ 503-947-6256
Fax _____ 503-947-6203
Email _____ ken.j.loffink@state.or.us

Fish screening and by-pass devices at water diversions and dams

Fish screening and by-pass devices prevent the loss of fish when diverting water for human use. These devices are an important element in protecting or restoring fish populations throughout Oregon and are a critical tool in preventing additional endangered species act listing. A number of fish screen designs are available that work in conjunction with gravity and pumped water diversions.

Who must comply?

The installation of a fish screen may be required under the following circumstances [ORS 498.306]:

- The water diversion is 30 cfs or more
- A new water right is issued for the diversion
- The point of diversion is transferred
- Less than 150 persons per biennium volunteer for a screen installation
- The Fish Screening Task Force has reviewed and approved a request to require screening

Cost Share Program

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) encourages the installation of fish screening or by-pass devices in water diversions of any size. As an additional incentive for water users to install fish screens, ODFW administers a cost sharing program to assist with fish screen installation. Approved projects are eligible to receive up to 60% of the project's costs for each device with a $75,000 per project cap. The water user or ODFW can construct and install the devices. The cost share cap of $75,000 may be exceeded under certain circumstances. A tax credit is also available to qualified applicants for 50% (up to $5,000) of their costs to install a fish screen. An ODFW cost share grant application and additional information may be obtained from ODFW's field coordinators:

Marty Olson, Northwest Oregon _____ 541-296-8026
Tracy Wyllie, Eastern Oregon _____ 541-575-0561
Rich Kilbane, Southwest Oregon _____ 541-826-8774
Web _____ dfw.state.or.us/fish/screening

Fish screening and by-pass plans should be approved by ODFW prior to construction and installation of the fish screening or by-pass devices. Projects completed as part of the cost share program must receive approval as part of the application process.

Tax credit

A water user may be eligible for a state income tax credit of 50% not to exceed $5,000 per fish screening or by-pass device. The water user must apply for preliminary certification from ODFW prior to construction [ORS 315.138].

For additional assistance or questions, please contact one of the coordinators listed previously in this section or the statewide fish screening coordinator.

Definitions

Fish screen

A fish screen is a physical barrier, including related improvements necessary to ensure its effective operation, and to provide adequate protection for fish populations present at a water diversion. Contact the ODFW Statewide Fish Screening Coordinator for specific fish screening criteria.

By-pass

A by-pass is a pipe, flume, open channel, or other means of conveyance that transports fish back to the body of water from which the fish were diverted, but does not include fishways or other passages around a dam.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
Pete Baki, Statewide Fish Screening Coordinator
4034 Fairview Industrial Dr SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-947-6217
Email _____ Pete.Baki@state.or.us
Web _____ dfw.state.or.us/fish/screening

Groundwater quality

Background

The 1989 Oregon Legislature established a law, ORS 448.271, intended to prevent contamination of Oregon's groundwater resources. The law is known as the Domestic Well Testing Act (DWTA). The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has lead responsibility to evaluate and implement strategies for preventing and correcting contamination of groundwater. Contamination sources might include residential, commercial, or farm sources such as fertilizers, pesticides, or other farm waste.

Well water

If a residence is served by a private domestic well, the DWTA requires the well to be tested for arsenic, nitrate, and total coliform bacteria before any sale or exchange of the property. The property owner is responsible for ensuring the water sample is analyzed by an accredited lab. The results must be provided to the buyer and Oregon Health Authority's Domestic Well Safety Program (DWSP) within 90 days of receiving the test results. Results submitted to DWSP must be accompanied with the DWTA form (link below) by email, fax, or mail. For more information on well water testing, health effects of drinking contaminated water and domestic well stewardship resources, contact DWSP.

Technical assistance

Oregon Health Authority
Domestic Well Safety Program
PO Box 14350
Portland, OR 97293-0350
Phone _____ 971-673-0405
Email _____ domestic.wells@state.or.us
Web _____www.healthoregon.org/wells

Note: Well construction and finding groundwater information is located in the "Surface and groundwater rights" chapter.

Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program

Oregon's Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP) Program is a collaborative effort that relies on local expertise and water quality sampling results to create awareness and encourage voluntary changes in pesticide use and management practices to reduce the potential impact of pesticides in individual watersheds. Legislative funding in 2013 expanded the program's ability to support waste pesticide collection events and develop a PSP grant program aimed at providing technical assistance in designated watersheds. The PSP is administered by an inter-agency Water Quality Pesticide Management Team comprised of representatives from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. Oregon State University Extension provides technical expertise. The PSP approach has proven to be very successful at reducing pesticide concentrations in surface water in Hood River, The Dalles, and Walla Walla Basins.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Kirk V. Cook, PSP Coordinator
635 Capitol St NE
Salem. OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-6485
Web _____ kcook@oda.state.or.us

Surface and groundwater rights

Who must comply?

Under Oregon law, all water is publicly owned. With some exceptions, water users must first obtain authorization, or a water right, from the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) before using water from any source–underground, lakes, or streams. Landowners with water flowing through or past their property do not automatically have the right to divert the water without state authorization. State authorization takes the form of water right permits, certificates, registrations, and licenses. A water right is a type of property right and is attached to the land where it was established. As a general matter, if the land is sold, the water right goes with the land to the new owner.

Currently, surface water in the state is generally not available for new appropriations during summer months. Additionally, many areas of the state have restrictions on further groundwater appropriation. Some areas of the state may have restrictions on future appropriation through legislative action or administrative order of the Water Resources Commission. Check with the Oregon Water Resources Department for restrictions in your area.

Exemptions

Exempt uses of water are those that do not require water right permits. Exempt uses of surface water include some stock watering and forest management water uses under certain conditions. In addition, Oregon Case Law has found that the landowner's use of a spring, which under natural conditions at any time of the year does not form a natural channel and flow off the property where it originates, does not require a water right authorization from OWRD. Groundwater exempt uses include domestic use up to 15,000 gallons per day, industrial or commercial use not to exceed 5,000 gallons per day, irrigation of lawn and/or non-commercial garden of ½ acre or less, and stock water. There is an exempt use recording fee and mapping requirement for groundwater. Be sure to consult with OWRD before assuming any water use is exempt.

Applications and permits

Applicants with complex requests, or applicants who are unfamiliar with the application process, are encouraged to contact OWRD to schedule a "pre-application conference." The OWRD's Water Rights Section staff are available to meet with applicants about their proposed project.

Application review

During the application review stage, applications are examined by OWRD to ensure that allowing the proposed use will not cause injury to other users or public resources. OWRD also determines if water is likely to be available for use and considers many other factors in its analysis of the application. These factors can include basin plan restrictions that might prohibit certain uses or further appropriations, local land use restrictions, water quality, and other state and federal rules.

For example, when considering a water right application in or above a state scenic waterway, OWRD is required by law to determine if the proposed use will not impair the recreational, fish, and wildlife values in the scenic waterway. OWRD has prepared estimates of the streamflow levels needed to satisfy these uses. These flows may be used in determining whether new water rights in or above a scenic waterway should be authorized.

Also during the application review stage, other water right holders, government agencies, and the public may comment on, or under certain conditions, may protest the application. For example, OWRD consults with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Department of Environmental Quality to evaluate impacts on sensitive, threatened or endangered species, and ensure instream values are protected.

Stored water

When applicants seek to use stored water only, the application will receive an expedited review leading directly to a final order, unless public interest issues are identified following the public notice of filing. If valid issues are raised, the application will undergo the standard review process to allow thorough public participation.

Large dams (10 feet or more in height and storing more than 3 million gallons) must have plans and specifications prepared by a professional engineer licensed in Oregon and approved by OWRD before construction begins. Construction must be supervised by an engineer licensed in Oregon. There is an annual dam safety fee.

Well construction

To secure a groundwater supply, you will need to estimate your water needs, locate a groundwater source, obtain a water right (in some cases), and select and contract with a licensed and bonded well constructor or obtain OWRD authorization to drill the well yourself. The OWRD recommends against drilling your own well. Standards on well depth, casing, sealing, development and yield testing, and developing a well log require specialized knowledge and equipment. Names of local well constructors are available from the OWRD web page, the classified section of the local telephone directory, the Oregon Groundwater Association, or at any OWRD office.

Web _____ apps.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/well_license/default.aspx

Web _____ ogwa.org

If a water right permit is required, OWRD recommends that you obtain a permit prior to drilling a well; otherwise, you may spend money on a well that you cannot use. If a water right permit is not required, an exempt use recording fee and map requirement apply. Exempt uses are described in further detail under "Exemptions" listed previously in this section.

Finding groundwater

You can learn about the quantity and quality of groundwater in your area from local water well constructors. Water well reports are required by Oregon water law and are a basic tool used in checking for groundwater availability. You may examine water well reports in your local watermaster's office or at the OWRD's central office in Salem. You can also review water well logs through the OWRD's home page.

Web _____ oregon.gov/owrd

The US Geological Survey and National Water Well Association advise against employing a waterwitch to search for groundwater.

Groundwater restricted areas

Due to groundwater level declines, several areas in Oregon are restricted from new groundwater development. The restrictions are either enacted by order or adopted in rule by the Oregon Water Resources Commission (WRC). Classified Areas are areas where the allowable uses of groundwater have been restricted and groundwater permits may not be available or available only as a time-limited permit. Classified areas have been adopted in Clackamas, Deschutes, Gilliam, Lake, Linn, Klamath, Marion, Morrow, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill counties. Critical Groundwater Areas are areas that are closed to any further permitted development and where the WRC sets an allowable amount of withdrawal from existing permitted wells (known as a sustainable annual yield). This is undertaken in order to stabilize groundwater levels. In order to meet the sustainable annual yield, existing permit holders may be restricted from exercising their groundwater rights. Critical Groundwater Areas exist in Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco, and Washington counties. Groundwater Withdrawal Areas are areas where the WRC has withdrawn an aquifer from any further appropriation. Withdrawal Areas exist in Marion and Wasco counties. Groundwater use that is exempt from the permitting process may be allowed in the restricted areas. Contact Oregon Water Resources Department for details on allowable uses and groundwater permitting options in these areas.

Instream water rights

The Water Resources Commission is authorized to issue instream water rights for fish protection, to minimize the effects of pollution, or for maintaining recreational uses. Instream water rights have a priority date and are regulated in the same way as other water rights. Water users with junior priority dates may be required to stop diverting water to protect senior water rights including senior instream water rights. However, water users with a senior priority date are not affected by junior instream rights. Water right holders are allowed to sell, lease, or donate water rights to be converted into instream uses, provided there is no injury to other water rights.

Transferring water rights

A water right exists only for the amount of water, type of use, and place of use described in the water right. If an appropriator establishes the right to irrigate a particular tract of land, the water cannot later be diverted to other land or used for another purpose unless a transfer is authorized by OWRD. A water right transfer application must be filed with OWRD to change a point of diversion, the type of use, the place of use, or a combination of these. When a transfer of water right is completed, the date of priority is not changed. The water user is required to have a report and map prepared by a certified water right examiner before and after a successful transfer and use. When the use is confirmed, OWRD will issue a new certificate. Temporary transfers are also available, allowing the transfer of the place of use for a period not to exceed five years. A temporary point of diversion transfer is allowed if it is necessary to convey water to the temporary place of use. The water right automatically reverts to the original place of use when the term of the temporary transfer expires. A water right holder may, under certain

conditions, transfer the point of diversion from a surface water source to a groundwater source.

Fees

Check with the Water Resources Department for correct fees and forms.

Web _____ oregon.gov/owrd/pages/pubs/forms.aspx

Technical assistance

Oregon Water Resources Department
725 Summer St NE, Suite A
Salem, OR 97301-1266
Phone _____ 503-986-0900
Web _____ oregon.gov/OWRD

Integrated Water Resources Strategy

The Integrated Water Resources Strategy, adopted in 2012, provides a blueprint to help Oregon better understand its water resources and the needs for water because Oregon's economic vitality, environmental integrity, and cultural identity depend on it. Oregon Department of Agriculture was one of four state agencies that actively sought public input toward the common goal of maintaining water resources to meet Oregon's future needs. ODA's mission includes: (a) protecting natural resource bases for present and future generations of farmers and ranchers; and (b) promoting economic development and expand market opportunities for Oregon agricultural products. The two broad policy areas of the mission are interdependent, because without ample, clean water and productive land resources, there would be little or no agricultural production to promote and market.

Web _____oregon.gov/owrd/pages/law/integrated_water_supply_strategy.aspx

Reservations of unappropriated water for future economic development in agriculture

The Instream Water Right Act of 1987 included a provision enabling requests of the Water Resources Commission to reserve and assign a priority date to unappropriated water for multipurpose storage for future economic development. Oregon Department of Agriculture applied for reservations for future economic development in agriculture in several basins, and between 1996 and 2000 applications were approved in five basins (i.e., Hood, Grande Ronde, Powder, Malheur and Owyhee basins). "Multipurpose" and "reservoir," were also broadly defined to adjust to future needs of the basin, for example:

- Reservoir includes off-stream or in-stream open reservoirs or closed containers; wetlands or aquifer storage; and
- Multipurpose includes irrigation, stock watering, hydropower generation, recreation, instream flows, and groundwater recharge, as well as agriculturally related businesses (e.g., potato chipping plant).

Terms of the reservations begin to expire in 2016, but due to demand to use the reservations, and in some instances they are the only surface water sources available for storage, the Oregon Department of Agriculture is applying to extend the terms of the reservations another 20 years.

Water quality management area plans

Background

In 1993, the State Legislature approved the Agricultural Water Quality Management (AgWQM) Act, which requires the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to prevent and control water pollution and soil erosion from agricultural activities. The AgWQM Act directs ODA to work with farmers and ranchers to develop and implement AgWQM area plans when required by state or federal law. AgWQM area plans and rules have been adopted for all 38 management areas in Oregon.

Who must comply?

Landowners and operators who conduct agricultural activities, within areas where AgWQM area plans and rules are in place, are required to comply with the rules designed to ensure the plans are successful. The goal of a plan is to achieve water quality standards designed to protect beneficial uses. Specific practices will not be prescribed to landowners as long as they are in compliance with area rules. However, landowners who are not in compliance, and who will not voluntarily take steps to address problems, may be subject to specific compliance response and/or enforcement action.

Examples of practices protecting water quality:

- Rotational grazing
- Streamside vegetation for shade and other functions
- Conservation tillage
- Irrigation water management
- Cover crops

Water Quality Management Strategic Initiative

ODA has initiated a strategic initiative that focuses technical and financial resources in relatively small watersheds to achieve water quality goals, utilizing voluntary cooperation or enforcement of water quality regulations. Each of Oregon's 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) works in at least one Focus Area in which the district assesses current conditions, works with landowners to improve conditions, and then re-assesses conditions to measure progress toward meeting water quality goals. In addition, for the 2015–2016 fiscal year, ODA has selected seven areas, based on water quality data and discussions with local partners, to perform compliance evaluations, landowner contacts, and work with local SWCDs or other partners to provide technical and financial assistance to fix problems. If necessary, the department will follow up with enforcement to achieve compliance. Another six to seven "strategic implementation areas" will be selected for the 2016-2017 fiscal year.

Riparian restoration

In Oregon agricultural activities must allow the establishment and development of the vegetation expected to naturally grow along a stream. Producers need to give streamside vegetation the chance to establish and grow to provide shade, stabilize banks, and filter nutrients. Healthy streamside vegetation also provides fish and wildlife habitat. Sources of help for technical and financial assistance include:

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Web_____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/AgWaterQuality.aspx
Web_____oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/SWCD/Pages/SWCD.aspx

Cost sharing assistance

Federal or state cost sharing assistance may be available for landowner installation of conservation and water quality protection measures. Contact your local water quality specialists. They can direct you to the best source of financial assistance.

Technical assistance

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Programs
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone_____503-986-4700
Fax_____503-986-4730
Web _ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/AgWaterQuality.aspx

ODA regional water quality specialists

North coast and northern Willamette region
Ryan Beyer _____ 503-986-4696
Mid-coast and southern Willamette region
Jo Morgan_____ 503-986-4712
Central region
Ellen Hammond _____ 541-617-0017
Central/southeastern region
Theresa DeBardelaben_____ 541-318-9088
Southwestern region
Beth Pietrzak_____ 541-414-8797
Northeastern region
Tom Straughan _____ 541-278-6721

Worker Safety

Agricultural labor housing and related facilities

Who must comply?

Anyone who operates a farm worker camp must comply with state and federal standards.

Section 203(a) of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) requires each person who owns or controls a facility or real property that is used for housing migrant agricultural workers to ensure that the facility or real property complies with substantive federal and state safety and health standards. (Person for purposes of housing means anyone, not just a farm labor contractor or farm labor contractor employee, who owns or controls the facility or real property where migrant agricultural workers are housed.)

The US Department of Labor (USDOL) Wage and Hour Division will conduct safety and health inspections using the applicable federal standard. The federal standard to be used is either 29 CFR 1910.142 (Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA) or 20 CFR 654 (Employment and Training Administration, ETA). Camps constructed prior to April 3, 1980, or which were under contract for construction prior to March 4, 1980, may be inspected under either the ETA or the OSHA standard; camps constructed on or after April 3, 1980 must be inspected under the OSHA standard.

Inspections

Oregon OSHA inspects occupied agricultural labor housing. These inspections result from complaints, referrals, or accidents, or happen randomly from the inspection list.

Employers must meet minimum federal, state, and local housing standards. ETA and Oregon OSHA standards specify requirements for the following:

- Housing site
- Shelter and housing
- Water supply
- Toilet facilities
- Sewage disposal
- Laundry, hand washing, and bathing facilities
- Electrical safety and lighting
- Refuse and garbage disposal
- Cooking and eating facilities
- Screening, insect, and rodent control
- Fire, safety and first aid procedures, equipment, and supplies
- Reporting of communicable diseases

Check with the appropriate agency for details on these requirements. Wage and Hour Division may require refunds of rent for substandard housing.

If the Oregon Employment Department is coordinating an Agricultural Recruitment System (Clearance) order with an employer, the agency will require a preoccupancy housing inspection. That will be accomplished as part of the process of writing and approving the order and will be done by a representative of Oregon OSHA. An exception to this requirement is allowed if the employer can show the housing has previously been inspected and the results of that inspection are still valid.

Farm worker camp

A farm worker camp is an area of land where sleeping places, mobile home sites, or other types of housing are provided by a farmer, farm labor contractor, employer, or other person in connection with recruitment or employment of workers in the production and harvesting of farm crops or reforestation of lands.

Prerequisites to operating a farm worker camp:

- Be a registered farm labor contractor with an endorsement to operate a farm workers camp or have a substantial ownership interest in real estate, subject to special farm assessment, on which the camp is located.
- Have any form of ownership in a business that operates a farm worker camp and files a Schedule F with the preceding year's income tax return.
- Be related by blood or marriage to anyone who satisfies the two preceding elements.

Farm worker camp operators must do the following:

- Register the farm worker camp with Oregon OSHA. Failure to register can result in a penalty of $250 to $7,000. Exempt from registration:
  - » Housing occupied solely by members of the same family; or by five or fewer unrelated persons

  - » Hotel or motel that provides housing with the same characteristics on a commercial basis to the general public on the same terms as provided to workers
- Pass a farm worker camp preoccupancy consultation by Oregon OSHA.
- Post the "Farm Worker Camp Registration Certificate" in a conspicuous place in the camp that is open to all employees and easily visible to occupants and visitors.
- Post "farm worker camp endorsement" in a conspicuous place in the camp that is open to all employees and easily visible to occupants and visitors.
- If housing for agriculture labor is ordered vacated by any code enforcement agency based on a decision that it is not habitable, lodging which meets health and safety standards to all occupants must be provided without charge. Substitute housing must be provided for seven days or until the camp is made habitable, whichever comes first. Exempt if the cause of the closure was beyond the control of the camp operator.
- Post and maintain a bond in the amount of $15,000 payable to the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries, if the camp operator is required to be a licensed farm labor contractor with a camp operator's endorsement.

A farm worker camp operator must not do any of the following:

- Operate an unregistered farm worker camp.
- Make a false statement or willfully conceal facts in an application for a farm worker camp endorsement or registration.
- Make a false or misleading statement or knowingly publish such a statement concerning terms and conditions of occupancy of the camp.
- Assist a person not entitled to operate a camp to violate the farm worker camp statute.
- Induce a farm worker camp occupant to give up any compensation to which the occupant is entitled.
- Restrain any person who wishes to leave the camp from doing so.
- Restrict access by authorized persons or invited persons to any housing owned, rented, or in any way controlled by employer where employees are residing.
- Discharge, evict, or discriminate against a person because that person made a claim against the operator or employer for compensation, instituted any proceedings to enforce the agriculture labor housing statutes, has testified, or is about to testify in proceedings to enforce agriculture labor housing statutes.
- Adopt rules concerning the use of housing unless the rules do one or more of the following:
  - » Promote safety and welfare
  - » Preserve housing from abusive use
  - » Are reasonably related to the purpose for which they are adopted
  - » Apply to all those on the premises equally
  - » Are clearly stated to fully inform employees what must be done to comply
- Expel or evict from housing, discharge, demote, or suspend from employment, discriminate, or retaliate against an employee for employee's report of a violation with respect to employer controlled housing.

Technical assistance

US Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division
620 SW Main St, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-3057
Fax _____ 503-326-5951
Web _____ www.dol.gov/whd/

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries

Licensing Unit
3865 Wolverine St NE, E-1
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-373-1463
Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

350 Winter St NE, Rm 430
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689
Fax _____ 503-947-7461
Web _____ orosha.org

Field sanitation standard

Who must comply?

These rules apply to any agricultural establishment where employees do hand-labor operations in the field. Hand-labor operations are activities performed by hand or with hand tools, including the following:

- Hand-cultivation, hand-weeding, hand-planting, and hand-harvesting of agricultural crops
- Hand-packing or sorting done on the ground, on a moving machine, or in a temporary packing shed in the field
- Operation of vehicles or machinery in conjunction with other hand-labor operations

Exemptions

The rules do not apply to logging operations, the care or feeding of livestock, hand-labor operations in permanent structures such as canning facilities or packing houses, or machine operators working entirely separate from hand-labor operations.

Definitions

Hand washing facility: a facility providing a basin, container, or outlet with an adequate supply of potable water, soap, and single-use towels.

Potable water: water that meets standards for drinking water set by OAR Chapter, 333, DIV 61, Public Water Systems.

Toilet facility: a fixed or portable facility designed for the purpose of adequate collection and containment of the products of both defecation and urination, supplied with toilet paper adequate to meet employee needs. Toilet facilities must be free of hazards, in good repair, stable, and meet the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's requirements for construction and maintenance.

To comply, employers must do the following:

- Provide one toilet facility and one hand washing facility—in close proximity to each other—for each 20 employees or fraction thereof. Provide toilet facilities for each sex, where practicable. Distinctly mark them "women" and "men," in English and in the native language of employees expected to work in the fields, or with easily understood pictures or symbols.
- Ensure that toilet facilities are adequately ventilated and screened, have self-closing doors that can be latched from the inside, and are constructed to ensure privacy.
- Ensure that hand washing facilities are refilled with potable water and restocked as necessary to ensure an adequate supply.
- Maintain toilets and hand washing facilities in a clean and sanitary condition and in accordance with appropriate public health sanitation practices.
- Locate toilets and hand washing facilities within a 1/4 mile or a five-minute walk of each hand laborer's place of work in the field. (If it is not feasible due to the terrain, the facilities can be located at the closest vehicular access to the field.)
- Provide potable drinking water, as follows:
  - » Immediately available to all employees, suitably cool and in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of all employees
  - » Water must be dispensed in single-use drinking cups or by fountains. Shared drinking cups or common dippers are prohibited
  - » Containers for drinking water must be constructed of materials that maintain water quality, shall be refilled daily or more often as necessary, shall be kept covered, and shall be regularly cleaned
  - » Ensure that the disposal of waste from these facilities does not cause unsanitary conditions
- Notify each employee of the location of drinking water, toilets, and hand washing facilities and provide employees with reasonable opportunities to use them during the workday.
- Inform each employee of the importance of following good hygiene practices to minimize the hazards of heat, exposure to communicable diseases and agricultural residues, and retention of urine. Specifically, instruct employees to do the following:
  - » Use the water and facilities provided for drinking, hand washing, and elimination.
  - » Drink water frequently, especially on hot days.
  - » Wash hands both before and after using the toilet.
  - » Urinate as frequently as necessary.
  - » Wash hands before eating and smoking.

Field sanitation notice

Employers that grow or harvest food crops for human consumption must post a notice describing the requirements of these rules and advising workers where they may file complaints regarding field sanitation matters. It must be in the language of the majority of the workers. A downloadable poster in English and Spanish is available on the Oregon OSHA website.

Web _____ www4.cbs.state.or.us/ex/osha/film/hard

Oregon OSHA hazard communication standard

Who must comply?

The rules apply when any chemical product is known to be present in the workplace in a way that can expose workers under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency. Employers must inform their employees about the hazards of these materials through the following:

- A written Hazard Communication Program
- A system for container labeling and other forms of warning
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each chemical
- Providing specific training to employees

Hazard Communication Program

Each employer must develop and implement a written, workplace-specific Hazard Communication Program that specifies how the employer will meet the requirements of the rule. The Hazard Communication Program must also include the following information:

- A list of all the hazardous chemicals in the workplace, cross-referencing the chemical names on the product labels with the MSDSs
- What methods the employer will use to inform employees about the hazards of non-routine tasks
- What methods the employer will use to inform contractors and other employers about chemical hazards while they are in his workplace

Labels and other forms of warning

Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors have the responsibility for ensuring that each container of hazardous chemical leaving their facility is labeled, tagged, or marked with the following information:

- The identity of the hazardous chemical(s)
- Appropriate hazard warnings
- The name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

The employer must ensure that the manufacturer's labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed. Secondary containers must also be labeled unless the portable container is for the immediate use of, and will be in the exclusive possession of the employee who performs the transfer, and will be used up before the end of that employee's work shift. Pesticides with labels required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act need no additional labeling under the Hazard Communication Rule.

Safety Data Sheets

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is a document, written in English, containing standardized information about the properties and the hazards of toxic substances. Manufacturers and importers of toxic chemicals must prepare, update, and furnish SDS to their distributors and to employers who purchase these products. If a SDS is not furnished with a chemical shipment that has been labeled hazardous, the employer must obtain a SDS from the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Employers must have a SDS on file for each hazardous chemical in the workplace and ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees when they are in their work area(s), especially in an emergency.

Employee training and information

Employers must provide employees with information and training on hazardous chemicals in the work area at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area.

Training required by the Hazard Communication Standard is in addition to training required under the federal Worker Protection Standard. Employers are required to provide the information in the Oregon OSHA brochure #440-1951 "Safe Practices when Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals" to each employee. For workers who perform only hand labor operations in agriculture, this publication can be used for part of the Hazard Communication training as well as for the initial Worker Protection Standard training. (For Hazard Communication, workers must also be told about what

chemicals they may be exposed to, where to find additional information about these chemicals, the employer's policies and procedures for preventing exposures, and what to do in an emergency. Additional training may also be required by the Worker Protection Standard.) Licensed pesticide applicators are covered by the Hazard Communication Standard and must receive all training required by the rules.

Note: See additional information under "Worker Protection Standard (WPS)"

Employee training must include at least the following:

- Information about any operations in their work areas where hazardous chemicals are present.
- The location and availability of the written Hazard Communication Program, the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals and the required MSDSs.
- How to observe or detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area.
- The physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area.
- The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees. Examples include appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
- The details of the employer's Hazard Communication Program, including an explanation of the labeling system and the MSDS, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate information.

Technical assistance

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
350 Winter St NE, Rm. 430
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689
Fax _____ 503-947-7461
Web _____ orosha.org

Worker health and safety (Oregon OSHA)

Who must comply?

Any employer with one or more employees.

Note: For purposes of determining the number of employees, members of the agricultural employer's immediate family are excluded unless they are covered by workers' compensation insurance. The immediate family includes grandparents, parents, children, stepchildren, foster children, and any blood relative living as a dependent of the core family.

The Oregon Legislature passed the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OSE Act) in 1973 to ensure the occupational safety and health of Oregon's workforce. The Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA), takes the lead in administering the various aspects of agricultural worker health and safety in Oregon.

Regulated activities

Many aspects of agricultural practices are subject to worker safety regulation including farmstead machinery and equipment, toxic and hazardous substance handling (including pesticides and fertilizers), occupational noise, storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia, protective apparel and equipment, and temporary labor housing. Division 4/Agriculture contains most of the Oregon OSHA administrative rules that apply to agricultural workplaces.

Web _____ osha.oregon.gov/standards/div_4.html

Required registrations, permits, and licenses

Oregon OSHA does not issue permits or licenses to individuals working in agriculture. However, most agriculture labor housing camps must be registered with Oregon OSHA (503-378-3272, or toll free 800-922-2689). Other agencies do require and issue permits or licenses for the agricultural industry. For instance, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Pesticides Program (503-986-4635) issues licenses for the application of restricted use pesticides; and the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (503-731-4073) issues permits for employing minors and endorsements for agriculture labor housing operators.

Reporting and record keeping

Effective January 1, 2016, report the death of any employee or a catastrophe (three or more employees admitted to a hospital) within eight hours of the incident or within eight hours after it has been reported to you. Report the overnight hospitalization of an employee for medical treatment, an amputation or the loss of an eye within 24 hours of the incident.

Call 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689 to report these incidents.

Employers must also keep certain records, including worker exposure to toxic materials and medical records related to work related injuries or illnesses.

Postings

Employers are required to display posters related to employee safety and health, pesticide safety, civil rights, minimum wages, equal employment opportunity laws, and the Workers' Compensation Insurance Certificate, among others.

Oregon OSHA's required "It's the Law" poster and "Field Sanitation Notice" poster are available in English and Spanish from the Oregon OSHA Resource Center.

Phone _____ 503-947-7453 or 800-922-2689
Email _____osha.oregon.gov/publications/posters.html

Also, the location of first-aid supplies, telephone numbers of local ambulance and hospital services (or 911), and names and other pertinent information about who, if anybody, on the premises is trained in CPR and first-aid, must be posted where employees can easily find them.

The Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries offers a composite laminated poster that combines most of the required agricultural postings ($10.00). Call the Oregon BOLI office in Portland, OR for more information: 971-673-0825. Posters (limited to availability on hand) may also be picked-up at the following BOLI satellite offices:

Eugene
1400 Executive Parkway, Suite 200
Eugene, OR 97401
Phone _____ 541-686-7623

Salem
3865 Wolverine St NE, Building E-1
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-378-3292

Safety awareness and safety training

All agricultural employers must provide "basic safety awareness information" for seasonal workers at their orientation and when work conditions change in a way that could affect their safety or health. This information must be provided in a way that the workers can understand.

All agricultural employers with non-seasonal workers must either have a safety committee or hold monthly safety meetings. Employers with 10 or fewer workers at a location can either have a safety committee or hold safety meetings. Employers with 11 or more workers at a location must have a safety committee.

Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll free_____ 800-922-2689
Web _____ orosha.org/pdf/rules/division_4/div4c.pdf

Employers must ensure that every worker can safely perform any process or practice in which he/she will be involved and safely use or operate any machinery, tools, or equipment. In addition, specific training is required by other Oregon OSHA rules for all workers for activities such as operating equipment, using personal protective equipment, and handling chemicals. Contact Oregon OSHA for more information on this topic.

The Public Education section of Oregon OSHA offers a variety of online and in-person classes on occupational safety and health subjects and record keeping.

Web _____ orosha.org/education.html
Phone _____503-947-7443 or 888-292-5247, option 2
Email _____ ed.web@state.or.us

Inspections and enforcement

An employer may not risk an employee's safety or health. In the event of an accident or incident, Oregon OSHA may conduct an inspection to determine occupational hazards.

Oregon OSHA conducts unannounced enforcement inspections based on injury records, complaints from an employee or non employee, and referrals from public entities or the media. During an inspection, records and written safety programs are reviewed, facilities inspected, and employee exposure to hazards documented through field notes, interviews, and photographs. The inspector checks to see that the OSHA safety poster is prominently displayed where employees can see it. Employers who correct violations before a compliance officer concludes the inspection may receive penalty reductions. First instance violation penalties range from $0 to $7,000 or more per violation, depending on the probability and severity of an accident or illness occurring. Employers have the right to

appeal any citation and do not need to be represented by a lawyer in an appeal.

The most frequent citations in farm-related enterprises for 2012 include the following (in order of frequency):

1. Agricultural labor housing rules (requirements not met for living areas, facilities, or site)
2. Hazard Communication Standard (requirements not met for written program, safety data sheets, employee information and training)
3. Field Sanitation rules (requirements not met for toilets, hand washing facilities, potable drinking water, and posting of the notice)
4. Safety committees/safety meeting rules (general requirements not being met for committees or meetings)
5. Worker Protection Standard (requirements not being met for cleaning or maintenance of pesticide personal protective equipment, information or training)
6. Respiratory Protection Standard (program requirements not met)
7. Flammable and combustible liquids (requirements not met for tanks and containers)
8. Annual inspection of fire extinguishers not performed.
9. Inadequate control of hazardous energy (lockout/tag out rules)
10. Training requirements for tractor operators not met

Note: Although not cited as often, some of the most serious—and expensive—citations were for not meeting the general requirements for providing supervision and competency.

Oregon OSHA safety checklist

The following is a brief hazard checklist assembled by Oregon OSHA to help employers and employees evaluate their work place. Not all hazards are covered. A more extensive checklist is provided (at no charge) in Oregon OSHA's publication, Cultivating a Safe Environment, available online or from the Oregon OSHA Resource Center.

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689
Web _____ orosha.org

General safety and health

- ❑ Do your procedures ensure that quarterly inspections of the job site, materials, and equipment are conducted to identify hazards?

Medical requirements

- ❑ Is there an emergency medical plan to ensure prompt treatment of an injured worker?
- ❑ Are the minimum first-aid supplies available?
- ❑ Are the medical emergency numbers posted (name and telephone numbers of ambulance service and hospital or 911)?
- ❑ Are all employees aware of the identity of the first-aid trained person, if any, or provider and the elements of the emergency medical plan?

Safety training and education

- ❑ Have all employees been trained to recognize and avoid unsafe conditions and hazards in their work environment?
- ❑ Has a training program been provided for all employees who use ladders?
- ❑ Has training been provided for all employees who use personal protective equipment (PPE)?
- ❑ Have all employees been given a copy and provided training on the "Safe Practices when Working around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals" brochure?

Posting

- ❑ Is the Oregon OSHA Safety and Health Protection on the Job poster displayed where all employees are likely to see it?
- ❑ Are emergency numbers posted where they can be readily used in case of emergency?
- ❑ Are other applicable Oregon and federal posters or notices properly displayed, such as:
  - ❑ Field sanitation notice
  - ❑ Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection poster
  - ❑ EPA Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides Safety poster

Record keeping

- ❑ Are all occupational injuries and illnesses, except minor injuries requiring only first aid, being recorded as required on the Oregon OSHA Form 300?
- ❑ Are copies of Oregon OSHA Form 300 and First Report Injury Form 801, kept for five years?

Technical assistance

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

350 Winter St NE, Rm. 430
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689
Fax _____ 503-947-7461
Web _____ orosha.org

Trained safety and health professionals provide consultative services to help employers and workers identify and correct occupational safety and health hazards. All consultative services are free. The training section offers a variety of workshops and training classes.

Publications and posters

Oregon OSHA Resource Center

Phone _____ 503-947-7447
Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

OSU Extension

Contact your local OSU Extension Office for a composite laminated poster that includes all agricultural postings ($10.00).

Worker protection standard for pesticide applications

The EPA published significant changes to the requirements of the Worker Protection Standard in November 2015 that will be phased in over the following 14 to 26 months at the federal level. Oregon OSHA will continue to enforce the following provisions of the WPS rules until they adopt and phase in EPA's new rule requirements between 2016 and 2018.

Who must comply?

The federal Worker Protection Standards (WPS) requirements apply to employers of workers on farms and forests, nurseries, and in greenhouses where pesticides with labels that include "Agricultural Use Requirements" are used. Oregon OSHA enforces the WPS within Oregon. Agricultural employers are strongly encouraged to obtain a copy of "Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides–How to Comply: What Employers Need to Know," a manual produced by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Contact any of the enforcement agencies listed at the end of this section for information on how to obtain the manual.

Compliance

Employers who hire or contract for workers to perform activities related to the production of agricultural plants must ensure that any pesticide is used in a manner consistent with its labeling, including requirements (such as WPS) referenced by the label. In Oregon, the WPS requirements have been adopted by administrative rule into the OSHA regulations, which are more stringent. OSHA regulations for WPS include Hazard Communication, additional protections for personal protective equipment, worker training, and pesticide storage.

Exceptions and exemptions

For both workers and handlers, certain exemptions from the WPS apply. The WPS does not apply when any pesticide is applied or handled for use on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances:

- For mosquito abatement, invasive species eradication, or similar wide-area public-pest-control programs sponsored by governmental entities
- On livestock or other animals, or in or about animal premises
- On plants grown for other than commercial or research purposes, which may include plants in habitations, home fruit and vegetable gardens, and home greenhouses
- On plants that are in ornamental gardens, parks, and public or private lawns and grounds and that are intended only for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification
- In a manner not directly related to the production of agricultural plants, including, but not limited to, structural pest control, control of vegetation along rights-of-way and in other non crop areas, and pasture and rangeland use
- For control of vertebrate pests
- As attractants or repellents in traps
- On the harvested portions of agricultural plants or harvested timber
- For research uses of unregistered pesticides

Immediate family members of farm operators are exempt from the training requirements; however, such training is prudent and recommended for owner/operators and family members. Some other elements of WPS may apply.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Employers must ensure that pesticide handlers (including family members) use PPE as required on the pesticide label. The employer must make sure the PPE is inspected before each day of use, worn and used correctly for the entire handling task, and that proper cleaning and storage procedures are followed. PPE requirements in the pertinent Oregon OSHA regulations (Division 4/Agriculture, Division 7/Forest Activities, or Division 2/General Industries) that are more stringent than those in the WPS or on the product label, apply in Oregon. Goggles, not glasses, must be worn when handling hazardous liquids.

Entry restrictions for workers

During application of any pesticide, the agricultural employer must not allow any person other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers to enter or remain in treated areas. Entry into a treated area is not allowed before expiration of the restricted-entry interval (REI) specified on the pesticide labeling. The REI varies depending on the toxicity of the pesticide, but generally falls within the range of four to 72 hours. Entry into a treated area before expiration of the REI is permitted only for specified workers, under specified conditions, with specified PPE (call Oregon OSHA or ODA for details).

Notice to workers

The employer must notify workers of any applications of pesticides either by oral notification or postings of signs, or both, if required by the pesticide labeling. Notice is not required if workers will not enter, work in, remain in, or pass through treated areas, or within ¼ mile of a treated area.

- If notice is required by posting signs, specific criteria for the signs must be met including a background color that contrasts with red, and the words "DANGER" and "PELIGRO," plus "PESTICIDES" and "PESTICIDAS," and "KEEP OUT" and "NO ENTRE."
- The posted warning signs must be visible from all usual points of entry to the treated areas and must be posted 24 hours before the scheduled application and remain posted throughout the REI. Signs must be removed within three days following the expiration of the REI or prior to employees entering after the REI. Sign specifications are in the WPS, but special signs may be used in greenhouses and nurseries in Oregon. Contact the Oregon Association of Nurseries or Oregon OSHA for details.

Central posting of application information

When workers are at an agricultural establishment where a pesticide application has been made within 30 days after the expiration of the REI, the agricultural employer must display specific information about the pesticide. The information must include the following:

- The location and description of the treated area
- The product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s) of the pesticide
- The time and date the pesticide was applied
- The restricted-entry interval for the pesticide

This information shall be posted at a central location accessible to employees.

Posters

An EPA/WPS or equivalent safety poster must be displayed to convey the basic pesticide safety concepts of the EPA poster. (See the "Oregon OSHA Safety Checklist" listed in the previous section for information on ordering posters). The information is to be displayed in a central location on the farm or in the nursery or greenhouse where it can be readily seen and read by workers. The name, address, and telephone number of the nearest emergency medical care facility must be on the safety poster or displayed close to the safety poster. Oregon-OSHA has available a WPS safety poster specifically for forest operations.

Safety training

All workers entering a treated area during the REI must be trained prior to entry, see 40 CFR 170.112 (c) (5). All other workers entering a treated area within 30 days of a pesticide application must be given basic training at the time of hire and complete training by the fifth day of employment.

Additional Oregon OSHA requirements include the following:

- Workers must be given the Safe Practices When Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals brochure.
- Workers must be notified who to contact with concerns about materials that may have been sprayed in the field.

An employee certified and licensed as an applicator of restricted-use pesticides need not be trained further. General pesticide safety information must be presented to workers either orally, in written material, or audio-visually. The information must be presented in a manner that the workers can understand (such as through a translator) using nontechnical terms. The presenter must be able to respond to workers' questions.

In addition to WPS training, Oregon OSHA's hazard communication training requirements must also be met. At the time of initial assignment, the employer must provide effective training and information to employees exposed to hazardous chemicals in their work area, for example handlers and mechanics. Employers must provide training whenever a new hazard (e.g., chemical) is introduced. Training must include, but is not limited to the following:

- Physical and health hazards of the chemicals
- Protective measures to be taken when using the chemicals
- Proper work practices, personal protective equipment, and emergency procedure
- The employer's Hazard Communication Program

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

Employers must ensure that Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are readily available for employees during all work shifts. Employees are to be informed about the location of MSDSs for the hazardous materials in their work areas and the employer's procedures for accessing them.

Crop advisors

Certified or licensed crop advisors and those under the direct supervision of crop advisors are exempt from WPS provisions except those for pesticide safety training. Crop advisors overseeing pesticide applications must convey the following information to employees: pesticide(s) applied, method and time of application, REI, tasks to undertake, and how to contact the crop advisor.

Decontamination

The agricultural employer must provide a decontamination site for washing off pesticide residues. If any worker on an agricultural establishment performs any activity in an area where, within the past 30 days, a pesticide has been applied or a restricted-entry interval has been in effect, and if the worker contacts anything that has been treated with a pesticide, including, but not limited to, soil, water, or surfaces of plants, the agricultural employer must provide workers with enough water for routine washing and emergency eye flushing and sufficient quantities of soap and single use towels. The employer must ensure that water is of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

For emergency eye flushing, there must be at least one pint of water immediately available to each worker who is performing early-entry activities and for which the pesticide labeling requires protective eye wear. The eye flush water must be carried by the early-entry worker, or be on the vehicle the early-entry worker is using, or be otherwise immediately accessible.

The decontamination site must be reasonably accessible and not more than 1/4 mile from where workers are working. For worker activities performed more than 1/4 mile from the nearest place of vehicular access, the following are permissible:

- The soap, single-use towels, and water may be at the nearest place of vehicular access.
- The agricultural employer may permit workers to use clean water from springs, streams, lakes, or other sources for decontamination at the remote work site, if such water is more accessible than the water at the decontamination site located at the nearest place of vehicular access. The decontamination site cannot be in an area being treated with pesticides.

For handlers, the decontamination site must be at the mixing/loading site, as well as not more than 1/4 mile from each handling activity, and have in addition to soap, water, paper towels, a clean set of coveralls.

Oregon OSHA requires an emergency eyewash capable of a 15-minute water supply for handlers when mixing or loading any product with "Danger. Poison." or "Danger. May cause irreversible eye damage." appearing on the label.

- Subdivision K, Medical/First Aid, OAR 437-004-1305(5) Emergency eyewash and shower facilities, require eyewashes to be used where the pesticide label specifies an emergency eyewash be provided when handling the pesticide concentrate, as in mixing and loading activities.
- Subdivision W, Worker Protection Standard, §170.250 Decontamination, note states: OAR 437-004-1305(5) applies for all mixing or loading work for pesticide product whose key alert word on the product label is "danger" or "danger poison."

- Common WPS violations cited by Oregon OSHA:
  - » 170.122(a) Pesticide application record not posted for workers with the pesticide safety poster
  - » 170.122(c) Pesticide application record did not contain items (1-4)
  - » 170.130(d)(1) WPS pesticide safety training for workers was not given
  - » 170.122(c)(2) Pesticide application record did not include EPA# and active ingredient
  - » 170.240(f)(1) PPE not cleaned according to manufacturer's specifications
  - » 170.135(a) Pesticide safety poster not displayed for workers
  - » 170.222(a) Pesticide application record not displayed for handlers
  - » 170.230(c)(1) WPS pesticide safety training not provided to handlers
  - » 170.240(a) Handlers did not have/wear PPE according to the label
  - » 170.240(f)(7)(iii) Respirator cartridges not changed at the end of the work shift

Technical assistance

Worker protection standards and hazard communication

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

350 Winter St NE, Rm. 430
PO Box 14480
Salem, OR 97309-0405
Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689
Fax _____ 503-947-7461
Web _____ orosha.org

Pesticide regulatory questions:

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Pesticides Program
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Oregon Department of Agriculture enforces compliance with label directions, including application, REI and PPE.

General WPS questions:

US Environmental Protection Agency

Pesticide Section, Region 10
Seattle, WA
Phone _____ 503-553-4768
Toll-free _____ 800-424-4372

Carrot seed field in bloom and view of Mt. Jefferson in Central Oregon. Photograph by Theresa Yoshioka.

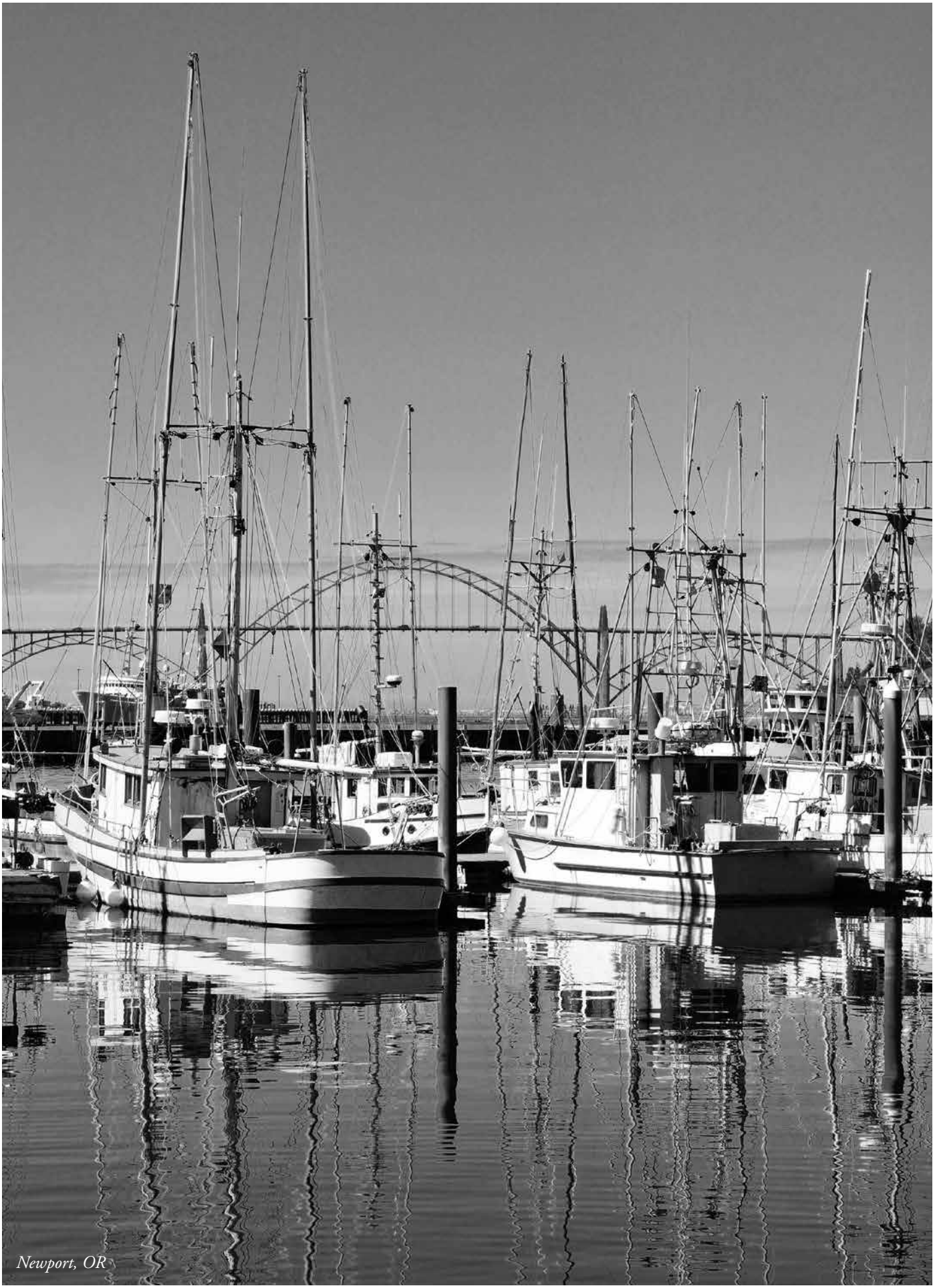
Directory

Welcome to the directory section of Oregon Agripedia. Information in this section is provided for the convenience of readers. Please understand that the Oregon Department of Agriculture does not endorse or sponsor any of the products or services provided by the listed organizations.

The most current version of this information is available as the Directory of Agricultural Resources on the ODA website: http://go.usa.gov/caV9A

Edits for the online version of the directory and amendments, comments, and suggestions for future editions of this directory can be forwarded to:

Liz Beeles
Publications and Web Coordinator
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
info@oda.state.or.us



Newport, OR

Agricultural organizations

Agricultural Cooperative Council of Oregon
Agricultural Cooperative Council of Oregon is an organization representing farmer cooperatives.
6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101
Salem, OR 97223
Phone 503-924-1181
Fax 503-597-3668
Email misty@westernadvocates.com
Web acco.coop

Allied Employers
Allied Employers is a non-profit association of retail, manufacturing, food processing, warehouse, and distribution industries which operates for the benefit of its members.
Riverside Centre
5100 SW Macadam Ave, #340
Portland, OR 97239
Phone 503-224-5288
Fax 503-224-5287
Email rzeiler@alliedemployers.org
Web alliedemployers.org

American Association of Equine Practitioners
AAEP is a professional association of equine veterinarians.
4033 Iron Works Parkway
Lexington, KY 40511
Phone 859-233-0147
Fax 859-233-1968
Email aaepoffice@aaep.org
Web aaep.org

American Beekeeping Federation, Inc.
The American Beekeeping Federation acts on behalf of US beekeepers on issues affecting the industry.
3525 Piedmont Blvd, Bldg 5, Suite 300
Atlanta, GA 30305
Phone 404-760-2875
Email info@abfnet.org
Web abfnet.org

American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE)
Membership in ACORE includes renewable energy industries, associations, utilities, end users, professional service firms, financial institutions, nonprofit groups, universities and other educational organizations, as well as government agencies. ACORE serves as a forum through which these parties work together on common interests.
1600 K Street NW, Suite 650
Washington, DC 20006
Phone 202-393-0001
Fax 202-393-0606
Email info@acore.org
Web acore.org

American Horticultural Society
AHS is an educational, non-profit organization that recognizes and promotes excellence in American horticulture.
7931 E Blvd Dr
Alexandria, VA 22308-1300
Phone 703-768-5700
Fax 703-768-8700
Email membership@ahs.org
Web ahs.org

American Lamb Board
ALB was created by the US Secretary of Agriculture to administer the Lamb Promotion, Research, and Information Order.
3515 Tamarac Dr, Suite 130
Denver, CO 80237
Phone 866-327-LAMB (5262)
Fax 303-759-5832
Email info@americanlambboard.org
Web lambcheckoff.com

American National CattleWomen
American National CattleWomen work to encourage and support women involved in the beef industry and related agri-businesses.
9110 East Nicholas Ave, Suite 302
Centennial, CO 80112
Phone 303-694-0313
Fax 303-694-2390
Email ancw@ancw.org
Web ancw.org

AmericanHort
AmericanHort seeks to promote, protect, and preserve the plant and horticulture services industry that is an integral part of our national economies, and contributes to the health and well-being of our citizens and communities.
1200 G St NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004
Phone 202-789-2900
Fax 202-789-1893
Email hello@AmericanHort.org
Web americanhort.org

American Phytopathological Society (APS)
APS is an international scientific organization devoted to the study of plant diseases and their control.
3340 Pilot Knob Rd
St. Paul, MN 55121
Phone 651-454-7250
Fax 651-454-0766
Email aps@scisoc.org
Web apsnet.org

American Seed Trade Association
ASTA membership consists of more than 700 companies involved in seed production and distribution, plant breeding, and related industries in North America. As an authority on plant germplasm, ASTA advocates science and policy issues of industry wide importance.
1701 Duke Street, Suite 275
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone 703-837-8140
Fax 703-837-9365
Email info@amseed.org
Web amseed.org

American Society for Enology and Viticulture
The American Society for Enology and Viticulture is a non-profit organization dedicated to the interests of enologists, viticulturists, or other persons in the field of wine and grape research and/or production worldwide.
PO Box 1855
Davis, CA 95617-1855
Phone 530-753-3142
Fax 530-753-3318
Email society@asev.org
Web asev.org

American Society for Horticultural Science

ASHS is dedicated to advancing all facets of horticultural research, education, and application.

1018 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone _____ 703-836-4606
Fax _____ 703-836-2024
Email _____ webmaster@ashs.org
Web _____ ashs.org

American Society for Nutrition

The American Society for Nutrition is a member organization dedicated to improving the quality of life through the science of nutrition.

9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20814-3998
Phone _____ 301-634-7050
Fax _____ 301-634-7894
Email _____ sec@nutrition.org
Web _____ nutrition.org

American Society of Agronomy (ASA)

The ASA Science Policy Office in Washington, DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

5585 Guilford Rd
Madison, WI 53711-5801
Phone _____ 608-273-8080
Fax _____ 608-273-2021
Email ___ membership@agronomy.org
Web _____ agronomy.org

American Society of Animal Science

ASAS is a professional organization for researchers and educators in the livestock and meat sciences.

PO Box 7410
Champaign, IL 61826
Phone _____ 217-689-2436
Fax _____ 217-568-6070
Email _____ asas@asas.org
Web _____ asas.org

American Veterinary Medical Association

The AVMA produces animal-related scientific and medical information that benefits veterinarians, governments, regulatory agencies, and the public.

1931 N Meacham Rd, Suite 100
Schaumburg, IL 60173-4360
Phone _____ 800-248-2862
Fax _____ 847-925-1329
Email _____ avmainfo@avma.org
Web _____ avma.org

American-International Charolais Association

AICA is the official registry for Charolais and Charbray cattle in the United States.

11700 NW Plaza Circle
Kansas City, MO 64153
Phone _____ 816-464-5977
Fax _____ 816-464-5759
Email _____ info@charolaisusa.com
Web _____ charolaisusa.com

Associated Oregon Hazelnut Industries

This is a voluntary group made up of growers and handlers who deal with legislative and political issues that may impact the industry.

21595-A Dolores Way NE
Aurora, OR 97002-9738
Phone _____ 503-678-6823
Fax _____ 503-678-6825
Email _ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org
Web _____ oregonhazelnuts.org

Associated Oregon Industries

AOI is a non-profit association advocating for its members before the legislature and state agencies in areas of education and workforce development, employment practices, environment and energy, health care, retail, fiscal policy, and transportation.

1149 Court St NE
Salem, OR 97301-4030
Phone _____ 503-588-0050
Fax _____ 503-588-0052
Email _____ aoi@aoi.org
Web _____ aoi.org

Biotechnology Industry Organization

BIO is the world's largest trade association representing biotechnology companies, academic institutions, state biotechnology centers and related organizations across the United States and in more than 30 other nations.

1201 Maryland Ave SW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20024
Phone _____ 202-962-9200
Fax _____ 202-488-6301
Email _____ info@bio.org
Web _____ bio.org

Capital Press—Agriculture Weekly

Capital Press is an independent farm and ranch newspaper that serves California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and other western states. It is published every Friday by East Oregonian Publishing Co.

PO Box 2048
Salem, OR 97308
Phone _____ 503-364-4431
Toll-free _____ 800-882-6789
Fax _____ 503-370-4383
Email ____ mobrien@capitalpress.com
Web _____ capitalpress.com

Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET)

CROET supports basic and applied research that helps workers and business stay healthy across Oregon. CROET's mission is to promote health, and prevent disease and disability among working Oregonians and their families.

3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd, L606
Portland, OR 97239
Phone _____ 503-494-4273
Fax _____ 503-494-4278
Email _____ methenyr@ohsu.edu
Web _____ ohsu.edu/croet

Central Oregon Hay Growers Association

Central Oregon Hay Growers Association is a group of forage producers, agribusiness representatives, researchers, extension agents and government personnel dedicated to promoting the forage industry of Oregon.

498 SE Lynn Blvd
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone _____ 541-447-6228
Fax _____ 541-416-2115
Web _____ hayfinder.org

Chef's Collaborative Portland Chapter

Chefs Collaborative is a network of chefs, restaurateurs, and other culinary professionals who promote sustainable cuisine by supporting local farmers.

1239 SW Broadway
Portland, OR 97205
Email ____ farmerchefpdx@gmail.com
Facebook _____ facebook.com/FarmerChefConnection

Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers

Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers is a non-profit organization. The objective of the association is to encourage and promote the fruit industry through legislation, research, education and marketing; to support growers through the exchange of information regarding sound practices and regulations; and to work cooperatively with other industries and organizations.

2835 Van Horn Rd
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone _____ 541-387-4769
Email _____ cgfg@hrecn.net
Web _____ cgfg.org

Columbia-Willamette Clean Cities Coalition

The primary objective of the Columbia Willamette Clean Cities Coalition is to promote the use of domestically-produced alternative transportation fuels because it best captures the entire scope of the national Clean Cities program. The promotion and use of these alternative fuels benefits the United States through clean air and energy independence.

PO Box 721
Tualatin, OR 97062
Phone _____ 503-373-3265
Fax _____ 503-373-7806
Email _____ Rick.Wallace@state.or.us
Web _____ cwcleancities.org

Council for Agricultural Science and Technology

CAST is a nonprofit organization composed of scientific societies and many individual, student, company, nonprofit, and associate society members.

4420 W Lincoln Way
Ames, IA 50014-3447
Phone _____ 515-292-2125
Fax _____ 515-292-4512
Email _____ cast@cast-science.org
Web _____ cast-science.org

Crop Science Society of America (CSSA)

The CSSA is stationed in Wisconsin, but has an office in Washington, DC to serve as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

5585 Guilford Rd
Madison, WI 53711-5801
Phone _____ 608-273-8080
Fax _____ 608-273-2021
Email ___ membership@agronomy.org
Web _____ crops.org

CropLife America

CropLife America advocates the safe and responsible use of the chemical industry's products in order to provide safe and abundant food, fiber, and other benefits to the consumer.

1156 15th St NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone _____ 202-296-1585
Fax _____ 202-463-0474
Email _____ info@croplifeamerica.org
Web _____ croplifeamerica.org

Ecotrust Farm to School Program

Increase the variety and availability of healthy, regionally sourced foods served at school, stabilize markets for regional food producers, and give children a sense of where their food comes from. Work focuses on projects at regional, state, and local levels that are upstream, innovative, and likely to have far-reaching and long-lasting impacts.

721 NW Ninth Ave., Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 503-227-6225
Fax _____ 503-222-1517
Email _____ contact@ecotrust.org
Web _____ ecotrust.org/project/farm-to-school

Ecotrust Food & Farms Program

Improve public understanding of agriculture and the challenges it faces. Key initiatives include Farm to School, Edible Portland, FoodHub, and building local food networks.

721 NW Ninth Ave., Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 503-227-6225
Fax _____ 503-222-1517
Email _____ contact@ecotrust.org
Web _____ ecotrust.org/foodfarms

EIN Agriculture News

Latest agriculture & farming news for industry professionals & analysts. Agriculture Industry Today is a media monitoring service provided by EIN News.

1025 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036
Phone _____ 202-540-8337
Fax _____ 202-478-2767
Web _____ agriculture.einnews.com

Environmental and Energy Study Institute

EESI carries out policymaker education and analysis projects in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy, global climate change, agriculture, biofuels, smart-growth, and clean bus technologies.

1112 16th St NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036-4819
Phone _____ 202-628-1400
Fax _____ 202-204-5244
Email _____ info@eesi.org
Web _____ eesi.org

Wind turbines

Farm Bureau

American Farm Bureau Federation

An independent, non-governmental, voluntary organization governed by and representing farm and ranch families.

600 Maryland Ave SW, Suite 1000 W
Washington, DC 20024
Phone 202-406-3600
Fax 202-406-3602
Email webmaster@fb.org
Web fb.org

Oregon Farm Bureau Federation

The Oregon Farm Bureau is a grassroots, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization representing the interests of the state's farming and ranching families in the public and policy making arenas.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-399-1701
Fax 503-399-8082
Email tiffany@oregonfb.org
Web oregonfb.org

Baker County
Logan Kerns, Pres. 541-403-1200

Benton County
Wesley Miller, Pres. 541-753-8760

Clackamas County
Jon Iverson, Pres. 503-502-9196

Clatsop County
Mike Seppa, Pres. 503-325-7240

Columbia County
Don Anderson, Pres. 503-621-3327

Coos-Curry County
Kevin Westfall, Pres. 541-572-5195

Crook-Wheeler County
Doug Breese, Pres. 541-447-5003

Deschutes County
Matt Cyrus, Pres. 541-548-4163

Douglas County
Matthew Bradey, Pres. 541-580-7144

Gilliam County
Raymond Harrison, Pres. 541-384-4161

Grant County
Jeff Thomas, Pres. 541-934-2057

Harney County
Rusty Inglis, Pres. 541-493-2117

Hood River County
Randy Kiyowkawa, Pres. 541-354-1440

Jackson County
Ron Bjork, Pres. 541-830-8000

Jefferson County
Sue Vanek, Pres. 541-546-5823

Josephine County
Tom Acord, Pres. 541-592-5144

Klamath-Lake County
John Moxley, Pres. 541-545-6515

Lane County
Joseph Thompson, Pres. 541-688-8092

Lincoln County
Tim Miller, Pres. 541-444-1088

Linn County
Don Cersovski, Pres. 541-995-8310

Malheur County
Jeana Hall, Pres. 541-889-5756

Marion County
John Zielinski, Pres. 503-393-1506

Multnomah County
Mike Dillard, Pres. 503-658-8379

Polk County
Ray Steele, Pres. 503-838-5893

Sherman County
Jonathan Rolfe, Pres. 541-565-3646

Tillamook County
Karl Zweifel, Pres. 503-842-5016

Umatilla/Morrow County
Matt Wood, Pres. 541-443-2826

Union County
Jen Hassinger, Pres. 541-786-5685

Wasco County
Fritz Ellett, Pres. 541-296-3036

Washington County
Edmund Duyck, Pres. 503-648-5372

Yamhill County
Jerry Mann, Pres. 503-538-1989

Farm Employer Education and Legal Defense Service (FEELDS)

FEELDS assists members with farm labor law compliance and then provides legal representation should a legal proceeding be initiated against the member.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-399-1701 ext. 316
Fax 503-399-8082
Email annemarie@oregonfb.org
Web oregonfb.org/programs/farm-employer-education-legal-defense-service-feelds

Farm Foundation, NFP

Farm Foundation, NFP serves as a catalyst for sound public policy by providing objective information to foster a deeper understanding of issues shaping the future for agriculture, food systems, and rural regions. Farm Foundation has a 81-year history of objectivity. It does not lobby or advocate.

1301 W 22nd St, Suite 615
Oak Brook, IL 60523-2197
Phone 630-571-9393
Fax 630-571-9580
Email mary@farmfoundation.org
Web farmfoundation.org

FFA Association (Oregon) Oregon State University

The Oregon FFA Association (formerly Oregon Future Farmers of America) is the state affiliate of the National FFA Organization.

112 Strand Ag Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-2395
Email lee@oregonffa.com
Web oregonffa.com

FFA Organization (National)

The National FFA Organization is dedicated to developing student potential for leadership, personal growth, and career success through agricultural education.

6060 FFA Dr
PO Box 68960
Indianapolis, IN 46268-0960
Phone 317-802-6060
Fax 317-802-6051
Web ffa.org

Food Alliance

Food Alliance operates a third-party certification program for sustainably produced crops, livestock, farmed shellfish, processed food products, and nursery products.

PO Box 86457
Portland, OR 97286
Phone 503-267-4667
Fax 503-493-1069
Email info@foodalliance.org
Web foodalliance.org

FoodHub
FoodHub is an online directory and marketplace that makes it easy and efficient for wholesale buyers and sellers of local food to connect and do business.
721 NW Ninth Ave., Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209
Phone 503-467-0816
Email meet@food-hub.org
Web food-hub.org

Friends of Family Farmers
Friends of Family Farmers promotes policies, programs, and regulations that protect and expand the ability of Oregon's family farmers to run a successful land-based enterprise while providing safe and nutritious food for all Oregonians.
249 Liberty St NE, Suite 212
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-581-7124
Email info@friendsoffamilyfarmers.org
Web friendsoffamilyfarmers.org

Gorge Grown Food Network
Gorge Grown Food Network serves as a central source to inform and connect local farmers, food producers, and consumers working towards a regional food system in the Columbia River Gorge.
PO Box 752
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone 541-490-6420
Email info@gorgegrown.com
Web gorgegrown.com

Hazelnut Growers Bargaining Association
HGBA is a bargaining association for hazelnut producers in Oregon.
PO Box 4205
Tualatin, OR 97062
Phone 503-692-5932
Email hgba@frontier.com

Hazelnut Marketing Board
The Hazelnut Marketing Board administers the Federal Marketing Order and does research and promotion for the Oregon industry.
21595 A Dolores Way NE
Aurora, OR 97002-9738
Phone 503-678-6823
Fax 503-678-6825
Email hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org
Web oregonhazelnuts.org

Home Orchard Society
Home Orchard Society is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to assisting both novice and expert growers and promoting the science, culture, and pleasure of growing fruit.
PO Box 12
Molalla, OR 97038
Email info@homeorchardsociety.org
Web homeorchardsociety.org

Hood River County Fruit Loop
The Hood River County Fruit Loop is a non-profit organization of 36 farms, vineyards, orchards, and alpaca growers marketing value-added products at individual farm locations. The self-guided tour, navigated by map, allows the public to experience rural life firsthand.
PO Box 168
Odell, OR 97044
Phone 541-386-7697
Email info@hoodriverfruitloop.com
Web hoodriverfruitloop.com

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee
The Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee represents growers and shippers in southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon.
118 N 2nd St
Parma, ID 83660
Phone 208-722-5111
Fax 208-722-6582
Email usaonions@cableone.net
Web bigonions.com

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seed Association (IEOSA)
IEOSA oversees regulatory and statistics information for the eastern Oregon and Idaho seed trade.
55 SW Fifth Ave, Suite 100
Meridian, ID 83642
Phone 208-888-0988
Fax 208-888-4586
Email roger@amgidaho.com
Web ieosa.org

Idaho-Oregon Fruit & Vegetable Association, Inc. (IOFVA)
The Idaho-Oregon Fruit and Vegetable Association provides an effective avenue for its members to collaborate and work collectively on instrumental issues pertinent to the agricultural industry of its area.
118 N 2nd St
PO Box 909
Parma, ID 83660-0909
Phone 208-722-5111
Fax 208-722-6582
Email cbfitch@cableone.net
Web id-orfv.org

International Food Information Council
IFIC's mission is to communicate science-based information on food safety and nutrition to health and nutrition professionals, educators, journalists, government officials and others providing information to consumers.
1100 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 430
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-296-6540
Fax 202-296-6547
Email info@foodinsight.org
Web foodinsight.org

Klamath Basin Shippers Association
The Klamath Basin Shippers Association supports the vegetable industry of the Klamath Basin.
600 Meander Dr
Tulelake, CA 96134
Phone 530-664-2881
Fax 530-664-2099
Email newell@cot.net

Malheur County Onion Growers Association
Malheur County Onion Growers Association is an onion producer and grower association for the Malheur region.
710 SW Fifth Ave
Ontario, OR 97914
Phone 541-881-1417
Fax 541-889-8840
Email stuart.reitz@oregonstate.edu

National Association of Conservation Districts, (NACD)

NACD unites districts into one voice and helps them accomplish collectively what they could not accomplish alone.

509 Capitol Court, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4946
Phone 202-547-6223
Fax 202-547-6450
Email monique-howard@nacdnet.org
Web nacdnet.org

National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)

NASDA's mission is to represent the state departments of agriculture in the development, implementation, and communication of sound public policy and programs which support and promote the American agricultural industry, while protecting consumers and the environment.

1156 15th St NW, Suite 1020
Washington, DC 20005
Phone 202-296-9680
Fax 703-680-0509
Email nasda@nasda.org
Web nasda.org

National Biodiesel Board

NBB is the national trade association representing the biodiesel industry as the coordinating body for research and development in the US.

PO Box 104898
Jefferson City, MO 65110-4898
Phone 573-635-3893
Fax 573-635-7913
Email info@biodiesel.org
Web biodiesel.org

National Cattlemen's Beef Association

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association is the marketing and trade association for America's cattle farmers and ranchers.

9110 East Nichols Ave, Suite 300
Centennial, CO 80112
Phone 303-694-0305
Fax 303-694-2851
Email information@beef.org
Web beefusa.org

National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) Sustainable Agriculture Project (ATTRA)

NCAT's National Sustainable Agriculture Project, known as ATTRA, provides information, educational resources and technical assistance about sustainable agriculture to farmers, ranchers and agricultural producers and information providers across the United States.

PO Box 3838
Butte, MT 59702
Phone 800-346-9140
Web attra.ncat.org

National Center for Food and Agriculture Policy

Based in Washington, DC, the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy fosters and conducts objective, non-advocacy research, analysis, and education to inform public policy on food, agriculture, natural resources, environmental quality, and rural economics.

1616 P St NW, 1st Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone 202-328-5183
Fax 202-328-5133
Email info@ncfap.org
Web ncfap.org

National Chicken Council

The National Chicken Council is a national non-profit trade association representing the US chicken industry.

1015 15th St NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20005-2622
Phone 202-296-2622
Fax 202-293-4005
Email ncc@chickenusa.org
Web nationalchickencouncil.org

National Farmers Union

The National Farmers Union represents farm and ranch families across the country. The organization's mission is to protect and enhance the economic well-being and quality of life for family farmers, ranchers, fishers and their rural communities.

20 F St NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001
Phone 202-554-1600
Fax 202-554-1654
Web nfu.org

National Onion Association

National Onion Association represents growers, shippers, brokers, and commercial representatives of the US onion industry.

822 7th St, Suite 510
Greeley, CO 80631
Phone 970-353-5895
Fax 970-353-5897
Email wmininger@onions-usa.org
Web onions-usa.org

National Renderers Association

National Renderers Association is an American trade association promoting the market of rendered animal products and providing information on the use of rendered products in the animal feed and technical industries.

500 Montgomery St, Suite 310
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone 703-683-0155
Fax 571-970-2279
Email renderers@nationalrenderers.com
Web renderers.org

National Research Council (NRC) Board on Agriculture and Natural Resources

BANR is the major program unit of the National Research Council (NRC) responsible for organizing and overseeing studies on issues of agricultural production and related matters of natural resource development, including forestry, fisheries, wildlife, and land and water use.

500 Fifth St NW, Suite 686
Washington, DC 20001
Phone 202-334-2500
Fax 202-334-1978
Email dels@nas.edu
Web dels.nas.edu/banr

Network of Oregon Watershed Councils

The network supports the work of Oregon's watershed councils to enhance watershed health and benefit their local communities.

1130 Liberty St SE, Suite 3
Salem, OR 97302
Phone 503-362-1246
Email info@oregonwatersheds.org
Web oregonwatersheds.org

Northwest Environmental Business Council

The Northwest Environmental Business Council (NEBC) is a non-profit trade association whose members provide environmentally related services and technologies to all types of industries Oregon—including biofuels and biomass energy development.

620 SW Fifth Ave, Suite 708
Portland, OR 97204
Phone 503-227-6361
Toll free 800-985-6322
Fax 503-227-1007
Email info@nebc.org
Web nebc.org

Northwest Food Processors Association

NWFPA represents the interests of food processors in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

8338 NE Alderwood Road, Suite 160
Portland, OR 97220
Phone 503-327-2200
Fax 503-327-2201
Email info@nwfpa.org
Web nwfpa.org

Northwest Horticultural Council

NHC focuses on national and international policy issues affecting growers and shippers in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

105 S 18th St, Suite 105
Yakima, WA 98901
Phone 509-453-3193
Fax 509-457-7615
Email general@nwhort.org
Web nwhort.org

Northwest Viticulture Center, Chemeketa Community College

The Northwest Viticulture Center is a wine industry resource that provides continuing education and degree programs in all aspects of viticulture and enology.

215 Doaks Ferry Rd NW
Salem, OR 97309
Phone 503-399-5139
Web chemeketa.edu/programs/winestudies

Nut Growers Society of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia

The society is a membership organization made up of growers and other people interested in hazelnuts.

21595-A Dolores Way NE
Aurora, OR 97002-9738
Phone 503-678-6823
Fax 503-678-6825
Email hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org
Web oregonhazelnuts.org

OMG (A Cooperative)

OMG represents Willamette Valley meadowfoam operations.

707 13th Street SE, Suite 275
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-363-6402
Fax 503-587-8717
Email info@meadowfoam.com
Web meadowfoam.com

Oregon 4-H Youth Development Education

4-H helps youth learn subject matter and life skills through a process that helps them meet key developmental needs.

106 Ballard Extension Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-4444
Fax 541-737-1332
Email roger.rennekamp@oregonstate.edu
Web oregon.4h.oregonstate.edu

Oregon Ag Fest

Each April, Ag Fest is presented as a two-day, hands-on, activity-filled festival, providing an educational experience for the entire family.

PO Box 9141
Salem, OR 97305
Phone 503-508-2868
Email info@oragfest.com
Web oragfest.com

Oregon Aglink

Formerly Agri-Business Council of Oregon

Oregon Aglink provides ag-related information services to members and consumers.

7320 SW Hunziker St, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97223
Phone 503-595-9121
Toll free 866-818-6206
Fax 503-595-4560
Email info@aglink.org
Web aglink.org

Oregon Agricultural Chemicals & Fertilizers Association

OACFA is a non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to promote the safe use of pesticide products and fertilizers; to advocate for the interests of those involved with the manufacture, sale, and use of these products; and to promote increased public awareness of the benefits provided by the agricultural chemicals and fertilizers industry.

1270 Chemeketa St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-370-7024
Fax 503-585-1921
Email info@oacfa.com
Web oacfa.com

Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation—DBA Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education

The Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation, a nonprofit charitable organization, was founded to provide meaningful programs to the public to increase awareness of Oregon agriculture.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97302
Phone 503-399-1701 ext. 327
Fax 503-399-8082
Email janice@oregonfb.org
Web oregonfb.org/programs/oregon-agriculture-educational-foundation-oaef

Oregon Agricultural Legal Foundation

The OALF supports, provides, and encourages knowledge, understanding, and proper administration of human and civil rights and liberties secured by law, with a particular focus on laws that affect Oregon agriculture.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-399-1701
Fax 503-399-8082
Email annemarie@oregonfb.org
Web oregonfb.org/programs/oregon-agricultural-legal-foundation

Oregon Agriculture in the Classroom Foundation

AITC is a non-profit organization that provides curriculum and reference materials about animals, conservation, nutrition, and plants to K-12 teachers throughout Oregon.

305 Strand Ag Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-8629
Fax 541-737-2256
Email AITC@oregonstate.edu
Web oregonaitc.org

Oregon Association of Conservation Districts

The Oregon Association of Conservation Districts is a statewide membership organization serving Oregon's Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

737 13th St SE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-566-9157
Fax 503-588-2577
Email oacd@oacd.org
Web oacd.org

Oregon Association of Nurseries

OAN represents and serves the interests of its members that grow, handle, and retail ornamental horticultural products.

29751 SW Town Center Loop W
Wilsonville, OR 97070
Phone 503-682-5089
Toll free 888-283-7219
Fax 503-682-5099
Email info@oan.org
Web oan.org

Oregon Brewers Guild

The Oregon Brewers Guild is a non-profit organization with the primary goal of promoting the common interests of the members and the brewing industry in Oregon.

2000 NE 42nd Ave, Suite D
PMB 278
Portland, OR 97213
Phone 971-270-0965
Fax 503-926-9169
Email info@oregonbeer.org
Web oregonbeer.org

Oregon Cannabis Association

The Oregon Cannabis Association is a diverse group of cannabis business owners, including cannabis growers from around the state, working to make a positive impact on the state by supporting sustainable agriculture, best business practices, and consumer safety.

Phone 503-539-4394
Web orcannabisassociation.org/

Oregon Cattle Women, Inc.

Oregon Cattle Women advances the cattle industry through promotion and education.

PO Box 427
Merrill, OR 97633
Phone 541-798-4110
Email pbiaggi@centurytel.net
Web oregoncattlewomen.org

Oregon Cattlemen's Association

OCA is a membership organization promoting the Oregon cattle industry.

1320 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-361-8941
Fax 503-361-8947
Email katy@orcattle.com
Web orcattle.com

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program

Started in 1958, the Oregon Century Farm and Ranch Program honors Oregon's agricultural heritage by recognizing farm and ranch families with century-long connections to the land. A 150-year (Sesquicentennial Award) was added to the program in 2008.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-400-7884
Email cfr@oregonfb.org
Web oregonfb.org/centuryfarm

Oregon's Certified Agricultural Mediation Program (OCAMP)

Six Rivers Mediation is a non-profit dispute resolution center serving the mid-Columbia region.

PO Box 1594
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone 888-628-4101
Fax 541-386-1283
Email office@6rivers.org
Web 6rivers.org

Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association (OCZMA) c/o Association of Oregon Counties

OCZMA represents coastal interests, and expresses the views, plans and needs of the coast to state and federal governing bodies. It also serves as a forum and a mediator of issues for its members and for the Oregon coast.

1201 Court Street NE, Suite 300
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 541-265-8918 or 503-585-8351
Email rbovett@aocweb.org
Web oczma.org

Oregon Dairy Council

Oregon Dairy Council is the nutrition education arm of the Oregon Dairy Products Commission.

10505 SW Barbur Blvd
Portland, OR 97219
Phone 503-229-5033
Fax 503-245-7916
Email info@oregondairycouncil.org
Web oregondairycouncil.org

Oregon Dairy Farmers' Association

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 160
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 971-599-5269
Fax 541-647-6487
Email website@oregondairycenter.org
Web oregondairyfarmers.org

Oregon Dairy Industries

Oregon Dairy Industries promotes the dairy products of the Pacific Northwest.

PO Box 830
South Beach, OR 97366
Phone 541-264-5882
Fax 866-446-5506
Email reitha@oregondairy.org
Web oregondairy.org

Oregon Dairy Women

The Oregon Dairy Women (ODW) is an all volunteer, non-profit organization whose main objective is to promote the dairy industry. The ODW mission is to promote greater use of all dairy foods through support of advertising and educational programs.

Oregon Dairy Center
10505 SW Barbur Blvd
Portland, OR 97219
Phone _____ 503-229-5033
Email _____ kerrbryatami@aol.com
Web _____ oregondairywomen.com

Oregon Environmental Council

The Oregon Environmental Council advances innovative, collaborative solutions to Oregon's environmental challenges for today and future generations.

222 NW Davis St, Suite 309
Portland, OR 97209-3900
Phone _____ 503-222-1963
Fax _____ 503-222-1405
Email _____ info@oeconline.org
Web _____ oeconline.org

Oregon Essential Oil Growers League

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819

Oregon Fairs Association

The OFA is devoted to maintaining the quality of the county and state fairs and shows within Oregon through education, discussion, and mutual cooperation.

6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97223
Phone _____ 503-924-1181
Fax _____ 503-597-3668
Email _____ info@oregonfairs.org
Web _____ oregonfairs.org

Oregon Farmers Markets Association

OFMA provides resources, advocacy, and promotion on behalf of farmers' markets, market vendors, and farm-direct agriculture, and support to the communities that host them.

675 SW 191st Ave
Aloha, OR 97003
Phone _____ 971-400-0581
Email info@oregonfarmersmarkets.org
Web _____ oregonfarmersmarkets.org

Oregon Feed & Grain Association

The Oregon Feed & Grain Association was established to further the interests of feed, seed, grain, fertilizer, and allied suppliers.

PO Box 80829
Portland, OR 97280
Phone _____ 503-989-6893
Fax _____ 503-520-1605
Web _____ oregonfeed.org

Oregon Food Bank Inc.

Oregon Food Bank collects and distributes food to people who are hungry through a cooperative, statewide network of partner agencies and programs.

7900 NE 33rd Dr
Portland, OR 97211
Phone _____ 503-282-0555
Toll free _____ 800-777-7427
Fax _____ 503-282-0922
Email _____ info@oregonfoodbank.org
Web _____ oregonfoodbank.org

Oregon Fresh Market Growers Association

32300 S Dryland Rd
Molalla, OR 97013
Phone _____ 503-678-1264 ext. 25
Fax _____ 503-678-5986
Email bob.mcreynolds@oregonstate.edu

Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association

The Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association represents member-grower interests in establishing prices and other contract issues.

PO Box 3228
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-371-4948
Fax _____ 503-371-4682
Email _____ info@ogsba.com
Web _____ ogsba.com

Oregon Hay and Forage Association

Oregon Hay and Forage Association is a group of forage producers, agribusiness representatives, researchers and extension agents dedicated to promoting the forage industry in Oregon.

498 SE Lynn Blvd
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone _____ 541-447-6228
Fax _____ 541-416-2115
Email _____ mary@maryhyde.com
Web _____ oregonhaygrowers.com

Oregon Hop Growers Association

This industry association supports growers and producers involved in Oregon hop production.

PO Box 298
Hubbard, OR 97032
Phone _____ 503-982-7600
Fax _____ 503-982-7602
Email _____ info@oregonhops.org
Web _____ oregonhops.org

Oregon Horticultural Society

The Oregon Horticultural Society is an organization of growers and horticultural professionals committed to providing educational opportunities about agriculture to Oregonians.

PO Box 168
Odell, OR 97044
Phone _____ 541-387-4769
Fax _____ 503-769-8946
Email _____ ohs@wvi.com
Web ___ oregonhorticulturalsociety.org

Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences

The Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences is dedicated to health and safety in the workforce. They promote health and prevent disease and disability among working Oregonians and their families during employment and retirement though basic and applied research, outreach, and education.

3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd, L606
Portland, OR 97239
Phone _____ 503-494-4273
Fax _____ 503-494-4278
Email _____ methenyr@ohsu.edu
Web _____ ohsu.edu/occhealthsci

Oregon Invasive Species Council

The purpose of OISC is to conduct a coordinated and comprehensive effort to keep invasive species out of Oregon and to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of invasive species already established in Oregon. Report invasive species online at oregoninvasiveshotline.org

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone __ 1-866-INVADER (468-2337)
Email _____
oisc@oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org
Web _____ oregon.gov/OISC

Oregon Meat Goat Producers

Oregon Meat Goat Producers promotes the meat goat industry in Oregon.

PO Box 842
Wilsonville, OR 97070
Phone 541-430-4003
Email oregonmeatgoat@yahoo.com
Web omgp.org

Oregon Public Ports Association

Oregon's 23 public port districts play a unique role in Oregon as units of local government and as engines of economic activity.

727 Center St NE #107A
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-371-8667
Email info@oregonports.com
Web oregonports.com

Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association

The association promotes the care and welfare of flocks, provides member support, and encourages member activities.

PO Box 2339
Lebanon, OR 97355
Phone 541-258-6934
Web oregonpurebredsheep.org

Oregon Rural Action

Oregon Rural Action is a member-led, community organization working to promote social justice, agricultural and economic sustainability, and stewardship of the region's land, air and water through grassroots action in Eastern Oregon.

PO Box 1231
La Grande, OR 97850
Phone 541-975-2411
Fax 541-975-1844
Email info@oregonrural.org
Web oregonrural.org

Oregon Ryegrass Growers Association

This association supports Oregon's ryegrass growers.

c/o Linn County Extension Office
PO Box 765
Albany, OR 97321
Phone 541-967-3871
Fax 541-967-9169

Oregon Seed Association

The Oregon Seed Trade Association focuses on serving its membership, the seed industry, and the state of Oregon by promoting education, fostering positive business practices and advocating for the industry, the economy and the citizens of Oregon.

PO Box 4277
Wilsonville, OR 97070
Phone 503-685-7555
Fax 503-224-0947
Email haysmgmt@pipeline.com
Web oregonseed.org

Oregon Seed Council

The council coordinates activities of producers and marketers on issues of interest to the grass seed industry.

494 State St., Suite 220
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-585-1157
Fax 503-585-1292
Email roger@rwbeyer.com
Web oregonseedcouncil.org

Oregon Seed Growers League

Oregon Seed Growers League is a seed trade association.

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302
Phone 503-364-1673
Fax 503-581-6819
Email info@seedleague.org
Web seedleague.org

Oregon Sheep Growers Association

OSGA is a non-profit organization that promotes the growth and profitability of the sheep industry in Oregon and nationally.

1270 Chemeketa St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-364-5462
Fax 503-585-1921
Email info@sheeporegon.com
Web sheeporegon.com

Oregon State Beekeepers Association

The Oregon State Beekeepers Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to bees and beekeeping.

77225 Colonel Jordan Rd
Hermiston, OR 97838
Web orsba.org

Oregon State Fair & Expo Center

The Oregon State Fair & Exposition Center serves as a gathering place for Oregonians to showcase Oregon products, people, agriculture, forestry, technology and manufacturing.

2330 17th St NE
Salem, OR 97301-0601
Phone 971-701-6567
Fax 503-947-3206
Email wpetersen@oregonstatefair.org
Web oregonstatefair.org

Oregon State Grange

The Oregon State Grange comprises families and individuals who share common interests in community, agriculture, and cooperation.

643 Union St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-316-0106
Fax 503-316-0109
Email master@orgrange.org
Web orgrange.org

Oregon SunGrown Growers' Guild

The mission of Oregon SunGrown Growers' Guild is to advocate, promote, and protect traditional sungrown medicinal cannabis cultivation.

PO Box 431
Williams, OR 97544
Phone 541-415-4472
Email info@oregonsungrown.org
Web oregonsungrown.org

Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Land Trust (OSALT)

OSALT is a statewide charitable non-profit organization focused on keeping rural and urban agricultural land in agricultural use, and in conducting research and education centered on the development of sustainable production and distribution of agricultural bounty.

3519 NE 15th Ave
Portland, OR 97212
Email info@osalt.org
Web osalt.org

Oregon Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association

The Oregon Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association is a non-profit organization committed to serving the interests of Oregon's thoroughbred industry.

PO Box 17248
Portland, OR 97217-0248
Phone 503-285-0658
Fax 503-286-6325
Email office@oregontoba.com
Web oregontoba.com

Oregon Tilth, Inc.

Oregon Tilth is a nonprofit research and education membership organization providing organic certification services to growers, processors, and handlers.

2525 SE 3rd St
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone 503-378-0690
Fax 541-753-4924
Email organic@tilth.org
Web tilth.org

Oregon Veterinary Medical Association

The OVMA is a non-profit membership association for veterinarians in the state.

1880 Lancaster Dr NE, Suite 118
Salem, OR 97305
Phone 503-399-0311
Toll free 800-235-3502
Fax 503-363-4218
Email contact@oregonvma.org
Web oregonvma.org

Oregon Water Resources Congress

OWRC was founded in 1912 to promote the protection and use of water rights and the wise stewardship of water.

437 Union St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-363-0121
Fax 503-371-4926
Email owrc.info@gmail.com
Web owrc.org

Oregon Wheat Growers League (OWGL)

The Oregon Wheat Growers League is a not-for-profit trade association promoting wheat interests and providing a means for wheat growers to work together.

115 SE 8th
Pendleton, OR 97801
Phone 541-276-7330
Email schrist@owgl.org
Web owgl.org

Oregon Wine and Farm Tour

The Oregon Wine and Farm Tour includes wineries, farms, creameries, and orchards of the Rogue River Valley region of Southern Oregon.

2310 Voorhies Rd
Medford, OR 97501
Phone 541-512-2955, ext 2
Fax 541-512-2957
Email wines@edenvalleyorchards.com
Web edenvalleyorchards.com

Oregon Wine Board

The OWB is charged by the state to support enological, viticultural, and economic research and the promotion of grape growing and winemaking in Oregon.

4640 SW Macadam Ave, Suite 240
Portland, OR 97239
Phone 503-228-8336
Fax 503-228-8337
Email info@oregonwine.org
Web industry.oregonwine.org

Oregon Women for Agriculture

The Oregon Women For Agriculture organization educates the membership and the public about the importance of agriculture.

630 NW Hickory Street, Suite 120
PMB 50
Albany, OR 97321
Phone 503-243-3276
Email info@owaonline.org
Web owaonline.org

Oregon Wool Growers Association

OWGA is a member organization for Oregon farms raising wool or dual-purpose sheep, fiber goats, angora rabbits, alpacas, or llamas.

35768 Blakesley Creek
Philomath, OR 97370
Web oregonwool.com

Oregonians for Food and Shelter

OFS is a proactive, member-funded, grass roots coalition whose mission is to promote the efficient production of quality food and fiber through the safe, integrated and responsible use of pest management products, soil nutrients, and biotechnology.

1149 Court St NE, Suite 110
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-370-8092
Fax 503-370-8565
Email scott@ofsonline.org
Web ofsonline.org

Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association

The PNWCTA provides a unified force for the Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree industry.

4093 12th St SE
PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302
Phone 503-364-2942
Fax 503-581-6819
Email kari@ostlund.com
Web nwchristmastrees.org

Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association, Inc.

Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association is a non-profit organization to serve the mutual needs of firms involved in the processing, handling and merchandising of grain, feed, and other agricultural commodities within the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

200 SW Market St, Suite 190
Portland, OR 97201
Phone 503-227-0234
Fax 503-227-0059
Email margerie@pnwgfa.org
Web pnwgfa.org

Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association

The Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association provides education, research, and promotion of the Northwest vegetable industry.

100 N Fruitland Ave, Suite B
Kennewick, WA 99336
Phone 509-585-5460
Fax 509-585-2671
Email snolan@agmgt.com
Web pnva.org

Pacific Seed Association

The Pacific Seed Association is a non-profit organization of field, turf, vegetable, and flower seed companies doing business in the western states, western Canada, and Mexico.

55 SW 5th Ave, Suite 100
Meridian, OR 83642
Phone 208-888-0988
Fax 208-888-4586
Email roger@amgidaho.com
Web pacificseed.org

Pear Bureau Northwest

The Pear Bureau Northwest is a non-profit marketing organization to promote, advertise, and develop markets for fresh pears grown in Oregon and Washington.

4382 SE International Way, Suite A
Milwaukie, OR 97222-4635
Phone 503-652-9720
Fax 503-652-9721
Email info@usapears.com
Web usapears.org

Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC)

PARC responds to pesticide-related incidents in Oregon that have suspected health, animal, or environmental effects.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone 503-986-6470
Fax 503-986-4735
Email parc@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/PARC

Portland Area CSA Coalition

Portland Area CSA Coalition's website hosts a directory of Portland area CSA farms and producers.

6632 SE 47th Ave
Portland, OR 97206
Email info@portlandcsa.org
Web portlandcsa.org

Renewable Northwest

Renewable Northwest is a nonprofit advocacy group promoting the expansion of environmentally responsible renewable energy resources in the Northwest.

421 SW 6th Ave, Suite 1125
Portland, OR 97204-1629
Phone 503-223-4544
Email Renewables@RenewableNW.org
Web renewablenw.org

Renewable Energy World

RenewableEnergyWorld.com is a source for renewable energy information and daily news on the Internet.

98 Spitbrook Rd
Nashua, NH 03062
Phone 603-891-0123
Toll free 877-650-1782
Fax 603-891-9351
Email REWSupport@pennwell.com
Web renewableenergyworld.com

Salmon Safe

Salmon Safe works to keep our urban and agricultural watersheds clean enough for native salmon to spawn and thrive.

317 SW Alder St, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97204
Phone 503-232-3750
Fax 503-228-3556
Web salmonsafe.org

School Nutrition Association

The School Nutrition Association is a national, nonprofit professional organization representing more than 55,000 members who provide high-quality, low-cost meals to students across the country.

120 Waterfront Street, Suite 300
National Harbor, MD 20745
Phone 301-686-3100
Fax 301-686-3115
Email servicecenter@schoolnutrition.org
Web schoolnutrition.org

Soil and Water Conservation Society

SWCS is a non-profit scientific and educational organization founded in 1943 that serves as an advocate for conservation professionals and for science-based conservation practice, programs, and policy.

945 SW Ankeny Rd
Ankeny, IA 50023
Phone 515-289-2331
Fax 515-289-1227
Email swcs@swcs.org
Web swcs.org

Soil Science Society of America (SSSA)

The SSSA Science Policy Office in Washington DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

5585 Guilford Rd.
Madison, WI 53711-5801
Phone 608-273-8080
Fax 608-273-2021
Email membership@soils.org
Web soils.org

Stellar Certification Services, Inc.

Stellar Certification Services, Inc. is an accredited certifying agent for the USDA National Organic Program.

PO Box 1390
Philomath, OR 97370
Phone 541-929-7148
Fax 541-929-4387
Email jim@demeter-usa.org
Web demeter-usa.org

Umpqua Valley Winegrowers Association

This organization is dedicated to the success of wine producers and viticulture of Oregon's Umpqua Valley district.

PO Box 447
Roseburg, OR 97470
Phone 541-673-5323
Fax 541-492-1306
Email info@umpquavalleywineries.org
Web umpquavalleywineries.org

United Fresh Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin, Inc.

The United Fresh Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin, Inc. represents fresh market acreage in the Klamath Basin and is a member co-op of the United Potato Growers of America.

PO Box 523
Merrill, OR 97632
Phone 541-892-5263
Email StauntonEd@gmail.com
Web unitedpotatousa.com

United Potato Growers of America

The United Potato Growers of America implements strategic supply management programs. Key priorities include providing planting guidelines based on sound data and historical facts; acreage verification programs; information sharing; developing strategic alliances; managing supplies; and improving grower return on investment.

5320 South 900 East, Suite 120
Salt Lake City, UT 84117-7250
Email ___info@unitedpotatoesusa.com
Web _____unitedpotatousa.com

United States Boer Goat Association

USBGA provides support and community to the Boer goat industry, including registration services.

PO Box 663
Spicewood, TX 78669
Phone_____866-668-7242
Fax _____877-640-4060
Email _____ office@usbga.org
Web _____usbga.org

US Grains Council

The council is a private, non-profit corporation that includes producer organizations and agribusinesses with a common interest in developing export markets.

20 F Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20001
Phone_____202-789-0789
Fax _____202-898-0522
Email _____ grains@grains.org
Web _____grains.org

US Wheat Associates

US Wheat Associates maintains offices around the world to pave the way for US export growth in all six classes of wheat: durum, hard red spring, hard red winter, soft red winter, soft white, and hard white wheat.

3103 10th St N, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201
Phone_____202-463-0999
Fax _____703-524-4399
Email _____ info@uswheat.org
Web _____uswheat.org

Wallowa County Hay Growers Association

The Wallowa County Hay Growers Association promotes the quality and availability of forage products produced by area farmers.

85381 Bicentennial Lane
Joseph, OR 97846
Phone_____541-432-3735
Email _____ mbutter@eoni.com
Web __ certifiedwallowacountyhay.com

Water for Life, Inc.

Water for Life, Inc. is an advocacy organizaton for the agricultural water user community.

PO Box 4233
Salem, OR 97302
Phone_____503-375-6003
Email _____info@waterforlife.net
Web _____ waterforlife.net

Western Horticultural Inspector's Society

WHIS is a professional organization for plant inspectors. Contacts exist for each western state.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone_____503-559-9097
Fax _____503-986-4786
Web _____whis.org

Western Oregon Livestock Association

The association supports the needs of Western Oregon livestock producers.

PO Box 1037
Langlois, OR 97450
Phone_____541-348-2500
_____ 541-347-4356
Fax _____541-348-2538
Email _____ johnguynup@gmail.com

Western Oregon Onion Growers Association

Western Oregon Onion Growers Association supports the interests of the state's western onion producers.

8630 67th Ave NE
Brooks, OR 97305
Phone_____503-393-6376
Fax _____503-393-2632

Western United States Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA)

WUSATA is a non-profit organization that promotes the export of food and agricultural products from the western region of the US.

4601 NE 77th Ave, Suite 240
Vancouver, WA 98662
Phone_____360-693-3373
Fax _____360-693-3464
Email _____ export@wusata.org
Web _____wusata.org

Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA)

The Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement Association oversees production-testing for its member dairy producers.

3979 Silverton Rd NE
Salem, OR 97305
Phone_____503-362-1880
Fax _____503-362-2051
Email _____wdhia.lab@qwestoffice.net

Willamette Valley Agriculture Association and Expo

WVAA produces the Willamette Valley Expo annually in November. This three-day trade show encompasses 200,000 square-feet and includes workshops, certification training and presentations by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, OSU Extension, FFA, and many other industry professionals. Dine Around Oregon features Oregon food products in the expo setting. Proceeds from all activities benefit the Willamette Valley Ag Association Scholarship Program.

PO Box 307
Albany, OR 97321
Phone_____541-497-7482
Toll free _____800-208-2168
Fax _____866-509-3212
Email _____ info@wvaexpo.com
Web _____wvaexpo.com

Willamette Valley Potato Growers Association

The Willamette Valley Potato Growers Association supports valley potato growers in production and marketing.

15801 SW Roy Rogers Rd
Sherwood, OR 97140
Phone_____503-590-4301
Fax _____503-590-4301

State government

Agricultural Commodity Commissions

Administration

Oregon Department of Agriculture works with the industry to manage 23 Oregon commodity commissions.

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone _____ 503-872-6600
Fax _____ 503-872-6601
Email _____kanderson@oda.state.or.us
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess/Pages/OregonCommodityCommissions

Kris Anderson, Commodity Commission Program Manager

Oregon Albacore Commission

PO Box 983
Lincoln City, OR 97367-0983
Phone _____ 541-994-2647
Fax _____ 541-994-2647
Email _____ nancy@oregonsalmon.org
Web _____ oregonalbacore.org
Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission

PO Box 688
Ontario, OR 97914-0688
Phone _____ 541-881-1335
Email ____ duanekressly@hotmail.com
Edith Kressly, Administrator

Oregon Beef Council

1827 NE 44th Ave, Suite 315
Portland, OR 97213
Phone _____ 503-274-2333
Fax _____ 503-274-5405
Email _____ will@orbeef.org
Web _____ orbeef.org
Will Wise, Administrator

Oregon Blueberry Commission

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com
Web _____ oregonblueberry.com
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Clover Commission

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-6819
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com
Web _____ oregonclover.org
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Dairy Products Commission

10505 SW Barbur Blvd
Portland, OR 97219-6853
Phone _____ 503-229-5033
Fax _____ 503-245-7916
Email _ website@oregondairycenter.org
Web _____ dairyfarmersor.com
Pete Kent, Administrator

Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission

PO Box 1160
Coos Bay, OR 97420-0301
Phone _____ 541-267-5810
Fax _____ 541-267-5772
Email ___ hugh@oregondungeness.org
Web _____ oregondungeness.org
Hugh Link, Administrator

Oregon Fine Fescue Commission

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com
Web _____ oregonfinefescue.org
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Hazelnut Commission

21595-A Dolores Way NE
Aurora, OR 97002-9738
Phone _____ 503-678-6823
Fax _____ 503-678-6825
Email _ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org
Web _____oregonhazelnuts.org
Michael Klein, Administrator

Oregon Hop Commission

PO Box 298
Hubbard, OR 97032
Phone _____ 503-982-7600
Fax _____ 503-982-7602
Email _____ nancy@oregonhops.org
Web _____ oregonhops.org
Nancy Sites, Administrator

Oregon Mint Commission

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Orchardgrass Seed Producers Commission

6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97223
Phone _____ 503-924-1181
Fax _____ 503-598-3668
Email __ misty@westernadvocates.com
Web _____oregonorchardgrass.org/
Misty Slagle, Administrator

Oregon Potato Commission

9320 SW Barbur Blvd, Suite 130
Portland, OR 97219-5405
Phone _____ 503-239-4763
Fax _____ 503-245-5524
Email _____ info@oregonspuds.com
Web _____oregonspuds.com
Bill Brewer, President, CEO

Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission

6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97223
Phone _____ 503-924-1181
Fax _____ 503-598-3668
Web ___ misty@westernadvocated.com
Misty Slagle, Administrator

Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission

4845 B SW Dresden
Corvallis, OR 97333-3915
Phone _____ 541-758-4043
Fax _____ 541-758-4553
Email ____ philip@oregon-berries.com
Web _____ oregon-berries.com
Philip Gütt, Administrator

Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission
PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone 503-364-2944
Fax 503-581-6819
Email bryan@ostlund.com
Web ryegrass.com
ryegrasscovercrop.com
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Salmon Commission
PO Box 983
Lincoln City, OR 97367-0983
Phone 541-994-2647
Fax 541-994-2647
Email nancy@oregonsalmon.org
Web oregonsalmon.org
Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

Oregon Sheep Commission
1270 Chemeketa St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-370-7024
Fax 503-585-1921
Email rkos@rdkcompany.com
Web oregonsheepcommission.com/
Richard Kosesan, Administrator

Oregon Strawberry Commission
4845 B SW Dresden
Corvallis, OR 97333-3915
Phone 541-758-4043
Fax 541-758-4553
Email info@oregon-strawberries.org
Web oregon-strawberries.org
Philip Gütt, Administrator

Oregon Sweet Cherry Commission
2667 Reed Rd
Hood River, OR 97031-9609
Phone 541-386-5761
Fax 541-386-3191
Email osweetcherry@gmail.com
Web osweetcherry.org
Dana Branson, Administrator

Oregon Tall Fescue Commission
PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone 503-364-2944
Fax 503-581-6819
Email bryan@ostlund.com
Web oregontallfescue.org
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Trawl Commission
16289 Hwy 101 S, Suite C
Brookings, OR 97415
Phone 541-469-7830
Fax 541-469-7863
Email info@ortrawl.net
Web ortrawl.org
Brad Pettinger, Administrator

Oregon Wheat Commission
1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 370
Portland, OR 97209-2800
Phone 503-467-2161
Fax 503-467-2165
Email browe@oregonwheat.org
Web owgl.org
Blake Rowe, Administrator

Agriculture, Oregon Department of (ODA)

Administration and Information
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone 503-986-4550
Fax 503-986-4747
Email info@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA
Katy Coba, Director
Lisa Charpilloz Hanson, Deputy Director
Lauren Henderson, Assistant Director
Bruce Pokarney, Director of Communications

Information lines
Agricultural burning info 503-986-4755
Avian influenza reporting 800-347-7028
Invasive species 866-468-2337
Shellfish safety 800-448-2474
Smoke complaint 503-986-4709

Oregon Farm Mediation Program
The Oregon Farm Mediation Program works to resolve agricultural related conflicts. If you need help with disagreements over contracts, boundary disputes, employment problems, nuisance complaints, family partnership issues, or other problems where at least one of the parties is involved in agriculture, the program may be able to help.
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone 503-986-4558
Toll free 800-347-7028
Fax 503-986-4750
Email kwalker@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/AboutUs/ComplaintsDisputes/Pages/Mediation

Columbia Gorge

ODA Food Safety and Animal Health Programs

Food Safety and Animal Health Programs inspect all facets of Oregon's food distribution system (except restaurants) to ensure food is safe for consumption, protect and maintain animal health, and ensure animal feeds meet nutritional and labeling standards. In the food safety portion of the program area, nearly 7,000 food establishments in Oregon are licensed and inspected. Programs respond to food safety issues to protect the public while working with the food industry through education and collaboration to prevent unhealthy or unsafe conditions in the food supply. In the animal heath portion of the program area, Oregon's livestock industries and their markets are protected through programs that test for, control, and eradicate animal disease.

Director
Stephanie Page

State Veterinarian
Dr. Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Food Safety
Phone 503-986-4720
Fax 503-986-4734
Email fsd-clerical@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/FoodSafety

Animal Health & Identification
Phone 503-986-4680
Fax 503-986-4734
Email ahid-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID

ODA Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs

Internal Services and Consumer Protection (ISCP) Programs provide consumer protection, ensure fair competition among businesses, and facilitate interstate commerce and international trade. This is done by: ensuring the accuracy, validity, uniformity, and confidence in Oregon's Commercial Weighing System; ensuring that motor fuels sold in Oregon meet national standards for quality; providing safe, accurate, timely, and cost-efficient laboratory analysis and technical support to ODA enforcement programs and other local, state and federal agencies; providing analytical and technical support for moving value added food products to domestic and foreign markets. The ISCP also administers the Wolf Depredation Compensation Grant and the Egg-Laying Hen Cage/Space Compliance programs.

Director
Jason Barber

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-986-4670
Fax 503-986-4784
Email msd-clerical@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/ISCP

ODA Market Access and Certification Programs

Market Access and Certification Programs assist Oregon's agricultural producers to successfully sell and ship products to local, national, and international markets. The marketing portion of the program area works to promote and create demand for Oregon agricultural products. The inspection and certification portion of the program area adds value by making products more marketable. It also provides services to facilitate product movement, and services that overcome trade barriers and technical constraints affecting agriculture. These programs reach rural and urban areas alike to create jobs and sustainable opportunities for the state's multi-billion dollar agricultural sector.

Director
Lindsay Eng

Market Access & Development
1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104
Portland, OR 97209-2832
Phone 503-872-6600
Fax 503-872-6601
Email admd-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/MarketAccess

Certification & Inspection
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone 503-986-4620
Fax 503-872-4737
Email cid-clerical@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantHealth

Oregon wildflowers

ODA Natural Resource Programs

Natural Resource Programs address water quality and natural resource conservation on agricultural lands, the appropriate use of pesticides, labeling and sale of fertilizer, field burning in the Willamette Valley, and shellfish plat leasing. Through outreach efforts, compliance, monitoring, and coordination with other natural resource agencies, the programs help landowners meet society goals in a manner that makes both economic and environmental sense. In addition, maintaining high quality agricultural land in production is an important long-term strategy for Oregon. The Land Use Program provides technical assistance to farmers as well as local, regional, and state governments on land use proposals.

Director
Ray Jaindl

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Natural Resources
Phone _____ 503-986-4700
Fax _____ 503-986-4730
Email _____nrd-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources

Pesticides & Fertilizers
Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Fax _____ 503-986-4735
Email _pesticide-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides

ODA Plant Protection and Conservation Programs

Plant Programs protect Oregon's agricultural industries and natural environment from harmful plant pests, diseases, and noxious weeds; enhance the value and marketability of exported nursery stock, Christmas trees, seeds and other agricultural products; and further the conservation of threatened and endangered plants. This is accomplished through four programs: Insect Pest Prevention & Management, Native Plant Conservation, Noxious Weed Control, and Nursery & Christmas Tree.

Director
Helmuth Rogg

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
Email ___plant-clerical@oda.state.or.us
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NurseryChristmasTree
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/programs/PlantConservation

Agriculture, Oregon State Board of

The State Board of Agriculture advises the Oregon Department of Agriculture regarding administration and enforcement of department programs, and its policies. The board holds quarterly meetings, solicits producer and public input, and represents a full spectrum of commodity production.

Board Members
Barbara Boyer
Pete Brentano, Vice Chair
Stephanie Hallock
Doug Krahmer
Tracey Liskey
Sharon Livingston
Laura Masterson, Chair
Marty Myers
Tyson Raymond
Katy Coba, ODA Director

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4558
Fax _____ 503-986-4750
Email _____kwalker@oda.state.or.us
Web ____ oregon.gov/ODA/AboutUs/Pages/BoardAgriculture

Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

The Bureau of Labor and Industries enforces anti-discrimination laws in employment, housing and public accommodations; enforces compliance with state laws relating to wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment; educates employers to understand and comply with civil rights and other labor and employment laws; and partners with government, labor, business and educational institutions to develop a highly-skilled Oregon workforce.

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232
Phone 971-673-0761
Fax 971-673-0762
Email mailb@boli.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/BOLI

Bend–Apprenticeship Division only
Phone 541-322-2435

Eugene
Phone 541-686-7623

Medford–Apprenticeship Division only
Phone 541-776-6201

Salem
Phone 503-378-3292

Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)

The agency is responsible for coordinating and facilitating emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities with the state and local emergency services agencies and organizations.

PO Box 14370
Salem, OR 97309-5062
Phone 503-378-2911
Fax 503-373-7833
Web oregon.gov/OMD/OEM

Employment Department

Promoting employment of Oregonians through development of a diversified, multi-skilled workforce, promoting quality child care, and providing support during periods of unemployment.

875 Union St NE
Salem, OR 97311
Phone 503-947-1394
Toll free 800-237-3710
Fax 503-947-1472
Web oregon.gov/EMPLOY

Worksource Centers

Albany	541-967-2171
Astoria	503-325-4821
Baker City	541-523-6331
Beaverton/Hillsboro	503-526-2700
Bend	541-388-6070
Brookings	541-469-9836
Burns	541-573-5251
Canyon City	541-575-0744
Coos Bay/North Bend	541-756-8459
Corvallis	541-757-4261
Dallas	503-831-1950
Enterprise	541-426-4972
Eugene	541-686-7601
Florence	541-997-1913
Grants Pass	541-476-1187
Gresham	503-669-7112
Hermiston	541-567-3381
Hood River, OR	541-386-6300
Klamath Falls	541-883-5630
La Grande	541-963-7111
La Pine	541-536-5380
Lebanon	541-259-5787
Lincoln City	541-994-6992
Madras	541-475-2382
McMinnville	503-472-5118
Medford	541-776-6060
Milton-Freewater	541-938-3373
Newport	541-265-8891
Ontario	541-889-5394
Oregon City	971-673-6400
Pendleton	541-276-9050
Portland, Central	503-280-6046
Portland, SE	503-772-2300
Prineville	541-447-8076
Redmond	541-548-8196
Roseburg	541-440-3344
Roseburg,	541-440-4668
Roseburg, training	541-672-7761
Salem	503-378-4846
Springfield	541-736-7828
St. Helens	503-397-4995
The Dalles	541-296-5435
Tillamook	503-842-4488
Tualatin	503-612-4200
Woodburn	503-982-2817

Energy, Department of—Oregon Biomass Energy Program

The Oregon Biomass Energy Program is part of the Energy Resources Division of the Oregon Department of Energy. The program promotes cost-effective use of locally available biomass energy resources. Oregon program activities reflect the types of biomass resources available in the state.

625 Marion St NE
Salem, OR 97301-3742
Phone 503-378-6043
Fax 503-373-7806
Email Rick.Wallace@state.or.us
Web pacificbiomass.org

Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ)

DEQ is a regulatory agency charged with protecting the quality of Oregon's environment.

811 SW 6th Ave
Portland, OR 97204
Phone 503-229-5696
Toll free 800-452-4011
Fax 503-229-6124
Email DEQInfo@deq.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/DEQ

Fish and Wildlife, Department of (ODFW)

ODFW's mission is to protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment.

4034 Fairview Industrial Dr SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone 503-947-6000
Toll free 800-720-6339
Email odfw.info@state.or.us
Web dfw.state.or.us

Forestry, Oregon Department of (ODF)

ODF serves the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability.

2600 State St
Salem, OR 97310
Phone 503-945-7200
Fax 503-945-7212
Email information@odf.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODF

Health Departments

Oregon County Health Departments protect and promote the health of all the people of Oregon.

Web _____ 1.usa.gov/lhddirectories

Baker County
Phone _____ 541-523-8211
Web _____ bakercounty.org

Benton County
Phone _____ 541-766-6835
Web _____ co.benton.or.us/health

Clackamas County
Phone _____ 503-742-5300
Web _____ clackamas.us/publichealth

Clatsop County
Phone _____ 503-325-8500
Web _____ co.clatsop.or.us

Columbia County–The Public Health Foundation of Columbia County
Phone _____ 503-397-4651
Web _____ tphfcc.org

Coos County
Phone _____ 541-751-2400
Web _____ co.coos.or.us/Departments/CoosHealthWellness/PublicHealth

Crook County
Phone _____ 541-447-5165
Web _____ co.crook.or.us

Curry County
Phone _____ 541-425-7545
Web _____ currych.org

Deschutes County
Phone _____ 541-322-7400
Web _____ deschutes.org/health

Douglas County
Phone _____ 541-440-3500
Web _____ co.douglas.or.us/health

Gilliam County (North Central Public Health District)
Phone _____ 541-506-2600
Web _____ ncphd.org

Grant County
Phone _____ 541-575-0429
Web _____ granthealth.org

Harney County
Phone _____ 541-573-2271
Web _____ co.harney.or.us

Hood River County
Phone _____ 541-386-1115
Web _____ co.hood-river.or.us

Jackson County
Phone _____ 541-774-8209
Web _____ jacksoncountyor.org/hhs

Jefferson County
Phone _____ 541-475-4456
Web _____ co.jefferson.or.us

Josephine County
Phone _____ 541-474-5325
Web _____ co.josephine.or.us

Klamath County
Phone _____ 541-882-8846
Web _____ klamathcounty.org/depts/publichealth

Lake County
Phone _____ 541-947-6045
Web _____ lakecountyor.org

Lake County, North
Phone _____ 541-576-2176
Web _____ lakecountyor.org

Lane County
Phone _____ 541-682-4036
Web _____ lanecounty.org

Lincoln County
Phone _____ 541-265-4112
Web _____ co.lincoln.or.us/hhs

Linn County
Phone _____ 541-967-3888
Web _____ co.linn.or.us

Malheur County
Phone _____ 541-889-7279
Web _ malheurco.org/HEALTHDEPT

Marion County
Phone _____ 503-588-5357
Web _____ co.marion.or.us/hlt

Morrow County
Phone _____ 541-676-5421
Web _____ morrowcountyhealth.org

Multnomah County
Phone _____ 503-988-3674
Web _____ multco.us/health

Polk County
Phone _____ 503-623-8175
Web _____ co.polk.or.us/ph

Sherman County (North Central Public Health District)
Phone _____ 541-506-2600
Web _____ wshd.org/wshd

Tillamook County
Phone _____ 503-842-3900
Web ___ co.tillamook.or.us/gov/health/

Umatilla County
Phone _____ 541-278-5432
Web _____ co.umatilla.or.us/health/

Union County, Center for Human Development Inc.
Phone _____ 541-962-8800
Web _____ chdinc.org

Wallowa County
Phone _____ 541-426-4848
Web __co.wallowa.or.us/public_health/health_department/

Wasco County, North Central Public Health District
Phone _____ 541-506-2600
Web _____ wshd.org/wshd

Washington County
Phone _____ 503-846-4402
Web _____ co.washington.or.us/HHS

Wheeler County
Phone _____ 541-763-2725
Web _____ asherhealth.info

Yamhill County
Phone _____ 503-434-7525
Web _____ hhs.co.yamhill.or.us/hhs-ph

Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)

DLCD's mission is to support all of its partners in creating and implementing comprehensive plans and implementing ordinances that reflect and balance the statewide planning goals, the vision of citizens, and the interests of local, state, federal and tribal governments.

635 Capitol St NE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301-2540
Phone _____ 503-373-0050
Fax _____ 503-378-5518
Web _____ oregon.gov/LCD

Eastern Oregon Regional
Phone _____ 541-325-6924

Metro Regional
Phone _____ 503-725-2183
_____ 503-725-2182

North Coast Regional
Phone _____ 503-812-5448

Mid-Valley Regional
Phone _____ 503-934-0056

South Valley Regional
Phone _____ 971-239-9453
_____ 503-559-1380

Southern Oregon Regional
Phone _____ 541-318-7920

Central Oregon Regional
Phone _____ 541-318-7920
_____ 541-318-7921

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)

The Land Use Board of Appeals has exclusive jurisdiction to review all governmental land use decisions.

775 Summer St NE, Suite 330
Salem, OR 97301-1283
Phone _____ 503-373-1283
Fax _____ 503-373-1265
Email __ LUBASupport@dsl.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/LUBA

Occupational Safety & Health Division (Oregon-OSHA)

Oregon OSHA is dedicated to improving occupational safety and health in Oregon by working with labor, business, and other agencies, and by helping employers to provide every worker in Oregon with a safe and healthful workplace.

350 Winter St NE, Room 430
Salem, OR 97301-3882
Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll free _____ 800-922-2689
Fax _____ 503-947-7461
Email _____ tech.web@oregon.gov
Web _____ orosha.org

Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Medical Marijuana Program

The Oregon Medical Marijuana Program is a state registry program within the Public Health Division, Oregon Health Authority. OHA administers the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act as approved by Oregon voters in November 1998.

PO Box 14450
Portland, OR 97293-0450
Phone _____ 971-673-1234
Web _____ public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/ChronicDisease/MedicalMarijuanaProgram/Pages/index.aspx

Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC), Recreational Marijuana Program

The Oregon Liquor Control Commission is the state agency that regulates the commercial growing, processing, and selling of recreational marijuana.

9079 SE McLoughlin Blvd
Portland, OR 97222-7355
Phone _____ 503-872-6366
Toll free _____ 800-452-6522
Email _____ marijuana@oregon.gov
Web _____ oregon.gov/olcc/marijuana

Oregon Office of Community Dispute Resolution

Housed within the University of Oregon School of Law, the Oregon Office for Community Dispute Resolution (OOCDR) supports 16 community dispute resolution centers in 24 Oregon counties.

1221 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1221
Phone _____ 541-346-1623
Email _____ mquinlan@uoregon.edu
Web _____ oocdr.uoregon.edu

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)

The mission of the Parks and Recreation Department is to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations.

725 Summer St NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-0707
Toll-free _____ 800-551-6949
Fax _____ 503-986-0794
Email _____ park.info@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/OPRD

Oregon State University

OSU Agricultural and Resource Economics

AREC specializes in natural resource and environmental economics, international trade and marketing, rural economics and poverty, and productivity analysis and measurement.

213 Ballard Extension Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-3601
Phone _____ 541-737-2942
Fax _____ 541-737-2563
Web _____ arec.oregonstate.edu

OSU Agricultural Education and Agricultural Sciences

The Department of Agricultural Education and Agricultural Sciences combines two programs: The Agricultural Sciences program (an undergraduate studies program) and Agricultural Education (offering coursework that serves teachers and leaders in agriculture).

112 Strand Agriculture Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2661
Fax _____ 541-737-2256
Email __ ag.education@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ agsci.oregonstate.edu/ag-ed

OSU Animal and Rangeland Sciences

Programs in animal sciences provide up-to-date information on methods of rearing livestock and poultry, that produce meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other animal products.

112 Withycombe Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-6702
Phone _____ 541-737-3431
Fax _____ 541-737-4174
Email _____ animal.sciences@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ anrs.oregonstate.edu

OSU Biological & Ecological Engineering

116 Gilmore Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2041
Fax _____ 541-737-2082
Email _____ info-bee@engr.orst.edu
Web _____ bee.oregonstate.edu

OSU Bioresource Research

BRR is an interdisciplinary biosciences major centered around student research. Students take biosciences core courses, complete an option (bioscience/natural resource specialization) and do a research project of their choice with a faculty mentor. This research opportunity is unmatched in any other program at OSU.

137 Strand Agriculture Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2999
Email _____ BRR@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ agsci.oregonstate.edu/brr

OSU Botany and Plant Pathology

The department of Botany and Plant Pathology focuses on fundamental aspects of plant biology; plant health, plant function, plant-microbe and plant-insect interactions, genomics, evolution, and ecology.

2082 Cordley Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-3451
Email _____ jepsons@science.oregonstate.edu
Web _____ bpp.oregonstate.edu

OSU Climate Change Research Institute and Oregon Climate Service

OCS serves as the official state climate office for Oregon, conducts original climate research, and provides climate data and knowledge to interested parties.

104 CEOS Admin
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-3504
Fax 541-737-2540
Email oregon@coas.oregonstate.edu
Web ceoas.oregonstate.edu

OSU College of Veterinary Medicine

700 SW 30th St
Corvallis, OR 97331-4801
Phone 541-737-2141
Email vetmed@oregonstate.edu
Web oregonstate.edu/vetmed

OSU Crop Science

109 Crop Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-2821
Fax 541-737-1589
Email hortwebteam@oregonstate.edu
Web cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu

OSU Department of Entomology

Entomology at Oregon State University promotes activities that enhance entomological knowledge for people across Oregon, the nation, and the world, through our graduates, research, scholarship, outreach, and engagement.

4017 ALS Building
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-9038
Fax 541-737-5725
Email sujaya@oregonstate.edu
Web entomology.oregonstate.edu

OSU Department of Fisheries and Wildlife

The Department of Fisheries and Wildlife is dedicated to the discovery and dissemination of knowledge in conservation of biodiversity, natural resource management, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Nash Hall, Room 104
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-4531
Fax 541-737-3590
Email fwweb@oregonstate.edu
Web fw.oregonstate.edu

OSU Department of Horticulture

4017 Agricultural & Life Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331-7304
Phone 541-737-3695
Fax 541-737-3479
Email hortwebteam@oregonstate.edu
Web horticulture.oregonstate.edu

OSU Environmental and Molecular Toxicology

The Department of Environmental & Molecular Toxicology increases understanding of benefits and hazards of chemical uses through education, research, and service.

1007 Agricultural and Life Sciences
Corvallis, OR 97331-7301
Phone 541-737-3791
Fax 541-737-0497
Email emt@oregonstate.edu
Web emt.oregonstate.edu

OSU Extension and Experiment Communications

Extension and Experiment Station Communications (known as "EESC") increases access to new knowledge and expands the public understanding of science.

422 Kerr Administration Building
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-3311
Fax 541-737-0817
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/eesc

Oregon vineyard

OSU Extension Service Offices

Extension Service provides education and information to help Oregonians solve problems and develop skills related to youth, family, community, farm, forest, energy, and marine resources.

101 Ballard Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone 541-737-2713
Fax 541-737-4423
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/find-us

Baker County
Phone 541-523-6418
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/baker

Benton County
Phone 541-766-6750
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/benton

Central Oregon Agricultural Research Center
Phone 541-475-7107
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/coarc

Clackamas County
Phone 503-655-8631
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/clackamas

Clatsop County
Phone 503-325-8573
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/clatsop

Coastal Oregon Marine Research Station
Phone 541-867-0100
Web marineresearch.oregonstate.edu

Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center
Phone 541-278-4186
Web cbarc.aes.oregonstate.edu

Columbia County
Phone 503-397-3462
Webextension.oregonstate.edu/columbia

Coos County
Phone 541-572-5263
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/coos

Crook County
Phone 541-447-6228
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/crook

Curry County
Phone 541-247-6672
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/curry

Deschutes County
Phone 541-548-6088
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/deschutes

Douglas County
Phone 541-672-4461
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/douglas

Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Burns
Phone 541-573-8900
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/eoarc

Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Union
Phone 541-562-5129
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/eoarcunion

Gilliam County
Phone 541-384-2271
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/gilliam

Grant County
Phone 541-575-1911
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/grant

Harney County
Phone 541-573-2506
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/harney

Hermiston Agricultural Research & Extension Center
Phone 541-567-6337
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/hermiston

Hood River County
Phone 541-386-3343
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/hoodriver

Jackson County Southern Oregon
Phone 541-772-5165
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec

Jackson County Southern Oregon Research Center
Phone 541-776-7371
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec

Jefferson County
Phone 541-475-7107
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/jefferson

Josephine County
Phone 541-476-6613
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/josephine

Klamath Basin Research and Extension Center
Phone 541-883-7131
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/kbrec

Lake County
Phone 541-947-6054
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/lake

Lane County
Phone 541-344-5859
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/lane

Lincoln County
Phone 541-574-6534
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/lincoln

Linn County
Phone 541-967-3871
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/linn

Malheur Agricultural Experiment Station
Phone 541-889-2174
Web cropinfo.net

Malheur County
Phone 541-881-1417
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/malheur

Marion County
Phone 503-588-5301
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/marion

Morrow County
Phone 541-676-9642
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/morrow

Mid-Columbia Research & Extension Center
Phone 541-386-3343
541-386-2030
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/mcarec

North Willamette Research & Extension Center
Phone 503-678-1264
Web oregonstate.edu/dept/NWREC

Polk County
Phone 503-623-8395
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/polk

Portland Area Health/Nutrition & 4H
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/group/portland-area-phhs

Portland Metro Area, Food Innovation Center
Phone 503-872-6680
Web fic.oregonstate.edu

Portland Metro Area, SNAP-Ed
Phone 503-657-7385
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/group/portland-metro-area-extension-snap-ed

Seafood Research & Education Center
Phone 503-325-4531
Web osuseafoodlab.oregonstate.edu

Sherman County
Phone 541-565-3230
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/sherman

Tillamook County
Phone 503-842-3433
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/tillamook

Umatilla County
Phone 541-278-5403
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/umatilla

Umatilla County, Milton-Freewater
Phone 541-938-5597
Webextension.oregonstate.edu/umatilla/mf

Union County
Phone 541-963-1010
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/union

Wallowa County
Phone 541-426-3143
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/wallowa

Warm Springs
Phone 541-553-3238
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/warmsprings

Wasco County
Phone 541-296-5494
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/wasco

Washington County
Phone 503-821-1150
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/washington

Wheeler County
Phone 541-763-4115
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/wheeler

Yamhill County
Phone 503-434-7517
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/yamhill

OSU Food Science & Technology Department

The Department of Food Science & Technology addresses the processing, quality, and safety of foods, seafood, wine, and malt beverages.

100 Wiegand Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-6602
Phone 541-737-3131
Fax 541-737-1877
Email linda.dunn@oregonstate.edu
Web oregonstate.edu/foodsci

OSU Integrated Plant Protection Center (IPPC)

The IPPC was formed in the College of Agricultural Sciences in 1967 and has conducted research and outreach in a state, national, and international setting.

Cordley Hall 2040
Corvallis, OR 97331-2915
Phone 541-737-3541
Fax 541-737-3080
Email parksl@science.oregonstate.edu
Web ipmnet.org

OSU National Pesticide Information Center

NPIC provides objective, science based information about a wide variety of pesticide related topics. Toll-free telephone service is available to anyone in the US, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, including the general public, the hearing impaired, and medical, veterinary, or other health care professionals. Service is available in over 170 languages. Please check the website for hours of operation.

310 Weniger Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-6502
Phone _____ 800-858-7378
Fax _____ 541-737-0761
Email _____ npic@ace.orst.edu
Web _____ npic.orst.edu

OSU Oregon Agricultural Information Network (OAIN)

The OAIN is a website of the OSU Extension Service. It is managed by the Agricultural and Resource Economics Department. OAIN was developed to help with research and extension related to Oregon agriculture, with special emphasis on collecting annual Oregon agricultural commodity production and farm sales statistics into a searchable database.

Phone _____ 541-737-1409
Fax _____ 541-737-2563
Email ___ bart.eleveld@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ oain.oregonstate.edu

OSU Oregon Small Farms Program

107 Crop Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2821
Toll free _____ 800-365-0201
Fax _____ 541-737-1589
Email _____ smallfarmsprogram@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ smallfarms.oregonstate.edu

North Willamette Research and Extension Center
Phone _____ 503-678-1264

Southern Oregon Research and Extension Center
Phone _____ 541-776-7371

OSU Oregon Wine Research Institute

The Oregon Wine Research Institute (OWRI) is dedicated to addressing the research and outreach needs of the wine industry in Oregon.

4017 Agriculture and Life Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-3620
Email ___ mark.chien@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ owri.oregonstate.edu

OSU Seed Certification Service

The Oregon Seed Certification Service provides certification of quality seed and propagating material.

31 Crop Science Building
Corvallis, OR 97331-3003
Phone _____ 541-737-4513
Fax _____ 541-737-2624
Web _____ seedcert.oregonstate.edu

OSU Soil Science

3017 Agriculture & Life Science Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2441
Fax _____ 541-737-1589
Web _____ cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu

OSU Sun Grant Western Regional Center

The Sun Grant Initiative is a national program established to create new solutions for America's energy needs and to revitalize rural communities by working with land-grant universities and their federal and state laboratory partners on research, education, and extension programs.

138 Strand Ag Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-4251
Fax _____ 541-737-3178
Email _____ sungrant@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ sungrant.oregonstate.edu

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board is a state agency that provides grants to take care of Oregon's streams, rivers, wetlands, and natural areas. Local community members and property owners decide jointly what needs to be done to conserve and improve rivers and natural habitat in their communities. OWEB funds come from the Oregon Lottery. The OWEB board consists of 17 Oregonians drawn from the public at large, tribes, state natural resource agency boards and commissions, universities, and federal natural resources agencies.

775 Summer St NE, Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301-1290
Phone _____ 503-986-0178
Fax _____ 503-986-0199
Web _____ oregon.gov/OWEB

OWEB Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds

The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds mission is to restore native fish populations and the aquatic systems that support them.

775 Summer St NE Suite 360
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-0178
Fax _____ 503-986-0199
Web _____ oregon-plan.org

Revenue, Department of (DOR)

The Oregon Department of Revenue administers Oregon tax laws and collects taxes for over 30 programs.

955 Center St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2555
Phone _____ 503-378-4988
Toll free _____ 800-356-4222
Fax _____ 503-945-8738
Email _____ questions.dor@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/DOR

Secretary of State, Business Referral Center

One stop shopping for information required to start a business in Oregon.

Public Service Building, Suite 151
Salem, OR 97310
Phone _____ 503-986-2200
Email corporation.division@state.or.us
Web _____ filinginoregon.com

Soil & Water Conservation Commission

The function of the commission is to advise and develop policy in the administration of its duties.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone 503-986-4775
Fax 503-986-4730
Email msimpson@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/SWCD/Pages/SWCC

Soil & Water Conservation Districts (SWCD)

The SWCDs provide technical assistance, educational outreach, and other conservation services to landowners, managers, and citizens.

635 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone 503-986-4718
Fax 503-986-4730
Email jbyers@oda.state.or.us
Web oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/SWCD/Pages/SWCD
Online directory go.usa.gov/cKC4m

Baker Valley SWCD
Phone 541-523-7121 ext. 109

Benton SWCD
Phone 541-753-7208
Web bentonswcd.org

Burnt River SWCD
Phone 541-523-7121 ext. 109

Clackamas County SWCD
Phone 503-210-6000
Web conservationdistrict.org

Clatsop SWCD
Phone 503-325-4571
Web clatsopswcd.org

Columbia SWCD
Phone 503-397-4555
Web columbiaswcd.com

Coos SWCD
Phone 541-396-6879
Web coosswcd.org

Crook County SWCD
Phone 541-447-3548

Curry County SWCD
Phone 541-247-2755 ext. 0#
Web currywatersheds.org

Deschutes SWCD
Phone 541-923-2204
Web deschutesswcd.org

Douglas SWCD
Phone 541-957-5061
Web douglasswcd.org

Eagle Valley SWCD
Phone 541-523-7121 ext. 109

East Multnomah SWCD
Phone 503-222-7645
Web emswcd.org

Ft. Rock/Silver Lake SWCD
Phone 541-947-5854

Gilliam County SWCD
Phone 541-384-2672

Grant SWCD
Phone 541-575-0135 ext. 3

Harney SWCD
Phone 541-573-5010

Hood River SWCD
Phone 541-386-4588 or 541-386-6719
Web hoodriverswcd.org

Illinois Valley SWCD
Phone 541-592-3425

Jackson SWCD
Phone 541-727-7471
Web jswcd.org

Jefferson County SWCD
Phone 541-923-4358 ext. 101

Josephine SWCD
Phone 541-474-6840

Keating SWCD
Phone 541-523-7121 ext.109

Klamath SWCD
Phone 541-883-6932 ext.101
Web klamathswcd.org

Lakeview SWCD
Phone 541-947-5855

Lincoln SWCD
Phone 541-265-2631
Web lincolnswcd.org

Linn SWCD
Phone 541-926-2483
Web linnswcd.oacd.org

Malheur County SWCD
Phone 541-889-2588 ext. 101

Marion SWCD
Phone 503-391-9927
Web marionswcd.net

Monument SWCD
Phone 541-934-2141
Web monumentswcd.org

Morrow SWCD
Phone 541-676-5452

Polk SWCD
Phone 503-623-9680
Web polkswcd.org

Sherman County SWCD
Phone 541-565-3216 ext. 3
Web shermancountyswcd.com

Siuslaw SWCD
Phone 541-997-1272
Web siuswcd.com

Tillamook County SWCD
Phone 503-842-2240 ext. 110
Web tillamookcountyswcd.org

Tualatin SWCD
Phone 503-648-3174
Web swcd.net

Umatilla County SWCD
Phone 541-278-8049
Web umatillacountyswcd.com

Umpqua SWCD
Phone 541-662-1341
Web umpquasoilandwater.com

Union SWCD
Phone 541-963-1313
Web unionswcd.org

Upper Willamette SWCD
Phone 541-465-6443 ext. 102

Wallowa SWCD
Phone 541-426-4521

Wasco County SWCD
Phone 541-296-6178 ext. 3
Web wascoswcd.org

West Multnomah SWCD
Phone 503-238-4775
Web wmswcd.org

Wheeler SWCD
Phone 541-468-2990
Web wheelerswcd.org

Yamhill SWCD
Phone 503-472-6403
Web yamhillswcd.org

State Lands, Department of

The mission of the Department of State Lands is to ensure a legacy for Oregonians and their public schools through sound stewardship of lands, wetlands, waterways, unclaimed property, estates and the Common School Fund.

775 Summer St NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301-1279
Phone 503-986-5200
Fax 503-378-4844
Email julie.curtis@dsl.state.or.us
Web oregonstatelands.us

Transportation, Department of (ODOT)

Citizens Representative (Ask ODOT) Office

Ask ODOT is a central point of contact for people seeking information, services or solutions from the Oregon Department of Transportation.

355 Capitol Street NE, MS 11
Salem, OR 97301-3871
Phone _____ 1-888-ASKODOT
Toll free _____ 1-888-275-6368 x4
Email ___ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/COMM/CRO

Driver and Motor Vehicle Services (DMV)

DMV's mission is to promote driver safety, protect ownership interests in vehicles, and collect revenue for Oregon's roads.

1905 Lana Ave NE
Salem, OR 97314
Phone _____ 503-945-5000
Email ___ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us
Web _____oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV

Motor Carrier Transportation Division

The mission of the Motor Carrier Transportation Division is to promote a safe, efficient, and responsible commercial transportation industry.

3930 Fairview industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-378-6699
Toll-free _____ 888-275-6368
Fax _____ 503-378-6880
Email ___ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT/

Water Resources Department (WRD)

Watermasters

The Water Resources Department is the state agency charged with administration of the laws governing surface and ground water resources.

725 Summer St NE, Suite A
Salem, OR 97301-1271
Phone _____ 503-986-0900
Fax _____ 503-986-0904
Email ____ webmaster@wrd.state.or.us
Web _____oregon.gov/OWRD

Baker City
Rick Lusk
Watermaster, Dist. 8
Phone _____ 541-523-8224 ext. 231

Bend
Jeremy Giffin
Watermaster, Dist. 11
Phone _____ 541-306-6885

Burns
JR Johnson
Watermaster, Dist. 10
Phone _____ 541-573-2764

Canyon City
Eric Julsrud
Watermaster, Dist. 4
Phone _____ 541-575-0119

Clackamas
Amy Kim
Watermaster, Dist. 20
Phone _____ 503-722-1410

Condon
Ken Thiemann
Watermaster, Dist. 21
Phone _____ 541-384-4207

Coquille
Greg Wacker
Watermaster, Dist. 19
Phone _____ 541-396-1905

Enterprise
David Bates
Watermaster, Dist. 7
Phone _____ 541-426-4464

Eugene
Michael Mattick
Watermaster, Dist. 2
Phone _____ 541-682-3620

Grants Pass
Kathy Smith
Watermaster, Dist. 14
Phone _____ 541-479-2401

Hillsboro
Jake Constans
Watermaster, Dist. 18
Phone _____ 503-846-7780

Klamath Falls
Scott White
Watermaster, Dist. 17
Phone _____ 541-883-4182

LaGrande
Shad Hattan
Watermaster, Dist. 6
Phone _____ 541-963-1031

Lakeview
Brian Mayer
Watermaster, Dist. 12
Phone _____ 541-947-6038

Medford
Travis Kelly
Watermaster, Dist. 13
Phone _____ 541-774-6880

Pendleton
Greg Silbernagel
Watermaster, Dist. 5
Phone _____ 541-278-5456

Roseburg
David Williams
Watermaster, Dist. 15
Phone _____ 541-440-4255

Salem
Joel Plahn
Watermaster, Dist. 16
Phone _____ 503-986-0889

The Dalles
Robert Wood
Watermaster, Dist. 3
Phone _____ 541-506-2652

Tillamook
Nikki Hendricks
Watermaster, Dist. 1
Phone _____ 503-815-1967

Vale
Ron Jacobs
Watermaster, Dist. 9
Phone _____ 541-473-5130

Federal government

Agriculture, US Department of (USDA)

USDA oversees national forests and rangelands, anti-hunger programs, food-source and supply safety, crop technology, and agricultural product marketing.
1400 Independence Ave SW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone _____ 202-720-2791
Web _____ usda.gov

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

AMS administers programs that facilitate the efficient, fair marketing of U.S. agricultural products, including food, fiber, and specialty crops. AMS provides the agriculture industry with valuable services that help ensure the quality and availability of wholesome food for consumers across the country. The agency supports agriculture through a variety of programs including: Dairy Programs; Fruit and Vegetable Program; Livestock, Poultry, and Seed Program; Cotton and Tobacco Program; National Organic Program; Science and Technology Program; and the Transportation and Marketing Program. From individual farmers to international businesses, our mission is to support American agriculture, helping the U.S. remain competitive in a global marketplace.
Phone _____ 202-720-5115
Fax _____ 202-720-8477
Emailamsadministratoroffice@ams.usda.gov
Web _____ ams.usda.gov

Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC)

AgNIC represents a global voluntary partnerships of institutions offering information, reference services, a calendar of events and news in the field of agriculture. The USDA's National Agricultural Library serves as the Secretariat.
10301 Baltimore Ave, Room 200
Beltsville, MD 20705
Phone _____ 301-504-6780
Fax _____ 301-504-7042
Email _____ agnicinbox@gmail.com
Web _____ agnic.org

Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Oregon Wildlife Services (WS)

USDA-APHIS-WS provides federal leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts with agriculture, urban, and natural resources, public health and safety, and endangered and threatened species by creating a balance between people and wildlife. Wildlife Services is a service agency that works in cooperation with federal and state agencies, counties, and private entities.
6135 NE 80th, Suite A-8
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2346
Fax _____ 503-326-2637
EmailDavid.E.Williams@aphis.usda.gov
Web __aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage

Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection & Quarantine (PPQ)

PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds to ensure an abundant, high-quality, and varied food supply.
6135 NE 80th, Suite A-5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2814
Fax _____ 503-326-2969
Email _____ vsor@aphis.usda.gov
Web _____aphis.usda.gov/plant_health

Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS)

Veterinary Services protects and improves the health, quality, and marketability of the nation's animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics by preventing, controlling and eliminating animal diseases, and monitoring and promoting animal health and productivity.
1550 Irving St, STE 100
Tumwater, WA 98512
Phone _____ 360-753-9430
Fax _____ 360-753-9585
Email _____ vsor@aphis.usda.gov
Web ___ aphis.usda.gov/animal_health

Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)

CNPP advances and promotes food and nutrition guidance for all Americans.
3101 Park Center Dr, 10th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22302-1594
Phone _____ 703-305-7600
Fax _____ 703-305-3300
Email __ John.Webster@cnpp.usda.gov
Web _____ cnpp.usda.gov

Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service is a primary source of economic information and research in the US Department of Agriculture.
355 E St SW
Washington, DC 20024-3221
Phone _____ 202-694-5050
Email _____ InfoCenter@ers.usda.gov
Web _____ ers.usda.gov

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)—Portland Field Office

FNS provides children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education.
620 SW Main St, Room 403
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-5971
Fax _____ 503-326-5973
Web _____fns.usda.gov/fns

National Agricultural Library

The National Agricultural Library houses agricultural information and serves as the nexus for a national network of state land-grant and USDA field libraries.
Abraham Lincoln Bldg
10301 Baltimore Ave
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351
Phone _____ 301-504-5755
Email _____AgRef@ARS.USDA.GOV
Web _____nal.usda.gov

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

NASS provides statistics related to US agriculture.

1400 Independence Ave SW
Room #5029
Washington, DC 20250
Phone _____ 800-727-9540
Fax _____ 202-690-2090
Email _____ nass@nass.usda.gov
Web _____ nass.usda.gov

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Oregon Field Office

OASS provides statistics specific to Oregon's agricultural production.

620 SW Main St, Room 229
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-2131
Toll free _____ 800-338-2157
Fax _____ 503-326-2549
Email _____ nass-or@nass.usda.gov
Web _____ nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Oregon

National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)

NIFA's unique mission is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs.

1400 Independence Ave SW, Stop 2201
Washington, DC 20250-2201
Phone _____ 202-720-4423
Email _____ jill.auburn@osec.usda.gov
Web _____ nifa.usda.gov

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to help farmers and other landowners and managers take steps to conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources on private lands.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 503-414-3200
Web _____ nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/or/home

NRCS National Water and Climate Center (NWCC), West

NWCC leads the development and transfer of water and climate information and technology to support natural resource conservation.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 802
Portland, OR 97232-1274
Phone _____ 503-414-3031
Fax _____ 503-414-3011
Email ___ rashawn.tama@por.usda.gov
Web _____ wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

Oregon Farm Service Agency (FSA)

FSA administers farm commodity and conservation programs and loans.

7620 SW Mohawk
Tualatin, OR 97062
Phone _____ 503-692-6830
Fax _____ 855-824-6185
Email _____ phil.ward@or.usda.gov
Web _____ fsa.usda.gov/or

Risk Management Agency (RMA)-Regional Office

RMA helps producers manage their business risks through production and market-based insurance programs.

11707 E Sprague Ave, Suite 201
Spokane, WA 99206-6125
Phone _____ 509-228-6320
Fax _____ 509-228-6321
Email _____ rsowa@rma.usda.gov
Web _____ rma.usda.gov

Rural Development (RD) Oregon State Office

USDA Rural Development enhances the ability of rural communities to develop by providing financial and technical resources.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 801
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 503-414-3300
Fax _____ 855-824-6180
Web _____ rurdev.usda.gov/or

Service Centers (Oregon)

The USDA Service Centers provide Oregon offices of Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), or Conservation District (CD).

Web __ offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=OR

Baker County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-523-7121

Benton County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-967-5925

Clackamas County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-655-3144

Clatsop County
(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-325-4571

Columbia County
(NRCS) _____ 503-397-4555

Coos County/Curry County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-396-2841

Crook County/Deschutes County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-923-4358

Douglas County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-673-6071

Gilliam County/Wheeler County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-384-2281

Grant County
(NRCS, CD) _____ 541-575-1274

Harney County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-573-6446

Hood River County
(NRCS) _____ 541-386-2815

Jackson County/Josephine County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-664-1070

Jefferson County—Warm Springs Tribal Office
(NRCS) _____ 541-553-2009

Klamath County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-883-6924

Lake County
(FSA, NRCS) 541-947-2367

Lane County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-465-6443

Lincoln County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-265-2631

Linn County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-967-5925

Malheur County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-889-9689

Marion County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-399-5741

Morrow County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-676-9011

Multnomah County
(NRCS) _____ 503-326-3941

Polk County
(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-623-5534

Sherman County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-565-3551

Tillamook County
(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-842-2848

Umatilla County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 541-278-8049

Union County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-963-4178

Wallowa County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) 541-426-4521 ex.2

Wasco County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-298-8559

Washington County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 503-648-3174

Yamhill County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) ____ 503-472-1474

Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE)

SARE is a nationwide research and education grants program.

1400 Independence Ave SW, Stop 2223
Washington, DC 20250-2223
Phone _____ 202-720-5384
Email _____ rhedberg@nifa.usda.gov
Web _____ sare.org

World Agricultural Outlook Board

The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) serves as USDA's focal point for economic intelligence and the commodity outlook for US and world agriculture.

Phone _____ 202-720-5447
Email _____ bchapin@oce.usda.gov
Web _____ usda.gov/oce/commodity

Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)

The Bureau of Reclamation's mission is to help meet the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment.

1849 C St NW, MC 91-00000
Washington, DC 20240-0001
Phone _____ 202-513-0501
Fax _____ 202-513-0309
Web _____ usbr.gov

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, & Watersheds

Office of Wetlands, Oceans, & Watersheds promotes a watershed approach to manage, protect, and restore the water resources and aquatic ecosystems of US marine and fresh waters.

1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW (4100T)
Washington, DC 20460
Phone _____ 202-566-1730
Toll free _____ 800-832-7828
Fax _____ 202-566-1736
Email ____ wetlands.helpline@epa.gov
Web _____ epa.gov/OWOW

EPA Pesticide Programs, Region 10—The Pacific Northwest

EPA Region 10's Pesticides Program provides technical assistance, manages grants, reviews cases referred to EPA by states and tribes, issues enforcement actions when there are violations, conducts inspections and investigations in coordination with states and tribes, and enforces product stewardship.

1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone _____ 206-553-1200
Email _____ liu.linda@epa.gov
Web _____ epa.gov/r10earth

EPA Region 10—The Pacific Northwest

EPA Region 10 is responsible for implementing environmental programs in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

1200 Sixth Ave, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone _____ 206-553-1200
Toll free _____ 800-424-4372
Email _____ epa-seattle@epa.gov
Web _____ epa.gov/r10earth

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

EEOC promotes equality of opportunity in the workplace and enforces federal laws prohibiting employment discrimination.

131 M St, NE
Washington, DC 20507
Phone _____ 800-669-4000
TTY _____ 800-669-6820
Fax _____ 202-663-4912
Email _____ info@eeoc.gov
Web _____ eeoc.gov

Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Programs, Oregon

The mission of the USGS Water Resources Discipline is to provide reliable, impartial, timely information that is needed to understand the nation's water resources.

2130 SW 5th Ave
Portland, OR 97201
Phone _____ 503-251-3200
Fax _____ 503-251-3470
Email _____ info-or@usgs.gov
Web _____ or.water.usgs.gov

Health and Human Services, US Department of (HHS)

HHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

CDC is a US government agency charged with protecting the health and safety of all Americans and providing essential human services.

1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone 800-232-4636
Web cdc.gov

HHS Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

FDA is responsible for assuring the safety, efficacy, and security of the nations food and drugs.

10903 New Hampshire Ave
Silver Spring, MD 20993
Phone 888-463-6332
Email furls@fda.gov
Web fda.gov

HHS National Health Information Center (NHIC)

NHIC is a health information referral service.

1101 Wootton Parkway, Suite LL 100
Rockville, MD 20892
Phone 240-453-8280
Fax 240-453-8281
Email info@nhic.org
Web health.gov/nhic

Homeland Security, US Department of (USDHS)

US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)—Oregon Field Office

Created as a separate bureau by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, USCIS provides immigration and citizenship services.

1455 NW Overton St
Portland, OR 97209
Phone 800-375-5283
Email SCOPSSCATA@dhs.gov
Web uscis.gov; dhs.gov

Labor, US Department of (DOL)

The Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States.

620 SW Main Street, Room 423
Portland, OR 97205
Phone 503-326-3057
Fax 503-326-5951
Email webmaster@DOL.gov
Web dol.gov/whd

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)

National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service is the federal agency, a division of the Department of Commerce, responsible for the stewardship of the nation's living marine resources and their habitat.

7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115-0070
Phone 206-526-6172
Email NWR.WebContent@noaa.gov
Web nwr.noaa.gov

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the US, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas. NWS data and products form a national information database which can be used by government, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Email w-nws.webmaster@noaa.gov
Web nws.noaa.gov

Portland/Metro
Phone 503-326-2340

Eastern Oregon,
Phone 541-276-7832

Southwestern Oregon,
Phone 541-773-1067

John Day, OR–Photo by Cheryl Hummon

Transportation, US Department of (DOT)

DOT works to ensure a fast, safe, and efficient, US transportation system.

1200 New Jersey Ave SE
Washington, DC 20590
Phone _____ 202-366-4000
Web _____ dot.gov

US Army Corps of Engineers—Portland District Office

The mission of the USACE is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the public by planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil work projects.

333 SW First Ave
Robert Duncan Plaza
PO Box 2946
Portland, OR 97204-2946
Phone _____ 503-808-5150
Email _____ cenwp.dil.webmaster@usace.army.mil
Web _____ nwp.usace.army.mil/home

Oregon Coast

Mt. Jefferson from Triangulation Peak with Xerophyllum tenax (Beargrass). Photo by Thomas Shahan.

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