



OREGON AGRICULTURE ENCYCLOPEDIA

2013 Edition
Oregon Department of Agriculture

2013 OREGON AGRIPEDIA

The *2013 Oregon Agripedia* is designed as an evolving reference tool for Oregon agricultural producers and organizations. This edition combines Oregon agricultural statistics, regulations, and resources into one handy publication.

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

This publication contains updated information as of November 2013. Comments and suggestions for future editions of this handbook should be forwarded to

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WELCOME TO THE OREGON AGRIPEDIA



AS AN OREGONIAN, I'VE LONG KNOWN
THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO OUR STATE.

As Governor, I've had the opportunity to meet many of the incredible men and women behind this essential sector, and I've had the privilege of promoting Oregon's world-renowned agricultural products both here and abroad. Whether it's value-added Oregon dairy products in China or fresh fruits and vegetables at our local farmers' markets, the message is always the same – Oregon farmers and ranchers create the highest quality products, second to none. I know the tireless effort that goes into creating such products, and the work ethic displayed by this state's producers is an inspiration to us all.

As you will see in this publication, agriculture remains one of Oregon's economic bright spots, creating about 1 in 10 Oregon jobs, with a \$5.4 billion production value equal to roughly 15 percent of the state's economy. You will also see that there is tremendous diversity in what we grow, with more than 220 different commodities produced under some of the best growing conditions you'll ever find. That array of crops, livestock, and fisheries strengthens our agricultural economy, which strengthens all of Oregon. But our agriculture sector is more than numbers, it's also about what makes this place so special – our open spaces, vistas, greenery, and sustainable natural resources.

Those Oregonians who have chosen to raise our food and fiber deserve our gratitude and support, and I ask that all Oregonians join me in thanking them for their incredible contribution to our state.

*John A Kitzhaber, MD
Governor of Oregon*



“WE’RE LUCKY TO LIVE IN OREGON, WHERE WORLD CLASS SOILS AND OUR MILD CLIMATE GROW THE WORLD’S GREATEST FOOD.
 WE ARE ONE IN 10 JOBS IN THE STATE OF OREGON.
 WE ARE OREGON AGRICULTURE. ASK FOR IT AT A GROCERY STORE,
 FARMERS’ MARKET, OR RESTAURANT NEAR YOU.”

This is a message I’ve carried countless times on television and other venues this past year. I’ve been privileged to be part of the *Celebrate Oregon Agriculture* campaign, which is successfully creating greater awareness among Oregonians about the bounty produced by our farmers, ranchers, and fishers. Much of the breadth and scope of Oregon agriculture is on display in this new edition of the *Oregon Agripedia*. But it would take volumes of publications to capture all the great stories connected to one of the state’s leading industries.

Highlights from 2012’s production year include another record setting farmgate value of \$5.4 billion. A dozen commodities each have a production value of more than \$100 million. Oregon leads the nation in production of several types of berries, grass seed, hazelnuts, peppermint, and Christmas trees. We still boast one of the most diverse agriculture industries in the nation, producing more than 220 different types of crops and livestock.

Out of Oregon’s 36 counties, 25 saw an increase in sales of farm and ranch products. While nearly half of Oregon’s agricultural production still takes place in the Willamette Valley, the impact of agriculture remains even greater in rural Oregon as farming and ranching represent a larger percentage of the local economy.

Our products also enjoy a diversity of markets. You can find Oregon foods in Asia and other export destinations, throughout the US, and in our tremendously popular farmers’ markets. Oregon’s 38,000 farms are primarily family-owned and range from small, local producers to larger-scale operations. Despite economic challenges, bad weather, and other hurdles, Oregon producers persevere through hard work and determination to the benefit of everyone.

I’m so incredibly proud of the men and women of Oregon agriculture. They take advantage of new opportunities to improve their operations. They look for connections with urban Oregonians. They explore alternatives and new markets in both the local and international marketplace. They are a proud people who just happen to grow great food and fiber. I am so grateful our farmers, ranchers, and fishers are part of Oregon’s past, present, and future. Thank you, Oregon agriculture!

*Katy Coba, Director
 Oregon Department of Agriculture*



WE ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT OUR 30TH 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.

In 2012, USDA commemorated and celebrated its 150th anniversary. Founded in 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed into law an act of Congress establishing the United States Department of Agriculture. Two and one-half years later, in what would be his final annual message to the Congress; Lincoln called USDA “The People’s Department.” At that time, about half of all Americans lived on farms, compared with about 2 percent today. We strive to be of service to Oregon Agriculture and the people that rely on farmers and ranchers for food and products on a daily basis.

In continued times of reduced budgets and program cuts, it is reassuring to see the importance placed on presenting agricultural information for public consumption. We recognize that while record high values of some commodities, costs to farmers and ranchers continue to increase, 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. 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.

*David J. Losh , Oregon State Statistician
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After using the Agripedia, please take a moment to complete a quick 7 question survey to help us improve this publication. The survey is available online at: www.surveymonkey.com/s/7Y93VCX



Photograph by Cheryl Hummon. Water quality field tour along the Upper South Fork of the John Day River.

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*Enumerators marked with an asterisk were also part of the Hazelnut Lab and Hazelnut Field Team.

Table 1 - Crop production summary, Oregon, 2012

Crop	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Unit	Production ¹	Price per unit	Total value
	<i>Acres</i>			<i>1,000 units</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Field crops						
Barley	53,000	72.0	Bushels	3,816	6.07	23,850
Beans, dry edible	10,500	24.6	cwt	258	36.10	9,314
Corn, grain	52,000	210.0	Bushels	10,920	7.40	80,808
Corn, silage	32,000	27.0	Tons	864	45.08	38,949
Hay, alfalfa	380,000	4.5	Tons	1,710	223.00	381,330
Hay, all other	620,000	2.2	Tons	1,364	189.00	257,796
Hops	4,470	1,885.0	Pounds	8,425	3.99	33,617
Oats	19,000	95.0	Bushels	1,805	3.89	7,040
Peas, Austrian winter	2,300	1,690.0	cwt	39	21.70	846
Peppermint oil	23,700	82.0	Pounds	1,943	24.90	48,381
Potatoes	41,700	550.0	cwt	22,935	7.90	181,187
Spearmint oil	1,100	120.0	Pounds	132	20.10	2,653
Sugarbeets	11,000	38.0	Tons	418	58.14	24,303
Wheat, all	878,000	65.6	Bushels	57,576	8.10	472,128
Wheat, spring	93,000	62.0	Bushels	5,766	8.44	48,665
Wheat, winter	785,000	66.0	Bushels	51,810	8.04	416,552
Total	2,128,770	-		-	-	1,562,202
Seed crops ²						
Alfalfa seed	2,370	860	Pounds	2,028	2.31	4,692
Bentgrass seed	4,710	462	Pounds	2,177	2.56	5,567
Bluegrass seed	12,630	1,281	Pounds	16,184	1.16	18,849
Clover seed, crimson	8,690	880	Pounds	7,635	0.98	7,502
Clover seed, red	17,350	740	Pounds	12,857	1.01	13,041
Fescue seed, chewings	7,570	1,360	Pounds	10,290	0.72	7,448
Fescue seed, red	7,430	1,270	Pounds	9,399	0.75	7,046
Fescue seed, tall	127,250	1,500	Pounds	190,247	0.71	135,518
Orchardgrass seed	13,770	750	Pounds	10,382	0.83	8,575
Ryegrass seed, annual	127,040	1,890	Pounds	240,721	0.31	74,640
Ryegrass seed, perennial	105,160	1,490	Pounds	156,861	0.71	111,088
Sugarbeet seed	2,000	2,350	Pounds	4,702	0.85	3,999
Vegetable and flower seed	12,725	-	Pounds	-	-	31,452
Total	448,695	-		-	-	429,417
Fruit and nut crops						
Apples	4,000	16.25	Tons	64.0	500.00	32,018
Cherries, sweet	12,500	4.48	Tons	54.6	1,370.00	74,606
Cherries, tart	650	0.77	Tons	0.5	1,902.00	951
Grapes, wine	18,000	2.56	Tons	46.0	2,050.00	94,300
Hazelnuts	29,000	1.20	Tons	34.7	1,830.00	63,420
Pears, Bartlett	4,200	14.50	Tons	61.0	455.00	27,736
Pears, other	12,000	15.60	Tons	187.0	570.00	106,505
Prunes and plums	1,300	5.52	Tons	6.5	538.00	3,478
Total	81,650	-		-	-	403,014
Berry crops						
Blueberries	7,900	9,110	Pounds	72,000	1.49	107,550
Blackberries	6,800	7,870	Pounds	53,520	0.83	44,520
Boysenberries	400	4,880	Pounds	1,950	1.05	2,044
Cranberries	2,900	140	Barrels	405	40.40	16,362
Raspberries, black	900	2,390	Pounds	2,150	2.65	5,689
Raspberries, red	1,200	5,500	Pounds	6,600	1.01	6,644
Strawberries	2,000	10,500	Pounds	21,300	0.71	15,189
Total	22,100	-		-	-	197,998
Vegetable crops						
Snap beans, processing	13,400	6.8	Tons	91	223.00	20,325
Onions, storage	19,300	677.8	cwt	13,083	10.05	115,868
Green peas, processing	14,700	2.8	Tons	41	302.00	12,362
Total	47,400	-		-	-	148,555

¹ Utilized production is listed for fruit, nut, and berry crops.

² Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>

Table 2 - Number of farms and land in farms: Total farms, land, average size, and value, Oregon and the United States, selected years 1998-2012¹

Year	Oregon				United States			
	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre ²	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre ^{2 3}
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1998	39.5	17,300	438	960	2,192	952,080	434	974
1999	40.0	17,300	433	1,000	2,187	948,460	434	1,020
2000	40.0	17,300	433	1,050	2,167	945,080	436	1,090
2001	40.0	17,200	430	1,100	2,149	942,070	438	1,150
2002	40.0	17,200	430	1,150	2,135	940,300	440	1,210
2003	40.0	17,100	430	1,200	2,127	936,750	441	1,270
2004	40.0	17,000	430	1,250	2,113	932,260	443	1,360
2005	40.0	16,700	428	1,380	2,099	927,940	445	1,610
2006	39.3	16,600	435	1,470	2,089	925,790	446	1,830
2007	38.6	16,400	425	1,720	2,205	921,460	418	2,010
2008	38.6	16,400	425	1,900	2,200	919,910	418	2,170
2009	38.6	16,400	425	1,800	2,200	919,890	418	2,110
2010	38.5	16,350	425	1,900	2,192	918,840	419	2,200
2011	38.3	16,300	426	2,000	2,182	917,000	420	2,390
2012	38.1	16,500	433	2,100	2,170	914,000	421	2,650

¹ A farm is defined as any place that sells or would normally sell \$1,000 worth of agricultural products or receives at least \$1,000 in farm program payments.

² Reference date for value per acre estimates is January 1 of each year.

³ Exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 3 - Economic sales classes: Number of farms and land in farms, Oregon and the United States, 2007-2012

Area	Year	\$1,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$249,999	\$250,000-\$499,999	\$500,000 and over	Total
		Number of farms by economic sales class					
		<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>
Oregon	2007	24,600	9,200	2,000	1,100	1,700	38,600
United States	2007	1,228,560	608,670	150,300	97,230	120,190	2,204,950
Oregon	2008	24,400	8,900	2,300	1,200	1,800	38,600
United States	2008	1,222,100	604,500	149,000	98,500	126,000	2,200,100
Oregon	2009	24,400	9,300	2,100	1,000	1,800	38,600
United States	2009	1,229,400	597,080	147,290	99,570	124,770	2,200,210
Oregon	2010	24,400	9,200	2,100	1,000	1,800	38,500
United States	2010	1,227,200	592,420	147,290	98,980	126,110	2,192,000
Oregon	2011	24,600	8,700	2,000	1,000	2,000	38,300
United States	2011	1,202,450	599,360	145,350	100,800	133,670	2,181,630
Oregon	2012	24,600	8,400	2,100	1,000	2,000	38,100
United States	2012	1,172,200	602,580	148,150	101,880	145,190	2,170,000
		Land in farms by economic sales class					
		<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>
Oregon	2007	1,700	3,400	3,100	2,600	5,600	16,400
United States	2007	107,870	228,220	153,407	145,725	286,238	921,460
Oregon	2008	1,700	3,400	3,100	2,600	5,600	16,400
United States	2008	106,700	225,310	151,300	143,545	293,055	919,910
Oregon	2009	1,600	3,600	3,200	2,400	5,600	16,400
United States	2009	105,580	226,900	147,890	149,385	290,135	919,890
Oregon	2010	1,600	3,550	3,200	2,400	5,600	16,350
United States	2010	104,380	225,130	143,710	147,295	298,325	918,840
Oregon	2011	1,600	3,300	3,000	2,400	6,000	16,300
United States	2011	100,830	224,910	138,880	146,505	305,875	917,000
Oregon	2012	1,700	3,100	3,000	2,600	6,100	16,500
United States	2012	96,890	221,820	135,300	142,935	317,055	914,000

Table 4 - Agricultural exports: Estimated value by commodity group, Oregon, fiscal years 2008-2012 ¹

Commodity	Fiscal year ending September 30				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Wheat	247,800	134,200	186,500	324,400	241,500
Corn	7,000	4,600	5,600	10,800	9,000
Vegetables, fresh	44,900	49,300	44,100	49,800	53,000
Vegetables, processed	72,800	79,400	68,700	80,700	99,400
Grain products	41,800	39,000	40,900	54,000	53,300
Planting seeds	393,500	248,100	233,200	318,800	378,800
Fruit, fresh	106,700	98,000	108,300	131,500	148,900
Fruit, processed	69,900	62,700	67,200	83,900	86,900
Tree nuts	47,200	72,400	52,100	69,300	55,900
Dairy products	44,000	28,000	48,400	63,600	68,300
Hides and skins	22,000	13,900	20,000	28,900	29,000
Feeds and fodders	24,100	23,900	27,300	38,400	34,500
Beef and veal	34,100	29,200	35,700	58,800	57,500
Pork	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,400	900
Sugar and products	4,500	8,300	10,000	14,100	14,100
Other ²	580,900	481,800	505,800	652,000	702,600
Total	1,743,100	1,374,000	1,455,100	1,980,800	2,034,000

¹ Export values are calibrated such that the sum of State export estimates for a commodity equals the total U.S. export value for the commodity.

² Includes other animal and poultry products, other grains and oilseeds, wine, beer, other beverages, coffee, chocolate, other horticulture products, and prepared foods.

Source: USDA Economic Research Service; USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (Global Agricultural Trade System).

Table 5 - Agricultural exports: Top destinations from United States, 2012

Area or country	Value of exports	Percent of total
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
China	25,964,368	18.4
Canada	20,570,153	14.6
Mexico	18,906,148	13.4
Japan	13,496,966	9.5
Korea, Republic of	6,036,505	4.3
Hong Kong	3,408,882	2.4
Taiwan	3,219,200	2.3
Indonesia	2,492,329	1.8
Philippines	2,348,290	1.7
Germany	2,092,368	1.5
Turkey	1,988,265	1.4
Egypt	1,854,662	1.3
Netherlands	1,703,037	1.2
Venezuela	1,690,491	1.2
Russia	1,654,823	1.2
Vietnam	1,652,298	1.2
Thailand	1,488,872	1.1
United Kingdom	1,470,537	1.0
Spain	1,267,861	0.9
Australia	1,254,195	0.9
Saudi Arabia	1,189,950	0.8
Colombia	1,097,313	0.8
Dominican	1,054,551	0.7
Nigeria	1,043,667	0.7
United Arab Emirates	1,024,307	0.7
Guatemala	973,280	0.7
India	881,576	0.6
Malaysia	879,918	0.6
Italy	755,376	0.5
Chili	698,159	0.5
Others	17,183,942	12.2
Total exports*	141,342,253	100.0

* Total exports is world total.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 6 - World supply and utilization: Major crops, livestock and products, 2007-2014

Item/unit	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 F
	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>
Wheat							
Area (hectares)	217.1	224.6	225.8	218.2	221.2	215.8	220.9
Production (metric tons)	611.9	682.8	686.9	652.4	697.2	655.2	708.9
Exports ¹ (metric tons)	117.3	144.5	135.3	134.0	153.8	146.9	152.3
Consumption ² (metric tons)	613.9	636.5	654.1	655.2	696.8	680.6	706.4
Ending stocks ³ (metric tons)	128.2	167.8	202.0	199.0	199.3	173.9	176.3
Coarse grains							
Area (hectares)	316.1	312.3	306.1	303.1	314.0	317.8	322.1
Production (metric tons)	1,080.8	1,112.8	1,115.9	1,096.0	1,150.6	1,127.8	1,245.5
Exports ¹ (metric tons)	159.3	145.8	118.8	116.0	133.4	128.0	134.3
Consumption ² (metric tons)	1,057.1	1,079.7	1,113.0	1,127.7	1,151.1	1,141.8	1,212.9
Ending stocks ³ (metric tons)	164.4	195.1	197.1	165.4	164.9	150.8	183.4
Rice, milled							
Area (hectares)	155.1	158.2	156.1	157.7	159.2	157.2	161.2
Production (metric tons)	432.9	448.7	438.1	446.0	460.0	469.0	475.0
Exports ¹ (metric tons)	31.5	29.0	31.5	36.2	39.1	38.3	39.0
Consumption ² (metric tons)	425.9	435.5	438.1	445.5	459.7	468.6	474.5
Ending stocks ³ (metric tons)	80.8	92.4	95.0	98.7	104.8	105.2	107.4
Total grains							
Area (hectares)	688.3	695.1	688.1	679.1	694.5	690.8	704.2
Production (metric tons)	2,125.6	2,244.2	2,240.9	2,193.9	2,307.8	2,252.0	2,429.4
Exports ¹ (metric tons)	308.1	319.3	285.5	330.2	326.3	313.2	325.6
Consumption ² (metric tons)	2,096.8	2,151.7	2,205.2	2,228.0	2,307.6	2,291.0	2,393.8
Ending stocks ³ (metric tons)	373.4	455.3	494.1	463.1	469.1	429.9	467.1
Oilseeds							
Crush (metric tons)	324.3	323.2	359.3	378.1	395.8	397.0	410.8
Production (metric tons)	390.7	396.7	446.8	460.1	444.6	472.6	495.1
Exports (metric tons)	91.5	94.2	106.9	108.3	111.5	115.0	125.8
Ending stocks (metric tons)	61.6	56.3	76.5	85.4	65.4	69.7	81.2
Meals							
Production (metric tons)	231.5	228.9	244.1	257.2	268.2	269.1	278.7
Exports (metric tons)	72.2	69.4	72.1	77.2	80.3	77.8	82.7
Oils							
Production (metric tons)	128.7	133.8	141.4	149.0	157.4	160.4	167.3
Exports (metric tons)	53.8	56.2	57.5	59.7	63.4	66.1	68.7
Cotton							
Area (hectares)	32.8	30.6	30.1	33.5	35.7	34.2	33.6
Production (bales)	119.6	107.3	102.2	116.4	125.1	121.0	117.4
Exports (bales)	39.0	30.2	35.6	35.5	46.0	46.7	38.9
Consumption (bales)	120.9	107.9	118.0	113.8	101.9	106.4	108.7
Ending stocks (bales)	61.9	61.6	46.7	49.5	71.7	86.0	94.7
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 P	2013 F
	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>
Beef and pork⁴							
Production (metric tons)	152.5	156.2	157.7	160.3	159.1	162.8	162.2
Consumption (metric tons)	151.8	155.6	156.6	158.9	157.0	160.7	159.8
Exports ¹ (metric tons)	12.9	13.8	13.1	13.9	15.1	15.4	16.3
Broilers and turkeys⁴							
Production (metric tons)	74.6	78.2	78.6	83.1	86.1	88.3	89.0
Consumption (metric tons)	74.3	77.3	77.6	81.8	84.6	86.4	87.4
Exports ¹ (metric tons)	8.0	9.1	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.8	10.7
Dairy							
Milk production (metric tons)	436.7	435.4	435.1	442.0	453.7	464.0	471.5

F=forecast, P=preliminary.

¹ Excludes intra-European Union trade but includes intra-former Soviet Union trade.² Where stocks data are not available, consumption includes stock changes.³ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries.⁴ Calendar year data, selected countries. Information contacts: Kenneth Mathews for red meat and poultry (202) 694-5183; Roger Hoskins for dairy (202) 694-5148.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA. Web site: ers.usda.gov.

Table 7 - Per capita consumption: Major food commodities, United States, 2002-2011

Commodity ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Red meats ^{2,3,4}	114.1	111.7	112.2	110.2	109.9	110.5	106.4	105.7	102.1	97.8
Beef	64.5	61.9	63.0	62.5	62.8	62.1	59.4	58.1	56.7	54.5
Veal	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lamb and mutton	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pork	48.2	48.5	47.9	46.6	46.0	47.2	45.9	46.6	44.3	42.4
Poultry ^{2,3,4}	70.8	71.3	72.8	73.7	74.2	73.7	72.6	69.4	70.9	71.0
Chicken	56.8	57.5	59.3	60.5	60.9	59.9	58.7	56.1	58.0	58.4
Turkey	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.8	13.9	13.3	12.9	12.6
Fish and shellfish ³	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.5	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.8	14.9
Eggs ⁴	32.8	32.8	33.1	33.0	33.3	32.2	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.5
Dairy products ⁵										
Cheese (excluding cottage) ^{2,5}	30.5	30.7	31.3	32.5	32.7	33.4	32.8	33.0	32.9	33.3
American	12.8	12.5	12.9	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.4	13.2
Italian	12.4	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.8
Other cheeses ⁶	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3
Cottage cheese	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Beverage milks ²	188.7	187.5	184.8	182.5	183.3	181.4	179.5	180.1	180.0	174.1
Fluid whole milk ⁷	66.5	65.5	62.7	59.7	57.9	54.7	52.5	51.1	48.4	46.9
Fluid lower fat milk ⁸	94.4	93.7	94.0	94.4	95.0	95.7	99.1	100.0	101.0	97.7
Fluid skim milk	27.9	26.8	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.4	25.2
Fluid cream products ⁹	10.5	11.8	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.3
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	7.4	8.2	9.2	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.7	12.5	13.5	13.7
Ice cream	15.7	15.4	14.1	14.6	14.8	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.5	13.0
Ice cream, low fat ¹⁰	5.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.8
Frozen yogurt	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Fats and oils - total fat content	87.3	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.5	84.8	85.0	77.7	82.1	4.3
Butter and margarine	11.0	9.7	9.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.4	5.4
Shortening	32.8	32.5	32.5	29.0	24.8	20.9	18.0	15.9	15.3	NA
Lard and edible tallow (direct use)	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.5	4.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	NA
Salad and cooking oils	39.7	40.2	40.0	42.7	44.6	50.2	54.0	51.0	53.6	NA
Fruits and vegetables ¹¹	689.8	702.5	703.1	685.2	673.6	668.9	650.4	646.1	655.3	638.9
Fruit	275.6	280.3	278.9	270.5	269.4	262.2	257.3	254.1	258.4	255.8
Fresh fruit	127.0	128.3	127.8	125.3	128.0	123.6	126.7	124.4	128.9	129.8
Canned fruit	16.9	17.4	17.0	16.7	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.0	14.5
Dried fruit	10.5	9.9	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.6
Frozen fruit	4.1	5.1	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Selected fruit juices	116.9	119.3	119.9	112.6	109.6	106.7	99.2	99.4	99.2	96.3
Vegetables	414.2	422.2	424.2	414.7	404.2	406.7	393.1	392.0	396.9	383.2
Fresh vegetables	197.4	200.8	204.5	196.5	194.1	194.4	188.7	185.4	190.0	186.7
Canning vegetables	100.4	100.9	102.5	104.9	94.5	96.8	94.7	100.6	99.4	91.1
Freezing vegetables	76.9	78.7	78.9	76.4	75.1	75.8	73.4	71.7	71.1	70.0
Dehydrated and chips	31.0	32.6	30.2	28.8	31.1	31.6	28.1	25.5	26.2	27.3
Pulses	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.9	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.8	8.7	6.5
Peanuts (shelled)	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.9
Tree nuts (shelled)	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0
Flour and cereal products ¹²	191.4	192.4	190.7	190.9	193.9	196.9	196.1	194.0	194.2	171.9
Wheat flour	136.9	136.8	134.6	134.4	135.8	138.3	136.6	134.7	134.8	132.5
Rice (milled basis)	19.9	21.3	21.2	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	NA
Caloric sweeteners ¹³	146.2	141.4	141.6	142.1	138.8	135.3	135.6	130.5	131.7	130.5
Coffee (green bean equivalent)	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.7
Cocoa (chocolate liquid equivalent)	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4

NA= Not available.

¹ In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, and ending stocks. Calendar-year data, except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, and rice, which are on crop-year basis.

² Totals may not add due to rounding.

³ Boneless, trimmed weight.

⁴ Excludes shipments to the US territories.

⁵ Whole and part-skim milk cheese. Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products.

⁶ Includes Swiss, brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, and Gouda.

⁷ Plain and flavored.

⁸ Plain and flavored, and buttermilk.

⁹ Heavy cream, light cream, half and half, eggnog, sour cream, and dip.

¹⁰ Formerly known as ice milk.

¹¹ Farm weight.

¹² Includes rye, corn, oats, and barley products. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, and fuel.

¹³ Dry weight equivalent.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA, Jeanine Bentley (202) 694-5342 Web site: [ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-availability-\(per-capita\)-data-system.aspx](http://ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-availability-(per-capita)-data-system.aspx)

Oregon Farm Economy

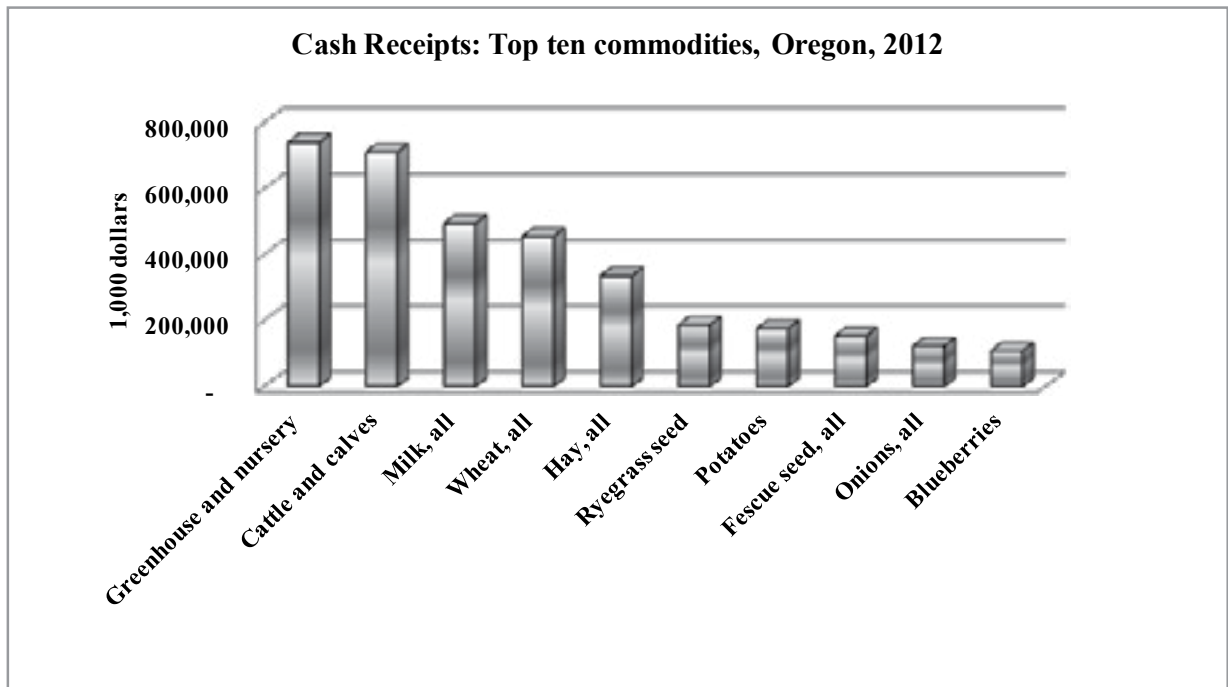


Table 8 - Hired workers: Annual average number of workers, hours worked, and wage rates, by region and the United States, 2011-2012¹

Region	All hired workers				Average annual wage rates ²					
	Hired workers		Hours worked		All hired		Field		Field and livestock	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Hours per week</i>	<i>Hours per week</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>
Northeast I	35.3	37.0	41.0	41.2	11.20	11.43	10.75	11.12	10.56	10.91
Northeast II	31.3	42.0	39.1	37.6	11.34	11.63	10.49	10.81	10.34	10.87
Appalachian I	32.5	30.5	40.6	40.2	10.26	10.10	9.54	9.50	9.70	9.68
Appalachian II	24.3	26.3	34.9	35.7	10.24	10.51	9.32	9.90	9.38	9.80
Southeast	29.3	30.3	37.5	36.5	9.97	10.31	9.31	9.74	9.39	9.78
Florida	43.5	47.8	38.2	37.8	10.92	10.97	9.46	9.96	9.54	9.97
Lake	63.5	59.0	38.4	35.7	11.40	12.05	11.09	11.55	10.78	11.30
Cornbelt I	40.0	49.0	36.4	37.6	11.68	12.48	11.18	11.56	11.10	11.74
Cornbelt II	26.5	25.0	38.2	35.8	11.67	11.85	11.84	11.80	11.50	11.41
Delta	29.0	24.3	41.4	38.9	9.80	9.99	9.27	9.34	9.30	9.50
Northern Plains	36.0	36.0	42.5	41.6	11.97	12.86	12.04	12.96	11.61	12.33
Southern Plains	49.8	54.0	40.0	38.8	10.43	10.81	9.57	9.75	9.88	10.18
Mountain I	25.0	26.8	45.4	46.4	10.55	10.45	10.26	10.04	10.19	9.99
Mountain II	18.0	18.5	43.0	41.0	11.46	11.26	10.50	10.19	10.43	10.08
Mountain III	17.8	19.5	45.7	47.5	10.71	10.52	9.45	9.33	9.94	9.73
Pacific	79.8	85.8	40.8	42.4	11.58	12.45	10.87	11.98	10.92	12.00
California	160.5	157.3	43.9	43.5	11.04	11.64	10.10	10.56	10.24	10.74
Hawaii	7.0	6.5	37.9	36.2	14.36	15.19	12.14	12.56	12.26	12.72
United States ³	748.8	775.3	40.8	40.3	11.07	11.52	10.33	10.76	10.36	10.80

¹ Excludes agricultural service workers.² Annual rates are averages of the published wage rates for each survey week weighted by the number of hours worked during the week. The annual average for all states, regions, and the US is based on data collected for January, April, July, and October.³ Excludes Alaska.

Table 9 - Value added to the US economy by agriculture, Oregon, 2008-2012 ¹

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Value of crop production	3,257.9	2,895.5	2,709.9	3,350.6	3,342.8
Food grains	400.1	292.4	304.7	404.1	453.9
Feed crops	404.3	289.8	290.7	481.0	425.0
Oil crops	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.3
Fruits and tree nuts	466.1	451.4	452.6	552.2	573.2
Vegetables	477.6	520.1	423.5	461.8	505.2
All other crops	1,483.9	1,355.4	1,197.4	1,371.7	1,436.0
Home consumption	2.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	5.1
Value of inventory adjustment ²	21.1	-18.2	36.7	73.9	-59.8
Value of livestock production	1,026.3	931.5	1,126.1	1,356.1	1,406.1
Meat animals	535.4	432.5	455.6	687.7	713.1
Dairy products	408.8	305.1	411.6	525.8	493.2
Poultry and eggs	135.0	109.3	103.1	89.8	129.4
Miscellaneous livestock	61.7	59.7	83.2	80.1	84.0
Home consumption	8.7	7.5	8.8	8.4	7.6
Value of inventory adjustment ²	-123.2	17.4	63.8	-35.7	-21.2
Revenues from services and forestry	745.7	920.9	722.4	866.2	769.3
Machine hire and custom work	84.9	223.8	79.8	113.2	75.5
Forest products sold	32.7	33.7	33.3	31.8	38.2
Other farm income	166.1	182.4	129.0	207.7	165.1
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings	462.0	481.0	480.3	513.5	490.5
Value of agricultural sector production (+)	5,029.9	4,747.9	4,558.4	5,572.9	5,518.3
Purchased inputs (-)	2,377.5	2,388.7	2,243.8	2,677.9	2,590.8
Farm origin	586.3	665.8	632.6	865.8	811.3
Feed purchased	412.3	474.8	435.4	621.6	551.5
Livestock and poultry purchased	25.9	25.1	25.4	54.7	62.3
Seed purchased	148.1	165.9	171.8	189.6	197.5
Manufactured inputs	816.6	708.3	737.3	920.5	906.2
Fertilizers and lime	300.2	261.4	268.6	368.9	367.1
Pesticides	183.9	175.0	181.7	183.9	206.0
Petroleum fuels and oils	229.7	180.5	193.4	246.8	214.7
Electricity	102.8	91.5	93.6	120.9	118.4
Other purchased inputs	974.7	1,014.6	874.0	891.6	873.3
Repair and maintenance of capital items	266.1	296.5	248.5	274.3	272.8
Machine hire and custom work	56.8	63.4	68.4	37.9	60.4
Marketing, storage, and transportation	157.4	166.1	122.1	120.2	122.1
Contract labor	109.9	114.6	117.1	125.4	85.4
Miscellaneous expenses	384.5	374.1	317.9	333.8	332.6
Net government transactions (+)	-76.4	-110.2	-46.3	-89.8	-102.5
Direct government payments	124.8	101.9	150.4	110.8	118.0
Vehicle registration and licensing fees	20.1	21.6	19.3	23.2	19.7
Property taxes	181.1	190.5	177.4	177.4	200.8
Gross value added	2,576.0	2,249.0	2,268.3	2,805.1	2,825.0
Capital consumption (-)	494.6	512.7	522.9	545.8	580.5
Net value added ³	2,081.4	1,736.3	1,745.5	2,259.3	2,244.5
Payments to stakeholders (-)	1,210.5	1,241.8	1,288.7	1,247.0	1,284.5
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	972.2	991.9	973.0	944.7	1,007.0
Net rent received by non-operator landlords	37.4	40.5	79.0	75.2	50.2
Real estate and non-real estate interest	200.9	209.4	220.3	214.3	211.9
Net farm income ⁴	870.9	494.5	456.8	1,012.3	959.9
Net income per farm ⁵dollars	22,561	12,811	11,865	26,431	25,063

¹ The value of agricultural sector production is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

² A positive value of inventory change represents current year production not sold by December 31. A negative value is an offset to production from prior years included in current year sales.

³ Net value added is the sector's contribution to the national economy. It is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors of production, regardless of ownership.

⁴ Net farm income is the farm operator's share of income from the sector's production activities.

⁵ Net income per farm is calculated by dividing net farm income by the NASS estimate of number of farms. NASS estimated 38,600 for 2008 and 2009; 38,500 for 2010; and 38,300 for 2011 and 2012.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 10 - Oregon production: Rank among states and percent of the United States, selected commodities, 2012

Commodity	Oregon's rank among states	Oregon production	Unit	United States production	Oregon's percent of the US
Field crops					
Peppermint	1	1,943	1,000 pounds	6,605	29.4
Hops	2	8,425	1,000 pounds	61,249	13.8
Potatoes, all	5	22,935	1,000 cwt	462,766	5.0
Spearmint	5	132	1,000 pounds	2,390	5.5
Sugarbeets	9	418	1,000 tons	35,236	1.2
Barley	10	3,816	1,000 bushels	220,284	1.7
Wheat, all	11	57,576	1,000 bushels	2,269,117	2.5
Oats	13	1,805	1,000 bushels	64,024	2.8
Hay, all	15	3,074	1,000 tons	119,878	2.6
Seed crops^{1, 2}					
Bentgrass seed	1	2,177	1,000 pounds	*	-
Ryegrass seed	1	397,582	1,000 pounds	504,263	-
Fescue seed	1	209,936	1,000 pounds	303,243	-
Orchardgrass seed	1	10,382	1,000 pounds	15,430	-
Kentucky bluegrass seed	3	16,184	1,000 pounds	86,904	-
Alfalfa seed	7	2,028	1,000 pounds	62,115	-
Berry crops³					
Blackberries	1	53,520	1,000 pounds	53,520	100.0
Boysenberries	1	1,950	1,000 pounds	1,950	100.0
Raspberries, black	1	2,150	1,000 pounds	2,150	100.0
Raspberries, red	2	6,600	1,000 pounds	69,300	9.5
Blueberries	2	72,000	1,000 pounds	461,800	15.6
Strawberries	3	21,300	1,000 pounds	3,014,900	0.7
Cranberries	4	405,000	Barrels	8,045,000	5.0
Fruit and nut crops³					
Hazelnuts	1	34,700	Tons	34,700	100.0
Prunes and plums ⁴	1	6,470	Tons	12,135	53.3
Pears, all	2	248,000	Tons	858,130	28.9
Cherries, sweet	3	54,600	Tons	418,415	13.0
Graps, wine	5	46,000	Tons	7,336,993	0.6
Apples	6	128	Million pounds	8,997	1.4
Cherries, tart	7	1	Million pounds	85	1.2
Vegetable crops					
Onions, storage	1	13,083	1,000 cwt	54,000	24.2
Snap beans, processing	2	91,200	Tons	733,430	12.4
Green peas, processing	4	41,000	Tons	395,250	10.4
Horticulture crops					
Christmas trees, sold ¹	1	7,008	1,000 trees	17,416	-
Potted florist azaleas ⁵	-	-	1,000 dollars	-	-
Cut flowers, all	4	12,029	1,000 dollars	342,152	3.5
Potted petunias	8	2,712	1,000 dollars	44,055	6.2
Potted flowering plants	11	18,535	1,000 dollars	617,832	3.0
Bedding/garden plants	13	74,413	1,000 dollars	1,955,215	3.8
Livestock					
Crab, Dungeness ⁶	3	14,293	1,000 pounds	56,734	25.2
Mink, pelt production ⁷	-	-	Pelts	-	-
Sheep and lambs	9	210	1,000 head	5,335	3.9
Wool production	9	1,100	1,000 pounds	28,500	3.9
Trout	10	1,313	1,000 dollars	88,201	1.5
Milk production	20	2,513	Million pounds	200,324	1.3
Cattle and calves	24	1,280	1,000 head	89,300	1.4
Egg production	29	694	Million eggs	92,894	0.7

¹ Ranking and US production from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.² National data available only after Census year³ Utilized production is listed for fruit and berry crops.⁴ California is the only State that estimates separate prune and plum crops. Oregon is the leading producer among States estimating prunes and plums combined.⁵ Data not available due to disclosure.⁶ Oregon data comes from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. US data are combined from Pacific Fisheries Information Network and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.⁷ Survey not conducted for 2012.

* Not available.

Table 11 - Gross farm and ranch sales, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012, Oregon State University county estimates

County	All crops		All animal products		Total sales	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Baker	29,797	37,729	50,820	54,515	80,617	92,244
Benton	82,282	86,935	15,686	14,957	97,968	101,893
Clackamas	269,108	269,277	70,433	74,237	339,541	343,514
Clatsop	5,043	5,548	68,223	61,091	73,266	66,638
Columbia	21,455	21,646	4,693	4,866	26,149	26,512
Coos	21,336	26,591	55,522	47,859	76,858	74,450
Crook	24,248	23,315	25,080	24,426	49,328	47,741
Curry	14,202	14,572	15,903	19,210	30,105	33,782
Deschutes	14,007	14,821	11,349	11,282	25,357	26,103
Douglas	47,803	45,771	31,364	30,714	79,167	76,485
Gilliam	25,509	23,600	10,115	11,031	35,624	34,631
Grant	9,712	7,625	45,076	45,069	54,789	52,694
Harney	27,749	31,106	55,934	58,686	83,683	89,791
Hood River	80,027	111,694	400	400	80,427	112,094
Jackson	44,476	41,936	23,146	23,982	67,622	65,918
Jefferson	58,109	59,388	15,946	15,009	74,055	74,398
Josephine	11,234	11,171	10,222	10,163	21,455	21,334
Klamath	141,795	145,767	141,938	144,635	283,733	290,402
Lake	58,168	68,344	35,706	38,703	93,874	107,047
Lane	88,969	93,081	36,093	35,376	125,063	128,457
Lincoln	13,407	16,225	47,898	41,587	61,305	57,812
Linn	210,697	232,369	68,883	69,563	279,581	301,932
Malheur	143,950	219,289	152,195	154,107	296,145	373,397
Marion	472,952	476,171	158,693	163,155	631,646	639,326
Morrow	308,274	257,675	168,858	224,704	477,132	482,379
Multnomah	51,646	53,266	3,505	3,508	55,151	56,774
Polk	104,335	110,663	52,868	52,130	157,203	162,792
Sherman	63,472	61,851	3,225	3,415	66,697	65,266
Tillamook	5,611	6,040	132,791	135,520	138,402	141,560
Umatilla	415,423	395,498	87,905	91,784	503,329	487,281
Union	70,975	76,620	21,769	22,383	92,744	99,003
Wallowa	30,233	32,874	26,623	28,078	56,856	60,951
Wasco	112,292	100,668	6,568	7,223	118,860	107,891
Washington	270,316	272,368	19,529	19,676	289,845	292,044
Wheeler	1,799	2,036	13,094	14,391	14,893	16,427
Yamhill	216,596	222,647	46,372	47,192	262,968	269,839
Oregon	3,567,012	3,676,179	1,734,425	1,804,625	5,301,437	5,480,804

Source: Extension Information Office, Oregon State University. Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

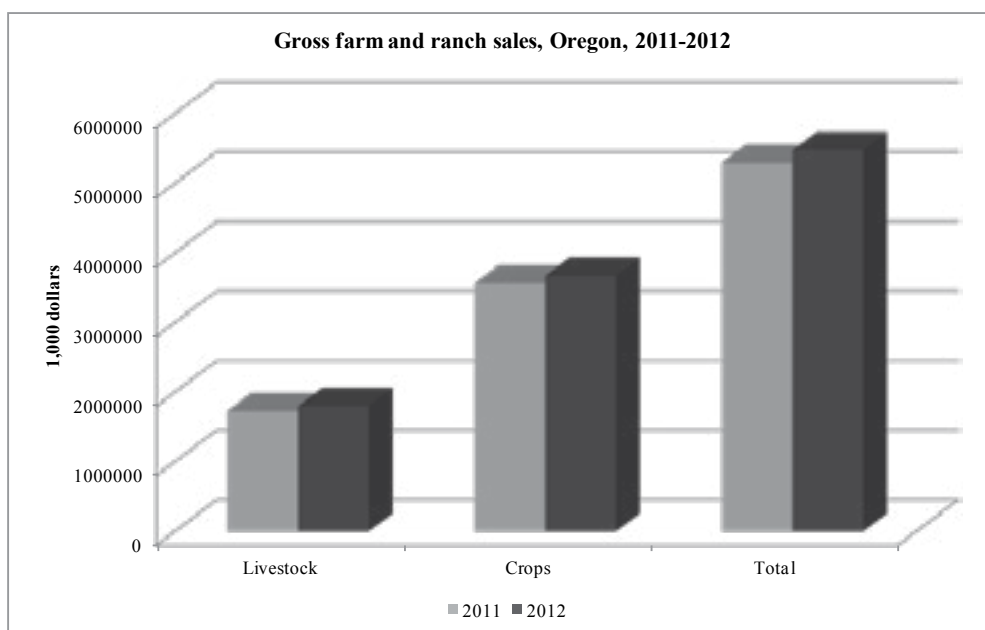


Table 12 - Oregon historical highlights: Census of agriculture, 1987-2007

All farms	2007	2002	1997	Not adjusted for coverage	
				1992	1987
Farms number of farms	38,553	40,033	39,975	31,892	32,014
Land in farms acres	16,399,647	17,080,422	17,658,213	17,609,497	17,809,165
Average size of farm acres	425	427	442	552	556
Estimated market value of land and buildings					
Average per farm dollars	804,145	508,882	444,005	370,938	299,755
Average per acre dollars	1,890	1,202	1,025	663	542
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment \$1,000	3,052,449	2,377,364	2,052,531	1,532,094	1,211,480
Average per farm dollars	79,175	63,462	51,358	48,223	37,982
Farms by size					
1 to 9 acres	9,546	9,377	9,136	6,319	5,476
10 to 49 acres	14,142	15,628	14,639	11,235	11,448
50 to 179 acres	7,430	7,509	8,070	6,748	7,219
180 to 499 acres	3,340	3,419	3,678	3,390	3,617
500 to 999 acres	1,531	1,546	1,673	1,508	1,560
1,000 to 1,999 acres	998	985	1,050	997	1,008
2,000 acres or more	1,566	1,569	1,729	1,695	1,686
Total cropland farms	26,650	30,305	31,194	26,508	27,318
..... acres	5,010,408	5,417,387	5,479,479	5,037,764	5,236,393
Harvested cropland farms	22,131	23,013	24,392	20,743	21,712
..... acres	3,037,261	3,119,384	3,258,082	2,823,972	2,832,663
Irrigated cropland farms	16,792	17,776	17,016	15,002	14,411
..... acres	1,845,194	1,907,627	1,963,478	1,622,235	1,648,205
Market value of agricultural products sold \$1,000	4,386,143	3,195,497	3,036,767	2,292,973	1,846,067
Average per farm dollars	113,769	79,822	75,967	71,898	57,664
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops \$1,000	2,976,087	2,194,911	2,180,412	1,452,213	1,048,616
Livestock, poultry, and their products \$1,000	1,410,055	1,000,586	856,355	840,760	797,451
Farms by value of sales					
Less than \$2,500	17,450	18,873	15,818	11,490	11,751
\$2,500 to \$4,999	4,651	4,737	5,901	4,569	4,785
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,934	4,043	4,565	3,734	3,770
\$10,000 to \$24,999	3,730	3,911	4,413	3,801	3,697
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,272	2,406	2,609	2,183	2,194
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,838	1,876	1,995	1,940	1,972
\$100,000 to \$499,000	3,016	3,048	3,464	3,273	3,224
\$500,000 or more	1,662	1,139	1,210	902	621
Farms by type of organization					
Family or individual	32,793	35,375	34,489	27,506	27,766
Partnership	2,907	2,284	2,778	2,481	2,603
Corporation	2,507	2,064	2,316	1,672	1,490
Other cooperative, estate or trust, institutional, etc	346	310	392	233	155
Principal operator by days of work off farm					
None	13,194	17,600	14,150	11,957	11,536
Any	25,359	22,433	24,149	18,419	18,897
200 days or more	14,655	15,434	16,158	12,089	12,646
Principal operator by primary occupation					
Farming	17,825	21,580	17,346	15,306	15,359
Other	20,728	18,453	22,629	16,586	16,655
Average age of principal operator years	57.5	54.9	54.0	53.4	52.7

Table 13 - Value of agriculture and fishery production: By commodity, Oregon, 2010-2012

Commodity	2012 rank	Year of production			2012 as % of all commodities
		2010	2011	2012	
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Value by commodity group					
All commodities		4,388,073	5,329,666	5,388,864	100.00
All crops		3,145,750	3,793,431	3,865,646	71.73
Greenhouse, Nursery, and tree farms		781,582	846,077	848,053	15.74
Field Crops		1,317,729	1,729,429	1,638,200	30.40
Seed Crops		296,904	382,962	453,616	8.42
Vegetable Crops		284,546	278,004	316,422	5.87
Fruits and Nut Crops		465,634	556,959	606,405	11.25
All livestock and poultry products		1,242,323	1,536,235	1,523,218	28.27
Top 50 commodities					
Greenhouse & nursery products	1	676,000	742,487	745,162	13.83
Cattle and calves	2	499,321	630,686	653,869	12.13
Hay, all	3	487,956	751,824	638,108	11.84
Milk	4	415,027	530,506	497,574	9.23
Wheat, all	5	408,222	502,976	472,128	8.76
Grass seed, all	6	256,111	341,055	411,056	7.63
Potatoes	7	176,510	187,903	181,187	3.36
Pears, all	8	95,896	77,406	134,241	2.49
Corn, grain & silage	9	72,281	108,828	119,757	2.22
Onions	10	110,209	83,359	115,868	2.15
Blueberries	11	63,609	116,809	107,550	2.00
Christmas trees	12	99,657	99,204	102,891	1.91
Grapes	13	63,336	80,925	94,300	1.75
Cherries, all	14	72,166	78,514	75,557	1.40
Eggs	15	64,199	62,008	65,699	1.22
Hazelnuts	16	67,480	89,705	63,420	1.18
Mint for oil	17	42,839	50,869	51,034	0.95
Blackberries	18	35,152	45,421	44,520	0.83
Crab landings	19	44,904	48,910	42,284	0.78
Sweet Corn	20	25,847	32,934	34,681	0.64
Hops	21	31,289	23,497	33,617	0.62
Apples	22	26,855	19,861	32,018	0.59
Vegetable & Flower seed	23	32,058	30,825	31,452	0.58
Grass and grain straw	24	23,235	24,891	29,934	0.56
Watermelons	25	20,745	24,522	27,706	0.51
Shrimp landing	26	12,471	25,030	24,855	0.46
Sugarbeets	27	16,867	19,157	24,303	0.45
Barley	28	10,804	11,208	23,850	0.44
Groundfish landings	29	27,269	28,773	23,632	0.44
Snap beans, all	30	23,895	28,518	23,517	0.44
Sheep & lambs	31	16,712	25,030	23,177	0.43
Hay silage	32	17,233	17,981	21,582	0.40
Horses	33	20,678	19,759	20,818	0.39
Mink	34	14,988	16,686	19,935	0.37
Cranberries	35	9,902	14,260	16,362	0.30
Tuna, albacore landings	36	12,413	18,784	15,249	0.28
Strawberries	37	16,291	15,034	15,189	0.28
Whiting	38	6,036	17,233	14,610	0.27
Green peas, processing	39	5,621	7,534	12,362	0.23
Raspberries, all	40	8,357	11,910	12,333	0.23
Tomatoes	41	12,706	11,635	11,560	0.21
Dry edible beans	42	3,665	6,868	9,314	0.17
Oats	43	4,334	3,240	7,040	0.13
Salmon landings	44	7,697	6,753	6,946	0.13
Squash	45	3,025	4,474	5,484	0.10
Garlic	46	3,429	4,697	4,351	0.08
Honey	47	3,751	3,427	4,186	0.08
Sugarbeet seed	48	4,309	5,609	3,999	0.07
Peaches	49	4,162	3,756	3,707	0.07
Hogs	50	4,968	5,178	3,504	0.07
Other commodities					
Other vegetable crops		79,069	80,331	80,893	1.50
Other livestock & poultry		99,586	113,057	114,689	2.13
Other field and fruit crops		24,922	23,545	28,032	0.52
Other seed crops		4,426	5,473	7,109	0.13

Table 14 - Cash receipts: Farm marketings by commodity, Oregon, 2010-2012

Commodity	2010	2011	2012	2012 as % of all commodities
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total receipts by commodity group				
All commodities	3,797,424	4,713,447	4,802,820	100.00
All crops	2,743,935	3,302,492	3,456,552	71.97
Field crops	917,750	1,245,081	1,266,348	26.37
Greenhouse, nursery, and Christmas trees	781,275	847,959	845,000	17.59
Fruit and nut crops	459,097	559,436	579,114	12.06
Vegetable crops	288,412	267,060	314,665	6.55
Seed crops	297,401	382,956	451,425	9.40
All livestock and poultry products	1,053,489	1,410,955	1,346,268	28.03
Top 50 commodities				
Greenhouse and nursery products	676,000	744,506	739,270	15.39
Cattle and calves	450,984	682,624	709,808	14.78
Milk	411,567	525,798	493,218	10.27
Wheat, all	304,656	404,099	453,886	9.45
Hay, all	252,515	415,648	334,669	6.97
Ryegrass seed	123,056	164,005	185,701	3.87
Potatoes	150,948	175,439	174,263	3.63
Fescue seed, all	72,998	100,604	151,933	3.16
Onions	115,750	105,756	121,300	2.53
Blueberries	63,609	116,809	107,550	2.24
Pears, all	90,157	86,867	105,013	2.19
Christmas trees	99,350	99,067	102,780	2.14
Grapes	63,336	80,925	94,300	1.96
Corn for grain and silage	38,521	66,555	90,120	1.88
Cherries, all	72,166	78,514	75,557	1.57
Hazelnuts	67,480	89,705	63,420	1.32
Eggs	64,201	61,983	61,390	1.28
Mint, all	42,839	50,869	51,034	1.06
Blackberry group	35,152	45,421	46,564	0.97
Sweet corn	25,741	38,210	42,045	0.88
Apples	26,190	13,202	34,305	0.71
Hops	32,779	30,394	33,617	0.70
Vegetable & flower seed	31,858	30,662	31,190	0.65
Grass and grain straw	23,065	25,529	29,747	0.62
Clover seed, all	18,589	33,671	29,371	0.61
Watermelons	20,738	24,519	27,703	0.58
Sugarbeet for sugar	21,430	19,008	24,303	0.51
Snap beans, all	23,436	28,129	22,885	0.48
Mink	18,853	16,686	19,935	0.42
Bluegrass seed, all	18,934	18,494	18,849	0.39
Barley	6,699	11,582	18,451	0.38
Equine	15,737	14,389	16,455	0.34
Cranberries	9,902	14,260	16,362	0.34
Strawberries	16,291	15,034	15,189	0.32
Green peas, processing	5,621	7,534	12,362	0.26
Raspberries, all	8,357	11,910	12,333	0.26
Hay silage	5,874	6,993	9,387	0.20
Tomatoes	10,315	9,206	8,714	0.18
Orchardgrass seed	7,599	8,416	8,570	0.18
Beans, dry edible	4,189	6,236	8,394	0.17
Squash & pumpkins	8,820	8,901	8,335	0.17
Bentgrass seed	6,058	6,641	5,567	0.12
Oats	4,402	3,823	5,066	0.11
Garlic	4,803	4,697	4,351	0.09
Honey	3,751	3,550	4,186	0.09
Sugarbeet seed	4,309	5,609	3,999	0.08
Canola	2,348	3,169	3,512	0.07
Plums & prunes	1,713	1,710	3,478	0.07
Peaches	4,032	3,434	3,361	0.07
Hogs	4,616	5,096	3,255	0.07
Other commodities				
Other vegetable crops	73,188	40,108	66,970	1.39
Other livestock and poultry	83,780	100,379	38,021	0.79
Other field crops	34,235	32,729	38,477	0.80
Other seed crops	9,870	12,576	11,553	0.24
Other fruit crops	2,425	3,355	5,160	0.11

Table 15 - Prices received by farmers, selected commodities, Oregon, 2006-2012

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average price
All wheat - dollars per bushel													
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
Barley - dollars per bushel													
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	-	-	6.07
Potatoes - dollars per cwt.													
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
All hay - dollars per ton													
2006	118.00	116.00	114.00	121.00	116.00	127.00	122.00	120.00	132.00	130.00	131.00	130.00	130.00
2007	131.00	131.00	134.00	137.00	142.00	150.00	156.00	148.00	151.00	153.00	157.00	162.00	157.00
2008	156.00	175.00	171.00	176.00	179.00	204.00	214.00	216.00	215.00	217.00	209.00	206.00	198.00
2009	186.00	173.00	167.00	152.00	164.00	141.00	158.00	142.00	137.00	141.00	140.00	147.00	143.00
2010	150.00	138.00	137.00	140.00	143.00	153.00	161.00	156.00	147.00	147.00	150.00	153.00	157.00
2011	151.00	160.00	169.00	178.00	184.00	206.00	238.00	226.00	226.00	238.00	221.00	213.00	227.00
2012	221.00	212.00	235.00	226.00	228.00	207.00	201.00	204.00	210.00	223.00	214.00	203.00	210.00
Alfalfa hay - dollars per ton													
2006	122.00	122.00	121.00	125.00	129.00	129.00	123.00	122.00	133.00	131.00	132.00	131.00	131.00
2007	131.00	132.00	135.00	138.00	144.00	148.00	151.00	145.00	145.00	149.00	153.00	159.00	153.00
2008	153.00	169.00	168.00	176.00	179.00	204.00	213.00	216.00	217.00	226.00	220.00	208.00	198.00
2009	186.00	167.00	153.00	135.00	157.00	133.00	122.00	114.00	114.00	120.00	128.00	128.00	122.00
2010	130.00	110.00	116.00	126.00	131.00	134.00	150.00	140.00	135.00	135.00	143.00	148.00	150.00
2011	144.00	160.00	168.00	184.00	190.00	213.00	238.00	226.00	235.00	245.00	240.00	250.00	235.00
2012	239.00	237.00	246.00	229.00	230.00	224.00	217.00	217.00	226.00	232.00	222.00	222.00	223.00

(-) Data not published.

Table 16 - Prices paid by farmers: Specified products, United States and western region, April, 2010-2013

Product and unit	United States				Western region				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Fuels¹									
Unleaded gasoline, service station	Gal.	2.79	3.54	3.83	3.68	3.06	3.91	4.29	4.12
Unleaded gasoline, bulk delivery	Gal.	2.82	3.58	3.85	3.70	3.02	3.89	4.26	4.05
Diesel fuel, bulk delivery	Gal.	2.54	3.53	3.71	3.57	2.52	3.69	3.84	3.52
L.P. gas (propane, butane, etc)	Gal.	2.01	2.18	2.24	2.01	2.44	2.78	2.83	2.14
Feed¹									
Alfalfa meal	Cwt.	23.80	24.00	26.60	31.20	30.10	29.00	30.90	34.10
Alfalfa pellets	Cwt.	23.20	24.10	27.10	30.90	23.70	23.70	25.40	30.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%	Cwt.	25.40	26.60	27.80	31.40	30.70	34.90	35.80	38.10
Dairy feed, 16% protein	Tons	274.00	369.00	442.00	481.00	276.00	358.00	370.00	564.00
Broiler grower feed	Tons	456.00	502.00	591.00	639.00	544.00	644.00	654.00	723.00
Soybean meal, 44%	Cwt.	23.80	26.80	26.50	32.50	36.00	37.60	38.40	40.50
Stock salt	50 lbs.	5.92	6.18	6.33	6.43	7.16	7.25	7.43	7.64
Trace mineral blocks	50 lbs.	8.02	8.16	7.59	7.80	8.90	9.34	9.84	8.96
Fertilizer²									
Anhydrous ammonia	Tons	499.00	749.00	783.00	847.00	628.00	938.00	974.00	1,050.00
Nitrogen solution, 32% N	Tons	303.00	403.00	426.00	441.00	356.00	433.00	456.00	512.00
Sulfate of ammonia	Tons	326.00	423.00	451.00	522.00	306.00	426.00	454.00	524.00
Urea, 44%-46%	Tons	448.00	526.00	554.00	592.00	491.00	606.00	640.00	689.00
Agricultural chemicals³									
Fungicides									
Chlorothalonil (Bravo), 6# /Gal. EC	Gal.	50.00	40.80	43.80	45.30	-	-	-	-
Myclobutanil (Nova, Rally), 40% WP	Lb.	67.90	67.20	68.90	71.50	-	-	-	-
Ziram, 76% WP	Lb.	4.07	4.38	4.44	4.52	-	-	-	-
Herbicides									
2, 4-D, 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	18.00	18.00	20.10	20.40	-	-	-	-
Atrazine (AAtrex), 4# /Gal. L	Gal.	18.90	17.30	17.60	17.80	-	-	-	-
Glyphosate (Roundup), 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	22.80	16.80	17.90	18.20	-	-	-	-
MCPA, 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	21.80	20.70	21.90	22.10	-	-	-	-
Insecticides									
Azinphos-methyl (Guthion), 50% WP	Lb.	13.50	13.50	14.50	15.10	-	-	-	-
Carbaryl (Sevin), 80% S, SP, WP	Lb.	8.14	7.78	7.29	7.45	-	-	-	-
Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban), 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	40.30	39.40	37.60	38.80	-	-	-	-
Malathion, 5# /Gal. EC	Gal.	41.00	40.60	44.00	46.80	-	-	-	-
Oil (Superior oil, Supreme, Volck)	Gal.	9.06	9.39	10.40	10.70	-	-	-	-
Farm machinery and tractors³									
Baler, round, 1200-1500 lb. bale	Each	25,100	25,900	28,000	28,500	-	-	-	-
Disk harrow, tandem, 18-20 ft.	Each	28,800	29,700	31,400	31,800	-	-	-	-
Field cultivator, 20-25 ft.	Each	28,300	28,400	30,600	31,700	-	-	-	-
Tractor, 2-WD, 50-59 P.T.O H.P.	Each	25,000	25,700	25,800	26,700	-	-	-	-
Tractor, 2-WD, 140-159 P.T.O H.P.	Each	114,000	123,000	128,000	133,000	-	-	-	-
Tractor, 4-WD, 200-280 P.T.O H.P.	Each	198,000	216,000	217,000	226,000	-	-	-	-
Windrower, self propelled, 14-16 ft.	Each	101,000	102,000	115,000	119,000	-	-	-	-

¹ Western region includes CA, OR, and WA.² Western region includes ID, OR, and WA.³ Not published at the regional level.

Table 17 - Price indices and parity ratios, United States, 2012

Month	Base period 1910-1914=100			Base period 1990-1992=100		
	Prices received	Prices paid	Parity ratio	Prices received	Prices paid	Parity ratio
Jan.	1,195	2,794	43	188	210	90
Feb.	1,147	2,806	41	181	211	86
Mar.	1,166	2,862	41	184	215	86
Apr.	1,129	2,856	40	178	215	83
May	1,144	2,857	40	180	214	84
Jun.	1,159	2,844	41	183	214	86
Jul.	1,214	2,840	43	191	213	90
Aug.	1,227	2,879	43	193	216	89
Sep.	1,237	2,892	43	195	217	90
Oct.	1,332	2,897	46	210	218	96
Nov.	1,317	2,885	46	207	217	96
Dec.	1,262	2,883	44	199	217	92
Annual	1,211	2,858	43	191	215	89

Table 18 - Government payments: Payments by government programs and total, Oregon, 2005-2012 ¹

Government program	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Production flexibility contracts ²	-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed direct payments ³	30,077	27,679	27,782	27,951	24,068	26,563	25,495	24,142
Average crop revenue election	-	-	-	-	-	12,617	88	3
Counter-cyclical payments	2,067	2,553	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Loan deficiency payments	2,033	1,310	241	144	264	275	138	-
Marketing loan gains	50	5	6	2	-	-	-	-
Milk income loss payments	39	4,859	534	-11	9,187	528	-	4,662
Conservation programs	73,676	81,001	93,968	84,125	63,382	79,300	74,790	80,787
Ad hoc and emergency programs	21,204	813	1,460	12,612	5,044	31,153	10,252	8,448
Miscellaneous programs	14	-7	6	-13	-7	4	-	-2
Total government payments	129,134	118,213	123,989	124,811	101,939	150,441	110,763	118,040

¹ Amounts include cash payments made directly to farmers, not including Farmer-owned Reserve Payments as these data are not available by State.

² The negative numbers are representation of unanticipated over payments under earlier programs.

³ Direct payments include direct payments from both sources: the Direct Countercyclical Program and the Average Crop Revenue Election Program.

(-) Missing data may indicate zero payments or program may be combined into another category.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA. Web site: ers.usda.gov.

Table 19 - Precipitation: Monthly totals with annual departures from normal, selected weather stations, Oregon, 2012

Weather station	Monthly precipitation (inches)												Annual (inches)	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	DFN ¹
Coastal areas														
Astoria	10.69	6.81	14.10	7.61	4.98	4.81	0.52	0.06	0.23	12.78	13.06	15.96	91.61	24.22
Bandon ²	10.75	5.74	19.62	6.66	1.87	4.21	0.41	0.05	0.05	8.06	12.39	13.82	83.63	23.91
Florence	9.86	7.73	16.59	8.35	4.32	5.30	0.45	0.18	0.06	11.32	12.16	14.29	90.61	17.26
North Bend	4.58	3.03	12.57	3.88	1.69	3.33	0.33	0.09	-	6.03	7.97	11.47	54.97	-9.74
Tillamook	9.89	5.71	10.91	5.84	4.95	3.66	0.33	0.03	0.05	14.32	10.23	16.35	82.27	-8.49
Willamette Valley														
Aurora ²	8.76	3.96	8.91	4.18	3.08	2.65	0.50	-	0.10	6.65	8.92	8.02	55.73	12.97
Corvallis ²	10.54	4.14	10.22	4.31	2.30	2.46	0.17	0.03	0.32	5.02	7.93	6.91	54.35	10.51
Detroit Lake ²	20.96	11.26	20.36	7.80	5.04	6.31	0.15	0.02	0.17	12.56	14.27	19.13	118.03	28.05
Eugene	7.81	3.83	10.21	3.69	2.59	2.28	0.16	0.03	0.02	4.13	7.44	7.68	49.87	-1.24
Hillsboro	5.78	2.67	6.35	2.39	2.34	2.51	0.14	0.02	0.04	5.40	6.93	8.32	42.89	4.55
McMinnville	8.14	3.71	8.65	3.10	2.31	1.98	0.11	0.03	-	5.99	6.06	8.59	48.67	6.83
Portland	6.81	2.68	7.84	3.40	3.36	3.78	0.53	-	0.04	5.98	7.86	8.09	50.37	13.16
Salem	11.58	3.75	9.96	3.24	2.31	2.22	0.07	-	0.04	6.00	8.44	7.89	55.50	15.34
SW valleys														
Grants Pass	5.40	2.68	8.66	2.15	0.50	1.60	0.54	-	-	3.07	7.95	10.82	43.37	12.21
Medford	2.68	2.27	3.72	1.82	1.10	2.20	0.24	-	-	1.96	5.11	5.71	26.81	8.37
Roseburg	5.27	3.15	8.63	2.54	0.72	2.45	0.37	-	-	2.38	8.20	8.15	41.86	8.06
North central														
Condon	3.13	0.67	1.09	2.41	1.53	3.24	0.39	0.01	0.03	1.62	1.51	1.71	17.34	2.74
Echo ²	1.38	0.50	1.86	1.17	0.43	1.40	0.48	0.01	0.06	1.41	1.29	1.54	11.53	1.06
Heppner	1.46	0.52	1.75	2.95	1.22	2.49	0.54	-	-	1.41	1.40	1.26	15.00	0.75
Hermiston	1.18	0.50	1.65	1.88	0.55	1.97	0.47	0.03	0.03	1.61	1.42	1.66	12.95	2.48
Madras ²	1.37	0.46	1.33	1.28	0.66	2.11	0.03	-	0.06	0.67	1.63	2.20	11.80	-0.26
Moro	1.63	0.31	2.44	1.15	0.58	1.08	0.59	-	-	1.65	1.91	1.90	13.24	1.77
Parkdale ²	10.94	3.81	9.41	2.49	1.88	1.73	0.23	0.02	0.02	5.17	7.67	7.90	51.27	18.84
Pendleton	1.53	1.39	1.93	2.50	0.67	1.50	0.47	-	-	1.58	1.67	1.17	14.41	1.61
The Dalles	2.87	0.80	2.20	0.68	0.85	1.35	-	-	-	1.88	1.77	2.46	14.86	-0.53
South central														
Agency Lake ²	4.04	1.03	3.86	1.09	0.44	1.70	-	0.10	-	1.45	1.82	4.44	19.97	-0.30
Bend	2.20	1.16	1.41	2.02	0.86	1.05	0.42	-	-	0.85	1.25	3.10	14.32	2.56
Burns	2.37	0.15	1.14	1.71	0.58	0.45	0.03	-	-	0.77	1.40	1.73	10.33	-0.28
Christmas Valley ²	0.60	0.59	1.45	0.73	0.61	0.62	0.04	-	-	0.69	1.29	0.98	7.60	-3.97
Klamath Falls	1.35	0.58	1.60	0.99	0.42	1.05	0.02	0.07	-	0.55	1.41	1.69	9.73	-2.27
Klamath Falls ²	1.83	0.92	1.91	1.03	0.43	0.90	0.29	1.10	-	0.70	1.44	2.02	12.57	0.57
Lakeview ²	1.38	0.64	1.81	1.02	0.74	0.47	0.07	0.13	0.01	0.68	2.66	2.65	12.26	-3.26
Lorella ²	1.24	0.53	2.93	1.06	0.48	0.81	-	-	-	0.91	2.46	2.80	13.22	1.82
Redmond	1.51	0.74	1.23	1.19	1.14	1.10	0.10	0.01	0.05	1.25	0.91	1.67	10.90	2.32
Worden ²	1.66	0.65	1.77	0.91	0.34	0.75	0.02	0.21	-	0.49	1.63	2.64	11.07	-0.93
Northeast														
Baker City	0.77	0.57	0.59	1.08	1.04	1.91	0.42	-	0.06	0.69	0.52	0.97	8.62	-2.01
Joseph	1.10	0.53	2.08	1.64	1.82	1.73	0.84	-	0.41	1.67	1.04	1.75	14.61	-5.24
La Grande	2.20	0.81	1.82	1.65	0.72	0.09	1.49	-	0.14	0.89	0.63	2.97	13.41	-4.12
Prairie City ²	1.96	1.04	1.57	1.95	2.94	1.94	0.33	0.06	0.01	1.36	1.15	1.45	15.76	-5.35
Southeast														
Ontario	1.40	0.37	1.30	1.20	1.21	0.28	0.01	-	0.09	0.86	1.13	0.95	8.80	-0.68
Rome	1.04	0.46	0.91	0.75	0.57	0.29	0.16	0.03	0.15	0.23	0.38	0.86	5.83	-3.68

¹ DFN=Departure from normal using 1971-2000 normals period.² Agri-Met weather stations.

Source: Agricultural Weather Information Service (AWIS), Inc. Copyright 2013, All rights reserved.

Table 20 - Record highs and lows: Selected commodities, Oregon, 1869-2012

Commodity	Unit	Record high		Record low		Year data series began
		Quantity	Year(s)	Quantity	Year(s)	
Wheat, all						
Harvested	Acres	1,350,000	1980	115,000	1870	1869
Yield	Bushels	75.9	2011	13.7	1900	1869
Production	1,000 bushels	77,400	1980	2,300	1870	1869
Barley						
Harvested	Acres	616,000	1957	6,000	1869	1869
Yield	Bushels	76.0	1995	17.0	1918	1869
Production	1,000 bushels	21,868	1957	210	1869	1869
Hay, all						
Harvested	Acres	1,200,000	1932	925,000	1992	1909
Yield	Tons	3.48	1998	1.32	1924	1909
Production	1,000 tons	3,624	2004	1,422	1909	1909
Potatoes						
Harvested	Acres	75,000	1917	4,000	1869	1869
Yield	cwt	594	2005	45	1904,1914	1869
Production	1,000 cwt	30,683	2000	288	1869	1869
Onions, bulb						
Harvested	Acres	22,900	2007	750	1918	1918
Yield	cwt	734	2010	134	1918	1918
Production	1,000 cwt	16,214	2007	100	1918	1918
Ryegrass, annual						
Harvested	Acres	145,000	1970	21,000	1937	1936
Yield	Pounds	2,070	1999	257	1937	1936
Production	1,000 pounds	266,460	1999	7,055	1937	1936
Pears, Bartlett¹						
Production	Tons	85,000	1979,1981	61	2012	1925
Hazelnuts¹						
Production	Tons	49,500	2001	60	1927	1927
Strawberries						
Harvested	Acres	18,300	1957	1,700	2009	1918
Yield	cwt	135	2004	14	1934	1918
Production ¹	1,000 cwt	1,014	1988	69	1918	1918
Blackberries, all						
Harvested	Acres	7,500	2010	700	1942,1943	1939
Yield	Pounds	9,110	1992	2,000	1950	1939
Production ¹	1,000 pounds	63,900	2007	3,000	1950	1939
Sweet corn, processing						
Harvested	Acres	48,900	1995	1,480	1934	1934
Yield	Tons	10.10	2010	1.40	1935	1934
Production	Tons	452,330	1995	2,200	1934	1934
Snap beans, processing						
Harvested	Acres	43,600	1974	160	1921	1918
Yield	Tons	8.30	1958	2.50	1922,1923,1926,1927	1918
Production	Tons	183,200	1974	500	1920,1921	1918
Milk production	Million pounds	2,491	2012	857	1925	1924
Cattle and calves, all	1,000 head	1,800	1982	308	1867	1867
Beef cows	1,000 head	730	1982	154	1928	1920
Milk cows	1,000 head	290	1943	36	1867	1867

¹ Utilized production.

Table 21 - Floriculture: Number of producers by reported gross value of sales, expanded wholesale value, Oregon, 2007-2012

Year	Reported gross value of sales							Expanded wholesale value ¹
	\$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	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	1,000 dollars
2007	37	63	22	72	56	49	299	143,286
2008	52	69	17	71	61	48	318	129,775
2009	49	46	19	50	64	45	273	135,210
2010	48	47	22	50	46	48	261	132,823
2011	31	43	17	63	42	48	244	132,203
2012	24	30	18	54	42	45	213	129,231

¹ Wholesale value of sales, as reported by growers with \$100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops, plus a calculated wholesale value of sales for growers with sales below \$100,000.

Table 22 - Floriculture: Flats, hanging baskets and cut products, producers, sales, price, and value, Oregon, 2011-2012

Floriculture product	Producers		Total quantity sold		Percent of sales at wholesale		Wholesale price		Value of sales at wholesale	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Bedding/garden plants, flats										
	Number	Number	1,000 flats	1,000 flats	Percent	Percent	Dollars per flat	Dollars per flat	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Begonia	21	20	34	26	95	92	10.55	11.31	359	294
Geraniums from seed	6	5	12	10	95	94	14.04	14.19	168	142
Geraniums from cuttings	4	-	2	-	96	-	27.75	-	56	-
Impatiens, <i>I. wallerana</i>	27	31	74	65	83	80	10.65	11.56	788	751
Marigold	28	31	122	112	93	92	10.77	11.38	1,314	1,275
Pansy/viola	23	26	144	124	94	94	10.66	10.95	1,535	1,358
Petunias	28	30	170	172	92	89	11.26	12.06	1,914	2,074
Other flowering & foliar type	32	28	486	405	90	86	9.70	9.93	4,714	4,022
Vegetable type	23	23	167	157	90	84	10.24	11.94	1,710	1,875
Bedding/garden plants, hanging baskets										
	Number	Number	1,000 baskets	1,000 baskets	Percent	Percent	Dollars per basket	Dollars per basket	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Begonia	16	14	21	8	84	59	7.59	12.84	159	103
Geraniums from seed	6	3	16	4	95	90	7.36	13.97	118	56
Geraniums from cuttings	24	23	54	41	85	75	12.33	13.82	666	567
Impatiens, <i>I. wallerana</i>	14	17	19	9	79	54	6.07	9.71	115	87
Impatiens, New Guinea	7	8	14	4	90	74	7.88	12.14	110	49
Petunias	23	24	46	31	85	82	8.25	13.87	380	430
Other flowering	25	26	269	287	78	83	12.04	12.73	3,239	3,654
Cut flowers and cut cultivated greens										
	Number	Number	1,000 stems	1,000 stems	Percent	Percent	Cents per stem	Cents per stem	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Iris	3	1	169	70	99	100	30.00	34.30	51	24
Lilies	3	3	2,211	2,090	100	100	102.20	108.40	2,260	2,266
Orchids	2	2	80	56	100	100	119.20	129.10	33	72
Roses	1	1	841	759	100	100	68.90	90.90	579	690
Tulips	5	4	7,540	6,617	100	100	31.20	31.20	2,352	2,065
Other cut flowers	18	18	-	-	97	96	-	-	7,590	6,900
Other cut cultivated greens	9	5	-	-	100	100	-	-	7,942	2,113

(-) Data not published.

Table 23 - Floriculture: Potted type products, producers, sales, price, and value, Oregon, 2011-2012

Floriculture product	Producers	Quantity sold			Percent of sales at wholesale	Wholesale price		Value of all sales at wholesale 1,000	
		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or more	Total		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or more		
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars		
Annual bedding and garden plants in pots									
		<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>per pot</i>	<i>per pot</i>	<i>dollars</i>
Begonia	2011	25	292	44	336	95	1.33	3.46	541
	2012	27	364	40	404	96	1.26	3.46	597
Geraniums from seed	2011	10	277	40	317	96	1.15	3.18	446
	2012	8	380	41	421	98	0.92	3.18	480
Geraniums from vegetable, cuttings	2011	31	1,303	203	1,506	85	2.32	3.04	3,640
	2012	31	1,163	263	1,426	83	2.52	3.22	3,778
Impatiens, other	2011	25	541	5	546	94	1.35	3.11	746
	2012	22	580	7	587	97	1.17	3.08	700
Impatiens, New Guinea	2011	23	208	24	232	87	1.94	3.04	476
	2012	24	181	20	201	86	2.06	3.06	434
Marigold ¹	2011	14	481	-	481	98	1.10	-	527
	2012	17	535	13	548	98	0.90	1.81	505
Pansy or viola ¹	2011	24	1,583	-	1,583	93	1.04	-	1,646
	2012	21	1,658	3	1,661	95	0.92	1.84	1,538
Petunias	2011	24	1,801	82	1,883	90	1.30	3.05	2,591
	2012	23	1,930	68	1,998	94	1.30	2.99	18,535
Other flowering or foliar	2011	34	7,859	1,672	9,531	96	1.55	3.54	18,100
	2012	30	8,247	1,472	9,719	97	1.46	3.81	17,649
Vegetable type	2011	26	2,416	819	3,235	96	1.11	2.30	4,565
	2012	23	3,533	944	4,477	98	0.99	2.18	5,556
Flowering potted plants									
Azaleas	2011	5	1,141	1,398	2,539	100	2.08	6.86	11,964
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchids	2011	1	-	2	2	100	-	16.42	33
	2012	2	-	3	3	100	-	16.44	49
Poinsettias	2011	16	196	527	723	94	2.70	5.55	3,454
	2012	15	171	504	675	96	2.80	5.50	3,251
Spring flowering bulbs	2011	8	72	25	97	100	1.89	3.94	235
	2012	8	38	18	56	99	2.26	4.39	165
Other potted flowering plants	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	10	534	60	594	98	1.21	12.32	1,385

(-) Data not available.

Floriculture product	Producers	Quantity sold				Percent of sales at wholesale	Wholesale price			Value of all sales at wholesale 1,000 dollars	
		Less than 1 gallon	1 to 2 gallon	2 gallon and larger	Total		Less than 1 gallon	1 to 2 gallon	2 gallon and larger		
		Dollars per pot	Dollars per pot	Dollars per pot	Dollars per pot		Dollars per pot	Dollars per pot	Dollars per pot		
Herbaceous perennials											
Potted hosta	2011	25	48	144	24	216	94	2.00	4.82	15.29	1,157
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other potted	2011	46	6,899	3,207	180	10,286	95	1.27	4.01	15.12	24,343
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Quantity and price combined into pot size with greatest production to avoid discontinue of individual operations.

Oregon Field Crops

Table 24 - Major field crops: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, Oregon, 2011-2012

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Unit	Production	Average price per unit	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested					
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>1,000 units</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Wheat, winter							
2011	830.0	825.0	77.0	Bushels	63,525	6.55	416,089
2012	790.0	785.0	66.0	Bushels	51,810	8.04	416,552
Wheat, spring							
2011	160.0	157.0	70.0	Bushels	10,990	7.81	85,832
2012	95.0	93.0	62.0	Bushels	5,766	8.44	48,665
Wheat, all ¹							
2011	990.0	982.0	75.9	Bushels	74,515	6.75	502,976
2012	885.0	878.0	65.6	Bushels	57,576	8.10	472,128
Barley							
2011	38.0	32.0	75.0	Bushels	2,400	4.67	11,208
2012	56.0	53.0	72.0	Bushels	3,816	6.07	23,850
Oats							
2011	35.0	12.0	100.0	Bushels	1,200	2.70	3,240
2012	35.0	19.0	95.0	Bushels	1,805	3.89	7,040
Corn for grain ²							
2011	83.0	51.0	215.0	Bushels	10,965	6.95	76,207
2012	85.0	52.0	210.0	Bushels	10,920	7.40	80,808
Corn for silage ³							
2011	-	31.0	28.0	Tons	868	40.74	35,362
2012	-	32.0	27.0	Tons	864	45.08	38,949
Sugarbeets ⁴							
2011	10.9	10.8	35.8	Tons	387	65.40	19,157
2012	11.0	11.0	38.0	Tons	418	58.14	24,303
Potatoes ⁵							
2011	40.0	39.9	585.0	cwt	23,342	8.05	187,903
2012	42.0	41.7	550.0	cwt	22,935	7.90	181,187
Hops							
2011	-	4.2	1,908.0	Pounds	8,019	3.79	23,497
2012	-	-	1,885.0	Pounds	8,425	3.99	33,617
Dry edible peas							
2011	5.0	4.8	32.1	cwt	154	16.00	2,464
2012	7.0	7.0	28.3	cwt	198	16.60	3,287
Austrian winter peas							
2011	2.0	1.3	17.5	cwt	23	16.20	373
2012	2.5	2.3	16.9	cwt	39	21.70	846
Dry edible beans							
2011	6.4	6.4	24.1	cwt	154	44.60	6,868
2012	10.5	10.5	24.6	cwt	258	36.10	9,314
Alfalfa hay							
2011	-	400.0	4.5	Tons	1,800	235.00	423,000
2012	-	380.0	4.5	Tons	1,710	223.00	381,330
Other hay							
2011	-	630.0	2.4	Tons	1,512	205.00	309,960
2012	-	620.0	2.2	Tons	1,364	189.00	257,796
All hay ⁶							
2011	-	1,030.0	3.2	Tons	3,312	227.00	751,824
2012	-	1,000.0	3.1	Tons	3,074	210.00	638,108
Peppermint for oil							
2011	-	23.0	91.0	Pounds	2,093	23.40	48,976
2012	-	23.7	82.0	Pounds	1,943	24.90	48,381
Spearmint for oil							
2011	-	0.8	130.0	Pounds	104	18.20	1,893
2012	-	1.1	120.0	Pounds	132	20.10	2,653
Canola							
2011	5.3	4.9	3,050.0	Pounds	14,945	23.50	3,512
2012	7.3	6.9	2,200.0	Pounds	15,180	24.50	3,719

¹ All wheat value of production is the sum of spring and winter wheat.² Corn for grain acreage planted consists of acres planted for all purposes.³ Corn for silage price data are from Oregon State University. Value of production is derived from Oregon State University price data and NASS production estimates.⁴ Preliminary, final price and value available February 2014.⁵ Value of production may not calculate due to rounding.⁶ All hay market-year average price cannot be derived from value and production.

Table 25 - All wheat: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1870-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1875	-	255	19.0	4,845	-	-
1880	-	465	20.0	9,300	-	-
1885	-	585	18.0	10,530	-	-
1890	-	590	17.0	10,030	-	-
1895	-	685	20.0	13,700	-	-
1900	-	865	13.7	11,890	-	-
1905	-	670	18.2	12,195	-	-
1910	-	715	19.5	13,938	0.88	12,265
1915	-	960	22.0	21,090	0.86	18,137
1920	1,073	1,049	20.8	21,795	1.94	42,282
1925	1,614	964	19.6	18,893	1.34	25,317
1930	1,136	1,027	23.0	23,621	0.74	17,480
1935	1,082	878	17.7	15,503	0.72	11,162
1940	890	839	20.2	16,960	0.66	11,194
1945	970	921	23.7	21,810	1.45	31,624
1950	997	952	24.9	23,693	2.05	48,571
1955	876	824	26.6	21,899	2.03	44,455
1960	838	793	33.6	26,626	1.81	48,193
1965	942	806	35.2	28,399	1.36	38,751
1970	735	673	39.7	26,717	1.46	39,007
1975	1,310	1,255	46.2	58,040	3.78	219,391
1980	1,410	1,350	57.3	77,400	3.98	313,470
1985	1,140	1,065	52.6	56,040	3.38	189,415
1990	1,010	968	59.5	57,616	2.74	157,868
1995	975	910	66.9	60,920	4.79	291,389
1996	940	920	70.7	65,085	4.20	273,165
1997	955	935	64.6	60,390	3.55	213,705
1998	910	885	65.0	57,490	2.63	151,171
1999	870	783	44.3	34,659	2.81	97,456
2000	935	910	58.8	53,540	2.63	140,899
2001	910	855	38.2	32,650	3.27	106,718
2002	945	840	41.1	34,500	3.72	128,130
2003	1,115	1,080	49.6	53,540	3.70	197,580
2004	970	925	58.5	54,150	3.69	199,878
2005	940	880	59.8	52,645	3.35	174,397
2006	870	835	51.7	43,190	4.48	192,911
2007	855	835	52.3	43,680	8.23	358,968
2008	960	945	55.7	52,600	6.56	343,104
2009	890	877	55.7	48,858	4.71	230,199
2010	960	947	67.1	63,586	6.42	408,222
2011	990	982	75.9	74,515	6.75	502,976
2012	885	878	65.6	57,576	8.10	472,128

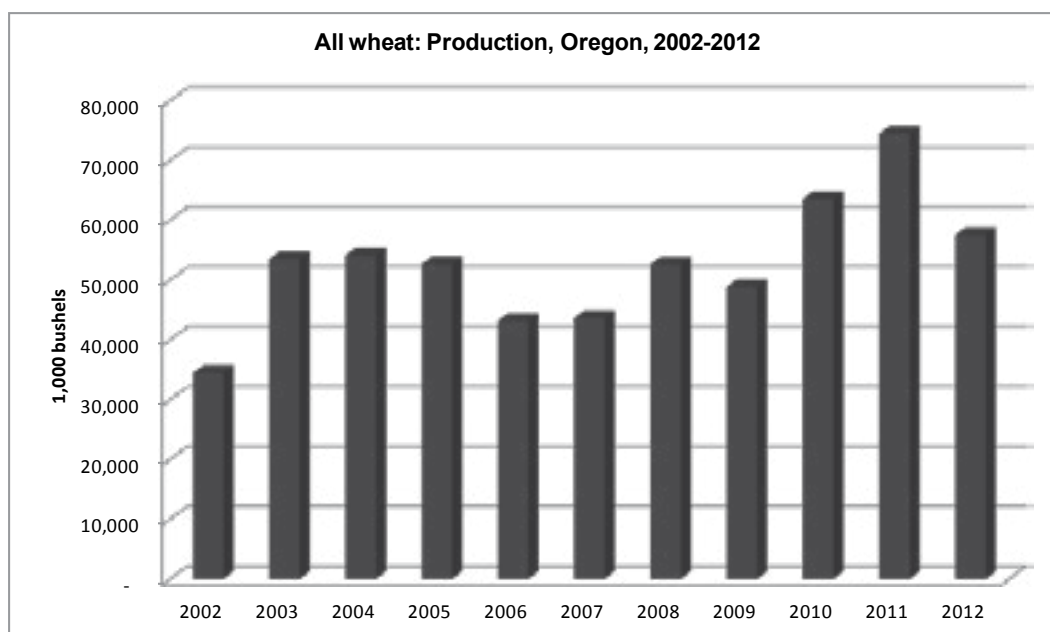
¹ Series began 1869.

Table 26 - Winter wheat, all practices: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012

District and county ¹	2011				2012			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	9,000	9,000	106.1	955,000	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	103.8	830,000
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	24,300	24,200	104.0	2,517,000	20,000	19,800	96.0	1,900,000
Marion	22,200	22,100	110.5	2,442,000	19,000	18,900	103.7	1,960,000
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	21,800	21,800	100.9	2,200,000	15,000	14,900	105.4	1,570,000
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	15,000	14,900	106.0	1,580,000	14,000	13,900	107.2	1,490,000
Yamhill	15,800	15,800	108.9	1,720,000	13,000	12,900	97.7	1,260,000
Combined counties	12,400	12,200	93.1	1,136,000	8,900	8,800	101.6	894,000
Northwest	120,500	120,000	104.6	12,550,000	97,900	97,200	102.0	9,904,000
Gilliam	95,000	95,000	57.0	5,414,000	88,000	88,000	43.2	3,800,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	122,000	122,000	63.7	7,771,000	121,000	120,600	44.8	5,400,000
Sherman	102,000	102,000	63.1	6,436,000	104,000	104,000	51.0	5,300,000
Wasco	57,000	57,000	62.8	3,579,000	66,000	65,900	53.1	3,500,000
North Central	376,000	376,000	61.7	23,200,000	379,000	378,500	48.0	18,000,000
Baker	8,300	8,300	109.3	907,000	6,500	6,100	106.6	650,000
Umatilla	250,000	250,000	80.1	20,022,000	232,000	231,000	70.6	16,300,000
Union	28,200	25,200	89.0	2,243,000	29,000	28,800	90.3	2,600,000
Wallowa	6,500	6,500	57.5	374,000	6,000	5,600	69.6	390,000
Northeast	293,000	290,000	81.2	23,546,000	273,500	271,500	73.0	19,940,000
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	500	400	22.5	9,000	700	600	50.0	30,000
Southwest	500	400	22.5	9,000	700	600	50.0	30,000
Crook	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,600	112.5	180,000
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	900	900	88.9	80,000
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	6,800	6,800	121.6	827,000	7,700	7,700	124.7	960,000
Klamath	3,700	2,700	101.9	275,000	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	26,000	25,700	110.1	2,830,000	-	-	-	-
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	3,500	3,400	84.7	288,000	28,700	27,000	100.6	2,716,000
Southeast	40,000	38,600	109.3	4,220,000	38,900	37,200	105.6	3,936,000
Combined districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State total	830,000	825,000	77.0	63,525,000	790,000	785,000	66.0	51,810,000

¹ Data published in combined counties are the sum of the counties not published in those districts.

Table 27 - Spring wheat, all practices: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012

District and county ¹	2011				2012			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	14,000	14,000	28.6	400,000	10,000	10,000	25.5	255,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	22,000	22,000	54.1	1,190,000	10,700	10,700	45.3	485,000
Sherman	10,300	10,300	33.0	340,000	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	6,200	6,100	36.4	222,000	6,900	6,900	28.0	193,000
North Central	52,500	52,400	41.1	2,152,000	27,600	27,600	33.8	933,000
Baker	6,800	6,700	93.6	627,000	7,000	6,900	88.4	610,000
Umatilla	27,000	26,300	60.3	1,585,000	17,300	17,300	34.7	600,000
Union	11,800	11,100	77.5	860,000	-	-	-	-
Wallowa	8,400	8,400	83.3	700,000	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	-	13,200	13,100	82.8	1,085,000
Northeast	54,000	52,500	71.8	3,772,000	37,500	37,300	61.5	2,295,000
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	900	900	94.4	85,000
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	8,900	8,800	119.0	1,047,000	6,700	6,550	112.2	735,000
Klamath	17,000	16,400	99.4	1,630,000	9,300	8,700	92.0	800,000
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	10,600	10,300	92.2	950,000	4,500	3,550	75.2	267,000
Southeast	36,500	35,500	102.2	3,627,000	21,400	19,700	95.8	1,887,000
Other districts ²	17,000	16,600	86.7	1,439,000	8,500	8,400	97.5	651,000
State total	160,000	157,000	70.0	10,990,000	95,000	93,000	62.0	5,766,000

¹ Data published in combined counties are the sum of the counties not published in those districts.² Include Northwest and Southwest districts.

Table 28 - Barley: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1870-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1870	-	7	30.5	214	0.75	160
1875	-	20	29.0	580	0.80	464
1880	-	29	29.0	841	0.67	563
1885	-	35	29.5	1,032	0.49	506
1890	-	42	27.5	1,155	0.70	808
1895	-	55	22.5	1,238	0.40	495
1900	-	66	28.0	1,848	0.42	776
1905	-	92	28.5	2,622	0.52	1,363
1910	-	100	23.0	2,300	0.63	1,449
1915	-	85	25.0	2,125	0.55	1,169
1920	-	67	27.5	1,842	1.24	2,284
1925	-	84	28.0	2,352	0.69	1,623
1930	90	72	31.2	2,246	0.48	1,078
1935	142	112	27.0	3,024	0.47	1,421
1940	263	213	25.0	5,325	0.50	2,662
1945	285	257	29.5	7,582	1.06	8,037
1950	362	337	32.0	10,784	1.25	13,480
1955	614	559	32.0	17,888	0.99	17,709
1960	514	457	36.0	16,452	1.03	16,946
1965	439	369	46.0	16,974	1.08	18,332
1970	440	395	46.0	18,170	1.03	18,715
1975	200	177	51.0	9,027	2.53	22,838
1980	170	155	65.0	10,075	2.97	29,923
1985	360	350	55.0	19,250	2.00	38,500
1990	145	130	70.0	9,100	2.32	21,112
1995	105	95	76.0	7,220	3.08	22,238
1996	160	150	64.0	9,600	2.72	26,112
1997	126	116	69.0	8,004	2.39	19,130
1998	150	130	62.0	8,060	1.70	13,702
1999	145	135	51.0	6,885	1.89	13,013
2000	150	140	60.0	8,400	1.96	16,464
2001	110	100	45.0	4,500	2.06	9,270
2002	78	68	53.0	3,604	2.36	8,505
2003	70	60	64.0	3,840	2.47	9,485
2004	75	66	73.0	4,818	1.94	9,347
2005	65	45	45.0	2,025	2.15	4,354
2006	55	42	58.0	2,436	2.93	7,137
2007	63	53	53.0	2,809	5.11	14,354
2008	57	42	50.0	2,100	4.01	8,421
2009	40	32	60.0	1,920	2.93	5,626
2010	45	40	74.0	2,960	3.65	10,804
2011	38	32	75.0	2,400	4.67	11,208
2012	56	53	72.0	3,816	6.07	23,850

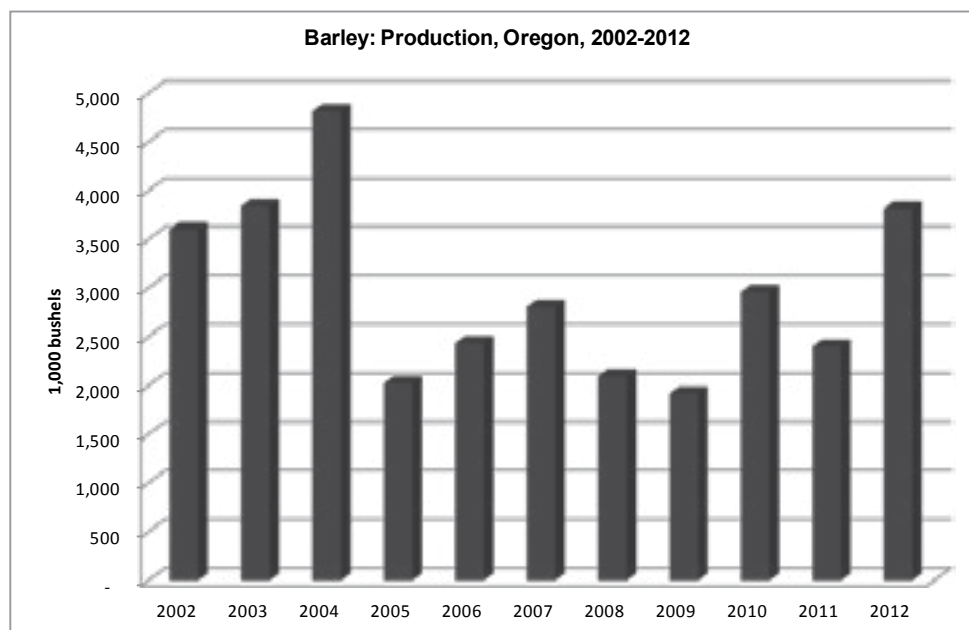
¹ Series began in 1869.

Table 29 - All barley: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012

District and county ¹	2011				2012			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	600	570	87.7	50,000	500	500	84.0	42,000
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	1,000	880	72.7	64,000	1,300	1,100	81.8	90,000
Northwest	1,600	1,450	78.6	114,000	1,800	1,600	82.5	132,000
Gilliam	3,600	3,400	40.0	136,000	8,400	8,400	35.7	300,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sherman	4,500	4,400	68.4	301,000	6,000	5,900	55.9	330,000
Wasco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	3,700	3,200	50.9	163,000	4,100	3,900	43.6	170,000
North Central	11,800	11,000	54.5	600,000	18,500	18,200	44.0	800,000
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	3,100	2,350	81.3	191,000	-	-	-	-
Wallowa	2,700	2,500	61.6	154,000	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	4,000	2,800	71.8	201,000	12,200	11,200	75.5	846,000
Northeast	9,800	7,650	71.4	546,000	12,200	11,200	75.5	846,000
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	600	400	75.0	30,000	-	-	-	-
Southwest	600	400	75.0	30,000	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	14,200	11,500	96.5	1,110,000	-	-	-	-
Southeast	14,200	11,500	96.5	1,110,000	-	-	-	-
State total	38,000	32,000	75.0	2,400,000	56,000	53,000	72.0	3,816,000

¹ Data not published (-) summed into combined counties or districts.

(-) Data not published or no barley.

Table 30 - Small grains: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon 2002-2012

Crop year	Production	September 1	December 1	Following year	
				March 1	June 1
All wheat					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
2002	34,500	36,792	33,455	28,821	18,777
2003	53,540	43,350	33,825	27,989	16,938
2004	54,150	44,868	33,990	24,148	13,704
2005	52,645	43,210	32,742	22,375	15,922
2006	43,190	39,479	28,623	17,524	9,284
2007	43,680	32,792	23,827	14,459	6,803
2008	52,600	36,341	27,881	19,703	13,019
2009	48,858	43,186	33,706	22,441	14,516
2010	63,586	58,026	45,029	61,087	14,992
2011	74,515	61,087	49,627	28,535	13,690
2012	57,576	44,111	37,657	22,040	10,809
Barley					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
2002	3,604	3,991	2,659	1,813	373
2003	3,840	2,493	2,959	1,681	1,117
2004	4,818	4,869	3,860	2,693	2,522
2005	2,025	2,457	1,706	1,605	805
2006	2,436	2,310	2,056	1,229	313
2007	2,809	2,916	884	1,896	810
2008	2,100	2,497	1,195	1,262	*
2009	1,920	1,965	1,952	659	*
2010	2,960	2,193	1,807	1,776	317
2011	2,400	1,776	997	588	310
2012	3,816	2,180	1,043	*	730
Oats					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
2002	2,520	527	521	*	*
2003	1,500	*	*	*	*
2004	1,940	*	*	*	*
2005	1,404	*	*	*	*
2006	1,900	*	*	180	127
2007	1,404	483	302	212	156
2008	1,800	223	379	357	306
2009	2,200	586	572	422	435
2010	2,200	423	409	393	403
2011	1,200	393	*	436	305
2012	1,805	436	*	317	212

* Data not published.

Table 31 - Hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, selected years 1950-2012

Year ¹	Alfalfa hay			Other hay			All hay		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
1950	263	2.8	723	757	1.3	998	1,020	1.7	1,721
1955	309	2.7	834	725	1.3	947	1,034	1.7	1,781
1960	336	2.9	958	693	1.5	1,011	1,029	1.9	1,969
1965	397	3.0	1,191	653	1.5	995	1,050	2.1	2,186
1970	415	3.1	1,287	602	1.6	969	1,017	2.2	2,256
1975	420	3.5	1,470	620	1.7	1,054	1,040	2.4	2,524
1980	425	4.2	1,785	645	1.9	1,193	1,070	2.8	2,978
1981	425	4.1	1,743	635	1.8	1,143	1,060	2.7	2,886
1982	420	4.2	1,764	650	1.9	1,203	1,070	2.8	2,967
1983	440	4.2	1,848	670	1.9	1,273	1,110	2.8	3,121
1984	445	4.1	1,825	660	2.0	1,287	1,105	2.8	3,112
1985	450	4.1	1,823	630	1.9	1,166	1,080	2.8	2,989
1986	460	4.2	1,932	650	1.9	1,202	1,110	2.8	3,134
1987	400	4.2	1,680	650	1.8	1,138	1,050	2.7	2,818
1988	385	4.1	1,579	650	1.7	1,073	1,035	2.6	2,652
1989	400	4.3	1,720	650	1.8	1,170	1,050	2.8	2,890
1990	420	4.3	1,806	600	1.7	1,020	1,020	2.8	2,826
1991	425	4.2	1,785	650	1.8	1,170	1,075	2.8	2,955
1992	400	4.0	1,600	525	1.6	840	925	2.6	2,440
1993	420	4.2	1,764	620	2.1	1,302	1,040	3.0	3,066
1994	410	4.0	1,640	600	2.0	1,200	1,010	2.8	2,840
1995	450	4.3	1,935	650	2.1	1,365	1,100	3.0	3,300
1996	460	4.4	2,024	610	2.0	1,220	1,070	3.0	3,244
1997	420	4.7	1,974	615	2.1	1,292	1,035	3.2	3,266
1998	400	4.8	1,920	570	2.6	1,454	970	3.5	3,374
1999	420	4.4	1,848	680	2.0	1,360	1,100	2.9	3,208
2000	390	4.2	1,638	690	2.0	1,380	1,080	2.8	3,018
2001	460	4.3	1,978	565	1.9	1,074	1,025	3.0	3,052
2002	495	4.3	2,129	620	2.2	1,364	1,115	3.1	3,493
2003	480	4.6	2,208	620	2.2	1,364	1,100	3.3	3,572
2004	480	4.3	2,064	650	2.4	1,560	1,130	3.2	3,624
2005	400	4.4	1,760	600	2.3	1,380	1,000	3.1	3,140
2006	430	4.4	1,892	620	2.2	1,364	1,050	3.1	3,256
2007	410	4.1	1,681	600	2.1	1,260	1,010	2.9	2,941
2008	420	4.0	1,680	605	2.1	1,271	1,025	2.9	2,951
2009	400	4.5	1,800	630	2.3	1,449	1,030	3.2	3,249
2010	415	4.3	1,785	630	2.1	1,323	1,045	3.0	3,108
2011	400	4.5	1,800	630	2.4	1,512	1,030	3.2	3,312
2012	380	4.5	1,710	620	2.2	1,364	1,000	3.1	3,074

¹ Series began in 1909.

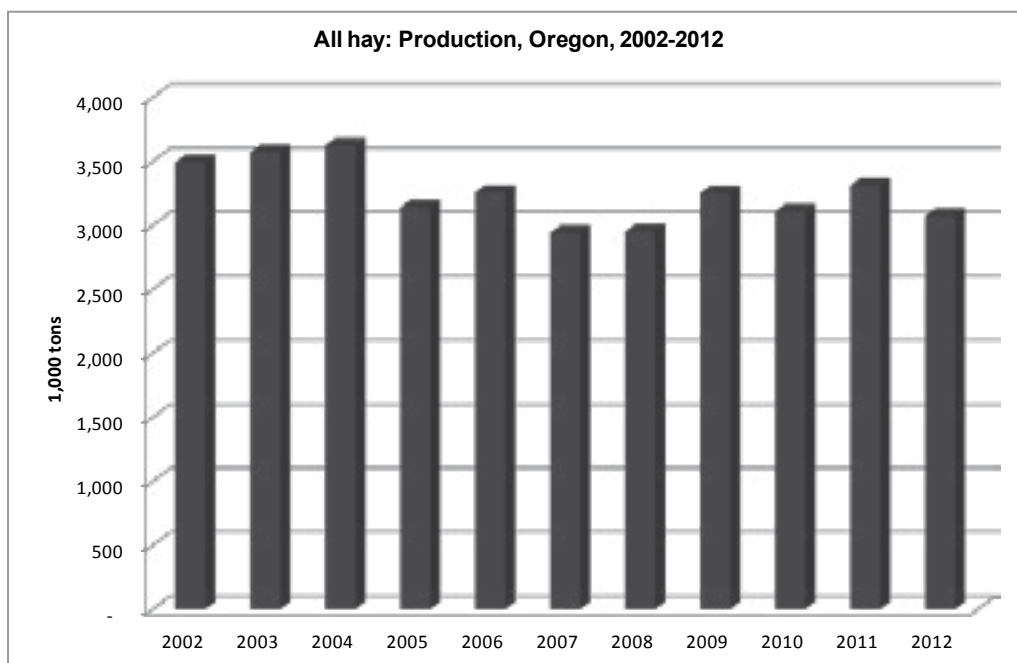


Table 32 - All hay: Production, price, value and stocks, Oregon, selected years 1950-2012

Crop year	Crop value			Stocks	
	Production	Season avg. price ¹	Value of production ²	December 1	Following year May 1
	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
1950	1,721	25.00	43,025	1,025	275
1955	1,781	26.60	47,374	1,359	107
1960	1,969	23.10	45,483	1,269	315
1965	2,186	25.80	56,399	1,457	284
1970	2,256	26.00	58,656	1,607	203
1975	2,524	59.50	150,178	1,600	303
1980	2,978	79.50	236,751	1,798	745
1981	2,886	60.00	173,160	2,382	289
1982	2,967	75.00	222,525	2,165	267
1983	3,121	75.00	234,075	1,958	281
1984	3,112	73.00	227,176	2,185	218
1985	2,989	76.50	228,659	2,023	179
1986	3,134	65.00	203,710	2,100	689
1987	2,818	68.00	191,624	2,057	366
1988	2,652	76.00	201,552	1,591	159
1989	2,890	88.50	245,710	1,243	318
1990	2,826	92.00	253,062	1,498	198
1991	2,955	92.50	249,195	1,684	384
1992	2,440	85.00	194,060	1,537	73
1993	3,066	97.50	262,794	1,686	521
1994	2,840	99.00	255,480	1,761	85
1995	3,300	99.50	303,615	2,310	264
1996	3,244	104.00	313,336	2,108	97
1997	3,266	117.00	361,020	1,600	621
1998	3,374	104.00	337,698	2,159	135
1999	3,208	92.00	286,208	2,245	128
2000	3,018	94.50	278,772	1,766	241
2001	3,052	112.00	333,626	1,901	183
2002	3,493	100.00	348,019	2,550	340
2003	3,572	88.50	313,262	2,357	371
2004	3,624	105.00	371,892	2,366	362
2005	3,140	114.00	352,580	1,790	210
2006	3,256	130.00	421,080	1,840	180
2007	2,941	157.00	466,353	1,700	150
2008	2,951	198.00	581,756	1,561	270
2009	3,249	143.00	464,481	2,200	420
2010	3,108	157.00	487,956	2,100	275
2011	3,312	227.00	751,824	2,200	275
2012	3,074	210.00	638,108	1,700	230

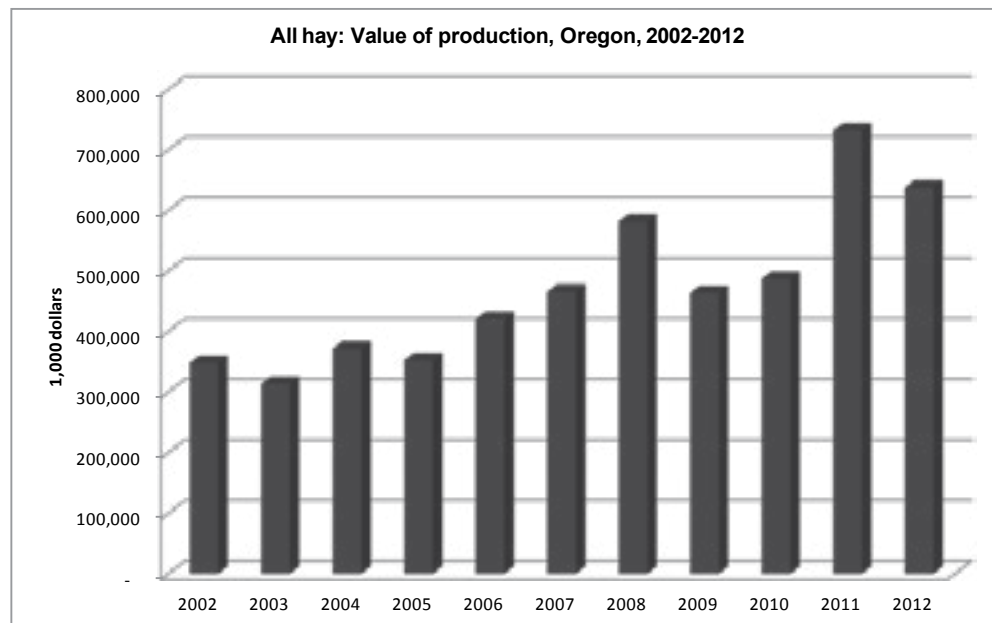
¹ From monthly estimates.² All hay market-year average price cannot be derived directly from all hay value and production. It is the weighted average of the market-year average prices of alfalfa and other hay.

Table 33 - Alfalfa hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012

District and county ¹	2011			2012		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	900	5.0	4,500	900	4.0	3,600
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	500	2.8	1,400	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	2,000	2.9	5,700	1,500	4.2	6,300
Yamhill	1,500	4.4	6,500	1,500	4.7	7,000
Combined counties	6,100	3.8	23,200	5,400	3.6	19,100
Northwest	11,000	3.8	41,300	9,300	3.9	36,000
Gilliam	1,000	6.0	6,000	1,000	5.9	5,900
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	17,500	6.7	116,000	17,000	6.3	107,500
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	5,000	6.0	30,000	4,600	4.6	21,000
Combined counties	500	4.0	2,000	500	4.0	2,000
North Central	24,000	6.4	154,000	23,100	5.9	136,400
Baker	26,000	4.1	105,000	28,000	3.7	104,000
Umatilla	30,000	6.3	187,000	28,000	6.4	178,000
Union	28,000	4.2	118,000	23,000	3.3	76,000
Wallowa	17,000	4.0	67,000	17,000	3.0	50,000
Northeast	101,000	4.7	477,000	96,000	4.3	408,000
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	800	5.2	4,100
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	500	5.0	2,500
Combined counties	4,000	3.7	14,700	2,800	3.7	10,400
Southwest	4,000	3.7	14,700	4,100	4.2	17,000
Crook	17,000	4.4	75,000	-	-	-
Deschutes	7,000	4.2	29,000	7,500	3.9	29,000
Grant	8,000	2.9	23,000	6,000	3.0	18,000
Harney	51,000	3.9	200,000	44,000	4.0	176,000
Jefferson	12,000	5.1	61,000	-	-	-
Klamath	62,000	4.8	298,000	58,000	4.9	282,000
Lake	60,000	4.3	256,000	59,000	3.9	231,000
Malheur	39,000	4.1	158,000	42,000	5.7	240,000
Wheeler	4,000	3.3	13,000	3,500	3.2	11,000
Combined counties	-	-	-	27,500	4.6	125,600
Southeast	260,000	4.3	1,113,000	247,500	4.5	1,112,600
State total	400,000	4.5	1,800,000	380,000	4.5	1,710,000

¹ Data not published (-) summed into combined counties.

(-) Data not published or no alfalfa hay.

Table 34 - Other hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012

District and county ¹	2011			2012		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Benton	-	-	-	10,000	2.4	24,000
Clackamas	15,000	2.2	32,000	14,000	2.3	31,500
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	8,000	1.9	15,000	6,000	1.5	9,100
Lane	30,000	2.0	60,000	30,000	2.3	68,000
Lincoln	3,000	2.0	6,000	3,000	1.8	5,400
Linn	25,000	2.1	51,000	34,500	2.0	69,000
Marion	8,000	1.8	14,000	-	-	-
Multnomah	2,500	1.6	4,000	4,000	1.8	7,000
Polk	8,500	2.4	20,000	12,000	2.1	25,000
Tillamook	2,000	2.5	5,000	2,500	2.8	7,000
Washington	8,000	2.2	17,000	8,000	2.8	22,000
Yamhill	16,000	2.4	38,000	-	-	-
Combined counties	13,000	2.2	28,000	25,000	2.5	62,000
Northwest	139,000	2.1	290,000	149,000	2.2	330,000
Gilliam	900	1.4	1,200	600	2.2	1,300
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	5,200	2.3	12,000	4,000	2.5	9,800
Combined counties	8,900	3.3	28,800	5,400	3.7	19,900
North Central	15,000	2.8	42,000	10,000	3.1	31,000
Baker	41,000	2.4	98,000	44,000	2.1	90,000
Umatilla	6,000	3.7	22,000	6,000	3.4	20,000
Union	16,000	3.0	47,000	17,000	2.6	44,000
Wallowa	20,000	2.8	55,000	15,000	3.0	44,000
Northeast	83,000	2.7	222,000	82,000	2.4	198,000
Coos	12,000	2.1	25,000	10,000	2.0	20,000
Curry	2,000	2.8	5,500	2,200	2.1	4,600
Douglas	33,000	2.5	82,000	31,000	2.3	69,000
Jackson	17,000	2.6	43,000	15,000	2.5	36,900
Josephine	8,000	2.1	16,500	8,800	2.5	22,000
Southwest	72,000	2.4	172,000	67,000	2.3	152,500
Crook	21,000	3.2	66,000	19,000	3.2	60,000
Deschutes	12,000	2.8	33,000	11,000	2.9	31,500
Grant	34,000	2.1	70,000	35,000	2.2	75,000
Harney	95,000	1.8	170,000	95,000	1.6	148,000
Jefferson	10,000	4.5	45,000	12,000	3.7	44,000
Klamath	37,000	3.2	119,000	37,000	3.0	109,000
Lake	76,000	2.6	195,000	-	-	-
Malheur	30,000	2.5	75,000	23,000	1.8	40,000
Wheeler	6,000	2.2	13,000	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	80,000	1.8	145,000
Southeast	321,000	2.5	786,000	312,000	2.5	652,500
State total	630,000	2.4	1,512,000	620,000	2.2	1,364,000

¹ Data not published (-) summed into combined counties.

(-) Data not published or no other hay.

Table 35 - All potatoes: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, selected years 1875-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1875	-	8.0	85	682	1.45	988
1880	-	9.0	74	664	0.98	653
1890	-	18.0	59	1,069	1.08	1,158
1900	-	31.0	63	1,953	0.75	1,465
1910	-	42.0	53	2,218	1.32	2,920
1920	-	38.0	78	2,964	1.45	4,298
1930	34.0	34.0	93	3,162	0.95	3,004
1940	35.0	35.0	144	5,040	0.60	3,024
1950	36.5	36.5	217	7,920	1.48	11,740
1960	34.5	34.5	227	7,838	2.47	19,407
1970	54.5	53.6	284	15,229	1.78	27,139
1980	48.0	47.0	420	19,745	4.60	90,761
1990	54.0	53.0	442	23,450	5.50	129,556
1991	51.0	50.0	443	22,170	3.95	87,810
1992	46.0	45.0	468	21,075	5.50	115,451
1993	50.4	49.4	468	23,103	5.70	132,036
1994	56.4	55.8	493	27,514	4.75	130,731
1995	54.0	53.2	466	24,788	6.70	166,269
1996	62.0	61.0	494	30,124	4.60	138,574
1997	56.5	55.5	492	27,319	5.20	142,466
1998	59.0	58.0	452	26,229	5.05	132,115
1999	56.0	55.5	505	28,020	4.95	138,945
2000	57.0	56.5	543	30,683	4.80	146,637
2001	45.0	44.5	466	20,730	6.40	132,732
2002	50.0	49.8	501	24,936	5.65	141,269
2003	42.8	42.6	493	20,991	5.30	111,252
2004	37.0	37.0	534	19,775	5.05	99,864
2005	37.3	37.1	594	22,023	5.80	127,733
2006	35.0	35.0	530	18,533	6.45	119,535
2007	36.5	36.5	556	20,293	7.75	157,267
2008	35.3	35.3	529	18,676	8.80	164,349
2009	37.0	37.0	580	21,460	7.55	150,607
2010	35.5	35.5	565	20,058	8.80	176,510
2011	40.0	39.9	585	23,342	8.05	187,903
2012	42.0	41.7	550	22,935	7.90	181,187

¹ Series began 1875.

Table 36 - Potatoes: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012

District and county ¹	2011			2012		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>
Northwest	900	400	360,000	-	-	-
Morrow	14,200	731	10,380,000	-	-	-
North Central	14,200	731	10,380,000	13,900	653	9,075,000
Baker	4,000	467	1,868,000	-	-	-
Umatilla	10,600	619	6,561,000	12,100	607	7,340,000
Union	1,400	300	420,000	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	5,300	434	2,300,000
Northeast	16,000	553	8,849,000	17,400	554	9,640,000
Klamath	6,200	410	2,542,000	-	-	-
Combined counties	2,600	466	1,211,000	-	-	-
Southeast	8,800	426	3,753,000	-	-	-
Other districts ²	-	-	-	10,400	550	4,220,000
State total	39,900	585	23,342,000	41,700	550	22,935,000

¹ Data not published (-) summed into combined counties or districts.² Include Northwest and Southeast districts.

(-) Data not published or no potatoes.

Table 37 - Potatoes: Stocks, Oregon, 2001-2012

Crop year	December 1	Following year					
		January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
2001	17,500	15,500	14,000	11,500	8,500	6,500	3,000
2002	17,500	15,000	12,500	9,900	7,500	5,000	2,300
2003	18,000	15,800	13,500	11,000	8,400	5,500	2,900
2004	17,000	14,500	11,800	9,000	6,200	3,900	2,100
2005	19,000	16,500	14,500	11,500	8,500	5,000	2,300
2006	16,000	13,900	11,700	9,700	7,600	4,800	2,300
2007	18,000	16,100	13,900	11,600	9,200	6,400	4,200
2008	16,100	14,100	12,000	9,800	7,400	5,300	3,400
2009	17,400	15,000	12,900	10,700	8,000	5,300	2,800
2010	16,400	14,500	12,700	10,100	7,700	4,900	3,100
2011	17,900	(NA)	12,900	(NA)	8,000	(NA)	2,300
2012	18,100	(NA)	13,400	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Table 38 - Potatoes: Production, farm disposition, season average price and value, Oregon, 2008-2012

Crop year	Production	Farm disposition			Price per cwt.	Value of	
		Seed ¹ , feed, household use	Shrink and loss ¹	Sold		Production	Sales
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2008	18,676	100	1,150	17,426	8.80	164,349	153,496
2009	21,460	100	1,450	19,910	7.55	162,023	150,607
2010	20,058	86	1,220	18,752	8.80	176,510	164,983
2011	23,342	90	1,380	21,872	8.05	187,903	175,771
2012	22,935	75	1,400	21,460	7.90	181,187	169,757

¹ Where grown.Table 39 - Potatoes: Used for processing, selected areas, 2010, 2011 and 2012 crops¹

Storage season	To Dec 1	To Jan 1	To Feb 1	To Mar 1	To Apr 1	To May 1	To June 1	Entire season
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Idaho and Oregon (Malheur County)								
2010-2011	21,040	26,840	32,700	39,240	46,180	52,830	59,440	70,050
2011-2012	28,060	34,800	41,800	49,460	56,680	63,800	71,510	84,780
2012-2013	27,900	34,740	41,890	49,980	57,750	65,430	73,430	89,780
Washington and Oregon (other areas)								
2010-2011	27,670	33,570	38,815	46,700	53,660	60,145	67,655	77,940
2011-2012	31,750	38,165	44,475	51,630	58,515	65,320	73,040	84,105
2012-2013	31,295	37,730	43,820	51,765	57,915	64,500	70,470	80,400
Maine ²								
2010-2011	1,860	2,390	3,000	3,620	4,320	4,980	5,645	7,490
2011-2012	1,860	2,380	3,095	3,695	4,360	4,940	5,345	6,790
2012-2013	1,890	2,380	3,005	3,600	4,290	5,075	5,740	7,720
Other states ³								
2010-2011	11,820	14,785	17,435	20,370	23,215	25,775	28,690	35,430
2011-2012	14,205	16,770	19,525	21,930	24,910	27,230	29,960	36,200
2012-2013	14,270	16,765	19,785	22,520	25,170	28,320	31,100	40,395
United States								
2010-2011	62,390	77,585	91,950	109,930	127,375	143,730	161,430	190,910
2011-2012	75,875	92,115	108,895	126,715	144,465	161,290	179,855	211,875
2012-2013	75,355	91,615	108,500	127,865	145,125	163,325	180,740	218,295
Dehydrated ⁴								
2010-2011	7,960	10,795	13,645	16,485	19,415	22,740	25,855	32,700
2011-2012	13,375	16,845	20,875	24,410	28,070	31,533	35,310	42,585
2012-2013	13,965	17,640	22,000	26,105	30,135	34,610	38,945	47,305

¹ Total quantity received and used for processing regardless of the state in which the potatoes were produced.² Includes Maine grown potatoes only. Amounts exclude quantities used for potato chips.³ CO, MN, NV, ND, and WI. Monthly amounts exclude quantities used for potato chips in WI.⁴ Dehydrated products except starch and flour. Includes CO, ID, NV, OR, and WA.

Table 40 - Alfalfa, clover, and grass seeds: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, 2009-2012
Oregon State University estimates

Commodity	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Alfalfa					
2009	2,300	750	1,720	200	3,432
2010	2,420	860	2,083	198	4,130
2011	1,450	820	1,186	192	2,278
2012	2,370	860	2,028	231	4,692
Bentgrass ¹					
2009	6,680	581	3,880	265	10,262
2010	4,550	522	2,375	255	6,058
2011	4,300	601	2,588	257	6,641
2012	4,710	462	2,177	256	5,567
Bluegrass ²					
2009	19,880	1,066	21,202	107	22,539
2010	15,400	1,202	18,516	102	18,934
2011	12,830	1,273	16,341	114	18,494
2012	12,630	1,281	16,184	116	18,849
Clover, crimson					
2009	8,780	1,050	9,257	35	3,240
2010	5,960	990	5,896	43	2,535
2011	7,650	1,070	8,160	62	5,059
2012	8,690	880	7,635	98	7,502
Clover, red					
2009	15,810	680	10,776	87	9,346
2010	19,930	530	10,505	81	8,513
2011	19,810	900	17,883	110	19,653
2012	17,350	740	12,857	101	13,041
Fescue, chewings					
2009	10,150	1,200	12,149	63	7,654
2010	7,660	1,270	9,713	55	5,302
2011	7,080	1,360	9,649	65	6,310
2012	7,570	1,360	10,290	72	7,448
Fescue, red					
2009	8,500	1,040	8,846	65	5,781
2010	8,490	1,280	10,885	57	6,178
2011	8,460	1,260	10,665	68	7,217
2012	7,430	1,270	9,399	75	7,046
Fescue, tall					
2009	158,440	1,640	260,138	35	91,747
2010	117,080	1,590	187,263	32	59,013
2011	106,520	1,610	171,195	50	84,976
2012	127,250	1,500	190,247	71	135,518
Orchardgrass					
2009	17,070	780	13,306	72	9,579
2010	15,710	840	13,143	58	7,636
2011	15,100	810	12,281	69	8,446
2012	13,770	750	10,382	83	8,575
Ryegrass, annual					
2009	118,520	1,980	234,395	17	40,946
2010	112,000	1,800	201,998	25	50,510
2011	122,710	2,030	248,661	30	73,609
2012	127,040	1,890	240,721	31	74,640
Ryegrass, perennial					
2009	107,600	1,540	165,385	50	82,082
2010	91,570	1,600	146,914	50	72,728
2011	93,760	1,620	152,045	60	90,690
2012	105,160	1,490	156,861	71	111,088
All other grass seed ³					
2009	23,492	-	-	-	19,391
2010	22,607	-	-	-	15,422
2011	20,700	-	-	-	17,649
2012	19,932	-	-	-	16,003

¹ Bentgrass includes colonial and creeping bentgrass.

² Bluegrass includes Kentucky and POA trivialis (roughstock bluegrass).

³ All other grass seed includes hairy vetch, common vetch, all wheat grass, white clover, and ladino, hard fescue, arrowleaf clover, and other miscellaneous grass seed.

Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 41 - Alfalfa, clover, and grass seeds: Production by type, Oregon, selected years 1935-2012
Oregon State University estimates

Year ¹	Alfalfa	Bentgrass	All Kentucky bluegrass ²	Clover		Fescue			Orchard grass	Ryegrass	
				Crimson	Red	Chewings	Red	Tall		Annual	Perennial
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	0.7	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	1.0	0.8	-	0.6	1.6	0.4	-	0.2	-	27.5	1.7
1945	0.5	1.0	-	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.0	-	39.5	4.5
1950	1.3	2.2	-	0.9	3.4	3.5	1.6	5.5	-	72.5	7.0
1955	2.4	4.4	0.4	2.1	3.4	8.0	1.5	5.0	-	121.5	31.4
1960	5.9	5.1	1.4	8.0	3.8	11.0	4.9	3.6	-	107.0	43.0
1965	6.9	7.7	1.6	4.8	4.3	6.3	5.7	10.1	-	113.5	47.0
1970	7.1	7.4	1.0	8.0	6.1	7.3	6.2	9.5	-	186.3	32.0
1975	6.0	7.8	1.1	2.0	4.2	5.8	6.7	9.5	10.4	183.6	43.2
1980	4.6	6.1	17.7	2.9	6.0	10.7	6.0	9.4	14.5	204.0	63.2
1981	4.2	7.2	19.7	6.0	6.3	8.9	5.8	8.1	9.0	175.6	66.2
1982	2.8	7.3	19.9	5.8	6.8	9.6	6.5	11.4	20.3	204.0	68.4
1983	3.3	6.6	12.3	4.7	8.1	6.8	5.0	16.3	22.1	161.7	68.0
1984	3.8	6.2	13.1	6.5	8.8	9.2	6.6	24.1	21.3	188.9	70.2
1985	5.0	4.1	11.4	6.4	7.3	10.1	7.4	37.9	23.5	216.0	63.4
1986	5.2	4.0	14.8	6.4	7.0	8.4	6.3	46.0	22.3	207.1	71.4
1987	5.2	4.3	19.3	6.3	7.0	9.9	8.0	57.4	20.6	200.9	91.6
1988	6.1	4.4	20.6	4.7	7.4	10.3	7.3	77.3	20.1	209.2	108.7
1989	5.4	5.9	21.4	5.2	9.8	12.0	7.6	79.7	18.6	207.3	121.5
1990	6.6	6.1	19.9	5.4	7.3	11.8	6.2	111.1	17.2	226.6	129.0
1991	8.2	6.5	16.4	6.3	7.3	11.8	6.4	129.1	16.2	215.5	131.2
1992	8.3	6.1	12.1	4.7	6.0	8.7	4.0	87.3	16.2	184.9	112.1
1993	5.7	6.7	13.5	6.9	6.0	9.3	6.1	103.3	12.4	178.7	158.6
1994	6.3	5.3	13.2	6.5	5.5	11.6	5.7	73.8	16.0	237.8	182.2
1995	6.3	6.2	13.9	5.0	5.7	8.3	3.6	83.7	18.3	232.2	170.4
1996	6.0	6.5	17.1	6.0	5.5	7.8	3.2	124.2	19.7	237.5	195.2
1997	4.6	6.7	18.3	3.3	5.7	7.9	3.2	145.9	18.5	233.5	212.9
1998	5.8	5.9	13.3	4.6	8.5	7.3	3.4	151.5	16.4	213.3	234.5
1999	7.5	6.3	12.3	5.7	9.7	8.9	4.9	174.4	15.5	266.5	280.5
2000	6.7	6.7	15.5	4.9	8.7	12.7	7.7	193.2	14.3	244.4	265.0
2001	4.7	5.0	15.9	3.5	8.3	10.7	8.2	224.1	15.6	210.7	248.9
2002	3.4	4.7	16.2	2.6	7.0	7.4	6.6	252.8	16.6	245.6	211.6
2003	3.0	5.1	18.3	4.8	5.5	4.4	6.1	203.3	15.4	209.7	206.9
2004	3.6	4.8	18.0	6.6	5.9	4.3	4.5	223.8	16.0	254.1	257.2
2005	3.1	4.2	21.1	4.8	7.5	6.6	5.1	219.2	11.8	183.3	267.6
2006	2.4	4.9	24.9	3.6	8.6	10.0	5.1	238.8	14.6	248.1	241.4
2007	2.1	4.9	24.3	2.8	9.1	11.0	7.5	245.6	11.9	237.4	241.1
2008	2.0	5.0	28.6	5.5	8.9	12.2	7.5	262.2	16.3	216.0	174.9
2009	1.7	3.9	21.2	9.3	10.8	12.1	8.8	260.1	13.3	234.4	165.4
2010	2.1	2.4	18.5	5.9	10.5	9.7	10.9	187.3	13.1	202.0	146.9
2011	1.2	2.6	16.3	8.2	17.9	9.6	10.7	171.2	12.3	248.7	152.0
2012	2.0	2.2	16.2	7.6	12.9	10.3	9.4	190.2	10.4	240.7	156.9

¹ Series began 1935.

² 1950-1965 include Merion Kentucky bluegrass only.

Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 42 - Peppermint for oil: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2011-2012 ¹
Oregon State University County estimates

County	2011			2012		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Benton	1,350	85	114,750	1,500	85	127,500
Crook ²	400	80	32,000	-	-	-
Jefferson	260	68	17,680	350	80	28,000
Lane	2,500	85	212,500	2,600	85	221,000
Linn	3,100	85	263,500	3,300	85	280,500
Marion	1,450	85	123,250	1,550	85	131,750
Morrow	1,900	125	237,500	1,000	125	125,000
Polk	200	85	17,000	250	85	21,250
Umatilla	2,200	125	275,000	2,200	125	275,000
Union	7,800	90	702,000	8,800	79	695,200
Other counties	1,460	83	121,470	1,770	89	157,580
Oregon	22,620	94	2,116,650	23,320	88	2,062,780

¹ Annual estimates are not set by NASS at the county level.

² 2012 not published to avoid disclosure of individual farm data.

Economic Information Office, Oregon State University Extension Service, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Oregon Fruits and Nuts

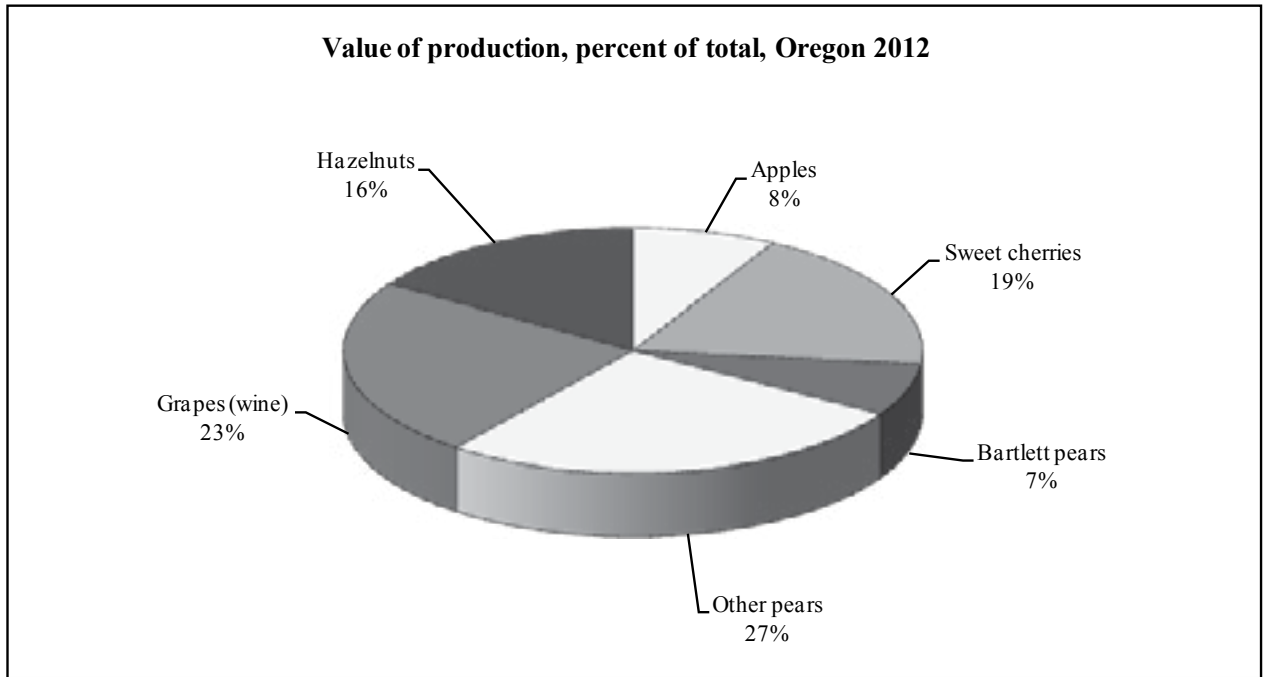


Table 43 - Fruit and nut crops: Utilized production, average price, and value, Oregon, 2010-2012

Year	All			Fresh market		Processing	
	Utilized production	Average price	Value of utilized production	Utilized production	Average price	Utilized production	Average price
Apples							
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>
2010	120.0	0.224	26,855	85.0	0.290	35.0	126.00
2011	90.0	0.221	19,861	75.0	0.244	15.0	208.00
2012	128.0	0.250	32,018	-	-	-	-
Sweet cherries							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2010	37,500	1,910	71,786	25,500	2,392	12,000	899
2011	43,800	1,770	77,664	29,600	2,240	14,200	800
2012	54,600	1,370	74,606	39,500	1,517	15,100	972
Tart cherries							
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>
2010	1.2	0.317	380	-	-	-	-
2011	2.5	0.340	850	-	-	-	-
2012	1.0	0.951	951	-	-	-	-
Bartlett pears							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2010	47,000	464	21,796	31,000	575	16,000	248
2011	47,000	400	18,816	29,000	495	18,000	248
2012	61,000	455	27,736	30,000	671	31,000	245
Other pears							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2010	145,000	511	74,100	-	-	-	-
2011	180,000	326	58,590	-	-	-	-
2012	187,000	570	106,505	-	-	-	-
Grapes (wine)							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2010	31,200	2,030	63,336	-	-	31,200	2,030
2011	41,500	1,950	80,925	-	-	41,500	1,950
2012	46,000	2,050	94,300	-	-	46,000	2,050
Prunes and plums							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2010	4,000	428	1,713	2,800	498	1,200	266
2011	4,800	356	1,710	1,700	441	3,100	310
2012	6,470	538	3,478	3,220	813	3,250	265
Hazelnuts (in-shell basis)							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2010	28,000	2,410	67,480	-	-	-	-
2011	38,500	2,330	89,705	-	-	-	-
2012	34,700	1,830	63,420	-	-	-	-

(-) Data not published.

Table 44 - Tree fruit crops: Production, by area, Oregon, 2009-2012
Oregon State University estimates ¹

Year	Apples	Sweet cherries	Tart cherries	Pears		
				Bartlett	Asian	Winter
	<i>Boxes</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Willamette Valley						
2009	472,755	2,949	700	2,239	471	348
2010	434,575	2,771	493	1,969	213	336
2011	391,445	2,946	912	2,039	193	348
2012	441,060	2,959	924	2,094	229	360
Coastal						
2009	275	-	-	-	-	-
2010	330	-	-	-	-	-
2011	300	-	-	-	-	-
2012	300	-	-	-	-	-
Southwestern						
2009	7,000	263	-	9,427	270	57,274
2010	2,850	210	-	4,419	101	36,561
2011	2,830	143	-	4,427	70	28,889
2012	6,000	180	-	4,423	54	28,865
North Central						
2009	2,409,696	53,385	-	47,330	616	133,018
2010	2,367,250	37,613	-	46,690	616	117,750
2011	2,417,695	44,938	-	40,110	280	126,820
2012	2,399,500	53,505	-	41,430	280	123,860
Eastern						
2009	3,500	1,625	-	-	-	-
2010	2,500	1,200	-	-	-	-
2011	2,500	1,258	-	-	-	-
2012	2,500	1,360	-	-	-	-
South Central						
2009	30,775	36	-	-	-	20
2010	31,245	36	-	-	-	20
2011	30,126	40	-	-	-	20
2012	30,000	41	-	-	-	20
State total ²						
2009	2,924,001	58,258	700	58,996	1,357	190,660
2010	2,838,750	41,830	493	53,078	930	154,667
2011	2,844,876	49,325	912	46,576	543	156,077
2012	2,879,360	58,045	924	47,947	563	153,105

¹ Areas are as defined by Oregon State University.

² Oregon State University State level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

Source: Oregon Agricultural Information Network, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 45 - Processed utilization: Apples and sweet cherries, Oregon, 2010-2012

Year	Processed utilization ¹								Total processed
	Canned		Juice and cider		Brined		Other		
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	
Apples									
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>
2010	-	-	9,000	105.00	-	-	8,500	-	17,500
2011	-	-	3,000	170.00	-	-	4,500	-	7,500
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet cherries									
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>
2010	700	995.00	-	-	10,200	910.00	1,100	737.00	12,000
2011	1,450	1,100.00	-	-	10,500	750.00	2,250	840.00	14,200
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,100

¹ Fresh equivalent basis.

Table 46 - Apples and sweet cherries: Utilized production, price, and value, Oregon, selected years 1890-2012

Year ¹	Apples			Sweet cherries		
	Utilized production	Price	Value	Utilized production	Price	Value
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1890	64.5	-	-	-	-	-
1900	110.4	-	-	-	-	-
1920	182.4	0.020	3,200	-	-	-
1925	211.2	0.023	4,274	-	-	-
1930	288.0	0.020	4,921	-	-	-
1935	130.1	0.015	1,718	13,200	-	-
1940	151.0	0.015	2,140	20,300	98	1,989
1945	127.0	0.061	7,235	19,700	259	5,102
1950	139.3	0.030	4,238	17,400	252	4,385
1955	112.8	0.051	5,710	31,000	178	5,518
1960	86.4	0.037	3,188	12,800	377	4,826
1965	111.8	0.033	3,723	20,100	366	7,357
1970	115.0	0.044	5,095	40,000	330	13,200
1975	150.0	0.048	7,200	36,500	347	12,666
1980	195.0	0.076	14,802	31,800	500	15,900
1985	160.0	0.126	20,200	27,000	621	16,761
1990	180.0	0.112	20,205	40,000	644	25,752
1991	120.0	0.186	22,330	36,500	871	31,785
1992	175.0	0.103	18,070	52,000	868	45,131
1993	160.0	0.131	20,920	34,000	893	30,349
1994	200.0	0.107	21,400	38,000	732	27,830
1995	140.0	0.116	16,205	31,000	766	23,733
1996	156.0	0.091	14,224	32,000	1,090	34,962
1997	160.0	0.238	38,032	50,000	1,130	56,660
1998	143.0	0.141	20,229	40,000	847	33,870
1999	145.0	0.109	15,845	35,000	789	27,615
2000	162.0	0.119	19,346	36,000	760	27,364
2001	141.0	0.121	17,085	34,000	842	28,617
2002	187.0	0.152	28,433	29,000	932	27,022
2003	132.0	0.175	23,066	41,000	1,080	44,450
2004	160.0	0.163	26,057	42,000	1,150	48,380
2005	135.0	0.157	21,238	25,600	1,450	37,186
2006	150.0	0.198	29,712	52,600	910	47,883
2007	135.0	0.281	37,943	34,000	1,450	49,256
2008	119.0	0.234	27,839	27,400	2,100	57,486
2009	130.0	0.197	25,622	52,000	798	41,496
2010	120.0	0.224	26,855	37,500	1,910	71,786
2011	90.0	0.221	19,861	43,800	1,770	77,664
2012	128.0	0.250	32,018	54,600	1,370	74,606

¹ Series began 1890.

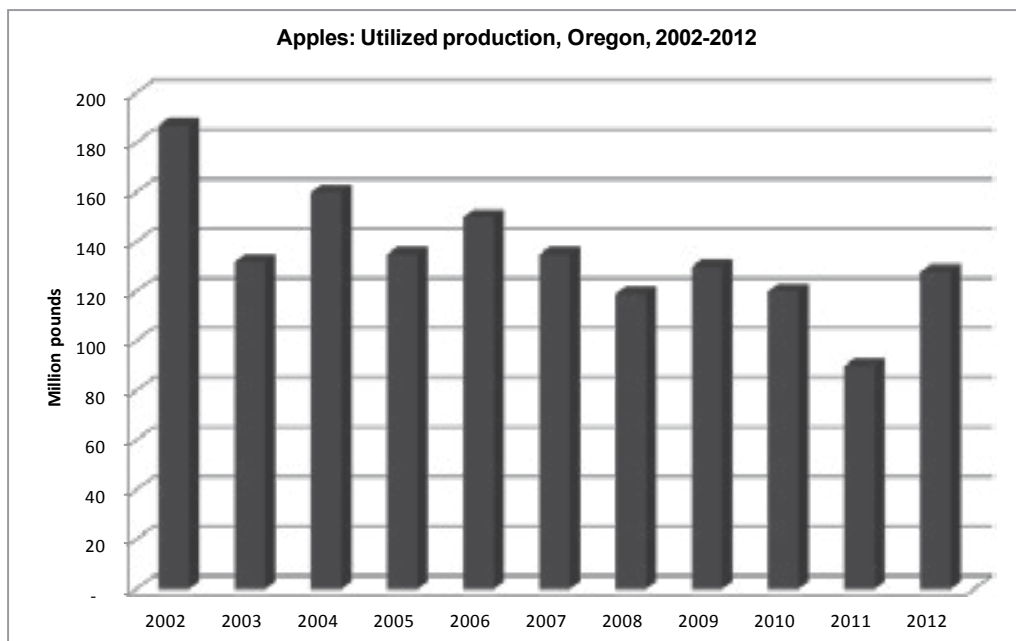


Table 47 - Bartlett pears and other pears: Utilized production, price, and value, Oregon, selected years 1925-2012

Year ¹	Bartlett pears			Other pears		
	Utilized production	Price	Value	Utilized production	Price	Value
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1925	17,025	77	1,314	24,350	118	2,873
1930	33,775	34	1,148	54,475	55	2,985
1935	35,550	31	1,095	49,275	52	2,543
1940	43,900	38	1,686	60,325	55	3,330
1945	55,250	110	6,055	78,050	140	10,896
1950	47,400	107	5,081	95,425	113	10,764
1955	67,500	101	6,804	82,250	141	11,581
1960	44,800	89	3,996	60,900	100	6,090
1965	67,000	146	9,782	86,600	99	8,591
1970	39,000	116	4,524	51,000	127	6,477
1975	79,000	116	9,164	91,000	168	15,288
1980	80,000	170	13,604	120,000	202	24,288
1985	75,000	230	17,282	118,000	302	35,588
1990	83,000	244	20,238	150,000	279	41,850
1991	70,000	272	19,058	150,000	314	47,100
1992	74,000	265	19,601	140,000	337	47,189
1993	63,000	260	16,355	160,000	207	33,140
1994	83,000	213	17,668	175,000	219	38,250
1995	70,000	252	17,672	160,000	298	47,730
1996	45,000	361	16,236	130,000	490	63,670
1997	74,500	299	22,257	180,000	269	48,450
1998	64,600	342	22,112	180,000	337	60,600
1999	65,500	297	19,457	160,000	470	75,239
2000	59,000	297	17,515	160,000	305	48,734
2001	69,500	302	20,960	160,000	267	42,740
2002	58,000	344	19,975	140,000	308	43,078
2003	54,000	334	18,046	152,000	324	49,282
2004	61,000	326	19,877	150,000	357	53,504
2005	57,000	347	19,756	134,000	329	44,052
2006	63,000	383	24,131	152,000	431	65,461
2007	59,000	375	22,147	147,000	458	67,270
2008	56,300	395	22,236	175,000	498	87,165
2009	66,000	439	28,945	163,000	397	64,691
2010	47,000	464	21,796	145,000	511	74,100
2011	47,000	400	18,816	180,000	326	58,590
2012	61,000	455	27,736	187,000	570	106,505

¹ Series began 1925.

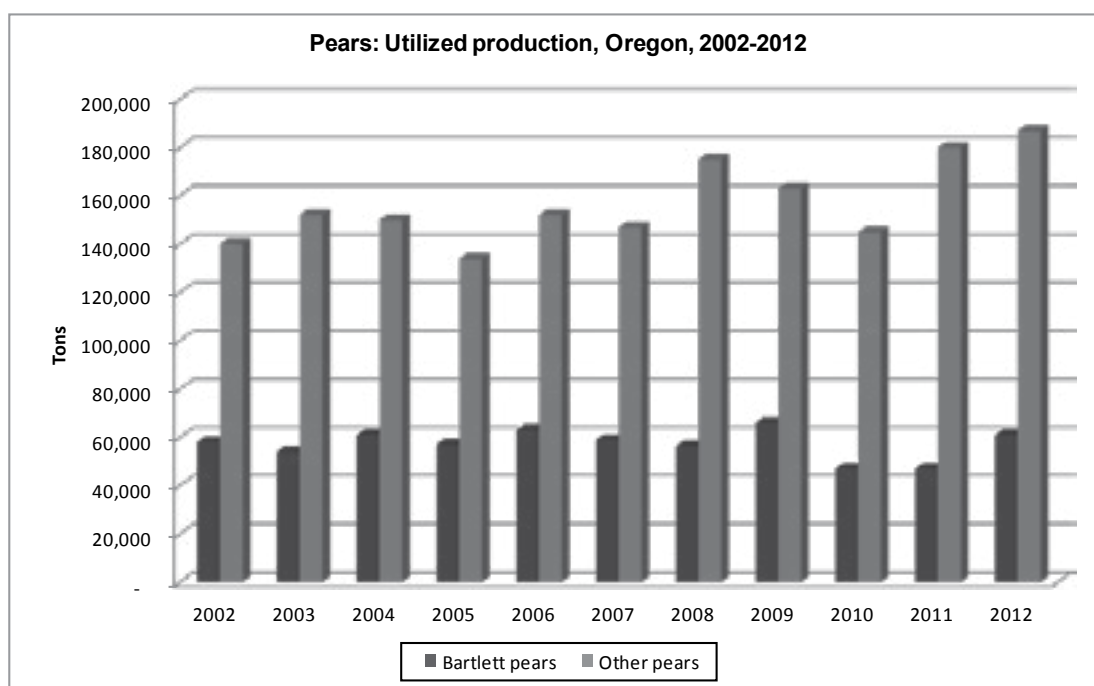


Table 48 - Hazelnuts, prunes and plums: Utilized production, price, and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2012

Year ^{1 2}	Hazelnuts			Prunes and plums		
	Utilized production	Price	Value	Utilized production	Price	Value
	<i>Tons</i> ³	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920	-	-	-	50,300	74	3,738
1925	-	-	-	49,300	47	2,333
1930	300	340	102	87,300	27	2,334
1935	1,100	260	286	133,700	18	2,335
1940	2,700	240	648	36,600	32	1,179
1945	4,500	550	2,475	80,400	77	6,202
1950	5,350	350	1,872	22,300	105	2,342
1955	7,400	420	3,108	51,900	67	3,488
1960	8,400	420	3,528	4,000	163	652
1965	7,300	450	3,285	28,000	71	1,985
1970	8,750	570	4,988	20,300	98	1,983
1975	11,800	610	7,198	27,500	103	2,833
1980	15,100	1,151	17,386	35,000	150	5,233
1985	24,300	677	16,451	22,400	163	3,641
1990	21,500	783	16,835	17,000	155	2,641
1991	25,300	726	18,368	3,700	228	845
1992	27,500	552	15,180	20,000	160	3,208
1993	40,800	633	25,826	4,000	166	662
1994	21,000	834	17,514	14,000	127	1,772
1995	38,800	913	35,424	5,000	241	1,206
1996	18,750	859	16,106	5,500	354	1,947
1997	46,650	899	41,938	10,500	238	2,503
1998	15,400	964	14,846	9,900	274	2,714
1999	39,700	890	35,333	12,000	157	1,882
2000	22,300	890	19,847	8,500	192	1,633
2001	49,500	701	34,700	7,800	166	1,298
2002	19,500	1,000	19,500	7,200	251	1,808
2003	37,900	1,030	39,037	4,100	272	1,114
2004	37,500	1,440	54,000	7,500	352	2,637
2005	27,600	2,240	61,824	1,500	416	624
2006	43,000	1,080	46,440	8,500	339	2,885
2007	37,000	2,040	75,480	3,000	421	1,264
2008	32,000	1,620	51,840	7,500	278	2,083
2009	47,000	1,690	79,430	9,400	218	2,046
2010	28,000	2,410	67,480	4,000	428	1,713
2011	38,500	2,330	89,705	4,800	356	1,710
2012	34,700	1,830	63,420	6,470	538	3,478

¹ Hazelnut series began 1927.

² Prunes and plums series began 1919.

³ Tons (in-shell basis).

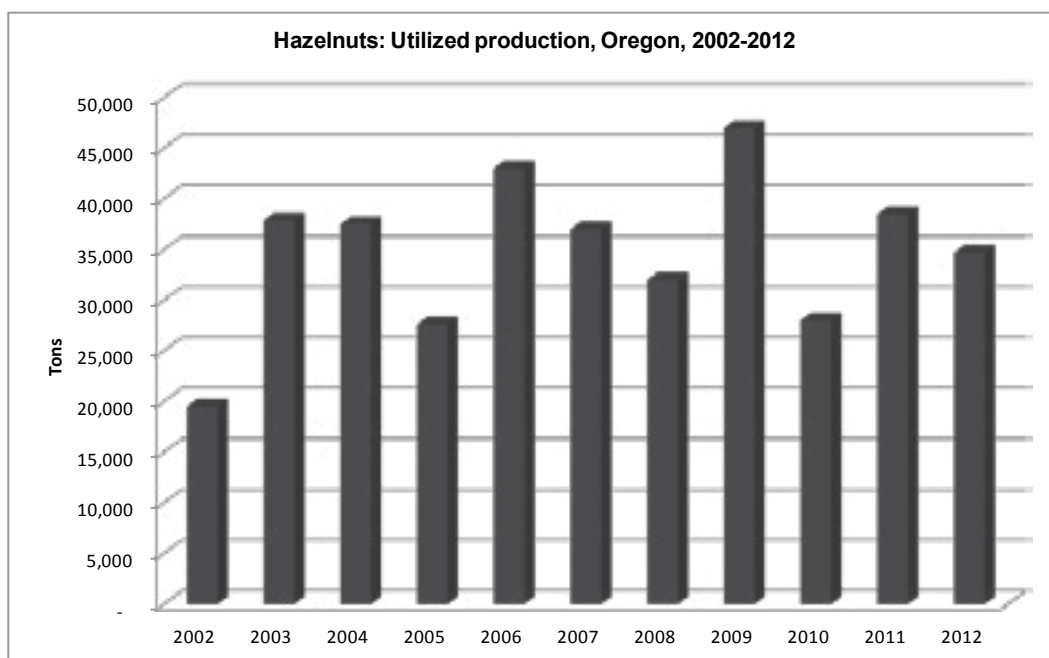


Table 49 - Hazelnuts: Commercial operations, acres and trees, by county, and survey year ¹

County	2004 survey			2008 survey			2012 survey		
	Operations	Acreage	Trees	Operations	Acreage	Trees	Operations	Acreage	Trees ³
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
Clackamas	73	3,830	541,000	72	4,280	553,000	60	3,780	-
Lane	85	3,150	341,000	97	3,510	369,000	99	3,790	-
Linn	35	1,540	204,000	41	1,630	217,000	48	1,930	-
Marion	141	5,800	685,000	130	6,000	747,000	117	6,620	-
Polk	26	2,340	336,000	26	2,820	371,000	23	2,160	-
Washington	115	4,610	506,000	117	4,250	465,000	92	4,780	-
Yamhill	139	6,350	764,000	121	6,680	798,000	102	7,410	-
Other counties ²	34	780	87,000	39	930	104,000	61	1,230	-
Oregon	648	28,400	3,464,000	643	30,100	3,624,000	602	31,700	-

¹ Variety survey conducted every four years.² Includes: Benton, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Multnomah counties.³ Growers were not asked to report the number of trees.**Table 50 - Hazelnuts: Acres, by county and year planted, Oregon, 2012 survey ¹**

County	Trees planted								Share of total
	1901-1988	1989-1992	1993-1996	1997-2000	2001-2004	2005-2008	2009-2012	All years	Percent
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Clackamas	2,220	320	340	420	130	230	120	3,780	11.9
Lane	2,890	230	60	340	30	10	230	3,790	12.0
Linn	1,310	20	70	90	80	90	270	1,930	6.1
Marion	3,870	830	420	380	130	270	720	6,620	20.9
Polk	1,640	300	110	80	-	-	30	2,160	6.8
Washington	4,060	160	60	80	30	40	350	4,780	15.1
Yamhill	4,250	420	350	360	260	920	850	7,410	23.4
Other counties ²	330	160	80	240	160	100	160	1,230	3.9
Oregon	20,570	2,440	1,490	1,990	820	1,660	2,730	31,700	100.0
Share of all years (percent)	64.9	7.7	4.7	6.3	2.6	5.2	8.6	100	

¹ Variety survey conducted every four years.² Includes: Benton, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Multnomah counties.**Table 51 - Hazelnuts: Acres, by variety and year planted, Oregon, 2012 survey ¹**

Variety	Trees planted								Share of total
	1901-1988	1989-1992	1993-1996	1997-2000	2001-2004	2005-2008	2009-2012	All years	Percent
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Barcelona	15,920	1,240	220	280	100	80	30	17,870	56.4
Casina	320	260	530	30	-	-	20	1,160	3.7
Daviana	580	10	-	-	-	-	-	590	1.9
Ennis	1,450	490	370	550	200	10	110	3,180	10.0
Hall's giant	140	40	20	30	20	-	-	250	0.8
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	340	1,530	1,870	5.9
Lewis	190	10	160	890	440	700	280	2,670	8.4
Willamette	50	70	90	40	20	-	-	270	0.9
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	150	40	190	0.6
Other and unknown	1,920	320	100	170	40	380	720	3,650	11.5
Total	20,570	2,440	1,490	1,990	820	1,660	2,730	31,700	100.0

¹ Variety survey conducted every four years.

Oregon Vineyards and Wineries

Survey was not conducted in 2012.

Table 52 - Wine grapes: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, by variety, Oregon, 2010-2011

Variety	All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production		Price per ton ¹		Value of production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Cabernet Franc	134	120	124	110	1.56	2.61	193	287	1,780	2,240	344	643
Cabernet Sauvignon	639	640	552	490	2.06	2.46	1,138	1,206	1,830	2,370	2,083	2,858
Chardonnay	950	950	751	740	2.00	2.60	1,503	1,923	1,780	1,800	2,675	3,461
Gewurztraminer	215	200	170	150	1.84	1.68	312	252	1,370	1,390	427	350
Merlot	477	460	396	360	1.79	3.14	710	1,129	1,570	1,870	1,115	2,111
Muller Thurgau	76	80	62	70	3.32	3.67	206	257	980	1,010	202	260
Pinot blanc	207	160	177	150	2.42	2.83	428	424	1,610	1,520	689	644
Pinot gris	2,747	2,590	2,440	2,460	2.18	2.46	5,312	6,046	1,390	1,310	7,384	7,920
Pinot noir	12,406	12,560	10,093	10,870	1.66	2.18	16,765	23,726	2,470	2,270	41,410	53,858
Sauvignon blanc	79	80	48	50	2.46	3.04	118	152	1,580	1,660	186	252
Syrah	548	530	476	470	1.99	2.81	947	1,319	2,020	2,110	1,913	2,783
Tempranillo	174	190	140	170	1.68	2.28	235	387	2,060	2,060	484	797
Viognier	175	210	152	160	1.59	3.29	242	526	1,830	1,670	443	878
White Riesling	798	700	647	550	2.88	3.45	1,861	1,899	1,090	880	2,028	1,671
Zinfandel	73	90	57	80	1.28	2.39	73	191	1,740	1,630	127	311
All others	802	840	615	620	1.88	2.86	1,157	1,776	1,410	1,600	1,631	2,842
Total ²	20,500	20,400	16,900	17,500	1.85	2.37	31,200	41,500	2,030	1,950	63,336	³ 80,925

¹ Price per ton is the weighted average of prices received by Oregon grape growers and prices paid by Oregon wineries.² Totals may not add due to rounding.³ Value of production is derived by multiplying quantity times price, rather than the summation of value by variety.

Table 53 - Wine grapes: Vineyards, acreage, yield and production, by growing area, Oregon, 2010-2011

Growing area ¹	Number of vineyards		All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Columbia River and at large	91	3,304	2,242	1,770	2,043	1,310	1.79	2.52	3,655	3,304
North Willamette Valley	489	26,547	12,744	13,120	10,820	11,820	1.88	2.25	20,307	26,547
Rogue Valley ²	118	6,771	2,021	2,100	1,735	1,900	2.03	3.56	3,522	6,771
South Willamette Valley	96	2,878	2,284	2,060	1,472	1,630	1.59	1.77	2,337	2,878
Umpqua Valley	55	2,000	1,209	1,350	830	840	1.78	2.38	1,379	2,000
Total	849	870	20,500	20,400	16,900	17,500	1.85	2.37	31,200	870

¹ See www.oregonwine.org for growing area descriptions.² Rogue Valley data includes Applegate Valley.

Table 54 - Wine grapes: Production, by selected variety and area, Oregon, 2011 and 2010 totals

Area	Cabernet Sauvignon	Char-donnay	Merlot	Pinot Gris	Pinot Noir	Syrah	White Riesling
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Columbia River and at large	648	74	385	45	275	372	749
North Willamette Valley	-	1,345	-	4,018	19,155	37	644
Rogue Valley	529	378	696	781	1,500	799	410
South Willamette Valley	7	54	4	1,046	1,612	-	50
Umpqua Valley	22	73	44	155	1,184	111	46
Total, 2011	1,206	1,923	1,129	6,046	23,726	1,319	1,899
Total, 2010	1,138	1,503	710	5,312	16,765	947	1,861

Table 55 - Wine grapes: Acreage changes and fruit not harvested, as reported, by variety, Oregon, 2011 and 2010 totals ¹

Year	New plantings	Removals	Not harvested
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cabernet Franc	1	4	4
Cabernet Sauvignon	5	7	22
Chardonnay	18	10	41
Gewurztraminer	-	1	7
Merlot	3	-	6
Muller Thurgau	2	3	-
Pinot blanc	2	1	1
Pinot gris	26	24	40
Pinot noir	245	49	91
Sauvignon blanc	11	2	8
Syrah	4	10	19
Tempranillo	5	1	6
Viognier	22	-	5
White Riesling	16	9	46
Zinfandel	3	9	-
All others	31	13	9
Total, 2011	394	143	305
Total, 2010	594	118	475

¹ Totals include only reported data. No estimates were made for missing or incomplete data.

Table 56 - Wine grapes: Fruit losses, as reported, Oregon, 2011 and 2010 ¹

	To animals	To herbicide ²	To disease	To weather	All losses
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Total, 2011	653	14	528	1,895	3,090
Total, 2010	3,066	-	844	3,065	6,975

¹ Totals include only reported data. No estimates were made for missing or incomplete data.

² Estimate began in 2011.

Table 57 - Wine grapes: Price per ton, by selected variety and area, Oregon, 2010-2011 ¹

Variety	Columbia River and at large		North Willamette Valley		Rogue Valley		South Willamette Valley		Umpqua Valley	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,800	2,740	-	² 950	1,800	1,600	1,620	² 1,530	1,600	-
Chardonnay	1,400	1,170	1,890	1,940	1,220	1,480	1,700	2,100	1,390	² 1,130
Merlot	1,640	2,160	-	-	1,500	1,460	-	² 1,680	1,060	² 1,690
Pinot gris	1,570	1,630	1,280	1,260	1,450	1,430	1,440	1,410	1,570	² 1,190
Pinot noir	2,160	1,590	2,530	2,350	2,220	2,030	2,430	2,510	1,950	1,500
Syrah ³	-	2,150	-	² 2,580	-	2,070	-	-	-	1,710
White Riesling	1,090	² 760	1,110	1,470	1,250	1,080	1,230	1,230	1,030	-

¹ Price per ton is a weighted average of prices received by Oregon grape growers.

² Price is based on a limited number of reports.

³ Estimate began in 2011.

Table 58 - Vineyards: Number, acreage, production, value, and crush Oregon, 2001-2011

Category/unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Vineyards											
Vineyards (Number)	520	582	673	709	734	770	792	856	835	849	870
Area planted (Acres)	11,100	12,100	13,400	13,700	14,100	15,600	17,400	19,300	19,400	20,500	20,400
Area harvested (Acres)	8,800	9,400	10,700	11,100	11,800	12,600	13,800	14,900	15,600	16,900	17,500
Yield (Ton/acre)	2.59	2.34	2.24	2.16	2.29	2.73	2.80	2.33	2.58	1.85	2.37
Production (Tons)	22,800	22,000	24,000	24,000	27,000	34,400	38,600	34,700	40,200	31,200	41,500
Price (Dollars/ton)	1,480	1,470	1,510	1,660	1,680	1,750	1,880	2,050	1,910	2,030	1,950
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,744	32,340	36,240	32,204	42,000	60,200	72,568	71,135	76,782	63,336	80,925

Oregon Berries

Value of production, percent of total, Oregon 2012

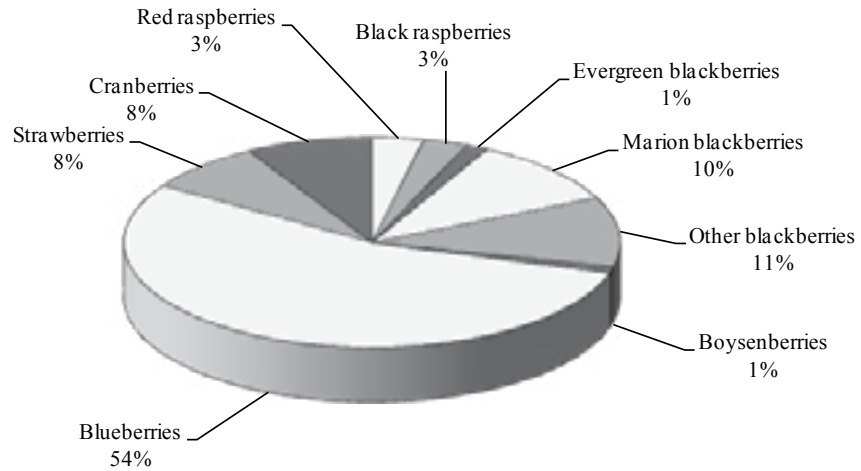


Table 59 - Berry crops: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, 2010-2012

Crop and year	Harvested	Yield ¹ per acre	Utilized production			Price			Value of production
			Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	All	
Caneberries									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Red raspberries									
2010	1,300	3,940	1,020	4,100	5,120	1.830	1.050	1.210	6,172
2011	1,200	5,000	1,000	5,000	6,000	1.800	0.920	1.070	6,400
2012	1,200	5,500	800	5,800	6,600	1.780	0.900	1.010	6,644
Black raspberries									
2010	1,300	1,340	140	1,600	1,740	1.320	1.250	1.260	2,185
2011	1,100	2,030	30	2,200	2,230	2.540	2.470	2.470	5,510
2012	900	2,390	50	2,100	2,150	2.480	2.650	2.650	5,689
Evergreen blackberries									
2010	500	8,920	60	4,400	4,460	1.400	0.640	0.650	2,900
2011	400	7,200	30	2,850	2,880	1.500	0.690	0.699	2,012
2012	500	8,240	20	4,100	4,120	1.300	0.700	0.703	2,896
Marion blackberries									
2010	3,900	4,790	600	18,100	18,700	1.270	0.690	0.709	13,251
2011	4,000	6,730	900	26,000	26,900	1.210	0.780	0.794	21,369
2012	3,500	7,270	260	25,200	25,460	1.130	0.800	0.803	20,454
Other blackberries									
2010	3,100	6,610	3,500	17,000	20,500	1.740	0.650	0.836	17,140
2011	2,900	7,900	3,100	19,800	22,900	1.660	0.720	0.847	19,402
2012	2,800	8,550	2,640	21,300	23,940	2.210	0.720	0.884	21,170
All blackberries									
2010	7,500	5,820	4,160	39,500	43,660	1.670	0.667	0.763	33,291
2011	7,300	7,220	4,030	48,650	52,680	1.560	0.750	0.812	42,783
2012	6,800	7,870	2,920	50,600	53,520	2.110	0.758	0.832	44,520
Boysenberries									
2010	500	4,200	200	1,900	2,100	1.000	0.860	0.873	1,834
2011	500	5,200	100	2,500	2,600	1.880	0.980	1.010	2,638
2012	400	4,880	50	1,900	1,950	1.730	1.030	1.050	2,044
All caneberries									
2010	10,600	-	5,520	47,100	52,620	-	-	-	43,482
2011	10,100	-	5,160	58,350	63,510	-	-	-	57,331
2012	9,300	-	3,820	60,400	64,220	-	-	-	58,897
Blueberries									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2010	7,500	7,280	27,300	27,300	54,600	1.460	0.870	1.170	63,609
2011	7,800	8,400	36,700	28,800	65,500	1.990	1.520	1.780	116,809
2012	7,900	9,110	37,500	34,500	72,000	2.040	0.900	1.490	107,550
Strawberries									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2010	1,900	12,500	3,700	19,900	23,600	166.000	0.510	0.690	16,291
2011	2,000	11,500	2,800	19,800	22,600	148.000	0.550	0.665	15,034
2012	2,000	10,500	3,500	17,800	21,300	139.000	0.580	0.713	15,189
Cranberries ²									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Dollars per barrel</i>	<i>Dollars per barrel</i>	<i>Dollars per barrel</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2010	2,700	106	*	287,000	287,000	*	34.50	34.50	9,902
2011	2,800	129	*	361,000	361,000	*	39.50	39.50	14,260
2012	2,900	140	*	405,000	405,000	*	40.40	40.40	16,362

¹ Yield is based on total production for strawberries and cranberries, utilized production for caneberries and blueberries.

² A barrel weighs 100 pounds.

(-) Data not published.

* Small quantities of fresh cranberries are included in processed to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 60 - Berry crops: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2010-2012
Oregon State University county estimates

County	Acreage			Production		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Evergreen blackberries						
Clackamas	100	85	90	800	493	801
Lane	15	15	15	88	87	89
Linn	10	10	10	41	42	41
Marion	350	300	320	2,800	1,740	2,560
Multnomah	15	15	17	120	87	133
Polk	10	5	10	78	29	80
Washington	25	20	25	200	116	203
Yamhill	20	10	15	160	58	120
Oregon²	545	460	502	4,287	2,652	4,027
Marion and other blackberries						
Benton	47	50	50	212	235	245
Clackamas	1,200	1,050	1,000	6,516	8,925	8,600
Douglas	12	12	10	54	54	46
Lane	35	35	35	158	158	161
Linn	80	80	80	428	424	440
Marion	2,700	2,600	2,500	14,661	22,100	20,500
Multnomah	135	100	90	733	850	738
Polk	180	90	85	977	765	621
Washington	750	650	600	4,073	5,525	5,100
Yamhill	420	380	390	2,281	3,230	3,198
Oregon²	5,559	5,047	4,840	30,093	42,266	39,649
Boysenberries						
Clackamas	125	75	70	375	323	336
Lane	10	10	10	45	45	46
Linn	25	25	-	110	108	-
Marion	400	300	250	1,200	1,290	1,075
Multnomah	25	10	10	75	43	43
Polk	15	5	5	45	22	22
Washington	50	80	70	150	344	280
Yamhill	60	35	30	180	151	126
Other counties ¹			20			
Oregon²	710	540	465	2,180	2,326	2,012
Blueberries						
Benton	200	220	230	1,400	1,716	1,771
Clackamas	750	890	980	6,075	7,298	7,987
Coos	-	30	30	-	180	180
Curry	-	12	12	-	60	60
Hood River	75	80	100	563	640	800
Lane	175	175	180	1,321	1,330	1,404
Linn	175	180	180	1,181	1,314	1,323
Marion	1,630	2,000	2,200	13,529	16,600	18,260
Morrow	450	450	450	450	900	248
Multnomah	221	250	275	1,790	2,000	2,228
Polk	176	211	250	1,434	1,709	2,025
Umatilla	375	400	450	375	800	23
Washington	1,444	1,800	2,000	11,985	14,760	16,300
Yamhill	588	705	770	4,733	5,640	6,237
Other counties ¹	683	734	835	4,879	5,542	6,053
Oregon²	6,942	8,137	8,942	49,715	60,489	64,899

¹ Counties not listed are combined into "other counties".

² Oregon State University State-level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

(-) Data not published.

Source: Oregon Agricultural Information Network, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 60 (continued) - Berry crops: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2010-2012

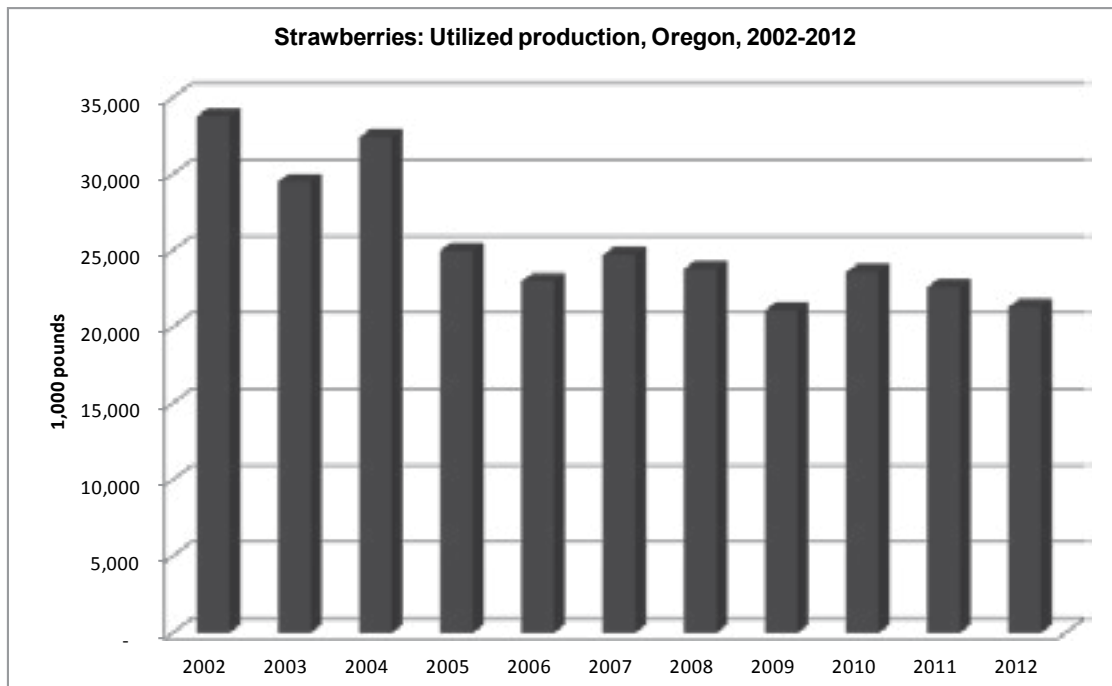
Oregon State University county estimates

County	Acreage			Production		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Strawberries						
Benton	75	75	75	495	500	510
Clackamas	180	205	205	1,728	2,624	2,460
Douglas	35	35	30	140	140	180
Lane	95	95	90	608	570	576
Linn	175	175	170	1,225	1,260	1,156
Marion	1,100	800	800	10,560	10,240	9,760
Multnomah	45	30	30	432	390	372
Polk	20		-	192		-
Umatilla	5		-	25		-
Washington	485	300	320	4,656	3,840	4,096
Yamhill	150	250	250	1,440	3,200	3,200
Other counties ¹	15	15	15	60	90	100
Oregon ²	2,380	1,980	1,985	21,561	22,854	22,410
Red raspberries						
Benton	35	35	35	151	138	130
Clackamas	480	250	250	2,400	1,375	1,375
Douglas	15	15	13	51	38	46
Lane	30	30	30	162	162	159
Linn	320	310	305	1,312	1,271	1,190
Marion	90	90	90	405	495	495
Multnomah	250	80	80	1,200	440	440
Polk	20	5	5	90	28	28
Washington	170	90	90	765	495	495
Yamhill	30	20	20	135	110	110
Other counties ¹	15	15	250	45	45	75
Oregon ²	1,455	940	943	6,716	4,597	4,543
Black raspberries						
Clackamas	460	300	290	552	480	551
Lane	10	10	10	31	30	28
Linn	20	20	18	30	32	27
Marion	90	50	50	99	80	115
Multnomah	10	5	5	11	8	8
Polk	50	10	10	55	16	20
Washington	700	830	970	840	1,328	2,134
Yamhill	55	55	60	66	88	120
Oregon ²	1,395	1,280	1,413	1,684	2,062	3,003

¹ Counties not listed are combined into "other counties".² Oregon State University State-level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.Source: Oregon Agricultural Information Network, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 61 - Strawberries: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production ²	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920	-	2,970	2,600	7,700	0.183	1,412
1925	-	6,200	3,300	20,500	0.111	2,280
1930	-	11,200	2,200	24,200	0.093	2,251
1935	-	9,900	2,200	21,400	0.053	1,129
1940	-	12,500	3,300	41,100	0.051	2,092
1945	-	6,000	2,500	15,100	0.181	2,744
1950	14,000	14,000	3,100	42,980	0.224	9,615
1955	17,500	17,500	4,800	83,480	0.159	13,265
1960	14,500	14,500	5,000	72,500	0.144	10,448
1965	14,000	11,500	5,200	59,800	0.160	9,583
1970	11,400	11,000	6,500	71,500	0.159	11,372
1975	6,000	5,800	7,200	41,800	0.230	9,610
1980	5,300	5,200	8,900	46,300	0.331	15,333
1985	7,000	6,800	7,400	50,300	0.311	15,619
1990	5,900	5,700	11,500	65,600	0.463	30,388
1991	5,700	5,600	11,000	61,600	0.510	31,416
1992	6,200	6,100	10,000	61,000	0.346	21,105
1993	6,400	6,200	10,000	62,000	0.435	26,972
1994	6,300	6,100	11,500	70,200	0.439	30,825
1995	6,000	5,700	10,500	59,900	0.448	26,830
1996	6,100	5,200	9,200	47,800	0.478	22,835
1997	5,500	5,000	10,000	50,000	0.395	19,750
1998	4,500	4,400	11,500	50,600	0.510	25,820
1999	4,300	4,200	9,900	41,600	0.515	21,412
2000	4,100	3,500	10,000	35,300	0.495	17,491
2001	3,800	3,100	13,000	40,200	0.377	15,164
2002	3,500	3,000	11,500	33,800	0.492	16,613
2003	3,500	2,600	11,500	29,500	0.497	14,675
2004	3,300	2,400	13,500	32,400	0.489	15,839
2005	3,100	2,200	11,500	25,000	0.547	13,680
2006	2,400	2,100	11,000	23,000	0.691	15,882
2007	2,200	1,900	13,000	24,700	0.663	16,378
2008	2,100	1,800	13,000	23,800	0.705	16,768
2009	2,200	1,700	12,500	21,100	0.658	13,888
2010	2,100	1,900	12,500	23,600	0.690	16,291
2011	2,200	2,000	11,500	22,600	0.665	15,034
2012	2,200	2,000	10,500	21,300	0.713	15,189

¹ Series began 1918.² The following quantities were not harvested or not marketed due to economic conditions: 1,700,000 lbs. in 1940; 340,000 lbs. in 1945; 5,000,000 lbs. in 1995.

Oregon Vegetables

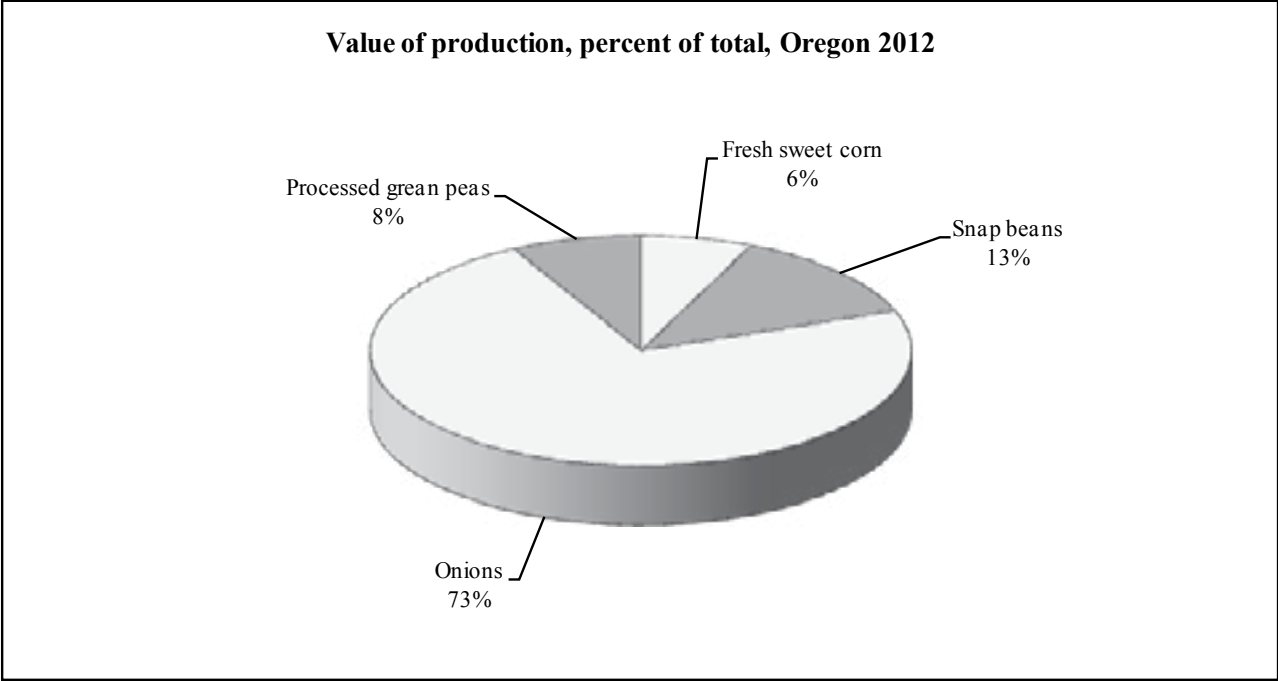


Table 62 - Vegetable crops: Acreage, yield, production, and value, 2010-2012

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Fresh market					
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Sweet corn						
2010	5,200	4,100	70.00	287	27.50	7,893
2011	4,600	4,000	137.00	548	21.60	11,837
2012	4,000	3,700	136.00	503	21.10	10,613
Onions, bulb ¹						
Malheur County						
2010	11,300	11,300	760.00	8,588	8.79	63,411
2011	11,300	11,300	730.00	8,249	5.94	41,158
2012	10,700	10,600	750.00	7,950	10.10	72,104
Other Oregon						
2010	8,900	8,900	700.00	6,230	9.05	46,798
2011	9,500	9,500	685.00	6,508	7.54	42,201
2012	8,700	8,700	590.00	5,133	9.96	43,764
Onions, all						
2010	20,200	20,200	734.00	14,818	8.90	110,209
2011	20,800	20,800	709.00	14,757	6.65	83,359
2012	19,400	19,300	674.00	13,083	10.05	115,868
	Processing					
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Snap beans						
2010	17,000	16,800	6.45	108,350	186.00	20,205
2011	17,200	17,000	6.65	112,980	219.00	24,777
2012	13,500	13,400	6.81	91,200	223.00	20,325
Sweet corn						
2010	20,200	20,000	10.10	201,950	88.40	17,848
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green peas						
2010	15,700	14,500	1.98	28,700	196.00	5,621
2011	12,800	12,100	2.68	32,400	233.00	7,534
2012	15,500	14,700	2.79	41,000	302.00	12,362

¹ Onion price calculations are based on production, less shrinkage and loss. Production, less shrinkage and loss, is 2,433,000, 2,231,000, and 1,550,000 cwt. for 2010, 2011, and 2012 respectively, at the State level. Prices are not fresh but include processed bulb onions.

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

Table 63 - Bulb onions: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2010-2012
Oregon State University county estimates

County	Harvested acreage			Production		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	Onions, bulb					
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Jackson	100	100	100	52	51	51
Malheur	12,400	12,500	11,250	7,812	8,125	7,650
Morrow	6,900	6,800	6,000	5,003	4,760	3,900
Umatilla	4,500	4,500	1,500	3,263	3,150	900
Other counties ¹	800	800	800	360	360	360
Oregon ²	24,700	24,700	19,650	16,490	16,446	12,861

¹ Counties not listed are combined into "other counties".

² Oregon State University State-level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 64 - Onions, bulb: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Loss ²	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested					
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920	-	880	211	186	-	0.69	128
1925	-	1,200	217	260	-	1.99	517
1930	-	1,600	255	408	-	0.87	355
1935	-	2,200	285	627	-	1.21	759
1940	3,300	3,300	228	751	45	1.18	830
1945	4,700	4,500	312	1,405	-	2.71	3,814
1950	4,700	4,600	385	1,770	-	1.07	1,893
1955	5,400	4,800	423	2,028	-	1.80	3,650
1960	5,400	5,000	404	2,018	381	2.57	4,206
1965	5,600	5,500	469	2,579	571	2.64	5,300
1970	7,200	6,800	447	3,039	676	3.24	7,647
1975	7,700	7,600	469	3,567	822	9.68	26,571
1980	8,900	8,700	522	4,538	717	14.33	54,737
1985	13,400	13,100	518	6,785	1,763	6.06	30,427
1986	11,900	11,700	508	5,945	921	12.42	62,402
1987	12,900	12,800	549	7,032	1,388	10.86	61,277
1988	14,000	13,700	485	6,649	961	10.54	59,934
1989	13,500	13,300	505	6,710	1,090	11.93	67,052
1990	13,700	13,500	534	7,215	1,356	9.73	56,982
1991	14,700	14,200	558	7,926	1,046	11.36	78,184
1992	15,400	15,100	554	8,371	1,290	13.68	96,855
1993	17,500	16,800	499	8,376	3,000	20.46	110,016
1994	19,800	19,300	532	10,276	1,690	12.85	110,310
1995	19,500	19,100	516	9,854	2,260	9.17	69,666
1996	18,700	18,300	518	9,474	1,842	10.24	78,394
1997	19,800	19,400	555	10,770	2,467	13.61	113,009
1998	19,800	19,500	483	9,420	1,709	8.98	69,254
1999	20,300	20,100	609	12,243	2,486	4.89	47,725
2000	19,800	19,600	567	11,120	2,300	9.65	85,092
2001	19,100	18,900	580	10,958	2,150	6.22	54,779
2002	19,300	19,300	605	11,669	2,040	8.43	81,157
2003	19,400	19,200	546	10,488	1,850	9.91	85,626
2004	20,800	20,600	696	14,346	2,250	4.03	48,806
2005	20,300	20,100	520	10,456	1,130	7.34	68,442
2006	21,600	21,600	532	11,496	1,450	14.47	145,388
2007	22,900	22,900	708	16,214	1,710	3.94	57,116
2008	21,800	21,800	670	14,614	1,280	7.21	96,077
2009	20,300	20,300	655	13,300	1,600	14.00	163,470
2010	20,200	20,200	734	14,818	2,433	8.90	110,209
2011	20,800	20,800	709	14,757	2,231	6.65	83,359
2012	19,400	19,300	678	13,083	1,550	10.05	115,868

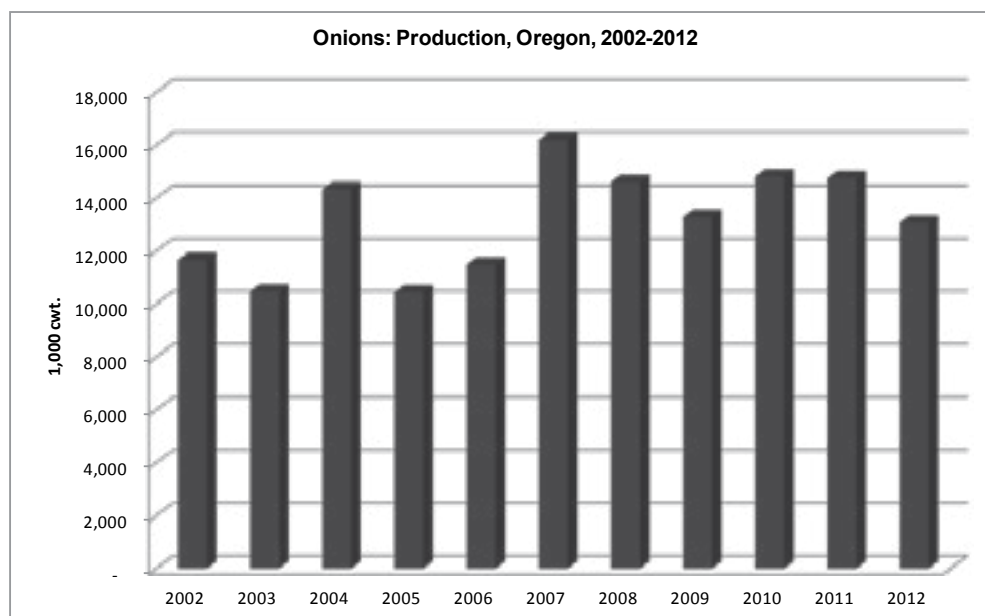
¹ Series began 1920.² Onions harvested but not sold due to shrinkage and loss.

Table 65 - Snap beans for processing: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920	-	200	2.60	500	59	29
1925	-	1,200	4.00	4,800	60	289
1930	880	880	3.50	3,100	60	186
1935	1,160	1,100	5.60	6,200	54	329
1940	2,300	2,210	6.80	15,000	51	766
1945	4,500	4,400	6.10	26,800	117	3,136
1950	6,700	6,600	8.10	53,500	126	6,725
1955	10,500	10,500	7.80	81,900	126	10,344
1960	12,000	11,700	7.10	83,100	125	10,388
1965	22,100	21,900	5.60	122,600	109	13,363
1970	28,100	27,700	4.77	132,150	104	13,744
1975	33,100	32,400	4.23	137,100	148	20,291
1980	32,100	31,100	5.16	160,480	155	24,874
1985	23,400	23,200	5.38	124,820	174	21,719
1986	22,500	22,300	6.22	138,710	174	24,136
1987	20,400	20,300	5.81	117,940	178	20,993
1988	21,700	21,700	5.77	125,210	174	21,787
1989	25,800	25,700	6.77	173,990	176	30,622
1990	25,500	25,400	5.80	147,320	186	27,402
1991	24,500	24,200	5.70	137,940	184	25,381
1992	22,500	22,500	5.53	124,430	199	24,762
1993	22,100	22,100	5.53	122,210	188	22,975
1994	23,200	23,000	6.40	147,200	169	24,877
1995	23,600	23,600	5.93	139,950	187	26,171
1996	22,500	22,500	5.96	134,100	186	24,943
1997	23,700	23,300	6.36	148,190	183	27,119
1998	23,300	23,300	5.23	121,870	187	22,755
1999	23,100	23,100	5.90	136,230	188	25,579
2000	22,100	22,000	6.05	133,170	188	25,023
2001	19,600	19,300	6.30	121,510	174	21,085
2002	18,700	18,700	6.22	116,250	180	20,951
2003	16,500	16,000	6.26	100,200	178	17,813
2004	18,200	17,800	6.48	115,320	179	20,655
2005	18,600	18,500	6.30	116,530	188	21,893
2006	18,900	18,800	4.95	92,970	175	16,249
2007	19,100	19,100	6.02	115,010	202	23,239
2008	18,700	18,600	6.03	112,140	236	30,138
2009	19,100	18,950	5.94	112,600	216	24,307
2010	17,000	16,800	6.45	108,350	186	20,205
2011	17,200	17,000	6.65	112,980	219	24,777
2012	13,500	13,400	6.81	91,200	223	20,325

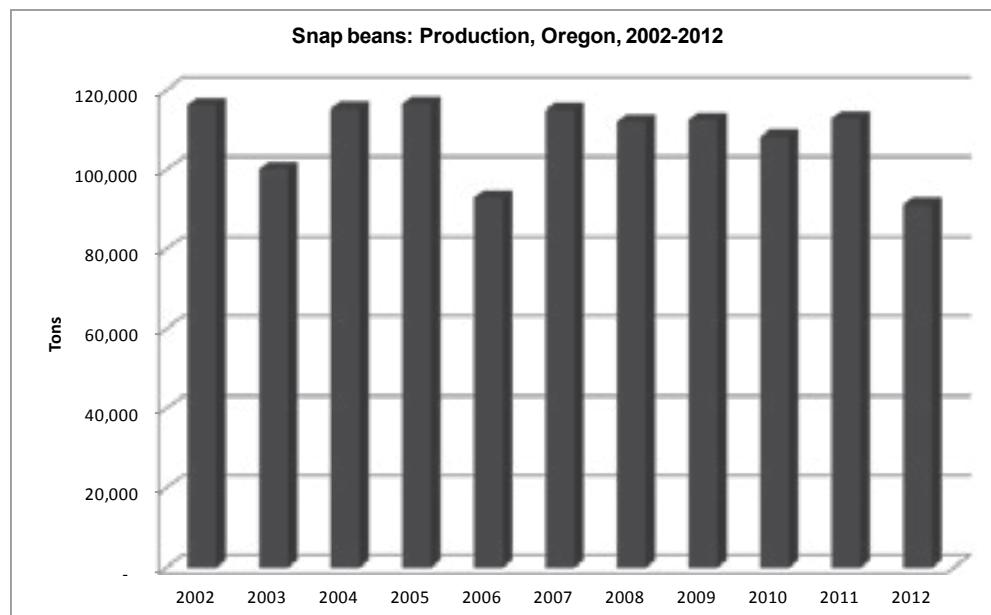
¹ Series began 1918.

Table 66 - Green peas for processing: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1935-2012

Year ¹	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1935	9,300	8,180	0.88	7,160	55	390
1940	29,900	29,000	0.71	20,590	44	902
1945	56,800	44,300	0.93	41,200	82	3,370
1950	55,750	52,260	1.06	55,400	76	4,183
1955	63,000	59,000	0.65	38,640	87	3,366
1960	57,400	57,200	0.90	51,480	82	4,242
1965	60,000	56,400	1.38	77,850	88	6,851
1970	47,500	43,700	0.97	42,400	100	4,236
1975	52,200	49,100	1.12	55,000	205	11,275
1980	34,800	32,600	1.66	54,120	173	9,363
1985	37,100	35,400	1.22	43,190	204	8,811
1990	36,900	34,900	1.25	43,630	252	10,995
1991	39,600	35,500	1.74	61,770	234	14,454
1992	40,700	39,400	0.96	37,820	224	8,472
1993	34,000	33,900	1.53	51,870	238	12,345
1994	37,100	36,500	1.47	53,660	236	12,664
1995	36,600	33,700	2.10	70,770	225	15,923
1996	22,400	22,100	1.64	36,240	232	8,408
1997	28,100	27,800	1.54	42,810	235	10,060
1998	31,300	30,600	1.61	49,260	243	11,986
1999	35,800	35,400	1.35	47,850	229	10,977
2000	34,900	32,200	2.00	64,370	210	13,515
2001	23,200	22,900	1.68	38,540	178	6,860
2002	20,300	20,200	1.43	28,910	176	5,076
2003	22,400	22,200	1.77	39,260	208	8,170
2004	17,700	16,700	2.48	41,400	188	7,774
2005	16,200	16,100	1.93	31,040	172	5,326
2006	17,100	15,900	2.32	36,900	174	6,417
2007	17,600	17,600	2.18	38,300	199	7,636
2008	18,700	18,000	1.85	33,320	263	8,768
2009	18,300	17,600	1.78	31,400	255	8,019
2010	15,700	14,500	1.98	28,700	196	5,621
2011	12,800	12,100	2.68	32,400	233	7,534
2012	15,500	14,700	2.79	41,000	302	12,362

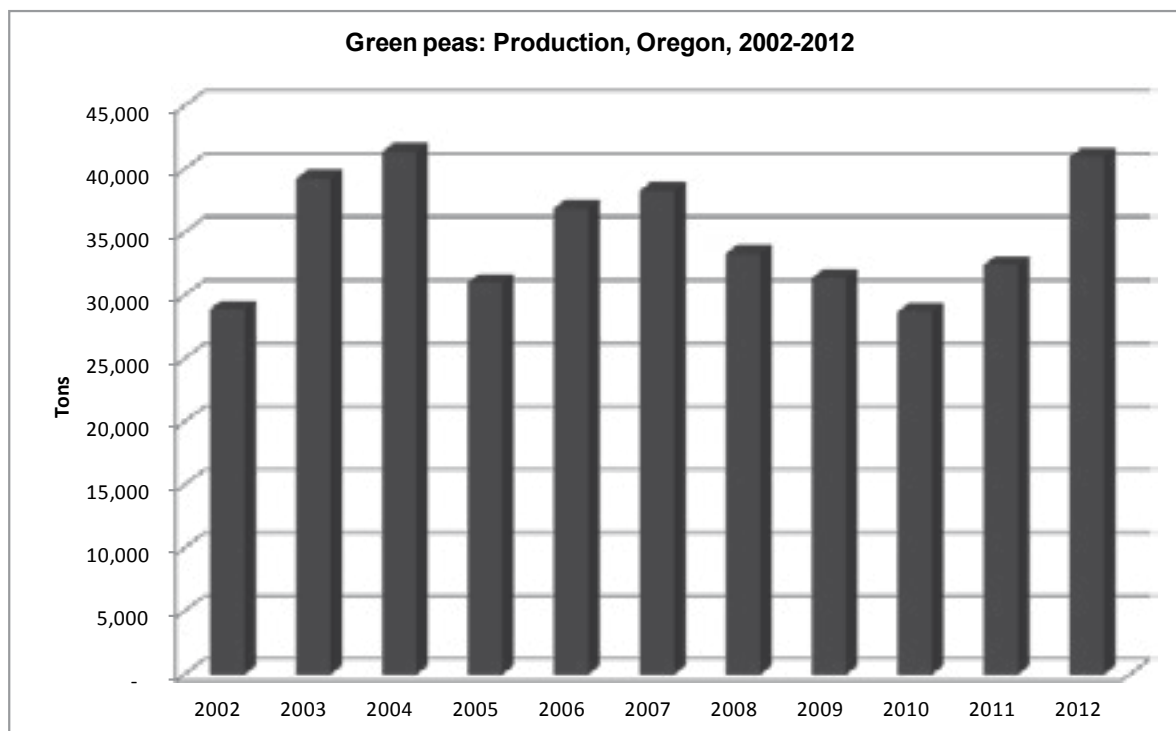
¹ Series began 1934.

Table 67 - Cold storage holdings: Selected items, quarterly, Pacific region and United States, 2010-2012

Commodity and year	March 31		June 30		September 30		December 31	
	Pacific ¹	United States	Pacific ¹	United States	Pacific ¹	United States	Pacific ¹	United States
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
Frozen berries								
Blackberries								
2010	-	21,793	-	12,879	-	32,384	-	23,857
2011	-	14,603	-	11,946	-	38,718	-	31,909
2012	-	21,359	-	15,138	-	39,689	-	35,272
Blueberries								
2010	21,269	93,342	10,754	57,332	45,938	155,105	32,716	116,485
2011	24,761	80,016	16,905	57,467	80,822	174,805	61,002	136,966
2012	44,465	96,723	33,371	82,218	112,796	234,207	82,642	171,296
Boysenberries								
2010	-	1,447	-	1,114	-	1,097	-	1,137
2011	-	653	-	730	-	1,128	-	754
2012	-	530	-	261	-	1,344	-	1,600
Raspberries, red								
2010	24,105	28,317	15,567	19,296	53,328	59,331	37,190	42,151
2011	23,964	28,151	16,982	21,531	64,599	71,489	50,003	56,868
2012	33,436	38,328	22,490	26,663	61,498	68,773	47,277	53,505
Strawberries								
2010	194,067	236,089	295,642	358,348	298,952	355,255	224,146	263,147
2011	130,555	177,108	275,468	333,190	287,645	350,563	240,654	291,697
2012	150,658	199,485	334,736	399,764	333,422	399,632	254,509	302,987
Frozen vegetables								
Green beans, regular								
2010	74,558	123,047	43,757	70,842	100,065	223,928	81,781	166,011
2011	54,259	105,607	32,690	61,436	110,988	233,617	84,192	192,235
2012	63,117	125,018	48,221	91,790	109,488	288,757	99,755	252,309
Green beans, French								
2010	12,354	20,604	6,501	13,169	14,775	27,726	10,430	19,028
2011	7,490	14,886	4,151	8,220	12,268	26,737	9,736	22,509
2012	6,616	15,769	4,344	11,019	8,793	22,797	5,929	15,761
Sweet corn, cut								
2010	296,667	448,133	212,663	305,686	346,075	629,274	358,708	571,012
2011	273,060	405,714	146,064	216,687	275,943	506,672	290,161	458,788
2012	236,188	334,802	127,001	189,031	262,923	478,194	283,185	465,827
Sweet corn, cob								
2010	120,698	188,317	73,457	102,824	158,650	259,187	170,552	249,387
2011	128,889	180,463	77,958	101,891	183,204	270,417	175,839	249,459
2012	127,577	173,112	62,998	85,464	141,126	233,153	158,933	235,766
Green peas								
2010	99,386	203,325	145,423	298,995	207,174	384,187	157,639	276,587
2011	112,748	178,577	156,532	234,439	227,700	345,682	154,885	238,909
2012	86,109	143,400	152,859	288,133	182,453	323,968	125,477	219,559
Potatoes								
French fries								
2010	392,115	885,468	378,880	899,847	395,168	856,415	368,555	820,872
2011	413,723	872,839	376,546	866,965	388,943	855,893	341,364	802,278
2012	397,747	916,555	369,423	924,433	376,634	896,961	396,717	905,662
Other frozen potatoes								
2010	59,813	215,004	69,158	242,099	66,413	213,691	59,229	198,033
2011	68,549	213,304	63,621	220,707	63,762	201,222	55,510	197,635
2012	55,024	212,453	62,677	237,070	66,550	226,391	52,934	204,726
Selected livestock products								
Butter								
2010	-	195,888	-	197,601	-	129,956	-	81,695
2011	-	144,244	-	190,310	-	150,979	-	106,856
2012	-	208,253	-	243,235	-	195,819	-	153,027
Poultry								
2010	40,235	616,158	42,216	663,288	29,013	711,197	33,415	802,794
2011	61,765	1,028,325	77,609	1,270,825	80,577	1,184,231	49,634	842,980
2012	48,030	952,269	59,543	1,197,327	75,648	1,175,279	53,512	975,284
Pork								
2010	-	513,066	-	412,983	-	424,322	-	475,829
2011	-	574,398	-	495,064	-	491,910	-	484,497
2012	-	610,318	-	592,880	-	630,446	-	551,510
Beef								
2010	56,590	384,596	60,813	374,223	58,537	396,818	60,467	444,963
2011	68,781	445,526	72,372	432,763	69,471	427,590	73,138	457,223
2012	80,072	503,170	72,887	468,732	60,800	424,930	69,659	465,716

¹ Pacific region for cold storage includes Washington, Oregon, and California.

Table 68 - Fertilizer: Material sold or distributed, Oregon, 2009-2012

Material and grade	January 1-December 31			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Liming materials				
Calcium hydroxide (hydrate)	919	991	1,014	44
Standard dolomite	28,029	26,083	35,578	39,638
Standard calcite	120,821	111,618	141,086	154,528
By-product lime	185,675	193,260	166,887	167,626
Liming materials, other analysis	-	1	694	133
Total liming materials	335,444	331,953	345,259	361,969
Agricultural minerals				
Boron	1,273	1,637	1,924	1,194
Calcium	814	1,250	1,017	1,070
Copper	118	93	70	31
Gypsum	29,216	22,853	21,819	22,708
Iron	4,400	6,875	6,263	5,604
Magnesium	388	719	566	921
Manganese	306	298	266	142
Molybdenum	1	1	3	5
Sulfur	3,954	4,335	6,395	6,163
Trace combinations	2,040	3,112	1,285	1,778
Zinc	746	1,789	900	811
Total agricultural minerals	43,256	42,962	40,508	40,427
Organic materials				
Bone meal	107	136	60	89
Blood meal	72	68	154	3
Compost	13,621	12,875	22,943	16,126
Cotton seed meal	65	60	83	-
Feather meal	277	156	419	536
Fish scrap	1,286	1,065	1,121	2,186
Kelp	357	165	254	325
Greensand	27	385	289	191
Guano	71	270	171	135
Ash	9,343	9,150	8,326	5,724
Log yard scrap	10,247	-	-	10
Poultry manure	7,637	10,260	10,932	7,818
Other analysis	2,101	2,442	3,199	2,948
Total organic materials	45,211	37,032	47,951	36,091
Nitrogen materials				
Anhydrous ammonia 82-0-0	26,678	25,759	27,854	43,018
Aqua ammonia 20-0-0	1,954	1,851	4,004	1,427
Ammonium nitrate 34-0-0	8,391	9,384	6,183	8,630
Ammonium nitrate solution 20-0-0	714	1,439	1,710	1,228
Ammonium polysulfide 20-0-0	314	1,087	1,323	583
Ammonium sulfate 21-0-0	105,587	128,993	102,492	91,378
Ammonium sulfate solution 6-0-0	662	585	1,241	1,124
Ammonium thiosulfate 12-0-0	10,267	16,315	16,080	17,306
Calcium ammonium nitrate 17-0-0	1,837	1,977	1,491	3,331
Calcium nitrate 15-0-0	4,156	4,580	5,760	4,663
Nitrogen solutions, 28%-32%	94,922	119,116	105,272	114,171
Sodium nitrate 16-0-0	76	4	31	-
Sulfur coated urea 36-0-0	666	665	1,230	2,437
Polymer coated urea 42-0-0	5,352	6,325	7,233	5,204
Urea 46-0-0	145,733	192,250	195,511	189,718
Urea solution 20-0-0	106	134	829	2,351
Urea formaldehydes	1,180	1,371	1,140	1,358
Nitrogen material, other analysis	9,199	10,579	20,539	20,416
Total nitrogen materials	417,794	522,414	499,923	508,343

Table 68 (continued) - Fertilizer: Material sold or distributed, Oregon, 2009-2012

Material and grade	January 1-December 31			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Phosphate materials				
Diammonium phosphate18-46-0	2,817	2,451	2,041	1,648
Ammonium phosphate sulfate.....16-20-0	21,778	21,682	19,353	19,934
Monoammonium phosphate11-52-0	45,259	48,705	44,826	35,075
Rock phosphate.....0-3-0	735	642	601	827
Phosphoric acid.....0-54-0	619	869	708	746
Liquid ammonium polyphosphate.....10-34-0	6,102	5,429	8,117	6,980
Superphosphate, triple.....0-46-0	720	665	681	867
Superphosphoric acid.....0-68-0	18,315	19,999	11,544	10,187
Phosphate materials, other analysis	2,220	4,373	6,345	7,241
Total phosphate materials	98,565	104,815	94,216	83,505
Potash materials				
Potash suspensions	-	60	34	-
Potassium hydroxide	49	225	7	28
Muriate of potash, 60%.....0-0-60	22,375	50,756	38,618	19,958
Muriate of potash, 62%.....0-0-62	10,318	8,645	20,852	14,947
Potassium-magnesium sulfate.....0-0-22	8,098	16,462	8,814	8,229
Potassium-nitrate.....14-0-44	169	207	178	210
Potassium sulfate.....0-0-50	3,445	9,101	8,302	7,233
Potash materials, other analysis	2,715	2,305	2,614	4,079
Total potash materials	47,169	87,761	79,419	54,684
Agricultural amendments				
Zeolite	682	528	673	805
Surfactants	76	60	13	44
Biological inoculum	165	158	264	292
Polyacrylamide	337	300	95	299
Humic acid	843	1,384	1,017	900
Calcined clay	784	782	117	268
Other agricultural amendments	1,039	2,064	2,578	3,112
Total agricultural admendments	3,926	5,276	4,757	5,720
Turf, nursery, and garden				
Potting media	39,754	45,551	44,399	56,684
Other turf, nursery, and garden	24,924	26,263	30,708	29,204
Hydroponic products	333	554	592	700
Total turf, nursery, and garden	65,011	72,368	75,699	86,588
Fertilizer products, other analysis	6,468	19,907	7,885	8,111
Total Oregon tonnage	1,062,844	1,224,488	1,195,617	1,185,438

Oregon Livestock

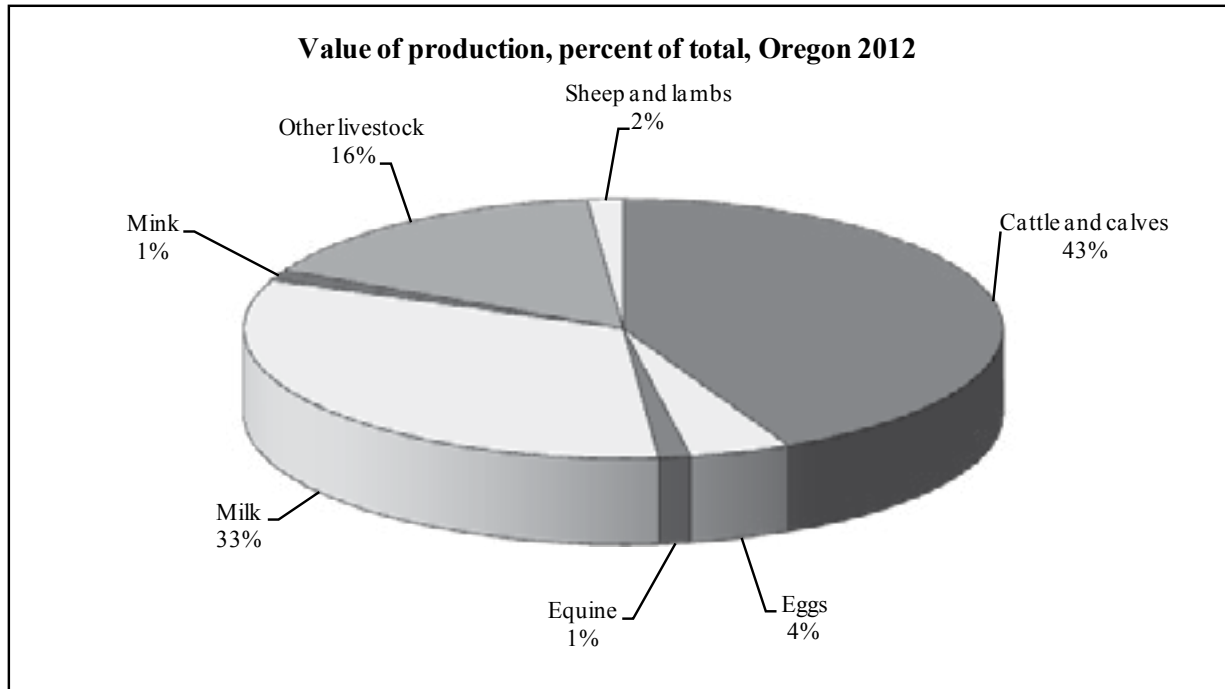


Table 69 - Value of production: Livestock and livestock products, selected items, Oregon, 2010-2012¹

Commodity	Value of production			Percent of total ²		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Cattle and calves	499,321	630,686	653,869	40.2	41.1	42.9
Milk	415,027	530,506	497,574	33.4	34.5	32.7
Eggs ³	64,199	62,008	65,700	5.2	4.0	4.3
Equine ⁴	20,678	19,759	20,818	1.7	1.3	1.4
Mink ³	14,988	16,686	19,935	1.2	1.1	1.3
Sheep and lambs	16,712	25,030	23,177	1.3	1.6	1.5
Hogs and pigs	4,968	5,178	3,504	0.4	0.3	0.2
Honey	3,751	3,427	4,186	0.3	0.2	0.3
Wool	963	1,870	1,716	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other livestock	201,716	241,085	232,739	16.2	15.7	15.3
Total livestock⁵	1,242,323	1,536,235	1,523,218	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Methodology differs slightly from that of Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University.

² May not add to 100 due to rounding.

³ Product of NASS production estimate and OSU price estimate.

⁴ Data from Oregon State University.

⁵ Includes aquaculture.

Table 70 - Livestock: Inventory and value, cattle, sheep, and hogs, Oregon, selected years 1999-2013

Year	Inventory			Value per head			Total inventory value		
	January 1		Dec. 1	January 1		Dec. 1	January 1		Dec. 1
	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1999	1,530	215	30	600	80	77	918,000	17,200	2,310
2000	1,450	210	32	690	83	83	1,000,500	17,430	2,656
2001	1,360	245	24	730	93	83	992,800	22,785	1,992
2002	1,400	285	26	760	80	77	1,064,000	22,800	2,002
2003	1,360	235	27	760	93	72	1,033,600	21,855	1,944
2004	1,440	210	27	810	117	110	1,166,400	24,570	2,970
2005	1,430	225	23	970	118	100	1,387,100	26,550	2,300
2006	1,420	220	22	1,050	128	93	1,491,000	28,160	2,046
2007	1,300	215	21	930	121	76	1,209,000	26,015	1,596
2008	1,370	220	20	1,030	125	93	1,411,000	27,500	1,860
2009	1,240	220	17	850	122	87	1,054,000	26,840	1,479
2010	1,260	225	16	850	129	110	1,071,000	29,025	1,760
2011	1,330	215	13	1,010	169	130	1,343,300	36,335	1,690
2012	1,300	200	13	1,140	226	120	1,482,000	45,200	1,500
2013	1,280	210	-	1,140	164	-	1,459,200	34,440	-

(-) Data no longer estimated.

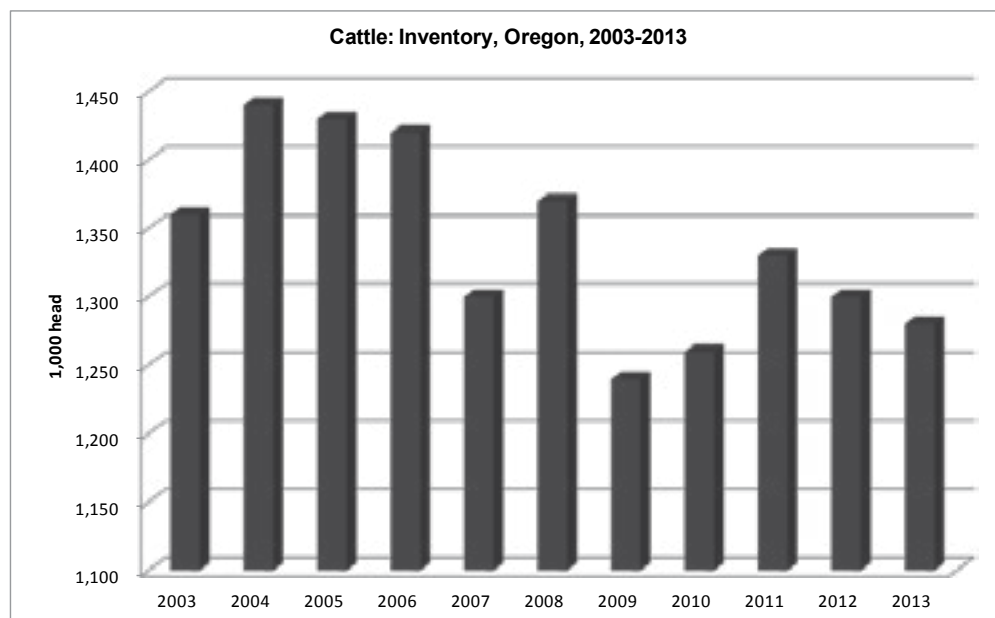


Table 71 - Livestock: Inventory, by county, Oregon, 2012-2013

District and county	January 1, 2013			December 1, 2012
	All cattle and calves	Cows that have calved		All hogs and pigs
		Beef	Milk	
	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>
Baker	74,000	-	-	-
Benton	7,200	1,800	1,900	100
Clackamas	18,500	8,600	1,200	2,500
Clatsop	4,800	1,700	1,200	-
Columbia	9,800	4,200	200	100
Coos	20,000	9,700	3,000	100
Crook	38,000	-	-	-
Curry	8,900	4,800	200	-
Deschutes	13,000	7,400	300	200
Douglas	50,000	21,500	-	200
Gilliam	9,500	-	-	-
Grant	36,000	22,000	-	-
Harney	105,000	64,000	-	-
Hood River	1,100	700	-	-
Jackson	31,000	13,500	400	300
Jefferson	23,500	-	-	100
Josephine	4,900	1,700	1,100	400
Klamath	89,000	39,500	3,900	100
Lake	75,000	41,500	-	-
Lane	20,500	9,100	3,200	1,100
Lincoln	4,000	2,400	-	-
Linn	28,500	10,500	4,100	400
Malheur	200,000	62,000	3,500	300
Marion	34,000	4,300	14,500	1,400
Morrow	110,000	15,800	40,500	-
Multnomah	2,500	-	-	-
Polk	15,200	3,100	6,700	-
Sherman	3,800	2,500	-	-
Tillamook	43,500	1,300	25,000	-
Umatilla	62,000	-	-	100
Union	33,500	19,100	-	1,000
Wallowa	38,500	21,500	-	-
Wasco	22,500	11,800	-	1,100
Washington	8,600	1,800	2,300	1,200
Wheeler	15,300	-	-	-
Yamhill	18,400	3,400	7,000	1,200
Other Counties	-	115,800	2,800	600
State total	1,280,000	527,000	123,000	12,500

(-) Data not published or no livestock.

Table 72 - Cattle and calves: Inventory, value, and calf crop: Oregon, selected years 1870-2013

Year ¹	January 1					Calf crop <i>1,000 head</i>
	All cattle and calves			All cows that have calved		
	Total inventory	Value per head	Total value	Beef cows	Milk cows	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	
1870	373	23	8,626	-	42	-
1880	631	12	7,508	-	50	-
1890	587	19	11,086	-	98	-
1900	628	25	15,569	-	115	-
1910	677	24	15,900	-	160	-
1920	891	52	46,599	218	200	-
1925	796	34	27,382	203	217	315
1930	757	55	41,408	161	229	294
1935	928	24	21,840	212	275	351
1940	937	38	35,231	208	262	385
1945	1,158	63	73,186	322	284	436
1950	1,085	110	119,350	328	233	449
1955	1,486	91	135,226	495	233	619
1960	1,421	128	181,888	553	181	624
1965	1,659	102	169,218	693	142	735
1970	1,514	175	264,950	632	98	692
1975	1,650	165	272,250	709	91	665
1980	1,575	485	763,875	681	94	705
1985	1,650	410	676,500	639	96	650
1990	1,400	605	847,000	592	98	640
1995	1,550	630	976,500	650	100	710
1996	1,590	515	818,850	675	95	700
1997	1,580	520	821,600	678	92	710
1998	1,520	630	957,600	682	88	690
1999	1,530	600	918,000	662	88	680
2000	1,450	690	1,000,500	650	90	650
2001	1,360	730	992,800	590	90	660
2002	1,400	760	1,064,000	605	105	660
2003	1,360	760	1,033,600	593	117	690
2004	1,440	810	1,166,400	603	117	700
2005	1,430	970	1,387,100	630	120	660
2006	1,420	1,050	1,491,000	599	121	630
2007	1,300	930	1,209,000	555	115	660
2008	1,370	1,030	1,411,000	595	115	610
2009	1,240	850	1,054,000	535	115	620
2010	1,260	850	1,071,000	546	114	630
2011	1,330	1,010	1,343,300	549	121	630
2012	1,300	1,140	1,482,000	547	123	610
2013	1,280	1,140	1,459,200	527	123	-

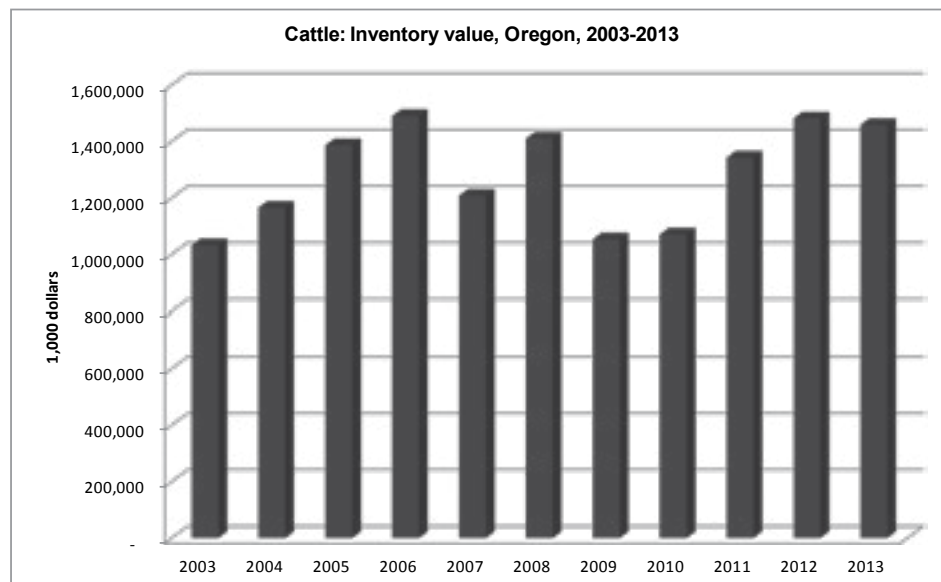
¹ Series began 1870.

Table 73 - Cattle and calves: Inventory, by class, Oregon, January 1, 2008-2013

Year	All cattle and calves	All cows that have calved			Heifers, steers, and bulls 500 lbs. and over						Under 500 lbs.
		Beef cows	Milk cows	Total cows	Heifers				Steers and bulls		Calves
					Replacements		Other heifers	Total heifers	Steers	Bulls	
					Beef heifers	Milk heifers					
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2008	1,370	595	115	710	115	65	110	290	165	40	165
2009	1,240	535	115	650	90	55	110	255	145	35	155
2010	1,260	546	114	660	95	55	115	265	150	35	150
2011	1,330	549	121	670	100	65	125	290	160	40	170
2012	1,300	547	123	670	110	75	95	280	155	40	155
2013	1,280	527	123	650	122	68	85	275	157	36	162

Table 74 - Cattle and calves: Inventory, production and disposition, Oregon, 2007-2012

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Calf crop	Inshipments	Marketings ¹		Farm slaughter	Deaths		Inventory end of year
				Cattle	Calves	Cattle and calves ²	Cattle	Calves	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2007	1,300	660	20	364	163	11	22	50	1,370
2008	1,370	610	20	462	222	10	21	45	1,240
2009	1,240	620	20	373	175	10	22	40	1,260
2010	1,260	630	20	345	165	10	20	40	1,330
2011	1,330	630	60	452	195	8	20	45	1,300
2012	1,300	610	65	437	190	8	20	40	1,280

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.

Table 75 - Cattle and calves: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 2007-2012

Year	Production ¹	Marketings ²	Average price per 100 lbs.		Value of production	Cash receipts ³	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Cattle	Calves				
	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2007	561,570	498,420	78.60	105.00	458,389	409,293	13,495	422,788
2008	528,450	643,200	77.60	98.00	426,794	517,238	8,924	526,162
2009	537,975	517,600	77.10	96.70	427,727	412,790	8,867	421,657
2010	532,000	480,000	90.60	115.00	499,321	450,984	10,419	461,403
2011	573,325	617,600	-	-	630,686	682,624	12,671	695,295
2012	545,875	594,400	-	-	653,869	709,808	16,136	725,944

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.

(-) Data no longer estimated.

Table 76 - Milk cows and milk production: Oregon, selected years 1925-2012

Year ¹	Number of milk cows on farms ²	Production of milk and milkfat				
		Per milk cow		Percentage of milkfat	Total	
		Milk	Milkfat		Milk	Milkfat
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
1925	212	4,940	212	4.30	1,047	45.0
1930	230	5,500	236	4.30	1,265	54.0
1935	255	5,210	224	4.30	1,329	57.0
1940	248	5,620	253	4.50	1,394	63.0
1945	244	5,550	250	4.50	1,354	61.0
1950	211	5,940	267	4.50	1,253	56.0
1955	198	6,100	268	4.40	1,208	53.0
1960	162	6,980	297	4.25	1,131	48.0
1965	127	7,720	317	4.10	980	40.0
1970	97	10,000	397	3.97	970	39.0
1975	91	10,879	424	3.90	990	39.0
1980	95	12,305	466	3.79	1,169	44.3
1985	100	14,380	548	3.81	1,438	54.8
1990	99	16,273	599	3.68	1,611	59.3
1995	97	17,289	628	3.63	1,677	60.9
1996	93	17,290	629	3.64	1,608	58.5
1997	90	17,889	653	3.65	1,610	58.8
1998	89	17,787	649	3.65	1,583	57.8
1999	89	18,708	685	3.66	1,665	60.9
2000	90	18,222	665	3.65	1,640	59.9
2001	95	18,074	662	3.66	1,717	62.8
2002	114	18,360	674	3.67	2,093	76.8
2003	119	18,412	670	3.66	2,191	79.7
2004	120	18,917	696	3.68	2,270	83.5
2005	121	18,876	693	3.67	2,284	83.8
2006	118	19,000	703	3.70	2,242	83.0
2007	115	19,417	718	3.70	2,233	82.6
2008	114	19,772	726	3.67	2,254	82.7
2009	114	19,719	732	3.71	2,248	83.4
2010	118	20,331	758	3.73	2,399	89.5
2011	121	20,488	772	3.77	2,479	93.5
2012	123	20,431	776	3.80	2,513	95.5

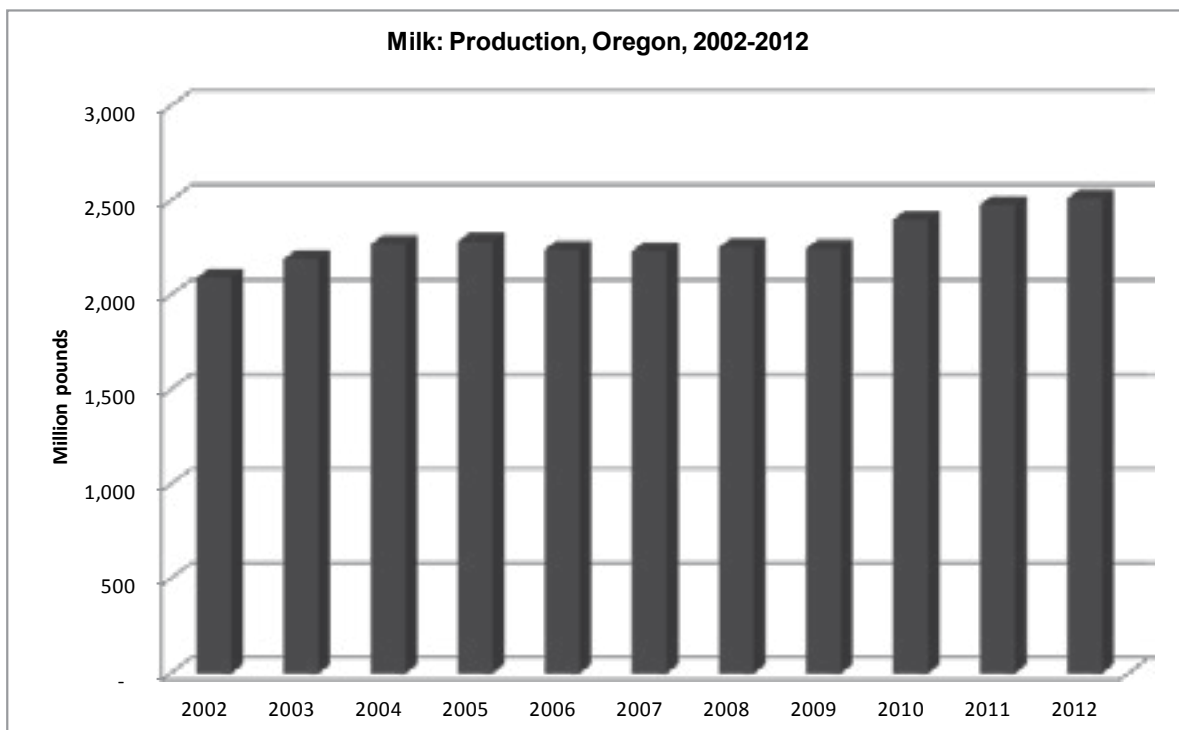
¹ Series began in 1924.² Average number of cows during the year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.

Table 77 - Milk cows and milk production: By quarter and annual, Oregon, 2010-2012

Quarter and annual	Average number of milk cows on farms ¹			Milk per cow ²			Milk production		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Jan.-Mar.	115	119	123	5,009	5,000	5,033	576	595	619
Apr.-Jun.	116	121	123	5,216	5,240	5,276	605	634	649
Jul.-Sept.	121	123	123	5,107	5,211	5,179	618	641	637
Oct.-Dec.	121	122	123	4,959	4,992	4,943	600	609	608
Annual	118	121	123	20,331	20,488	20,431	2,399	2,479	2,513

¹ Excludes heifers not yet fresh.² Average per cow derived by dividing milk by average number of milk cows.**Table 78 - Milk disposition: Oregon, 2008-2012**

Year	Milk used where produced			Milk marketed by producers	
	Fed to calves	Used for milk, cream, and butter	Total	Total ¹	Fluid grade ²
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2008	19	1	20	2,234	100
2009	20	1	21	2,227	100
2010	19	1	20	2,379	100
2011	21	1	22	2,457	100
2012	21	1	22	2,491	100

¹ 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 herds managed on institutions.² Percentage of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (grade A). Includes fluid-grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.**Table 79 - Milk and cream: Marketings, income and value, Oregon, 2008-2012**

Year	Milk and cream sold				Used for milk, cream and butter where produced		Gross income ³	Value of production ⁴
	Milk utilized	Average return ¹		Cash receipts	Milk utilized	Value ²		
		Per cwt. milk	Per pound milkfat				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2008	2,234	18.30	4.99	408,822	1	183	409,005	412,482
2009	2,227	13.70	3.69	305,099	1	137	305,236	307,976
2010	2,379	17.30	4.64	411,567	1	173	411,740	415,027
2011	2,457	21.40	5.68	525,798	1	214	526,012	530,506
2012	2,491	19.80	5.21	493,218	1	198	493,416	497,574

¹ Cash receipts divided by milk or milkfat.² Valued at average returns, per 100 pounds of milk, of combined marketings of milk and cream.³ Cash receipts from marketing of milk and cream, plus value of milk used for home consumption and producer-churned butter.⁴ Includes value of milk fed to calves.

Table 80 - Hogs and pigs: All value, inventory by category, Oregon, December 1, selected years 1920-2012

Year ¹	All hogs and pigs			All breeding	Market hogs by weight groups				
	Total inventory	Value per head	Total value	Hogs and pigs	Under 60 ² pounds	60-119 ³ pounds	120-179 pounds	180 pounds and over	Total
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1920	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1925	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1935	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	108	-	-	15.0	37.0	23.0	20.0	13.0	93.0
1970	117	25	2,867	16.0	39.0	30.0	19.0	13.0	101.0
1975	95	69	6,508	15.0	34.0	19.0	14.0	13.0	80.0
1980	120	71	8,520	14.0	38.0	25.0	23.0	20.0	106.0
1985	125	79	9,813	18.0	28.0	29.0	24.0	26.0	107.0
1990	80	96	7,680	11.0	19.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	69.0
1995	45	79	3,555	6.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	39.0
1996	40	100	4,000	5.0	15.0	8.0	5.0	7.0	35.0
1997	35	88	3,080	5.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	30.0
1998	30	48	1,440	5.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	25.0
1999	30	77	2,310	5.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
2000	32	83	2,656	6.0	9.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	26.0
2001	24	83	1,992	6.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	18.0
2002	26	77	2,002	5.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	21.0
2003	27	72	1,944	6.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	21.0
2004	27	110	2,970	5.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	22.0
2005	23	100	2,300	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	19.0
2006	22	93	2,046	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	18.0
2007	21	76	1,596	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	17.0
2008	20	93	1,860	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	16.0
2009	17	87	1,479	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	14.0
2010	16	110	1,760	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	13.0
2011	13	130	1,690	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.0	10.0
2012	13	120	1,500	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.9	9.5

¹ Series began in 1866.

² Beginning in 2008, weights were changed to under 50 pounds

³ Beginning in 2008, weights were changed to 50-119 pounds.

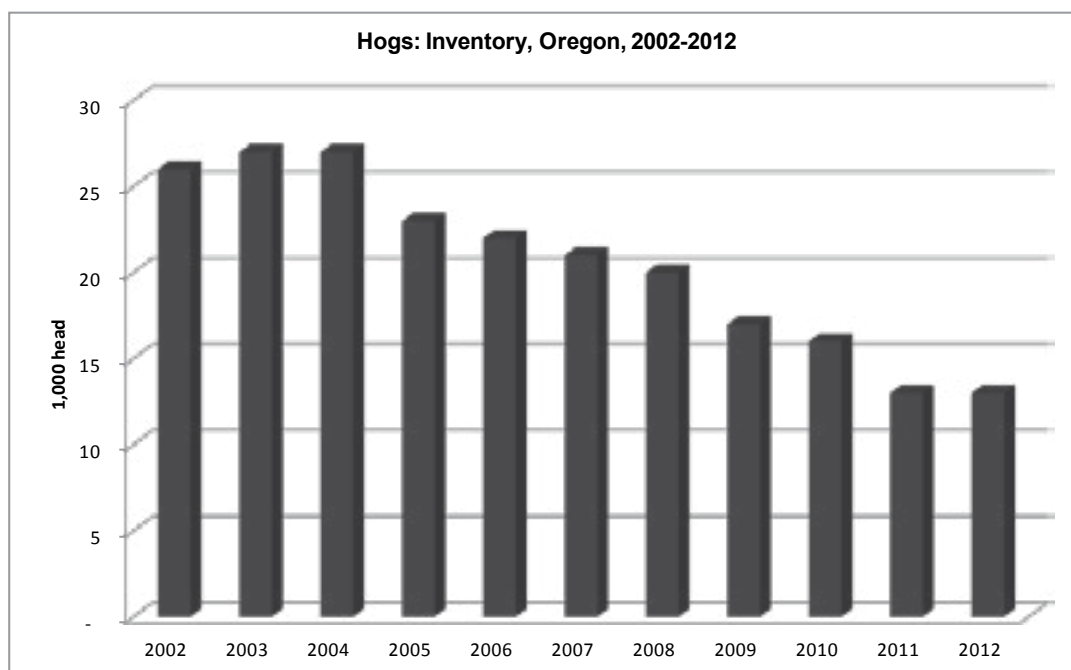


Table 81 - Hogs and pigs: Inventory, supply, and disposition, Oregon, 2003-2012

Year	Beginning inventory	Pig crop	Marketings ¹	Farm slaughter ²	Deaths	Ending inventory
	Dec. 1 previous year	(Dec.-Nov.)				Dec. 1
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2003	26	54	50.0	1.0	2.0	27
2004	27	48	45.0	1.0	2.0	27
2005	27	39	40.6	1.0	1.4	23
2006	23	47	45.0	1.0	2.0	22
2007	22	44	42.5	0.8	1.7	21
2008	21	45	43.5	0.8	1.7	20
2009	20	38	38.5	1.1	1.4	17
2010	17	35	33.5	1.3	1.2	16
2011	16	30	30.7	1.1	1.2	13
2012	13	21	20.5	1.0	1.0	13

¹ Includes custom slaughter, for use on farms where produced, and state outshipments. Excludes interfarm sales within the state.

² Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Table 82 - Hogs and pigs: Production, value, cash receipts, and gross income, Oregon, 2003-2012

Year	Production ¹	Marketings ²	Price per	Value of	Cash	Value of home	Gross
			100	production	receipts ³	consumption	income
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2003	13,445	12,480	41.00	5,512	5,117	283	5,400
2004	10,880	10,320	51.60	5,614	5,325	356	5,681
2005	9,422	9,360	53.20	5,013	4,980	326	5,306
2006	10,600	10,019	50.00	5,300	5,010	351	5,361
2007	10,288	9,799	50.10	5,154	4,909	276	5,185
2008	10,960	10,500	53.00	5,809	5,565	293	5,858
2009	9,484	9,435	44.70	4,239	4,217	279	4,496
2010	8,610	8,000	57.70	4,968	4,616	388	5,004
2011	7,493	7,375	-	5,178	5,096	381	5,477
2012	5,170	4,770	-	3,504	3,255	326	3,581

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 sales of farm slaughter.

(-) Data no longer estimated.

Table 83 - Annual farrowings: Number of sows, pigs per litter, and pig crop, 2003-2012

	December-November ¹		
	Sows farrowed	Pigs per litter	Pig crop
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2003	6.4	8.44	48
2004	6.4	7.50	39
2005	5.8	6.72	47
2006	5.7	8.25	44
2007	5.4	8.15	45
2008	5.0	9.00	38
2009	4.4	8.64	35
2010	4.4	7.95	30
2011	3.5	8.57	21
2012	2.7	7.78	21

¹ December of the previous year.

Table 84 - All sheep: Inventory, value, and lamb crop, Oregon, selected years 1920-2013

Year ¹	January 1					Lamb crop
	All sheep			Sheep and lambs		
	Total inventory	Value per head	Total value	Breeding sheep	Market sheep ²	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1920	2,250	11	24,035	2,225	-	-
1925	2,039	10	21,206	1,989	-	1,245
1930	2,585	9	23,265	2,530	-	1,765
1935	2,375	5	11,044	2,300	-	1,449
1940	1,675	7	11,499	1,610	-	1,228
1945	1,075	8	8,930	1,037	-	789
1950	689	18	12,518	671	-	532
1955	847	17	14,703	822	-	693
1960	916	18	16,608	863	-	685
1965	690	17	11,480	626	-	502
1970	541	26	14,107	460	-	373
1975	440	26	11,440	370	-	329
1980	495	72	35,393	385	-	305
1985	445	59	26,255	345	-	320
1990	455	66	30,030	345	-	320
1995	365	68	24,820	275	90	220
1996	353	82	28,946	253	100	210
1997	319	91	29,029	224	95	195
1998	285	96	27,360	185	100	163
1999	215	80	17,200	150	65	150
2000	210	83	17,430	151	59	150
2001	245	93	22,785	151	94	160
2002	285	80	22,800	171	114	150
2003	235	93	21,855	162	73	135
2004	210	117	24,570	143	67	143
2005	225	118	26,550	151	74	170
2006	220	128	28,160	149	71	144
2007	215	121	26,015	147	68	153
2008	220	125	27,500	149	71	157
2009	220	122	26,840	150	70	156
2010	225	129	29,025	154	71	154
2011	215	169	36,335	148	67	135
2012	200	226	45,200	140	60	140
2013	210	164	34,440	140	70	-

¹ Data series began in 1920.

² Prior to 1994, estimates of market sheep were only set for 27 major feeding states.

(-) Data no longer estimated.

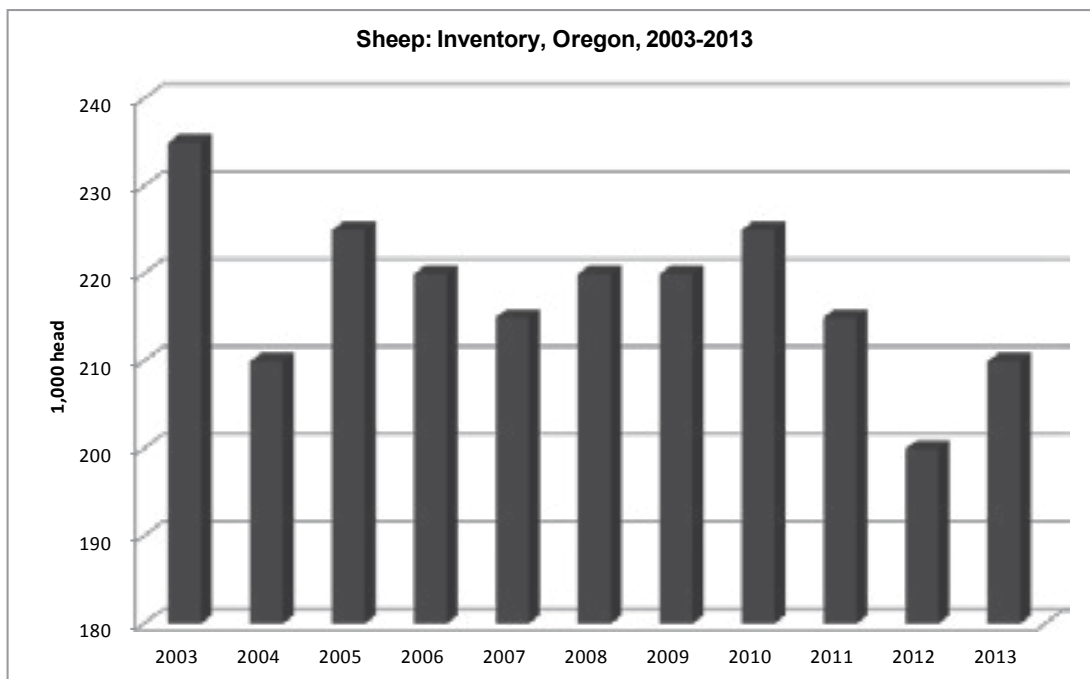


Table 85 - Sheep and lambs: Inventory by class, Oregon, January 1, 2004-2013

Year	All sheep and lambs	Breeding sheep				Market sheep
		One year old and older		Replacement lambs	Total breeding sheep	Total market sheep and lambs
		Ewes	Rams			
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2004	210	112	7	24	143	67
2005	225	120	7	24	151	74
2006	220	121	6	22	149	71
2007	215	118	7	22	147	68
2008	220	120	7	22	149	71
2009	220	121	7	22	150	70
2010	225	121	8	25	154	71
2011	215	118	7	23	148	67
2012	200	109	6	25	140	60
2013	210	110	6	24	140	70

Table 86 - Breeding ewes and lamb crop, Oregon 2004-2013

Year	January 1		Lamb crop ¹
	Breeding ewes one year and older	Lambs per 100 ewes one year and older	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2004	112	128	143
2005	120	142	170
2006	121	119	144
2007	118	130	153
2008	120	131	157
2009	121	129	156
2010	121	127	154
2011	118	114	135
2012	109	128	140
2013	110	-	-

¹ Lamb crop defined as lambs docked or branded.

Table 87 - Market sheep and lambs: Inventory by weight group, Oregon, January 1, 2004-2013

Year	Market lambs					Market sheep	Total market sheep and lambs
	Under 65 pounds	65 to 84 pounds	85 to 105 pounds	Over 105 pounds	Total		
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2004	11.0	11.0	24.0	20.0	66.0	1	67
2005	10.0	10.0	30.0	22.0	72.0	2	74
2006	10.0	11.0	27.0	22.0	70.0	1	71
2007	10.0	10.0	25.0	21.0	66.0	2	68
2008	10.0	10.0	26.0	23.0	69.0	2	71
2009	10.0	10.0	23.0	24.0	67.0	3	70
2010	11.0	13.0	22.0	22.0	68.0	3	71
2011	10.0	12.5	18.0	23.5	64.0	3	67
2012	7.0	8.0	17.0	25.0	57.0	3	60
2013	10.0	7.0	20.0	30.0	67.0	3	70

Table 88 - Sheep and lambs: Inventory, production, and disposition, Oregon, 2003-2012

Year	Beginning inventory Jan. 1 ¹	Lamb crop	In-shipments	Marketings ²		Farm slaughter ³	Deaths		Ending inventory Jan. 1 ¹ following year
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2003	235	135	33	36	133	3	11	10	210
2004	210	143	39	13	134	4	8	8	225
2005	225	170	24	22	158	4	7	8	220
2006	220	144	32	21	141	4	6	9	215
2007	215	153	36	19	144	4	8	9	220
2008	220	157	30	16	149	6	8	8	220
2009	220	156	29	16	142	6	8	8	225
2010	225	154	22	22	146	4	7	7	215
2011	215	135	-	-	-	4	7	7	200
2012	200	140	-	-	-	4	8	7	210

¹ Includes new lamb crop.

² Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.

³ Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

(-) Data no longer estimated.

Table 89 - Wool: Number of sheep shorn, production, price, and value, Oregon, 2003-2012

Year	Number of sheep shorn	Weight per fleece	Total wool production	Price per pound	Value of production
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2003	178	6.8	1,210	0.58	702
2004	173	6.3	1,090	0.65	709
2005	190	6.3	1,190	0.64	762
2006	188	6.2	1,170	0.59	690
2007	195	6.5	1,270	0.56	711
2008	182	6.5	1,190	0.68	809
2009	180	6.3	1,130	0.66	746
2010	174	6.4	1,120	0.86	963
2011	166	6.6	1,100	1.70	1,870
2012	166	6.6	1,100	1.56	1,716

Table 90 - Goats: Inventory by class, Oregon, January 1, 2008 - 2013

Year	Angora goats	Milk goats	Meat & Other goats	Total
	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>
2008	1,700	8,000	27,000	36,700
2009	1,800	9,200	28,000	39,000
2010	1,900	9,100	30,000	41,000
2011	2,100	9,100	27,000	38,200
2012	2,400	10,700	25,000	38,100
2013	2,200	12,300	26,600	41,100

Table 91 - Chickens: Inventory by type, and all value, Oregon, December 1, 2007-2012¹

Year	All chickens			Total layers	Total pullets	Other chickens
	Chickens	Value per head	Total value			
	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>
2007	3,134	2.10	6,581	2,531	591	12
2008	2,957	2.10	6,210	2,540	410	7
2009	2,969	2.80	8,313	2,328	631	10
2010	3,000	3.40	10,200	2,434	558	8
2011	2,936	2.70	7,927	2,309	618	9
2012	2,849	3.00	8,547	2,237	603	9

¹ Excludes commercial broilers.**Table 92 - Eggs: Production, price, and value, Oregon, 2007-2012**

Year	Eggs produced	Price per dozen ¹	Value of production ^{2 3}
	<i>Million eggs</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2007	725	91.2	55,080
2008	769	101.4	64,974
2009	740	102.9	63,411
2010	715	107.8	64,199
2011	676	110.1	62,008
2012	694	113.6	65,700

¹ Price data from Oregon State University.² Value of production is derived from Oregon State University price data and NASS production estimates.³ Rounded.**Table 93 - Eggs: Production and layers, monthly, Oregon, 2010-2012**

Month	Average number of layers			Eggs laid per 100 layers			Total eggs produced		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Million eggs</i>	<i>Million eggs</i>	<i>Million eggs</i>
Dec. ¹	2,316	2,212	2,129	2,591	2,468	2,614	60	58	59
Jan.	2,309	2,123	2,172	2,555	2,504	2,594	59	57	60
Feb.	2,400	2,219	2,128	2,167	2,207	2,455	52	52	56
Mar.	2,581	2,292	2,073	2,441	2,528	2,568	63	61	57
Apr.	2,646	2,155	2,204	2,419	2,486	2,485	64	57	58
May	2,555	2,152	2,104	2,427	2,428	2,519	62	56	56
Jun.	2,576	2,189	1,937	2,290	2,273	2,457	59	53	51
Jul.	2,567	2,141	2,027	2,415	2,420	2,609	62	55	57
Aug.	2,452	2,235	2,146	2,488	2,437	2,648	61	58	61
Sep.	2,365	2,198	2,140	2,452	2,335	2,537	58	55	58
Oct.	2,331	2,180	2,151	2,488	2,397	2,670	58	56	61
Nov.	2,399	2,220	2,135	2,376	2,456	2,639	57	58	60

¹ December of the preceding year.

Table 94 - Mink: Pelts produced and females bred, by color class, Oregon, 2008-2013

Year	Black	Sapphire	Blue iris	Other	Total
	Pelts produced by color class				
	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>
2008	158,000	12,000	85,000	32,600	287,600
2009	158,000	11,000	79,000	22,100	270,100
2010	159,000	12,000	69,000	21,300	261,300
2011	157,000	-	72,000	33,900	262,900
2012	-	-	-	-	-
	Female mink bred to produce kits				
	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>
2008	32,000	2,500	19,500	3,200	57,200
2009	34,000	2,400	16,500	5,500	58,400
2010	32,000	2,600	17,000	5,900	57,500
2011	32,000	-	14,500	7,680	54,180
2012	35,000	2,600	14,500	6,450	58,550
2013	-	-	-	-	-

Survey not conducted in current year.

(-) Data not available.

Table 95 - Honey: Colonies, yield, production, stocks, price, and value, Oregon, 2007-2012 ¹

Year	Honey producing colonies	Yield per colony	Honey			
			Production	Stocks Dec. 15 ²	Average price per pound ³	Value of production
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2007	46	43	1,978	1,088	131	2,591
2008	50	43	2,150	1,097	141	3,032
2009	55	34	1,870	767	154	2,880
2010	59	39	2,301	874	163	3,751
2011	60	34	2,040	755	168	3,427
2012	62	32	1,984	873	211	4,186

¹ Producers with five or more colonies. Colonies which produced honey in more than one state were counted in each state.² Stocks held by producers.³ Prices are weighted by sales.

Oregon Commercial Fishing

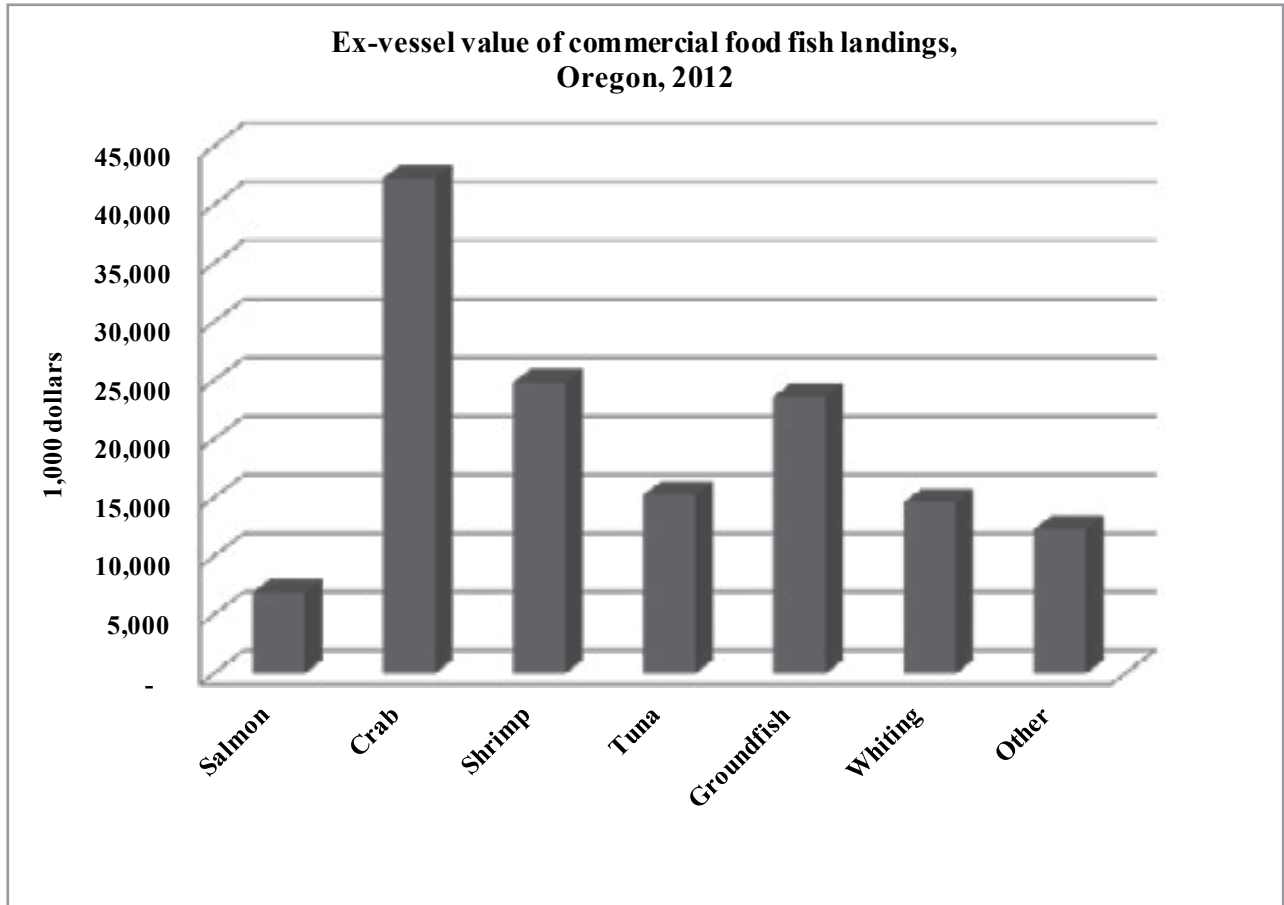


Table 96 - Commercial food fish: Landings and ex-vessel value, by fishery/species, Oregon, 1985-2012

Year	Salmon	Crab ¹	Shrimp	Tuna	Groundfish	Whiting	Other	Total
Commercial food fish landings - 1,000 pounds (round weight)								
1985	6,577	7,518	14,855	1,525	63,872	-	5,258	99,606
1986	13,797	4,661	33,884	2,461	54,884	-	4,136	113,822
1987	15,093	5,991	44,589	2,288	67,374	-	3,380	138,716
1988	17,789	9,417	41,846	3,967	70,851	-	4,531	148,402
1989	11,724	11,676	49,129	1,080	81,232	-	10,784	165,624
1990	5,412	9,510	31,883	2,079	73,298	5,058	11,832	139,072
1991	5,344	4,924	21,711	1,259	80,843	29,109	6,843	150,033
1992	2,364	11,908	48,033	3,896	75,206	107,939	7,643	256,989
1993	1,848	10,456	26,923	4,754	81,297	78,970	6,166	210,415
1994	1,285	10,638	16,386	4,698	64,261	143,563	4,900	245,731
1995	2,862	11,954	12,106	5,034	55,037	147,355	4,348	238,695
1996	2,842	19,302	15,727	8,948	56,981	155,588	3,128	262,516
1997	2,245	7,777	19,560	9,170	52,691	162,782	6,739	260,963
1998	1,978	7,410	6,096	10,609	41,806	157,895	4,716	230,510
1999	1,560	12,347	20,451	4,566	44,112	160,965	5,521	249,523
2000	3,142	11,180	25,462	8,757	39,307	151,461	24,564	263,874
2001	5,266	9,690	28,482	8,986	31,543	117,673	32,172	233,812
2002	6,119	12,444	41,584	4,365	21,109	71,220	53,382	210,222
2003	6,723	17,261	20,634	9,519	25,552	80,648	58,733	219,070
2004	5,937	23,749	12,289	10,990	25,444	130,238	82,141	290,788
2005	4,688	33,679	15,847	8,788	27,112	135,503	102,863	328,480
2006	1,814	27,591	12,235	9,988	27,260	135,186	80,852	294,926
2007	1,384	15,220	20,163	11,996	30,779	94,360	95,373	269,275
2008	1,924	12,343	25,554	9,015	37,797	61,466	55,249	203,348
2009	2,320	13,009	22,244	10,273	41,254	62,956	50,117	202,173
2010	2,774	23,204	31,616	10,811	36,677	69,530	49,524	224,136
2011	2,422	21,281	48,392	9,705	28,796	151,464	27,961	290,021
2012	1,927	14,293	49,190	13,809	28,307	107,652	97,339	312,517
Ex-vessel value of commercial food fish landings - 1,000 dollars								
1985	9,066	10,634	5,242	804	16,632	-	2,608	44,986
1986	15,198	6,589	18,129	1,374	16,815	-	3,880	61,985
1987	26,997	8,352	30,274	1,675	24,216	-	3,156	94,670
1988	39,076	11,281	17,150	3,327	23,823	-	3,187	97,844
1989	14,259	13,564	17,906	887	25,216	-	5,587	77,419
1990	9,585	14,555	15,629	1,670	23,128	220	6,709	71,496
1991	5,832	7,462	12,069	976	28,816	1,397	5,610	62,162
1992	3,688	13,388	17,187	3,960	27,742	5,067	3,222	74,254
1993	2,426	11,798	8,912	3,881	28,586	2,279	2,979	60,861
1994	1,460	14,463	9,626	3,749	29,803	4,289	2,383	65,773
1995	3,575	20,045	8,599	3,750	31,924	7,000	2,416	77,309
1996	3,289	26,180	9,362	7,430	30,702	4,147	1,305	82,415
1997	2,773	14,637	7,911	6,546	27,986	6,823	2,218	68,894
1998	2,591	12,520	3,189	6,256	19,481	3,756	2,014	49,807
1999	2,043	22,908	9,571	3,822	22,190	5,917	1,853	68,304
2000	4,031	23,610	10,192	6,889	24,261	6,073	4,097	79,153
2001	5,852	19,197	7,560	7,580	20,345	4,129	4,460	69,123
2002	6,935	20,761	11,353	2,962	14,230	3,220	5,907	65,368
2003	8,868	25,782	5,319	6,179	17,137	3,518	4,838	71,641
2004	12,994	39,217	4,918	9,146	15,819	4,382	6,807	93,283
2005	10,436	49,431	7,004	8,832	17,981	6,637	8,065	108,386
2006	4,946	43,251	4,618	8,089	19,772	7,975	5,966	94,617
2007	4,743	33,223	9,488	9,497	20,306	6,502	7,032	90,791
2008	4,391	29,429	14,056	10,721	26,694	6,616	8,917	100,824
2009	3,579	26,065	7,003	10,305	27,910	3,708	7,827	86,397
2010	7,697	44,904	12,471	12,413	27,269	6,036	8,207	118,997
2011	6,753	48,910	25,030	18,784	28,773	17,233	6,918	152,401
2012	6,946	42,284	24,855	15,249	23,632	14,610	12,338	139,914

¹ Crab data for ocean Dungeness crab, December-August season.
Source: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Table 97 - Oyster production: Pacific oysters harvested on state leased land, by estuary, Oregon 1980-2012^{1 2}

Year	Tillamook Bay	Yaquina Bay	Umpqua River ³	Coos Bay	Netarts Bay	Total
	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>
1980	18,912	6,240	-	4,135	60	29,347
1981	22,575	6,582	-	4,667	40	33,864
1982	26,167	7,713	-	3,164	-	37,044
1983	21,330	6,423	-	3,139	-	30,892
1984	30,916	7,211	-	9,834	6	47,967
1985	21,202	10,911	-	5,264	40	37,417
1986	21,327	12,353	-	3,663	30	37,373
1987	23,930	12,798	-	3,942	36	40,706
1988	24,084	11,766	-	3,508	41	39,399
1989	26,052	9,622	-	4,115	216	40,005
1990	13,782	6,570	-	4,722	219	25,293
1991	6,150	10,350	-	4,062	2,618	23,180
1992	6,985	11,008	-	3,323	1,510	22,826
1993	6,231	6,634	-	4,645	1,937	19,447
1994	4,498	9,049	-	6,155	1,895	21,597
1995	4,069	15,602	-	5,767	2,950	28,388
1996	5,494	11,030	-	4,344	3,192	24,060
1997	9,650	16,372	5,481	3,826	2,781	38,110
1998	4,166	6,770	4,767	2,712	3,351	21,766
1999	2,911	15,494	3,371	2,202	5,428	29,406
2000	4,782	22,569	6,846	2,732	4,206	41,135
2001	13,296	17,488	2,808	4,547	2,877	41,016
2002	9,696	11,914	1,662	4,583	1,946	29,801
2003	12,151	16,243	2,152	2,606	919	34,071
2004	20,597	17,170	2,663	4,148	1,894	46,472
2005	10,394	16,505	3,027	6,766	2,612	39,304
2006	4,948	16,008	2,641	5,848	3,785	33,229
2007	10,979	25,345	6,594	4,433	5,421	52,772
2008	42,921	22,908	5,922	2,871	3,900	78,522
2009	26,876	23,763	5,690	4,547	3,499	64,375
2010	19,481	19,493	1,513	2,601	4,294	47,382
2011	21,243	22,849	2,242	2,084	4,987	53,405
2012	14,828	23,653	1,881	1,509	5,587	47,458

¹ These statistics do not reflect production from land not owned by the state. For example, Coos Bay production, on lands owned by the port and county, is not included.

² One bushel of Pacific oysters yields approximately one gallon of oyster meat.

³ The Umpqua River harvest area was referred to as Winchester Bay prior to 2004.

Source: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Table 98 - Pacific oysters: Production and value on state leased land, by estuary, Oregon, 2012¹

Estuary	Production				Value of production ⁵	Leases/fees collected
	Acres leased ²	Gallons shucked	Bushels raw ³	Total production ⁴		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Coos Bay	240.1	795	714	1,509	52,809	1,114
Netarts Bay	357.6	2,653	2,934	5,587	195,544	1,928
Tillamook Bay	2,605.1	9,497	5,331	14,828	518,986	11,718
Umpqua River	60.0	1,316	566	1,881	65,838	437
Yaquina Bay	517.0	13,767	9,886	23,653	827,853	4,611
Total	3,779.9	28,027	19,431	47,458	1,661,029	19,808

¹ These statistics do not reflect production from land not owned by the state. For example, Coos Bay production, on lands owned by the port and county, is not included.

² Acres leased from the State of Oregon for oyster cultivation at end of year.

³ Numbers include dozens that have been converted into bushels.

⁴ One bushel of Pacific oysters yields approximately one gallon of oyster meat. Total production is expressed as the sum of gallons and bushels for comparative purposes.

⁵ Oyster price used in computing value is \$35.00 per gallon.

Source: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division.

Table 99 - Aquaculture and mariculture: Value of production, Oregon, 2008-2012

Commodity	Value of production				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Trout ¹	952	829	1,060	956	1,313
Pacific oysters ²	2,748	2,253	1,658	1,869	1,661

¹ Total value of fish sold, not distributed.

² Production from acres leased from the State of Oregon for oyster cultivation.

Source: NASS, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

NASS State Field Offices

ALABAMA

4121 Carmichael Rd.
Sterling Ctr, Suite 200
Montgomery, AL 36106-2872
T: 334-279-3555 F: 334-279-3590

ALASKA

1150 S. Colony Way, Suite 11
Palmer, AK 99645
T: 907-745-4272 F: 907-746-4654

ARIZONA

230 N. First Ave., Suite 303
Phoenix, AZ 85003-1706
T: 602-280-8850 F: 602-280-8897

ARKANSAS *

10800 Financial Centre Pkwy.
Suite 110
Little Rock, AR 72211
T: 501-228-9926 F: 501-224-5630

CALIFORNIA *

650 Capitol Mall, Suite 6-100
Sacramento, CA 95814
T: 916-498-5161 F: 916-498-5186

COLORADO *

Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 67, Room 630
One Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
T: 303-236-2300 F: 303-236-2299

DELAWARE

Delaware Dept. of Agriculture Bldg.
2320 S. Dupont Highway
Dover, DE 19901
T: 302-698-4537 F: 302-697-4450

FLORIDA

1222 Woodward St.
Orlando, FL 32803
T: 407-648-6013 F: 407-648-6029

GEORGIA *

355 E. Hancock Ave.
Stephens Federal Bldg., Suite 320
Athens, GA 30601
T: 706-546-2236 F: 706-546-2416

HAWAII

State Dept. of Agriculture Bldg.
1428 S. King St.
Honolulu, HI 96814
T: 808-973-2907 F: 808-973-2909

IDAHO

2224 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, ID 83712
T: 208-334-1507 F: 208-334-1114

ILLINOIS

Illinois Dept. of Agriculture Bldg.
801 Sangamon Ave, Rm. 54
Springfield, IL 62702
T: 217-492-4295 F: 217-492-4291

INDIANA

1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.
Suite 110
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145
T: 765-494-8371 F: 765-494-4315

IOWA *

833 Federal Bldg.
210 Walnut St.
Des Moines, IA 50309
T: 515-284-4340 F: 515-284-4342

KANSAS

632 SW Van Buren, Rm. 200
Topeka, KS 66603
T: 785-233-2230 F: 785-233-2518

KENTUCKY *

601 West Broadway, Rm. 645
Louisville, KY 40202
T: 502-582-5293 F: 502-582-5114

LOUISIANA

5825 Florida Blvd., Rm. 1179
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
T: 225-922-1362 F: 225-922-0744

MARYLAND

50 Harry S. Truman Parkway
Suite 202
Annapolis, MD 21401
T: 410-841-5740 F: 410-841-5755

MICHIGAN *

3001 Coolidge Rd., Suite 400
East Lansing, MI 48823
T: 517-324-5300 F: 517-324-5299

MINNESOTA

8 East 4th St., Suite 500
St. Paul, MN 55101
T: 651-296-2230 F: 651-296-3192

MISSISSIPPI

121 North Jefferson St., Suite 230
Jackson, MS 39201
T: 601-965-4575 F: 601-965-5622

MISSOURI*

601 Business Loop W, Suite 240
Columbia, MO 65203
T: 573-876-0950 F: 573-876-0971

MONTANA

10 West 15th, Suite 3100
Helena, MT 59626
T: 406-441-1240 F: 406-441-1250

NEBRASKA *

100 Centennial Mall N.
Federal Bldg. Rm. 298
Lincoln, NE 68508
T: 402-437-5541 F: 402-437-5547

NEVADA

5600 Fox Ave, Rm. 113
Reno, NV 89506-1300
T: 775-972-6001 F: 775-972-6002

NEW HAMPSHIRE

53 Pleasant St., Rm. 2100
Concord, NH 03301
T: 603-224-9639 F: 603-225-1434

NEW JERSEY

369 S. Warren St.
Health & Agriculture Bldg. Rm. 205
Trenton, NJ 08625
T: 609-292-6385 F: 609-633-9231

NEW MEXICO

2507 N Telshor Blvd., Suite 4
Las Cruces, NM 88011
T: 575-522-6023 F: 575-522-7646

NEW YORK

10 B Airline Dr
Albany, NY 12235-1004
T: 518-457-5570 F: 518-485-8719

NORTH CAROLINA

2 W. Edenton St.
Raleigh, NC 27601-1085
T: 919-856-4394 F: 919-856-4139

NORTH DAKOTA

NDSU, IACC Bldg., Suite 448
1320 Albrecht Blvd.
Fargo, ND 58105
T: 701-239-5306 F: 701-239-5613

OHIO

Bromfield Admin. Bldg., Rm.103
8995 East Main St.
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
T: 614-728-2100 F: 614-728-2206

OKLAHOMA

2800 North Lincoln Blvd., 3rd Floor
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
T: 405-522-6190 F: 405-528-2296

OREGON

620 SW Main Street, Room 229
Portland, OR 97205
T: 503-326-2131 F: 503-326-2549

PENNSYLVANIA *

2301 N. Cameron St., Rm. G19
Harrisburg, PA 17110
T: 717-787-3904 F: 717-782-4011

SOUTH CAROLINA

1835 Assembly St., Rm. 1008
Columbia, SC 29201
T: 803-765-5333 F: 803-765-5310

SOUTH DAKOTA

5020 S Broadband Ln.
Sioux Falls, SD 57108
T: 605-323-6500 F: 605-323-6521

TENNESSEE

Holeman Office Bldg.
Ellington, Agricultural Center
440 Hogan Rd.
Nashville, TN 37220-1626
T: 615-781-5300 F: 615-781-5303

TEXAS *

300 E 8th St.
Federal Building, Rm. 500
Austin, TX 78701
T: 512-916-5581 F: 800-842-1331

UTAH

176 N 2200 West, Suite 260
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
T: 801-524-5003 F: 801-524-3090

VIRGINIA

102 Governor St., Rm. LL20
Richmond, VA 23219
T: 804-771-2493 F: 804-771-2651

WASHINGTON *

112 Henry Street NE
Olympia, WA 98506-4470
T: 360-709-2400 F: 360-754-2090

WEST VIRGINIA

1900 Kanawha Blvd. E.
Charleston, WV 25305
T: 304-345-5958 F: 304-558-0297

WISCONSIN

2811 Agriculture Dr.
Madison, WI 53718
T: 608-224-4848 F: 608-224-4855

WYOMING

308 W 21st St, 3rd. Floor
Cheyenne, WY 82001
T: 307-432-5600 F: 307-432-5598

* Location of a NASS Regional Field Office



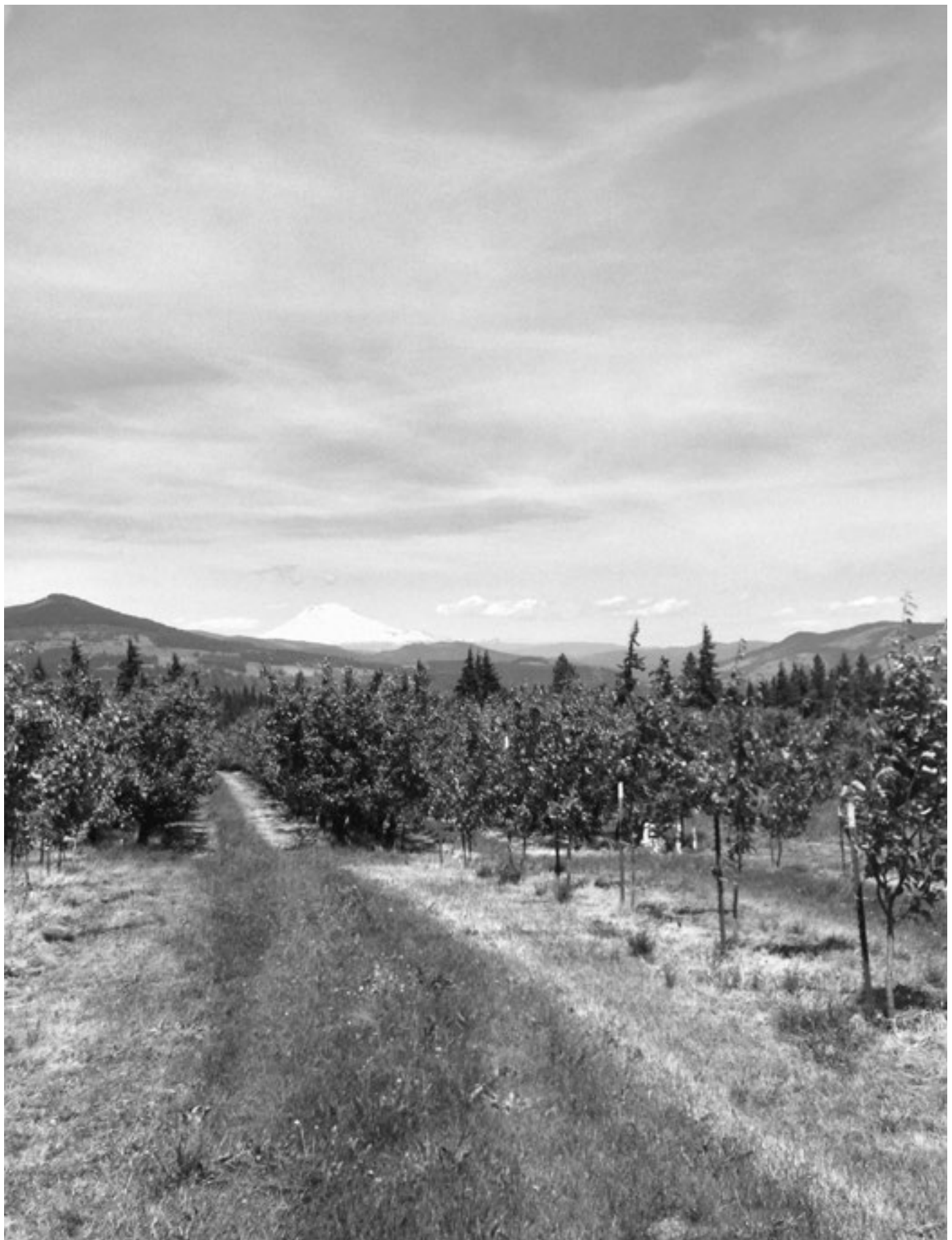
Photograph by Rodger Huffman. Horses on the breaks of Catherine Creek near Union, Oregon.

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 handy publication.

An electronic version of this document can be found on the ODA website <http://oregon.gov/ODA> and will be updated as new information becomes available. If you have corrections or additions to the Agripedia, please send them to

Liz Beeles
Editor and designer
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532
info@oda.state.or.us



Photograph by Terry Gallagher. Pear orchards and Mount Adams from Hood River, Oregon.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

DICRIMINATION LAWS

Title VII Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies 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 various types of discrimination prohibited by law:

- Age
- Disability
- Equal pay and compensation
- National origin
- Pregnancy
- Race/color
- Religion
- Retaliation for opposing unlawful employment practices
- Sex
- 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 _____ 1-800-669-4000

Fax _____ 206-220-6911

TTY _____ 1-800-669-6820

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.

Contact the Workers' Compensation Department for more information regarding workers' compensation.

350 Winter St NE

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone _____ 503-947-7814

Toll-free _____ 1-800-452-0288

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 www.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 www.wagehour.dol.gov

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.

Minors aged 9 to 11 can pick berries and beans outside school hours with parental consent and only if the produce is sold within the state or the farm has used less than 500 man-days of labor in all calendar quarters of the preceding year. 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

Insurance

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 _____ 1-800-452-0288

Email workcomp.questions@state.or.us

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 provided 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.

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, 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 antidiscrimination 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

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
- 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

SECRETARY OF STATE

Corporation Division

Public Service Building

255 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97310

Phone _____ 503-986-2200

Web _____ sos.oregon.gov/business/Pages/default.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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

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 oregon.gov/BOLI/TA/Pages/T_FAQ_Taagricrestmeals.aspx

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 if 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. If a worker fails to return for payment, an employer should mail payment to the employee’s last known address.

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 _____ www.oregon.gov/BOLI

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 www.oregon.gov/employ/Pages/imatchskills_landing.aspx

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 award-winning job matching site iMatchSkills®.

Web _____ WorkingInOregon.org (English)

Web _____ EmpleoEnOregon.org (Spanish)

By publicizing listings in both 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 could also self-screen themselves 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 www.jobcentral.com

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, education and training requirements, and more. 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](http://www.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/TAX/docs/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/UI

Note: For information on paying and reporting employee wages, refer to the "Unemployment Tax" section in this handbook or 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 _____ childcareinoregon.org
 Select "Child Care Tax Credits."

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 listed below.

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

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

Beverton

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

541-963-7111

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 Columbia**Express**

4610 Trenton St
503-943-5600

Portland SE

7916 SE Foster Rd, Ste 104
503-943-5600

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

St. Helens

500 N Hwy 30
503-397-4995

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 (SSN) provided for a specific employee to its records.

Employers should carefully follow all required I-9 procedures to ensure workers are legally documented, including the following:

- 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/SSA_Home.html

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 surety deposit with the director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

The surety 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, 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. So 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.

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 2011 loss cost rate for a dairy operation was \$3.57 per \$100 of annual payroll; for a cattle operation/ranch, the loss cost was \$13.54 per \$100; \$3.74 per \$100 for orchard operations; and \$.41 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 to 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 once 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 if 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 various 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: Premium assessment and workers' benefit fund (WBF) "cents-per hour" assessment.

The premium assessment is a flat rate assessed to all insurers, which is included in the insurance premium. This assessment funds 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 "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 or Form OQ-WBF, and pay accompanied by a Form OTC (payment coupon). These forms are available from the Oregon Employment Department. This assessment funds programs for direct benefits to injured workers and the employers who help make it possible for them to return to the workforce.

REPORTING INJURIES

To ensure that 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 or not, 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. The Report of Job Injury or illness (Form 801) must be filed with your insurer within five days after knowledge of a claim. Claims should be reported using Form 801, or Form 801S in Spanish, all of which are available from the 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, for all cases involving lost time from work or treatment.

As an employer, you are considered to have knowledge of an accident when any one of the following occurs:

- You or your authorized representative, such as a farm manager or supervisor, see an accident and know that a worker was injured as a result of that accident.
- The worker or someone on the worker's behalf advises you or your representative, orally or in writing, that an on-the-job injury has occurred.
- The worker notifies you that he or she intends to file a claim for a condition previously not considered work-related.
- Your insurer receives a Form 827 filled out by the doctor and signed by the worker.
- The worker or his or her representative tells your insurer, orally or in writing, that an on-the-job injury has occurred.

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 ASSISTANCEOREGON DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND
BUSINESS SERVICES**Benefits & Certifications Unit**

Phone _____ 503-947-7840

Toll-free _____ 1-800-452-0288

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 _____ 503-378-4209

Fax _____ 503-373-7639

COLLECTION AND REPORTING OF WORKERS'
BENEFIT FUND ASSESSMENT**Fiscal and Business Services**

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

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

- Observe your animals and crops daily for signs of disease
- Be aware of unusual events or behavior changes in your animals
- Minimize contact with animals belonging to others
- Know the health status and disease control programs of any herd or flock from which you buy animals
- Screen visitors who are in contact with your animals and crops

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Veterinarian

Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/AHID

Plant Health Program

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Area Veterinarian in Charge

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.

Noise cannons can create conflicts with neighbors. Visit the ODA website for tips on being a good farm neighbor.

Web [_____ oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/Good_Neighbor.pdf](http://oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/Good_Neighbor.pdf)

Oregon Winegrowers Association offers best management practices (BMPs) for use of propane cannons in wine grapes.

Web [_____ oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/BirdPractices.pdf](http://oregon.gov/ODA/docs/pdf/BirdPractices.pdf)

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 Programs, 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](http://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 _____ 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/PEST

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 14th, 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.

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 1, 2017 to the Oregon State Legislature. The law is effective upon signing by the governor until January 2, 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 Programs

Dan Hilburn, Director
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/canola.aspx

ENERGY AND AGRICULTURE

Major opportunities exist for Oregon agriculture in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Oregon farms and ranches create many potential feedstocks to generate energy and fuels, and can also develop energy facilities such as solar-powered systems, wind turbines, small hydropower facilities, and geothermal systems. A variety of tools and practices are available to producers to reduce energy use and costs. Technologies and incentives for renewable energy and energy conservation are improving.

25 x '25

25 x '25 is a broad coalition of business, conservation, and government representatives who share the following vision: by 2025, America's farms, forests and ranches will provide 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States, while continuing to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.

Web 25x25.org

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

As fuel and power costs rise, most growers are exploring opportunities to save energy. A variety of 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 both fuel and fertilizer 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. Livestock buildings, agricultural processing facilities, and greenhouses can save energy by replacing lighting, switching to more efficient heating and cooling systems, and other strategies.

BIOMASS AND BIOFUELS

A variety of 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, which receives as much sun as the national average. Photovoltaic (PV) systems generate electricity for a variety of 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 as well as 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.

WIND

Oregon farms and ranches host large-scale wind power developments, 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:

Energy Trust of Oregon has a wind mapping tool on its website.

Web energytrust.org

GEOTHERMAL

Geothermal wells deliver steam or hot water to the ground surface, which can be used for heating or electricity generation. Geothermal heat pumps can also be used for heating at the home and farm scale. 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. The Oregon Institute of Technology has a list of known geothermal resources online.

Web geoheat.oit.edu/oregon.htm

INCENTIVES FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

Oregon's Energy Incentive Program is administered by the Oregon Department of Energy. 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.

Oregon'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 offers loans for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, as well as use of recycled materials to create products and projects that use alternative fuels. Loan amounts typically range from \$20,000 to \$20,000,000.

Web oregon.gov/ENERGY

The Energy Trust of Oregon provides incentives and support to help businesses install qualified energy efficient equipment and install certain renewable energy projects. Oregon customers of Pacific Power, Portland General Electric, NW Natural Gas, and Cascade Natural Gas are eligible for efficiency projects. Oregon customers of Pacific Power and Portland General Electric are eligible for renewable energy projects connected to the Pacific Power or PGE power grid. For more information, call Energy Trust.

Toll-free [1-866-368-7878](tel:1-866-368-7878)

Web energytrust.org

USDA Rural Development's Rural Energy for America Program offers competitive grants for up to 25 percent of the costs of energy efficiency and renewable projects, as well as guaranteed loans for up to 50 percent of project costs. For more information, contact the USDA Rural Development Office at 503-414-3366 in Portland or in Pendleton at 541-278-8049 x129.

Web [rurdev.usda.gov/ORbcp_energy.html](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ORbcp_energy.html)

A variety of federal tax credits are available for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. For example, there is a 30 percent federal investment tax credit for solar and small wind projects.

Web dsireusa.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Web oregon.gov/ENERGY

25 X '25

For inquiries regarding agricultural, forestry, and conservation sector involvement, please contact

Ernie Shea

Email eshea@25x25.org

Web 25x25.org

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. 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: Refer to the “Property Tax Special Assessment” section of this handbook 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: For more information see the “Oregon Farm Mediation Program” section of this handbook.

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 (DLCDD), 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 service
- 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
- Private hunting and fishing preserves*
- Golf courses*
- Small-scale crop, poultry and biofuels processing facilities
- Agri-tourism 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.

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
 Fax _____ 503-378-5518
 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

WHAT DOES IT COST?

The Oregon Farm Mediation Program provides professional mediators for agricultural and rural disputes at \$30 per hour, per party.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Mediation Program

Stephanie Page

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 800-347-7028

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

FARM SCALES

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Owners or operators of farm scales used for commercial purposes (buying, selling, or processing commodities by weight, and using those weights to determine charges or payments) in Oregon, must obtain an annual scale license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Weights and Measures Program, as provided for by, ORS 618.121. In basic terms, whenever money, credit, or something of value changes hands based on the reading of a farm or ranch scale, that scale is being used commercially in Oregon. This applies to the sale of commodities, supplies, produce, livestock, etc., or to the custom cleaning or processing by weight of any such items.

TYPES OF FARM SCALES COVERED

The licensing requirement applies to all types of weighing devices or scales used on a farm for commercial purposes. Types of scales may include, but are not limited to, roadside stand produce scales, feed, seed, or fertilizer scales, livestock and animal scales, and truck scales.

EXEMPTIONS

Licensing requirements do not cover scales that are located on a farm or ranch, but are not used for any commercial purpose.

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. There is no prorating of fees for scales licensed midyear, since the cost of official field certification remains the same.

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.

SCALE LICENSE FEE AMOUNTS

Annual scale license fees are based on the scale manufacturer's rated weighing capacity of the system, not a lesser "used" amount.

Rated capacity	Current fee
0 to 400 pounds capacity	\$ 39
401 to 1,160 pounds capacity	\$ 80
1,161 to 7,500 pounds capacity	\$ 161
7,501 to 60,000 pounds capacity	\$ 242
Over 60,000 pounds capacity	\$ 242
Under 10 tons per hour*	\$ 304
10 to 150 tons per hour*	\$ 473
151 to 1,000 tons per hour*	\$ 946
Over 1,000 tons per hour*	\$ 2,101

* *Continuous weighing systems (i.e., automatic bulk weighing systems, belt scales, and mass flow meters).*

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION

Currently licensed farm and ranch scales are audited and certified by the department's inspectors on a periodic basis. For most scales, that is normally within a 12-18 month interval. Seasonally used scales are normally audited and certified just prior to the season when they are used. Scales that are licensed, suitable for their intended use, correctly installed, properly maintained, and accurate, will be certified and receive an examination 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 an active National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Certificate of Conformance unless otherwise exempted. In addition, any device put into commercial use must be licensed and must have a "Placed in Service" report filed with the Weights and Measures Program. "Not-legal-for-trade" weighing devices are not intended by their manufacturers to be used commercially and cannot be accepted in Oregon.

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/MSD

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 both serve up 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 ode.state.or.us/search/results/?id=379

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN OREGON?

As of 2012, 70 of the state's 189 school districts are purchasing Oregon foods including specialty crops as well as seafood, beef, poultry, dairy, legumes, and grains. A recent 2013 telephone survey found that there are also 482 school gardens, up from 200 five years ago. School gardens are an important to ensure students have multiple hands-on exposures to Oregon foods, increase students' familiarity with them, and result in greater consumption of garden-grown items.

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 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 6 counties in Oregon (Benton, Jackson, 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

ODA has developed and piloted Celebrate Oregon Agriculture! 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. From July 2012 to June 2013, more than 30 million media impressions have been generated by the campaign. All television segments are online at:

Web oregon.gov/ODA/ADMD/pages/celebrate_oregon_agriculture.aspx

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. Logon for free and start meeting schools interested in purchasing locally.

Web food-hub.org

WHAT LOCALLY PRODUCED FOODS ARE SCHOOLS BUYING?

Everything! 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 Michelle Markesteyn Ratcliffe, PhD 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

Marketing Program

Michelle Markesteyn Ratcliffe

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104

Portland, OR 97209-2832

Phone _____ 503-872-6600

Fax _____ 502-872-6601

Email _____ mmarkesteyn@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-licensing/registration-licensing.htm

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.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

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 _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing

Safety status by USDOT number

Web _____ safer.fmcsa.dot.gov

Education and Technical assistance

Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/eta

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fertilizer Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4635

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/Pages/fertilizer.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 fire fighting 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 Smoke Management Program, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Smoke Management Program**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4701

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/Pages/grants.aspx

Business assistance**Marketing Program**

Phone _____ 503-872-6600

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/ADMD

LEGAL SERVICES

A listing of Oregon attorneys who specialize in agricultural issues can be obtained from the Oregon State Bar, Agricultural Law Section, or from one of the websites listed below. The Oregon State Bar also has a Referral and Information Services Program. Referral and Information Services (RIS) comprise several public and member services that link people seeking legal assistance with lawyers and programs able to assist them. Legal Referral Service (LRS) clerks refer calls from members of the public to participating attorneys based on location, area of law, and special services offered. Approximately 1,500 attorneys in private practice participate in the LRS program.

The Oregon Farm Bureau offers a Farm Employer Education and Legal Defense Service (FEELDS). FEELDS helps members with farm labor law compliance and then provides legal representation should a legal proceeding be initiated against the member. For details on this member-service program call 503-399-1701, ext. 316

Web oregonfb.org/programs/farm-employer-education-legal-defense-service-feelds

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON STATE BAR

Referral and Information Services

Phone [503-684-3763](tel:503-684-3763) or [800-452-7636](tel:800-452-7636)

Web lawyers.findlaw.com or osbar.org

NEW AND SMALL FARMS

ODA has dedicated resources specifically to helping small farms and local markets. ODA's New and Small Farms website 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/pages/new_small_farms.aspx

RESOURCES

Beginning and expanding farmer loan program

In 2013, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 2700. This bill directed the Oregon Business Development Department, in consultation with ODA and potential lenders, to develop and implement a Beginning and Expanding Farmer Loan Program. The goal of the program 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

OSU Small Farm Program resources and workshops

Web smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/growing-farms-workshop-series

Web extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec/farms

USDA Transition Incentives Program

The USDA Transition Incentives Program (TIP) provides up to two additional Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) annual rental payments to a retired or retiring owner or operator of land under an expiring CRP contract. The land must be sold or leased to a beginning (non-family member) or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher for the purpose of returning some or all of the land to production using sustainable grazing or crop production methods.

Web fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/tipfactsheet.pdf

Web fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/tippresentation.pdf

Oregon farmers' markets

Web oregonfarmersmarkets.org

Small plot intensive farming

Web spinfarming.com

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 due in December.

Web _____ westernsare.org/Grants

Value-added producer grant (VAPG)

This 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.

Renewable energy projects are also eligible for this funding (planning or working capital projects). This grant is very competitive. For more information, please contact:

Martin Zone
 USDA Rural Development
 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 801
 Portland, OR 97204-3222
 Phone _____ 503-414-3361
 Email _____ martin.zone@or.usda.gov
 Web _____ rurdev.usda.gov/ORvapg.html

LOAN PROGRAMS

Farm Credit Services Young and Beginning Farmer Program

Web _____ northwestfcs.com

Whole Foods Local Producer Loan Program

Web _____ wholefoodsmarket.com

USDA Farm Service Agency farm loans

Web _____ fsa.usda.gov

Other agricultural lenders

Web _____ oregon.gov/oda/pages/business-management-and-financing-resources.aspx

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

Marketing assistance

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

For additional information on House Bill 2872 (poultry slaughter bill) and House Bill 2336 (farm direct bill), please visit the ODA food safety webpage:

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/FSD/Pages/index.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 nonprofit, volunteer led program is a project of the Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation and partially funded through a partnership with the Oregon Farm Bureau, the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, OSU Libraries' Special Collections and Archives Research Center, and the Oregon Historical Society, with additional support from the 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 colorful roadside sign, identifying the family century farm or century ranch is also 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. The first sesquicentennial awards were given to 14 families on Oregon's Statehood Day, February 14, 2008. 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. All information, including photos, will be retained by the program for future reference or research.
- Applications must include verification of continuous ownership for 100 years. Acceptable forms of proof include a document (either original or 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 June 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 @\$20 each. Make checks payable to Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation or OAEF.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CENTURY FARM & RANCH PROGRAM

Sharon Leighty, Program Coordinator
3415 Commercial St SE
Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-400-7884
Email _____ cfr@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oregonfb.org/programs/century-farm-ranch

OREGON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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

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/ADMD/pages/farm_direct.aspx

OREGON'S RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARDS

In 2007, Oregon's Legislative Assembly passed House Bill (HB) 2210, which included a renewable fuel standard (RFS) requiring that ethanol and biodiesel be blended in Oregon's motor fuels. HB 2210 also required the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to study, monitor, and implement the RFS. Oregon's RFS enables Oregon growers, processors, and fuel distributors to help power our economy with US-based renewable fuels, increase crop production opportunities, and add jobs and income to Oregon's economy.

Currently, Oregon's ethanol standard requires gasoline sold in Oregon to be a 10 percent ethanol blend (E10). Oregon's biodiesel standard requires diesel sold in Oregon to be a minimum 5 percent biodiesel blend (B5).

Many fuel users will not notice a change in vehicle or equipment performance from using 10 percent ethanol blended gasoline or a 5 percent biodiesel blend. Biofuel producers, fuel distributors, retailers, and consumers can help avoid problems by using good management when storing and using fuel. Good storage practices include periodic cleaning of farm fuel tanks, removal of accumulated water, and using a fuel filter on the tank fuel dispenser. When using blended fuel, check the equipment owner's manual and follow any recommendations. Keep equipment properly maintained and winterized.

GASOLINE-ETHANOL BLENDS REQUIRED

All retail dealers, nonretail dealers, or wholesale dealers may only sell or offer for sale gasoline that contains 10 percent ethanol by volume, unless it meets exceptions in OAR 603-027-0420(3)(c).

ETHANOL DISPENSER LABELING

Legislation requires gasoline dispensers to be labeled if the fuel product contains ethanol. This label must be located on the upper 50 percent of the dispenser's front panels, in a position that is clear and conspicuous from the driver's position, in type at least ½ inch in height and 1/16 inch in width.

Due to the required use of 10 percent by volume ethanol, the label is required to state the specific amount in the gasoline blend, for example, "THIS PRODUCT

CONTAINS 10% ETHANOL" or similar language. Prohibited terms and phrases include but are not limited to, "Contains up to 10% ethanol," "May contain ethanol," or any other similar language.

If a non-ethanol blended gasoline of less than 91 octane is used in compliance with the exceptions, the dispenser shall be labeled, "NON-ETHANOL BLENDED GASOLINE FOR EXEMPTED USE ONLY (ORS 646.913)," in capital letters and type at least ½ inch in height and 1/16 inch width of type on each face and upper 50 percent of the dispensers front panels in a position that is clear and conspicuous to the consumer.

Non-ethanol blended gasoline of 91 octane or higher does not require any special labeling.

EXCEPTIONS TO ETHANOL REQUIREMENTS FOR PREMIUM GASOLINE

The 2009 Legislature passed House Bill (HB) 3497 exempting premium gasoline of 91 octane or higher from the ethanol blend requirement. This became effective January 1, 2010.

Businesses are not required to offer a non-ethanol blended premium fuel, but they have the ability to make a business decision to provide it based upon customer demand.

Note to retailers:

- No additional dispenser labeling is required for non-ethanol gasoline.
- Delivery documentation must state that it is non-ethanol blended gasoline.
- Storage tanks must identify that it is non-ethanol blended gasoline.
- Important: If a blending dispenser is used, the mid-grade portion must be disabled and labeling removed. This is because a 10 percent ethanol regular blended with a 0 percent ethanol premium will yield approximately a 6 percent ethanol mid-grade which would not be legal. The mid-grade must still contain 10 percent ethanol.

EXCEPTIONS TO ETHANOL MANDATE FOR ALL GRADES OF GASOLINE

To address citizens' concerns about the mandate to blend all gasoline with 10 percent by volume ethanol, the 2008 Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 1079, which allows non-ethanol blended gasoline of any grade for the following applications only:

- Aircraft
- Antique vehicles
- All-terrain vehicles
- Racing activity vehicles
- Snowmobiles
- Tools including but not limited to lawn mowers, leaf blowers, and chain saws
- Watercraft

The Oregon State Marine Board maintains a list of locations offering non-ethanol blended gasoline online.

Web www.oregon.gov/osmb/pages/news/cleargasoline.aspx

POSTING OF ETHANOL EXCEPTIONS

Pursuant to OAR 603-027-0430(1)(c), businesses that offer non-ethanol blended gasoline of less than 91 percent octane for sale shall post the exceptions in a position that is clear and conspicuous to the consumer. They must be in capital letters and type at least ¼ inch in height and 1/32 inch in width.

ETHANOL DELIVERY DOCUMENTATION

Gasoline blended with ethanol

Delivery documentation shall state that the gasoline is blended with ethanol and the volume percent of ethanol.

Non-ethanol blended gasoline

Delivery documentation shall state that the gasoline is non-ethanol blended.

BIODIESEL REQUIREMENT

In February of 2011, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) determined that Oregon's in-state biodiesel production capacity had reached at least 15 million gallons on an annualized basis. In compliance with Oregon's RFS, (ORS 646.921 and, ORS 646.922), effective April 1, 2011, all diesel fuel sold or offered for sale in Oregon had to contain a minimum of 5 percent by volume biodiesel, creating a B5 biodiesel blend.

EXCEPTIONS TO BIODIESEL MANDATE

Diesel fuel sold or offered for sale for use by railroad locomotives, marine engines, and home heating is exempt from the requirement to be blended with biodiesel.

WINTERIZING DIESEL

In the state of Oregon, the required minimum B5 biodiesel fuel may have substances added to enhance its cold weather operation from October 1, of one year, through February 28, of the following year. It is important to emphasize that the fuel must begin as at least a B5 blend and then the winterizing products may be added. For reference, this allowance is found in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 646.922(3) and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 603-027-0420(11)(e)(B).

BIODIESEL DISPENSER LABELING

If the fuel is a 5 percent or less biodiesel blend, then no additional dispenser ("pump") labeling is required. For information on labeling biodiesel blends please see our biodiesel and E85 fuel requirements webpage.

Web www.oregon.gov/ODA/MSD/Pages/biofuel_dispensers.aspx.

BIODIESEL DELIVERY DOCUMENTATION

Delivery documentation of biodiesel blends is required to identify the specific volume percent of biodiesel blended with the petroleum diesel. An example of a sufficient statement for a 5 percent biodiesel blend is, "B5 Biodiesel Blend." in addition to all of the other required information on the documentation. This is to certify the volume percent of biodiesel that is blended into the diesel fuel. During inspections the department will check delivery documentation for biodiesel blend requirements.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon's renewable fuel standards

Web www.oregon.gov/ODA/MSD/Pages/renewable_fuel_standard.aspx.

City of Portland renewable fuel standards for ethanol and biodiesel

Web www.portlandonline.com/BDS/INDEX.CFM?c=43886

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/PEST

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.

PESTICIDE USE REPORTING

The 1999 Oregon Legislature adopted statutes establishing a comprehensive, statewide pesticide use reporting system (PURS). The only pesticide products exempted from the reporting system are those classified as antimicrobials. The use of all other pesticide products in producing or preserving an agricultural or forestry crop must be reported into PURS, through a specific Internet site. **PURS is not being operated during the current Oregon government budget period (2013-2015).**

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PEST

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 _____ deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/pesticides

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 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), 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 _____ epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/containers.htm

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 factsheet, "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 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, 550 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301-2530, 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/PEST/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 541-938-6466.

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/PEST

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

Stephanie Page _____ 503-986-4558

Toll free _____ 800-347-7028

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

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/ADMD/Pages/grants_spec_crops.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

Phone _____ 503-378-5849

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT

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

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 that 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 www.oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/livestock_id/brand_app2.pdf

Send the written request and fee to:

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

Note: 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 _____ [oregon.gov/ODA/AHID](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/AHID)

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 shall inspect 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

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4767

Email _____ jbarber@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/MSD/pages/hens.aspx

CONFINED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS (CAFO)

In 2001, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 2156. The legislation directed the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to regulate all 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). The Oregon CAFO general permit meets the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), EPA's current CAFO rule requirements and revised Oregon state statute. 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.

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.

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 five 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 permit or an individual permit. Permit registrations are issued through the CAFO Program of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, 503-986-4700. CAFO permits issued under the general permit are valid for the term of the general permit. The current general permit was issued jointly by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) on June 29, 2009, with an expiration date of May 31, 2014.

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

Most CAFOs will qualify for general permit coverage. Currently the CAFO Program has 545 operations registered to the Oregon CAFO NPDES General Permit and three 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 (503-986-4700) as early as possible in the planning process to determine permit requirements.

SB 120 NEW FEE SCHEDULE FOR CAFOS

The previous CAFO permit fee schedule had been in place for 25 years. During that time, the size, complexity, and the regulatory requirements of CAFO permitted operations have changed. Legislation passed in 2011 increases 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.

This legislative concept was developed in consultation with the CAFO Advisory Committee, the Oregon Farm Bureau, Oregon Dairy Farmer's Association, the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, the Oregon Pork Producers, and the Oregon Poultry Producers.

Web leg.state.or.us/11reg/measpdf/sb0100.dir/sb0120.en.pdf

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.

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/NRD/Pages/cafo_front.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 ½ mile of any dwelling, and within ¼ 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.

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 ¼ mile from a running stream of water or more than ½ 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/AHID

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 to prevent spread of these very contagious diseases is critical to homeland security. Livestock owners and managers will see the signs of disease 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, high fevers, lameness, or abortions
- Blisters or sores in the mouth, or on the tongue, nose, teats, or feet
- Slobbering
- Staggering, falling, circling, 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

Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/AHID

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Area Veterinarian in Charge

Phone _____ 360-753-9430

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. 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.

EXHIBITION ANIMALS

Livestock brought into the state of 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 animals.

CATTLE OF US ORIGIN

Brucellosis vaccination

All female cattle over four months old must have been officially vaccinated against brucellosis. Oregon cattle producers may request mature vaccination of female cattle over 12 months of age if they intend to keep them in their herd for breeding or dairy purposes. They must contact their local veterinarian to make arrangements for mature vaccination. 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 an exemption for unvaccinated females over 12 months of age for breeding purposes, if they are of proven genetic advantage.

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 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 for the following:

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

SWINE

All porcine species (including project pigs, pet pigs, hunting boars, etc.) are included in the 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.

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 or registration certificates plus official tattoo numbers for each animal. 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 "TB accredited free" state. One negative test for TB required less than 60 days before entry, if from less-than "TB accredited free" state.

Camelids

Individual identification is required.

- Llama, alpaca, vicuna, 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**

Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/Pages/animal_health/main.aspx

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AND PASTURE TO PASTURE PERMITS

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Anyone shipping cattle across state lines must ensure those cattle meet both 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 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 a pasture to pasture permit before movement 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 another 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.

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 department of agriculture in the destination state for details. Any deviation from the permit must have prior approval from the respective state department of agriculture.

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.usWeb oregon.gov/ODA/AHID

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, and appropriated \$100,000 of state general fund for implementation purposes. HB 3560 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/MSD/pages/wolf.aspx

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

Gross sales volume	Annual fee (2013-2014)
\$0-\$50,000	\$135
\$50,001-\$500,000	\$189
\$500,001-\$1,000,000	\$325
\$1,000,001-\$5,000,000	\$487
\$5,000,001-\$10,000,000	\$649
\$10,000,000+	\$812

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/FSD

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 measurement standards 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 6003-025-0030.
- 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.

HB 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 leg.state.or.us/11reg/measpdf/hb2300.dir/hb2336.en.pdf

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 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 12-14 month time period. The examination includes making sure the device is 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/FSD

Guidelines related to weighing and measuring

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/MSD

Marketing or promotional assistance

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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/ADMD

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.

SUBMITTING SAMPLES

For test results to be considered official, the samples submitted 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 at:

Web oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/pages/lab_fees.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 take longer than others 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/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/Pages/programs.aspx#Seed_testing_program

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.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/pages/applications.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 currently 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/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/pages/seed_crop_field_disease_inspec_program.aspx

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 the 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.

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 as well as an investigation into processing, record reviews, 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.

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/FSD

GLOBAL FOOD SAFETY INITIATIVE (GFSI) AUDIT PROGRAMS

Oregon Department of Agriculture offers GFSI benchmarked audits to the following standards: GlobalG.A.P., PrimusGFS and SQF through a partnership agreement with NCSI Americas. 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 _____ 541-567-2251

Email _____ gfsi@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/CID/pages/gfsi.aspx

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND GOOD HANDLING PRACTICES

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 Fresh Products Branch 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 _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/CID/Pages/ghp_gap.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 Pkwy.

Portland, OR 97209-2818

Phone _____ 503-326-7887

Fax _____ 503-326-7896

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The 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.

Our program operates in five principal areas:

- Local business and market development
- Regional and national market development
- International market development
- Business development
- Commodity commission oversight

We have integrated our program to provide a stepwise approach to meet the needs of Oregon producers and processors. Creating sustainable opportunity for Oregon agriculture is at the core of what we do.

We actively partner with other agencies and organizations to extend the reach of services we provide to Oregon agriculture.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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/ADMD

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 _____ 503-986-4620

Email _____ cid-organic@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/CID/pages/organic.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 _____ ams.usda.gov/nop

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 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

- Record keeping requirements
- 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

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.

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 or not 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.

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/CID/pages/seed_services.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/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/pages/programs.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/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/pages/programs.aspx

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 Weed 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

Growers wishing to participate in the program should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Market Access and Certification Programs.

Certification standards and general information

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Market Access and Certification Programs

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/Pages/weedfreeforageprogram.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 the GAIP, nurseries agree to adopt best management practices (BMP) that target specific critical control points in their plant production processes where Phytophthora disease can be introduced. GAIP is especially important for nurseries where *P. ramorum* (sudden oak death) has been found and it is likely to become mandatory for those nurseries soon.

REQUIREMENTS

After completing training about Phytophthora disease, participants in the program develop a pest risk mitigation manual that describes their BMP. The department then

audits the participants on a regular basis to ensure the nurseries are performing the BMP described in their mitigation manuals. Participating nurseries that are in compliance receive official certification 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 503-326-2814.

QUARANTINES

Quarantines regulating plant shipment into and within Oregon are available online

Web oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/Pages/quarantines_index.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 _____ 503-326-2814

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Plant Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-986-4636

Web oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT

IMPORTED FIREWOOD

Firewood coming from outside the Pacific Northwest 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/
ODA PLANT PROGRAMS

Dan Hilburn, Plant Programs Director

Phone _____ 503-986-4663

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. Even though this legislation was signed into law in 2009 and allows for the production and sale of industrial hemp in Oregon, the state has had to wait for federal allowance before implementing a regulatory program. At this time, federal regulations prohibit the production of all varieties of Cannabis sativa L, even for agricultural or industrial purposes.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture is working to receive clarification from the U.S. Attorney General’s Office. In anticipation of being allowed to legally produce

hemp, ODA has proceeded to create a rules advisory committee and begin the process of drafting preliminary rules that will regulate industrial hemp production in Oregon.

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/CID/pages/ind_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 _____ oregon.gov/OISC

HELP PROTECT OREGON

Think you’ve found an invader? Report potential invasive species to the hotline.

Invasive Species Hotline _____ 1-866-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

Plant Programs

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT

Nursery and Christmas tree licensing

Gary McAninch _____ 503-986-4644

Insect Pest Program

Dr Helmuth Rogg _____ 503-986-4662

Plant Health Program

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH

Dr Nancy Osterbauer _____ 503-986-4666

OREGON 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.

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/PLANT/WEEDS

Invasive Species Hotline _____ 1-866-INVADER

PROTECTED NATIVE PLANTS

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Native plants listed as threatened or endangered by the State of Oregon are protected by law on nonfederal 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.

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/CONSERVATION

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/PLANT/CONSERVATION

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 Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Fax _____ 703-368-9694

Web _____ irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs

- Publication 51, Circular A Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15, Circular E Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 493, Alternative Tax Withholding Methods and Tables
- Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupons

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 _____ oregonindependentcontractors.com

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, and 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 percent 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

E-mail _____ 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/10022.html

Publications

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Fax _____ 703-368-9694

Web _____ irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs

- Publication 533, Self-Employment Tax
- Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- Publication 505, Tax Withholding 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 _____ ssa.gov/SSA_Home.html

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Fax _____ 703-368-9694

Web _____ www.irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs

Publications

- Publication 51, Circular A Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15, Circular E Employer's Tax Guide
- Form 8109, Federal Tax Coupons
- Publication 937, Employment Taxes
- Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees

UNEMPLOYMENT TAX: FEDERAL

Refer to the Internal Revenue Service for information regarding the following:

- Who must comply?
- Tax rate
- Compliance
- Filing annual FUTA tax returns
- Family employees

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone _____ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Web _____ www.irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs

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
- Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon
- Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- Publication 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- Publication 15-A, Employers Supplemental Tax Guide

Telephone help

You can call the IRS with your tax questions 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Check your telephone book for the local number or call 800-829-1040.

Help for people with disabilities

Telephone help is available using TTY equipment. You may call 800-829-4059 with your tax question or to order forms and publications.

Calendar for filing and paying FUTA

January: file Form 940

March: calculate first quarter FUTA

April: pay first quarter FUTA

June: calculate second quarter FUTA

July: pay second quarter FUTA

September: calculate third quarter FUTA

October: pay third quarter FUTA

December: calculate total FUTA.

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 www.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 _____ 503-229-6832, Portland
Toll-free in Oregon _____ 800-452-4011, ext. 6832
Web _____ deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/compost

STRUCTURE OF THE RULES

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

Northwest region

(Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook, Washington counties)

Stephanie Rawson
2020 NW Fourth Ave. #400
Portland, OR 97201

Phone _____ 503-229-5562
Email _____ rawson.stephanie@deq.state.or.us

Western region

(Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill counties)

Bob Barrows
165 E. Seventh St, Suite 100
Eugene, OR 97401

Phone _____ 541-687-7354
Email _____ barrows.bob@deq.state.or.us

Eastern region

(Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler counties)

Larry Brown
475 Bellevue, Suite 110
Bend, OR 97701

Phone _____ 541-633-2025
Email _____ brown.larry@deq.state.or.us

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Programs

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4700
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/NRD

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 disposing of solid waste. 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
- Household composting operations
- 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 the 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 deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/disposal/animalmortality.htm

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, Salem

Phone _____ 503-378-8240

NW Region Office

Portland _____ 503-229-5263

Eastern Region Office, The Dalles

Phone _____ 541-298-7255, ext. 221

FEDERAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS (HMR)

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Hazardous materials regulations 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

Hazardous materials specialist

Phone _____ 503-692-3768

Frequently asked questions

Web _ fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/hm-permitting.htm

Education and technical assistance

Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/hm.htm

Compliance, safety, and accountability

Web _____ csa.fmcsa.dot.gov

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/overflow 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 Helpline

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 Swampbuster provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended in 1990, 1996, 2002, and 2008. All landowners and operators are responsible for obtaining any necessary federal and state permits or clearances for Swampbuster provisions.

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).

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 Swampbuster 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 Swampbuster 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

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 Swampbuster, NRCS provides landowner technical and financial assistance with natural resource conservation, including wetland restoration.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 503-414-3200

Web _____ or.nrcs.usda.gov

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 Resource Branch

333 SW 1st Ave #200

Portland, OR 97204

Phone _____ 503-808-5150

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 in-stream 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

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS

Western Oregon

775 Summer St. NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301-1279

Phone _____ 503-986-5200

Web _____ oregonstatelands.us

Eastern Oregon

1645 NE Forbes Rd., Suite 112

Bend, OR 97701

Phone _____ 541-388-6112

Web _____ oregonstatelands.us

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 (i.e., 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 must result in a net benefit to native migratory fish, as compared to the benefit that would've occurred 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 SHARING 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 percent of the costs of each fish passage device (not to exceed \$75,000) and the owner/operator covers 40 percent. 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 percent, 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/passag

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](tel:503-947-6228)

Email greg.d.apke@state.or.us

Ken Loffink, Assistant Fish Passage Coordinator

Phone [503-947-6256](tel:503-947-6256)

Fax [503-947-6203](tel: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-share program to assist with fish screen installation. Approved projects are eligible to receive up to 60 percent 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 percent (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
 Adam Wulf, 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 percent 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 screen, bar, rack, or other physical barrier, including related improvements necessary to ensure its effective operation, and to provide adequate protection for fish populations present at a water diversion.

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 intended to prevent contamination of Oregon's groundwater resources. 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 well, Oregon law requires that the well be tested for arsenic, nitrates, and total coliform bacteria before any sale or exchange of the property and within 90 days of receiving test results. The seller must

submit the test results to the Drinking Water Program of the Oregon Health Authority's Center for Health Protection and the real estate buyer. The program may also require additional tests for specific contaminants in an area of groundwater concern or groundwater management. For more information on well water testing, contact the Drinking Water Program.

Drinking Water/Domestic Wells

PO Box 14350

Portland, OR 97293-0350

Phone _____ 971-673-0405

Web _____ public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater

Note: Well construction and finding groundwater information is located in the "Surface and Groundwater Rights" chapter.

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 orders and/or enforcement action.

Examples of practices protecting water quality:

- Rotational grazing
- Streamside vegetation for shade and other functions
- Conservation tillage
- Irrigation water management

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/NRD/Pages/water_agplans.aspx

ODA regional water quality specialists**North coast and northern Willamette region**

Cheryl Hummon _____ 503-986-4791

Sheila Marcoe _____ 503-986-4707

Mid-coast and southern Willamette region

Kevin Fenn _____ 503-986-6486

Central region

Ellen Hammond _____ 541-617-0017

Central/southeastern region

Theresa DeBardelaben _____ 541-318-9088

Southwestern region

Beth Pietrzak _____ 541-245-7463

Northeastern region

Tom Straughan _____ 541-278-6721

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 the department to schedule a “pre-application conference.” The department'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. The department 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, the department is required by law to determine if the proposed use will not impair the recreational, fish, and wildlife values in the scenic waterway. The department 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, the department consults with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 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 such issues are raised adequately, 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 still 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 well water 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 department’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 developing new groundwater permits. 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 declines. 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 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 goes back 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

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 _____ wagehour.dol.gov

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 or 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 ¼ 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, to locate facilities within the ¼ mile distance 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 form in English and Spanish is available on the Oregon OSHA website.

Web _____ www4.cbs.state.or.us/ex/oshafilm/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
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) 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.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) 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 MSDS to their distributors and to employers who purchase these products. If an MSDS is not furnished with a chemical shipment that has been labeled hazardous, the employer must obtain an MSDS from the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Employers must have an MSDS on file for each hazardous chemical in the workplace and ensure that MSDS 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 a copy of 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 or 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

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 within 24 hours of the incident.

Call 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689 to report overnight hospitalizations, catastrophes, or fatalities.

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.

Phone _____ 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 or 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

Web _____ orosha.org

Consultative services

Phone _____ 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689

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 or 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

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 ¼ mile from where workers are working. For worker activities performed more than ¼ 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 ¼ 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 or 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 or 800-424-4372



Photograph by Kirk Trigg. ODA prover bulk petroleum truck facing South on Hwy 101 at Myers Creek.

DIRECTORY: OREGON AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

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 editor thanks the many organizations and individuals who provided information. An up-to-date version of the directory is available by following the link to “Directory of Agricultural Resources” on the ODA home page at <http://oregon.gov/ODA>.

Amendments to the electronic version of this document, or comments and suggestions for future editions of this directory can be forwarded to

Liz Beeles
Editor and designer
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532
info@oda.state.or.us



Photograph by Terry Gallagher. Hay prepared for winter in Heppner, Oregon.

AG ORGANIZATIONS

AGRI-BUSINESS COUNCIL OF OREGON

The Agri-Business Council 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
E-mail _____ info@aglink.org
Web _____ www.aglink.org

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE COUNCIL OF OREGON

Agricultural Cooperative Council of Oregon is an organization representing farmer cooperatives.

PO Box 2042
Salem, OR 97308
Phone _____ 503-370-7019
Fax _____ 503-587-8063
E-mail _____ john@profadminsर्व.com
Web _____ acco.coop

AGRICULTURAL FIBER ASSOCIATION

Agricultural Fiber Association is a non-profit association of Oregon straw merchants.

3180 Center St NE, Room #1361
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-373-3756
Fax _____ 503-585-4940
E-mail _____ tsmiles@trsmiles.com
Web _____ www.agfiber.org

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
E-mail _____ rzeiler@alliedemployers.org
Web _____ www.alliedemployers.org

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF EQUINE PRACTITIONERS

AAEP is a professional association of equine veterinarians.
4075 Iron Works Parkway
Lexington, KY 40511
Phone _____ 859-233-0147
Fax _____ 859-233-1968
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ info@abfnet.org
Web _____ www.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 700
Washington, DC 20006
Phone _____ 202-393-0001
Fax _____ 202-393-0606
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ membership@ahs.org
Web _____ www.ahs.org

AMERICAN LAMB BOARD

ALB was created by the US Secretary of Agriculture to administer the Lamb Promotion, Research and Information Order.

6300 E Hampden Ave, Suite 2106
Denver, CO 80222
Phone _____ 866-327-LAMB (5262)
Fax _____ 303-759-5832
E-mail _____ info@americanlambboard.org
Web _____ www.lambcheckoff.com

AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEWOMEN

American National CattleWomen work to encourage and support women involved in the beef industry and related agri-businesses.

PO Box 3881
Englewood, CO 80155
Phone _____ 303-694-0313
Fax _____ 303-694-2390
E-mail _____ ancw@beef.org
Web _____ ancw.org

AMERICAN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION

The American Nursery & Landscape Association provides education, research, public relations, and representation services to the nursery and landscape industry.

1200 G St NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
Phone _____ 202-789-2900
Fax _____ 202-789-1893
E-mail _____ info@anla.org
Web _____ www.anla.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
E-mail _____ aps@scisoc.org
Web _____ www.apsnet.org

AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION

The 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
E-mail _____ info@amseed.org
Web _____ www.amseed.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
E-mail _____ webmaster@ashs.org
Web _____ www.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 _____ 301-634-7892
E-mail _____ sec@nutrition.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ _headquarters@sciencesocieties.org
Web _____ www.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 _____ 217-398-4119
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ avmainfo@avma.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@charolaisusa.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail_ 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
E-mail _____ aoi@aoi.org
Web _____ aoi.org

BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION

The Council for Biotechnology Information communicates science-based information about the benefits and safety of agricultural and food biotechnology.

1201 Maryland Ave SW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20024
Phone _____ 202-962-9200
Fax _____ 202-488-6301
E-mail _____ info@bio.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ methenyr@ohsu.edu
Web _____ www.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 _____ www.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
Phone _____ 503-222-9070
Fax _____ 503-222-1244
E-mail _____ portlandchefscollaborative@gmail.com
Web _____ portlandcc.org

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
E-mail _____ 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.

4905 SW Scholls Ferry Rd
Portland, OR 97225
Phone _____ 503-378-3265
Fax _____ 503-373-7806
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ cast@cast-science.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ cca@agronomy.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@croplifeamerica.org
Web _____ www.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 _____ 503-467-0751
Fax _____ 503-222-1517
E-mail _____ ssobell@ecotrust.org
Web _____ www.ecotrust.org/foodfarms/farmtoschool

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
E-mail _____ ecarlson@ecotrust.org
Web _____ www.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 _____ 202-657-5158
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
E-mail _____ info@eesi.org
Web _____ www.eesi.org

FARM BUREAU**American Farm Bureau
Federation**

Farm Bureau is 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
E-mail _____ donl@fb.org
Web _____ www.fb.org

Oregon Farm Bureau Federation

The Oregon Farm Bureau is a voluntary,
grassroots, nonprofit organization
representing the interests of the state's
farmers and ranchers in the public
and policy making arenas.
3415 Commercial St SE
Salem, OR 97302-5169
Phone _____ 503-399-1701
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
E-mail _____ annemarie@oregonfb.org
Web _____ www.oregonfb.org

Baker County

Logan Kerns, Pres. _____ 541-403-1200

Benton County

Paul Kovash, Pres. _____ 503-838-3512

Clackamas County

Paul Iverson, Pres. _____ 503-634-2879

Clatsop County

Mike Seppa, Pres. _____ 503-325-7240

Columbia County

Brian Parson, Pres. _____ 503-621-1250

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

Larry Williams, Pres. _____ 541-440-9657

Gilliam County

Raymond Harrison, Pres. _____ 541-384-4161

Grant County

Bryan Vogt, Pres. _____ 541-934-2017

Harney County

Joel Davis, Pres. _____ 541-589-1044

Hood River County

Ralph Smiley, Pres. _____ 541-354-1440

Jackson County

Ron Bjork, Pres. _____ 541-830-8000

Jefferson County

Ed Chotard, Pres. _____ 541-475-3615

Josephine County

Keith Nelsen, Pres. _____ 541-592-2762

Klamath-Lake County

Bob Flowers, Pres. _____ 541-883-2069

Lane County

Jared Henderson, Pres. _____ 541-461-2548

Lincoln County

Wiley Gibson, Pres. _____ 541-444-2292

Linn County

Don Cersovski, Pres. _____ 541-995-8310

Malheur County

Charlie Barlow, Pres. _____ 541-823-2312

Marion County

Dan Goffin, Pres. _____ 503-362-5795

Multnomah County

Mike Dillard, Pres. _____ 503-658-8379

Polk County

Ray Steele, Pres. _____ 503-623-5618

Sherman County

Jonathan Rolfe, Pres. _____ 541-565-3646

Tillamook County

Carol Marie Leuthold, Pres.
_____ 503-842-4877

Umatilla/Morrow County

Julia Spratling, Pres. _____ 541-457-6045

Union County

Matt Insko, Pres. _____ 541-963-2758

Wasco County

Fritz Ellett, Pres. _____ 541-296-3036

Washington County

Keith Fishback, Pres. _____ 503-324-1119

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.

3415 Commercial St SE
Salem, OR 97302-5169
Phone _____ 503-399-1701 ext. 316
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
E-mail _____ roberta@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 79-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
E-mail _____ mary@farmfoundation.org
Web _____ www.farmfoundation.org

FARM JOURNAL

The Farm Journal is an e-newsletter
generated by Ag-Web. Ag-Web hosts
links to other online agricultural
journals and reports, as well as streaming
television and video broadcasts.

Phone _____ 800-320-7992
E-mail _____ jstruyk@farmjournal.com
Web _____ agweb.com

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 _____ 503-507-6499
E-mail _____ lee@oregonffa.com
Web _____ www.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 _____ www.ffa.org

FOOD ALLIANCE

Food Alliance operates a third-party certification program for sustainably produced food.

1829 NE Alberta, Suite 5
Portland, OR 97211
Phone _____ 503-493-1066
Fax _____ 503-493-1069
E-mail _____ info@foodalliance.org
Web _____ www.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
Toll free _____ 855-FOODHUB
E-mail _____ meet@food-hub.org
Web _____ www.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.

PO Box 1286
Molalla, OR 97038
Phone _____ 503-759-3276
E-mail _____ info@friendsoffamilyfarmers.org
Web _ www.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
E-mail _____ info@gorgegrown.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail_ 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 230192
Tigard, OR 97281-0192
E-mail_ 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
E-mail_ info@hoodriverfruitloop.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ shina@cableone.net
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ roger@amgidaho.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ cbfitch@cableone.net
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@foodinsight.org
Web _____ www.foodinsight.org

KLAMATH BASIN HAY GROWERS ASSOCIATION

The purpose of Klamath Basin Hay Growers Association is to promote the marketing and development of forage products.

PO Box 1976
Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Phone _____ 541-882-3149
Web _____ forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/kbhga/index.html

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
E-mail _____ 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
Web _____ extension.oregonstate.edu/malheur

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
E-mail _____ monique-howard@nacdn.net
Web _____ www.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 _____ 202-296-9686
E-mail _____ nasda@nasda.org
Web _____ www.nasda.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
E-mail _____ information@beef.org
Web _____ beefusa.org

NATIONAL CENTER FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (NCAT) SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PROJECT

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. Through our website, research-based publications, technical assistance hotline and weekly e-newsletter, we help producers make important decisions about sustainable and organic practices.

PO Box 3838
Butte, MT 59702
Phone _____ 800-346-9140
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ ncfap@ncfap.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ ncc@chickenusa.org
Web _____ nationalchickencouncil.com

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 _____ www.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
E-mail _____ wmininger@onions-usa.org
Web _____ www.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.

801 N Fairfax St, Suite 205
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone _____ 703-683-0155
Fax _____ 703-683-2626
E-mail _____ 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 _____ 202-334-3062
Fax _____ 202-334-1978
E-mail _____ banr@nas.edu
Web _____ del.s.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.

99 East Broadway, Suite 400
Eugene, OR 97401
Phone _____ 541-682-836
E-mail_ operations@oregonwatersheds.org
Web _____ oregonwatersheds.org

NORTHWEST CHEWINGS & CREEPING RED FESCUE

The association addresses the needs of fine fescue growers.

3180 Center St NE, Room 1361
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-373-3756
Fax _____ 503-585-4940

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
E-mail _____ robert@nebc.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@nwfpa.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ general@nwhort.org
Web _____ www.nwhort.org

NORTHWEST MEAT PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

Northwest Meat Processors Association is an industry association for meat processors.

2380 NW Roosevelt St.
Portland, OR 97210
Phone _____ 503-226-2758
Fax _____ 503-224-0947
E-mail _____ haysmgmt@pipeline.com

NORTHWEST SPECIALTY FOODS ASSOCIATION

Northwest Specialty Foods Association is a resource and advocacy organization for Oregon specialty food and beverage companies.

7320 SW Hunziker St, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97223
Phone _____ 503-595-9121
Fax _____ 503-595-4560
E-mail _____ info@nwspecialtyfoods.org
Web _____ www.nwspecialtyfoods.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 _____ 503-584-7272
Fax _____ 503-399-7809
Web _____ www.chemeketa.edu/earncertdegree/communitylocations/cola

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
E-mail_ 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
E-mail_ 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.

105 Ballard Extension Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-4444
Fax _____ 541-737-1332
E-mail_ roger.rennkamp@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 _____ 800-874-7012
E-mail_ info@oragfest.com
Web _____ www.oragfest.com

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
E-mail_ info@oacfa.com
Web _____ www.oacfa.com

OREGON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOUNDATION

The Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation, a nonprofit charitable organization, was founded to provide meaningful programs to the public to increase awareness of Oregon agriculture.

3415 Commercial St NE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-399-1701 ext. 327
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
E-mail_ 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.

3415 Commercial St SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-399-1701
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
E-mail_ dave@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
E-mail_ AITC@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ AITC.oregonstate.edu

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
E-mail_ oacd@oacd.org
Web _____ www.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 _____ 800-342-6401
Fax _____ 503-682-5099
E-mail_ info@oan.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@oregonbeer.org
Web _____ oregonbeer.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
E-mail _____ pbiaggi@centurytel.net
Web _____ www.orbeef.org/
oregoncattlewomen.aspx

OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OCA is a membership organization promoting the Oregon cattle industry.

3415 Commercial St SE, Suite 217
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-361-8941
Fax _____ 503-361-8947
E-mail _____ 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.

3415 Commercial St SE
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-400-7884
E-mail _____ cfr@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oregonfb.org/centuryfarm

OREGON COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (OCZMA)

OCZMA represents coastal interests, and expresses the views, plans and needs of the coast to state and federal governing bodies. It also serves as both a forum and a mediator of issues for its members and for the Oregon coast.

313 SW Second, Suite C
PO Box 1033
Newport, OR 97365
Phone _____ 541-265-8918
Fax _____ 541-265-5241
E-mail _____ georgia@oczma.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@oregondairycouncil.org
Web _____ www.oregondairycouncil.org

OREGON DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

10505 SW Barbur Blvd
Portland, OR 97219
Phone _____ 503-229-5033
Fax _____ 503-245-7916
E-mail _____ website@oregondairycenter.org
Web _____ dairyfarmersor.com

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
E-mail _____ reitha@oregondairy.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ rita.hogan@hotmail.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@oeconline.org
Web _____ www.oeconline.org/economy/
biofuels4oregon

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.

PO Box 771
Salem, OR 97308
Phone _____ 503-370-7019
Fax _____ 503-587-8063
E-mail _____ john@profadminserv.com
Web _____ oregonfairs.org

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. Most mediations take less than 4 hours and nearly 80 percent result in a mutually acceptable agreements. Cost is \$30/hour for each party to the mediation.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4558
Toll free _____ 800-347-7028
Fax _____ 503-986-4750
Web _____
oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/mediation.aspx

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.

212 Main Street
Springfield, OR 97477
Phone _____ 971-400-0581
E-mail info@oregonfarmersmarkets.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@oregonfeed.org
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.

PO Box 55370
Portland, OR 97238-5370
Phone _____ 503-282-0555
Toll free _____ 800-777-7427
Fax _____ 503-282-0922
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ info@ogsba.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ info@oregonhops.org
Web _____ www.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.

4991 Drift Creek Road SE
Sublimity, OR 97385
Phone _____ 503-769-8940
Fax _____ 503-769-8946
E-mail _____ ohs@wvi.com
Web _____ www.oregonhorticulturalsociety.org

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 www.oregoninvasiveshotline.org

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 1-866-INVADER
_____ (866-468-2337)
E-mail _____ lisad@createstrat.com
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
E-mail _____ oregonmeatgoat@yahoo.com
Web _____ omgp.org

OREGON ORCHARDGRASS GROWERS ASSOCIATION

This organization supports the industry activities of Oregon orchardgrass producers.

PO Box 2042
Salem, OR 97308
Phone _____ 503-370-7019
Fax _____ 503-587-8063
E-mail _____ john@profadminserv.com

OREGON PUBLIC PORTS ASSOCIATION

Oregon's 23 public port districts play a unique role in Oregon as both units of local government and as engines of economic activity.

727 Center St NE #107A
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-670-7066
E-mail _____ info@oregonports.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ joyhawksuffolks@peoplepc.com
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
E-mail _____ info@oregonrural.org
Web _____ www.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
Web _____ extension.oregonstate.edu/linn

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 _____ 503-226-2758
Fax _____ 503-224-0947
E-mail _____ haysmgmt@pipeline.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ info@seedleague.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@sheeporegon.com
Web _____ www.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
Phone _____ 541-567-3209
Fax _____ 541-567-9611
E-mail _____ vazzafarms@yahoo.com
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 _____ 503-947-3247
Fax _____ 503-947-3206
E-mail _____ wayne.petersen@state.or.us
Web _____ www.oregonstateexpo.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
E-mail _____ master@orgrange.org
Web _____ www.orgrange.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
E-mail _____ info@osalt.org
Web _____ www.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 _____ 503-285-0659
E-mail _____ info@oregontoba.com
Web _____ www.oregontoba.com

OREGON TILTH, INC.

Oregon Tilth is a nonprofit research and education membership organization providing organic certification services to growers, processors, and handlers.

260 SW Madison Avenue, Suite 106
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone _____ 503-378-0690
Fax _____ 541-753-4924
E-mail _____ organic@tilth.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ 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.

1201 Court St NE, Suite 303
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-363-0121
Fax _____ 503-371-4926
E-mail _____ owrc.info@gmail.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ schrist@owgl.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ wines@edenvallororchards.com
Web _____ www.oregonwineandfarmtour.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.

1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 400
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 503-228-8336
Fax _____ 503-228-8337
E-mail _____ info@oregonwine.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ info@owaonline.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ owga@oregonwool.com
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
E-mail _____ scott@ofsonline.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ kari@ostlund.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ pnwgfa@pnwgfa.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ snolan@agmgt.com
Web _____ www.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.
2380 NW Roosevelt
Portland, OR 97210-2323
Phone _____ 503-226-2758
Fax _____ 503-224-0947
E-mail _____ haysmgmt@pipeline.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 97222-4627
Phone _____ 503-652-9720
Fax _____ 503-652-9721
E-mail _____ info@usapears.com
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ parc@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/Pages/parc.aspx

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
Phone _____ 503-777-4213
E-mail _____ laura@47thavefarm.com
Web _____ portlandcsa.org

RENEWABLE NORTHWEST PROJECT

RNP is a broad coalition of public-interest organizations and energy companies actively promoting development of the region's renewable resources.
421 SW 6th Ave, Suite 1125
Portland, OR 97204-1629
Phone _____ 503-223-4544
Fax _____ 503-223-4554
E-mail _____ renewables@RNP.org
Web _____ rnp.org

RENEWABLE ENERGY WORLD

RenewableEnergyWorld.com is a source for renewable energy information and daily news on the Internet.
9 Vose Farm Rd.
Peterborough, NH 03458
Phone _____ 877-650-1782
Toll free _____ 603-924-4405
Fax _____ 603-924-4451
E-mail _____
_support@renewableenergyworld.com
Web _____ renewableenergyaccess.com

SALMON SAFE

Salmon-Safe works to keep our urban and agricultural watersheds clean enough for native salmon to spawn and thrive.
805 SE 32nd Ave
Portland, OR 97214
Phone _____ 503-232-3750
Fax _____ 503-232-3791
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____
_servicecenter@schoolnutrition.org
Web _____ www.asfsa.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
E-mail _____ swcs@swcs.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ headquarters@sciencesocieties.org
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ jim@demeter-usa.org
Web _____ www.demeter-usa.org

THE 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
 E-mail _____ society@asev.org
 Web _____ www.asev.org

THE NATIONAL BIODIESEL BOARD

The 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 _____ 800-841-5849
 Fax _____ 573-635-7913
 E-mail _____ info@biodiesel.org
 Web _____ www.biodiesel.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 _____ 541-957-8916
 E-mail _____ info@umpquavalleywineries.org
 Web _____ www.umpquavalleywineries.org

UNION COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Union County Cattlemen's Association supports the cattle producers of Union County.

61931 Cottonwood Rd
 La Grande, OR 97850
 Phone _____ 541-963-9387
 E-mail _____ thermochock@eoni.com
 Web _____ orcattle.com/contact/officers.html

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
 E-mail _____ staunton@cot.net
 Web _____ www.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
 Phone _____ 801-517-9000
 Fax _____ 801-981-4470
 E-mail _____ info@unitedpotatoesusa.com
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ 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
 E-mail _____ grains@grains.org
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ info@uswheat.org
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ mbutter@eoni.com
 Web _____ www.certifiedwallowacountyhay.com

WATER FOR LIFE, INC.

Water for Life, Inc. is an advocacy organization for the agricultural water user community.

PO Box 4233
 Salem, OR 97302
 Phone _____ 503-375-6003
 E-mail _____ info@waterforlife.net
 Web _____ www.waterforlife.net

WESTERN HORTICULTURAL INSPECTOR'S SOCIETY

WHIS is a professional organization for plant inspectors.

635 Capitol St NE
 Salem, OR 97301-2532
 Phone _____ 503-986-4644
 Fax _____ 503-986-4786
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ johnguyunup@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

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

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

E-mail _____ export@wusata.org

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ 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 or 800-208-2168

Fax _____ 866-509-3212

E-mail _____ info@wvaexpo.com

Web _____ www.wvaexpo.com

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 _____ www.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

E-mail_ amsadministratoroffice@ams.usda.gov

Web _____ www.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 Avenue, Room 404-B

Beltsville, MD 20705

Phone _____ 301-504-6207

Fax _____ 301-504-7042

E-mail _____ agnicinbox@gmail.com

Web _____ www.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

E-mail_ David.E.Williams@aphis.usda.gov

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ vsor@aphis.usda.gov

Web www.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 Street, STE 100

Tumwater, WA 98512

Phone _____ 360-753-9430

Fax _____ 360-753-9585

E-mail _____ vsor@aphis.usda.gov

Web _____ www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/index.shtml

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

E-mail_ John.Webster@cnpp.usda.gov

Web _____ www.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

E-mail_ InfoCenter@ers.usda.gov

Web _____ www.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.

2029 Lloyd Center

Portland, OR 97232-1314

Phone _____ 503-326-5971

Fax _____ 503-326-5973

Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ AgRef@ARS.USDA.GOV
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ nass@nass.usda.gov
Web _____ www.nass.usda.gov

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Oregon Field Office

OASS provides statistics specific to Oregon's agricultural production.

805 SW Broadway, Suite 910
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-2131
Toll free _____ 800-338-2157
Fax _____ 503-326-2549
E-mail _____ nass-or@nass.usda.gov
Web _____ www.nass.usda.gov/or

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
E-mail _____ jill.auburn@osec.usda.gov
Web _____ www.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.

2701 NW Vaughn St, Suite 450
Portland, OR 97210
Phone _____ 503-326-3941
Fax _____ 503-326-3942
E-mail _____ jim.marron@por.usda.gov
Web _____ www.or.nrcs.usda.gov

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
E-mail _____ rashawn.tama@por.usda.gov
Web _____ www.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 _____ 503-692-8139
E-mail _____ lynn.voigt@or.usda.gov
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ rsowa@rma.usda.gov
Web _____ www.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 _____ 503-414-3385
Web _____ www.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 Rural Development (RD).

Web _____ offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=OR

Baker County

(FSA, NRCS, RD) _____ 541-523-7121

Benton County

(RD) _____ 541-750-7163

Clackamas County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-655-3144

Clatsop County/Tillamook County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-842-2240

Columbia County

(NRCS) _____ 503-397-4555

Coos County/Curry County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-396-2841

Crook County/Deschutes County

(FSA, NRCS, RD) _____ 541-923-4358

Douglas County

(FSA, NRCS, RD) _____ 541-673-6071

Gilliam County/Wheeler County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-384-2671

Grant County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-575-0135

Harney County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-573-6446

Hood River County/Wasco County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-298-8559

Jackson County/Josephine County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-776-4270

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/Linn County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-967-5925

Malheur County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-889-9689

Marion County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-399-5741

Morrow County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-676-9011

Multnomah County

(NRCS) _____ 503-326-3941

Polk County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-623-5534

Sherman County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-565-3551

Umatilla County

(FSA, NRCS, RD) _____ 541-278-8049

Union County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-963-4178

Wallowa County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-426-4521

Wasco County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-298-8559

Washington County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-648-3174

Yamhill County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 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

Fax _____ 202-720-6071

E-mail _____ rhedberg@nifa.usda.gov

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ bchapin@oce.usda.gov

Web _____ www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/index.htm

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 _____ www.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

E-mail _____ wetlands.helpline@epa.gov

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ liu.linda@epa.gov

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ epa-seattle@epa.gov

Web _____ www.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 _____ 1-800-669-4000

TTY _____ 1-800-669-6820

Fax _____ 202-663-4912

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ 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 _____ www.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

E-mail _____ furls@fda.gov

Web _____ www.fda.gov

HHS National Health Information Center (NHIC)

NHIC is a health information referral service.

PO Box 1133
Washington, DC 20013-1133
Phone _____ 301-565-4167
Fax _____ 301-984-4256
E-mail _____ info@nhic.org
Web _____ www.health.gov/nhic AgNIC

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 Street
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 800-375-5283
E-mail _____ SCOPSSCATA@dhs.gov
Web _____ www.uscis.gov; www.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.

Frances Perkins Bldg
200 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20210
Phone _____ 866-487-2365
E-mail _____ webmaster@DOL.gov
Web _____ www.dol.gov

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
E-mail_ NWR.WebContent@noaa.gov
Web _____ www.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
E-mail_ w-nws.webmaster@noaa.gov
Web _____ www.nws.noaa.gov

Portland/Metro

Phone _____ 503-261-9247

Eastern Oregon,

Phone _____ 541-276-7832

Southwestern Oregon,

Phone _____ 541-773-1067

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 _____ www.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
E-mail_ cenwp.dil.webmaster@usace.army.mil
Web _ www.nwp.usace.army.mil/home.aspx

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

E-mail _____ kanderson@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/
ADMD/pages/cc_list01.aspx

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

E-mail _____ nancy@oregonsalmon.org

Web _____ www.oregonalbacore.org

Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission

PO Box 688

Ontario, OR 97914-0688

Phone _____ 541-881-1335

E-mail _____ duanekressly@hotmail.com

Web _____ forages.oregonstate.edu/
organizations/seed/alfalfa-com

Edith Kressly, Administrator

Oregon Beef Council

1827 NE 44th Ave, Suite 315

Portland, OR 97213

Phone _____ 503-274-2333

Fax _____ 503-274-5405

E-mail _____ will@orbeef.org

Web _____ www.orbeef.org

Will Wise, Administrator

Oregon Blueberry Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-0366

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

E-mail _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Web _____ www.oregonblueberry.com

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Clover Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-6819

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

E-mail _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ petek@oregondairycenter.org

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ nick@oregondungeness.org

Web _____ www.oregondungeness.org

Nick Furman, Administrator

Oregon Fine Fescue Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-0366

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

E-mail _____ 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

E-mail _____ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org

Web _____ www.oregonhazelnuts.org

Polly Owen, Administrator

Oregon Hop Commission

PO Box 298

Hubbard, OR 97032

Phone _____ 503-982-7600

Fax _____ 503-982-7602

E-mail _____ nancy@oregonhops.org

Web _____ www.oregonhops.org

Nancy Frketich, Administrator

Oregon Mint Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-0366

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

E-mail _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Orchardgrass Seed**Producers Commission**

6745 SW Hampton, Ste. 101

Portland, OR 97223

Phone _____ 503-924-1181

Fax _____ 503-591-3668

Web _____ www.orchardgrass.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

E-mail _____ info@oregonspuds.com

Web _____ www.oregonspuds.com

Bill Brewer, Administrator

Oregon Processed Vegetable**Commission**

6745 SW Hampton, Ste. 101

Portland, OR 97223

Phone _____ 503-924-1181

Fax _____ 503-591-3668

Web _____ www.orchardgrass.org

Misty Slagle, Administrator

Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry**Commission**

4845 B SW Dresden

Corvallis, OR 97333-3915

Phone _____ 541-758-4043

Fax _____ 541-758-4553

E-mail _____ philip@oregon-berries.com

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Web _____ www.ryegrass.com or www.
ryegrasscovercrop.com

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Salmon Commission

PO Box 983
 Lincoln City, OR 97367-0983
 Phone _____ 541-994-2647
 Fax _____ 541-994-2647
 E-mail _____ njf@class.oregonvos.net
 Web _____ www.oregonsalmon.org
 Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

Oregon Sheep Commission

1270 Chemeketa St NE
 Salem, OR 97301
 Phone _____ 503-370-7024
 Fax _____ 503-585-1921
 E-mail _____ rkos@rdkcompany.com
 Richard Kosesan, Administrator

Oregon Strawberry Commission

4845 B SW Dresden
 Corvallis, OR 97333-3915
 Phone _____ 541-758-4043
 Fax _____ 541-758-4553
 E-mail _____ info@oregon-strawberries.org
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ osweetcherry@gmail.com
 Web _____ www.nwcherries.com
 Dana Branson, Administrator

Oregon Tall Fescue Commission

PO Box 3366
 Salem, OR 97302-0366
 Phone _____ 503-364-2944
 Fax _____ 503-581-6819
 E-mail _____ bryan@ostlund.com
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ bpettinger@ortrawl.net
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ browe@oregonwheat.org
 Web _____ www.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
 E-mail _____ info@oda.state.or.us
 Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA
 Katy Coba, Director
 Lisa Charpillou Hanson, Deputy
 Director
 Lauren Henderson, Assistant Director
 Bruce Pokarney, Director of
 Communications

Hotlines

Smoke Complaint _____ 503-986-4709
 Farm Mediation _____ 800-347-7028
 Shellfish Safety _____ 800-448-2474
 Invasive Species _____ 866-468-2337

**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 health portion of the program area, Oregon's livestock industries and their markets are protected through programs that test for, control, and eradicate animal disease.

635 Capitol Street NE
 Salem, OR 97301
 Phone _____ 503-986-4720
 Fax _____ 503-986-4729
 E-mail _____ fsd-manager@oda.state.or.us
 Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/pages/
 pa_food_animal.aspx
 Vance Bybee, Director
 Brad LeaMaster, State Veterinarian

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.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4670
Fax _____ 503-986-4784
E-mail _____ msd-info@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/pa_cons_serv.aspx
Jason Barber, Director

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.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Fax _____ 503-872-4737
E-mail _____ agmarket@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pa_ma_cert.aspx
Jim Cramer, Director
Gary Roth, Market Development

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 oyster 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.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4700
Fax _____ 503-986-4730
E-mail _____ nrd-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/pages/pa_nat_res.aspx
Ray Jaendl, Director

ODA Plant 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.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
E-mail _____ plant-pest-disease-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT
Dan Hilburn, Director

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.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4550
Fax _____ 503-986-4750
E-mail _____ skudna@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/Pages/boardoverview.aspx

Board Members

Barbara Boyer
Pete Brentano
Stephanie Hallock
Doug Krahmer, Chair
Tracey Liskey, Vice Chair
Sharon Livingston
Laura Masterson
Tyson Raymond
Jerome Rosa
Stephen Van Mouwerik
Dan Arp, Ex-officio Member
Katy Coba, ODA Director

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

E-mail _____ boli.mail@state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Bend—Apprenticeship Div. Only

Phone _____ 541-322-2435

Eugene

Phone _____ 541-686-7623

Medford—Apprenticeship Div. Only

Phone _____ 541-776-6270

Pendleton—Civil Rights Div. Only

Phone _____ 541-276-7884

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

The mission of the Employment Department is to promote employment of Oregonians through developing 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 or 800-237-3710

Fax _____ 503-947-1472

Web _____ oregon.gov/EMPLOY

Albany _____ 541-967-2171 ext. 2410

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 _____ 541-963-7111

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 Columbia Express

_____ 503-943-5600

Portland, SE _____ 503-772-2300

Prineville _____ 541-447-8076

Redmond _____ 541-548-8196

Roseburg _____ 541-440-3344

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

E-mail _____ Matt.Krumenauer@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

E-mail _____ DEQInfo@deq.state.or.us

Web _____ www.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.

3406 Cherry Ave NE

Salem, OR 97303

Phone _____ 503-947-6000

Toll free _____ 800-720-6339

E-mail _____ odfw.info@state.or.us

Web _____ www.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

E-mail _____ 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 _____ www.bakercounty.org

Benton County

Phone _____ 541-766-6835

Web _____ www.co.benton.or.us/health

Beavercreek Center

Phone _____ 503-655-8471

Web _____ www.clackamas.us/dhs

Clackamas County

Phone _____ 503-742-5300

Web _____ www.clackamas.us/dhs

Clatsop County

Phone _____ 503-325-8500

Web _____ www.co.clatsop.or.us

Columbia County—The Public Health Foundation of Columbia County

Phone _____ 503-397-4651

Web _____ www.tphfcc.org

Coos County

Phone _____ 541-756-2020 ext 510

Web _____ www.co.coos.or.us/ph/PublicHealth.html

Crook County

Phone _____ 541-447-5165

Web _____ co.crook.or.us/Departments/Health/tabid/97/Default.aspx

Curry County

Phone _____ 541-247-3300

Web _____ www.co.curry.or.us

Deschutes County

Phone _____ 541-322-7400

Web _____ www.co.deschutes.or.us/health

Deschutes County, Downtown Health Clinic

Phone _____ 541-322-7457

Web _____ www.co.deschutes.or.us/health

Deschutes County, La Pine Health Clinic

Phone _____ 541-536-2824

Web _____ www.co.deschutes.or.us/health

Deschutes County, Redmond Health Clinic—Becky Johnson Community Center

Phone _____ 541-617-4775

Web _____ www.co.deschutes.or.us/health

Douglas County

Phone _____ 541-440-3500

Web _____ www.co.douglas.or.us/dch

Douglas County, West

Phone _____ 541-271-4835

Web _____ www.co.douglas.or.us/dch

Douglas County, North

Phone _____ 541-836-7311

Web _____ www.co.douglas.or.us/dch

Douglas County, South

Phone _____ 541-839-4495

Web _____ www.co.douglas.or.us/dch

Gilliam County (North Central Public Health District)

Phone _____ 541-506-2600

Web _____ www.wshd.org

Grant County

Phone _____ 541-575-0429

Web _____ www.gcoregonlive2.com

Harney County

Phone _____ 541-573-2271

Web _____ www.co.harney.or.us

Hood River County

Phone _____ 541-386-1115

Web _____ www.co.hood-river.or.us

Jackson County

Phone _____ 541-774-8209

Web _____ www.co.jackson.or.us

Jefferson County

Phone _____ 541-475-4456

Web _____ www.co.jefferson.or.us

Josephine County

Phone _____ 541-474-5325

Web _____ www.co.josephine.or.us

Klamath County

Phone _____ 541-882-8846

Web _____ www.co.klamath.or.us/healthdept/index.htm

Lake County

Phone _____ 541-947-6045

Web _____ www.lakecountyor.org

Lake County, North

Phone _____ 541-576-2176

Web _____ www.lakecountyor.org

Lane County

Phone _____ 541-682-4041

Web _____ www.lanecounty.org

Lincoln County

Phone _____ 541-265-4112

Web _____ www.co.lincoln.or.us

Lincoln County, Lincoln City

Phone _____ 541-265-4196

Web _____ www.co.lincoln.or.us

Lincoln County, Newport

Phone _____ 541-265-4947

Web _____ www.co.lincoln.or.us

Linn County

Phone _____ 541-967-3888

Web _____ www.co.linn.or.us

Linn County, Lebanon

Phone _____ 541-258-5932

Web _____ www.co.linn.or.us

Linn County, Sweet Home

Phone _____ 541-367-3888

Web _____ www.co.linn.or.us

Malheur County

Phone _____ 541-889-7279

Web _____ www.malheurco.org

Marion County

Phone _____ 503-588-5357

Web _____ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

Marion County, Lancaster

Phone _____ 503-588-5288

Web _____ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

Marion County, Silverton (Imm)

Phone _____ 503-873-1764

Web _____ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

Marion County, Silverton (WIC)

Phone _____ 503-588-5057

Web _____ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

Marion County, Stayton

Phone _____ 503-769-9873

Web _____ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

Marion County, Woodburn

Phone _____ 503-566-2901

_____ 503-981-5851

Web _____ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

Morrow County

Phone _____ 541-676-5421

Web _____ morrowcountyoregon.com/publichealth/index.html

Morrow County, Boardman

Phone _____ 541-481-4200

Web _____ morrowcountyoregon.com/publichealth/index.html

Multnomah County

Phone _____ 503-988-3674

Web _____ web.multco.us/health

Polk County

Phone _____ 503-623-8175

Web _____ www.co.polk.or.us

Sherman County (North Central Public Health District)

Phone _____ 541-506-2600

Web _____ www.wshd.org/wshd

Tillamook County

Phone _____ 503-842-3900

Web _____ www.co.tillamook.or.us

Umatilla County

Phone _____ 541-278-5432

Web www.co.umatilla.or.us/health.htm**Umatilla County, Hermiston**

Phone _____ 541-567-3113

Web www.co.umatilla.or.us/health.htm**Union County, Center for Human Development Inc.**

Phone _____ 541-962-8800

Web www.chdinc.org**Washington County, Beaverton****Clinic Location**

Phone _____ 503-846-8881

Web www.co.washington.or.us**Washington County, Hillsboro Clinic Location**

Phone _____ 503-846-8881

Web www.co.washington.or.us**Wallowa County**

Phone _____ 541-426-4848

Web www.co.wallowa.or.us**Wasco County, North Central Public Health District**

Phone _____ 541-506-2600

Web www.wshd.org/wshd**Washington County**

Phone _____ 503-846-4402

Web www.co.washington.or.us**Washington County, Tigard**

Phone _____ 503-846-8881

Web www.co.washington.or.us**Wheeler County**

Phone _____ 541-763-2725

Web www.asherhealth.info**Yamhill County**

Phone _____ 503-434-7525

Web www.co.yamhill.or.us/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

E-mail katherine.daniels@state.or.usWeb www.oregon.gov/LCD**Columbia and Washington Counties**

Phone _____ 503-725-2182

Clackamas and Multnomah Counties

Phone _____ 971-673-0963

Northern Willamette Valley

Phone _____ 503-373-0050, ext 259

Central Willamette Valley and**Southern Oregon**

Phone _____ 971-239-9453

North Coast

Phone _____ 541-574-1095

South Coast

Phone _____ 541-574-1584

Central Oregon

Phone _____ 541-325-6927

Eastern Oregon

Phone _____ 541-663-1393

LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS (LUBA)

The Land Use Board of Appeals has exclusive jurisdiction to review all governmental land use decisions.

550 Capitol St NE, Suite 235

Salem, OR 97301-2552

Phone _____ 503-373-1265

Fax _____ 503-373-1580

E-mail kelly.burgess@state.or.usWeb www.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 or 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

E-mail tech.web@state.or.usWeb www.orosha.org**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 course work that serves teachers and leaders in agriculture).

112 Strand Agriculture Hall

Corvallis, OR 97331

Phone _____ 541-737-2661

Fax _____ 541-737-2256

E-mail ag.education@oregonstate.eduWeb www.oregonstate.edu/dept/ag-ed**OSU Animal 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

E-mail animal.sciences@oregonstate.eduWeb ans.oregonstate.edu

OSU Biological & Ecological Engineering

116 Gilmore Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2041
Fax _____ 541-737-2082
E-mail _____ info-bee@enr.orst.edu
Web _____ www.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
E-mail _____ 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 _____ 541-737-3573
E-mail _____
_____ 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.

College of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-8927
Fax _____ 541-737-2540
E-mail _____ oregon@coas.oregonstate.edu
Web _____ www.ocs.orst.edu

OSU College of Veterinary Medicine

200 Magruder Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-4801
Phone _____ 541-737-2098
Fax _____ 541-737-4245
E-mail _____ vetmed@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ www.oregonstate.edu/vetmed

OSU Crop Science

109 Crop Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2821
Fax _____ 541-737-1589
E-mail _____ russ.karow@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 _____ 541-737-5475
Fax _____ 541-737-3479
E-mail _____ viki.meink@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 _____ 541-737-2910
Fax _____ 541-737-3590
E-mail _____ daniel.edge@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
E-mail _____ viki.meink@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ hort.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
E-mail _____ 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

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/locations.php

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
Web _____ extension.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 _____ 541-567-8321
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 _____ 541-475-3808
Web _____ extension.oregonstate.edu/jefferson

Josephine County
Phone _____ 541-476-6613
Web _____ extension.oregonstate.edu/josephine

Klamath Basin
Phone _____ 541-883-7131
Web _____ oregonstate.edu/dept/kbrec

Klamath Basin Research Center
Phone _____ 541-883-4590
Web _____ oregonstate.edu/dept/kbrec

Lake County
Phone _____ 541-947-6054
Web __ extension.oregonstate.edu/lake

Lane County
Phone _____ 541-344-0249
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 _____ 541-386-2030
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 Metro Area, Metropolitan Office
Phone _____ 503-725-8101
Web _ extension.oregonstate.edu/metro

Portland Metro Area, Food Innovation Center
Phone _____ 503-872-6680
Web _____ fic.oregonstate.edu

Portland Metro Area, 4-H Wildlife Stewards
Phone _____ 503-916-6075

Portland Metro Area, Oregon Family Nutrition Program
Phone _____ 503-657-7385
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/metro/nutrition

Portland Metro Area, Metro Hispanic Nutrition Office
Phone _____ 503-254-5004
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/metro/nutrition

Seafood Research Laboratory
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
Web _____ extension.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/

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
 E-mail__ linda.hoyser@oregonstate.edu
 Web ___ oregonstate.edu/dept/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
 E-mail__ linda.ahlvin@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.

333 Weniger Hall
 Corvallis, OR 97331-6502
 Phone _____ 800-858-7378
 Fax _____ 541-737-0761
 E-mail _____ 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
 E-mail__ 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
 E-mail__ chrissy.lucas@oregonstate.edu
 Web _____ smallfarms.oregonstate.edu

Benton, Linn, and Lane counties

Phone _____ 541-766-6750

Lincoln County

Phone _____ 541-574-6534

Clackamas and Washington counties

Phone _____ 503-678-1264

Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson counties

Phone _____ 541-548-6088

Jackson, Josephine, and Douglas counties

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.

202 Weigand Hall
 Corvallis, OR 97331
 Phone _____ 541-737-3620
 E-mail__ http://owri.oregonstate.edu/
 contact/OWRI
 Web _____ owri.oregonstate.edu

OSU Rangeland Ecology & Management

202 Strand Agriculture Hall
 Corvallis, OR 97331-2218
 Phone _____ 541-737-3341
 Fax _____ 541-737-0504
 E-mail__ rangelands@oregonstate.edu
 Web _____ oregonstate.edu/dept/range

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

Agriculture & Life Science
 Building 3017
 Corvallis, OR 97331
 Phone _____ 541-737-2441
 Fax _____ 541-737-1589
 E-mail__ russ.karow@oregonstate.edu
 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 _____ 541-737-9353
 Fax _____ 541-737-3178
 E-mail__ 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
E-mail _____ bonnie.ashford@state.or.us
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 _____ www.oregon-plan.org

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
Recreation _____ 1-800-551-6949
Fax _____ 503-986-0794
E-mail _____ park.info@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/OPRD

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 or 800-356-4222
E-mail _____ questions.dor@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/DOR

SECRETARY OF STATE, CORPORATION DIVISION

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
E-mail _____ 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
E-mail _____ hrickenbach@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD/Pages/swcc.aspx

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
E-mail _____ jbyers@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD

Baker Valley SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext. 100

Benton SWCD

Phone _____ 541-753-7208
Web _____ www.bentonswcd.org

Burnt River SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext. 100

Clackamas County SWCD

Phone _____ 503-656-3499
Web _____ www.conservatondistrict.org

Clatsop SWCD

Phone _____ 503-325-4571
Web _____ www.clatsopswcd.org

Columbia SWCD

Phone _____ 503-397-4555
Web _____ www.columbiaswcd.com

Coos SWCD

Phone _____ 541-396-6879
Web _____ www.coosswcd.org

Crook County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-447-8567

Curry County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-247-2755 ext. 0#
Web _____ www.currywatersheds.org

Deschutes SWCD

Phone _____ 541-923-2204
Web _____ www.deschuteswcd.org

Douglas SWCD

Phone _____ 541-957-5061
Web _____ www.douglasswcd.org

Eagle Valley SWCD

Phone _____ 503-523-7121
ext 100

Gilliam County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-384-2672

East Multnomah SWCD

Phone _____ 503-222-7645
Web _____ www.emswcd.org

Ft. Rock/Silver Lake SWCD

Phone _____ 541-947-5855

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 _____ www.hooddriverswcd.org

Illinois Valley SWCD

Phone _____ 541-592-3731

Jackson SWCD

Phone _____ 541-734-3143
Web _____ www.jswcd.org

Jefferson County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-923-4358 ext. 101

Josephine SWCD

Phone _____ 541-474-6840

Keating SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext.100

Klamath SWCD

Phone _____ 541-883-6932 ext.101
 Web _____ www.klamathswcd.org

Lakeview SWCD

Phone _____ 541-947-5855

Lincoln SWCD

Phone _____ 541-265-2631
 Web _____ www.lincolnswcd.org

Linn SWCD

Phone _____ 541-926-2483
 Web _____ www.linnswcd.oacd.org

Malheur County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-889-2588 ext. 101

Marion SWCD

Phone _____ 503-391-9927
 Web _____ www.marionswcd.net

Monument SWCD

Phone _____ 541-934-2141
 Web _____ www.monumentswcd.org

Morrow SWCD

Phone _____ 541-676-5452

Polk SWCD

Phone _____ 503-623-9680 ext. 101
 Web _____ www.polkswcd.org

Sherman County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-565-3216 ext. 3
 Web _____ www.sherman.oacd.org

Siuslaw SWCD

Phone _____ 541-997-1272
 Web _____ siuswcd.com

Tillamook County SWCD

Phone _____ 503-842-2240 ext. 111

Umatilla County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-276-8131
 Web _____ www.umatillacountywcd.com

Umpqua SWCD

Phone _____ 541-662-1341
 Web _____ www.umpquasoilandwater.com

Union SWCD

Phone _____ 541-963-1313

Upper Willamette SWCD

Phone _____ 541-465-6436 ext. 3

Wallowa SWCD

Phone _____ 541-426-4521

Wasco County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-296-6178 ext. 3
 Web _____ www.wasco.oacd.org

Tualatin SWCD

Phone _____ 503-648-3174
 Web _____ www.swcd.net

West Multnomah SWCD

Phone _____ 503-238-4775
 Web _____ www.wmswcd.org

Wheeler SWCD

Phone _____ 541-468-2990

Yamhill SWCD

Phone _____ 503-472-1474

**STATE LANDS,
 DEPARTMENT OF**

775 Summer St NE, Suite 100
 Salem, OR 97301-1279

Phone _____ 503-986-5200
 Fax _____ 503-378-4844
 E-mail _____ 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
 Salem, OR 97301-3871

Phone _____ 1-888-ASKODOT
 Toll free _____ 1-888-275-6368
 E-mail _____ 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
 E-mail _____ 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 _____ 503-373-1940
 Fax _____ 503-373-1940
 E-mail _____ 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
 Web _____ oregon.gov/OWRD

Baker City

Rick Lusk
 Watermaster, Dist. 8
 Phone _____ 541-523-8224 ext. 31

Bend

Jeremy Giffin
 Watermaster, Dist. 11
 Phone _____ 541-388-6669

Burns

Tony Rutherford
 Watermaster, Dist. 10
 Phone _____ 541-573-2591

Canyon City

Eric Julsrud
 Watermaster, Dist. 4
 Phone _____ 541-575-0119

Condon

Scott White
 Watermaster, Dist. 21
 Phone _____ 541-384-4207

Coquille

Mitch Lewis
 Watermaster, Dist. 19
 Phone _____ 541-396-1905

Grants Pass

Kathy Smith
 Watermaster, Dist. 14
 Phone _____ 541-471-2886 ext. 223

Hillsboro

Darrell Hedin
 Watermaster, Dist. 18
 Phone _____ 503-846-7780

Klamath Falls

Phone _____ 541-883-4182 ext. 223

LaGrande

Shad Hattan
 Watermaster, Dist. 6
 Phone _____ 541-963-1031

Lakeview

Brian Mayer
 Watermaster, Dist. 12
 Phone _____ 541-947-6038

Medford

Larry Menteer
Watermaster, Dist. 13
Phone _____ 541-774-6880

Oregon City

Sabrina White
Watermaster, Dist. 20
Phone _____ 503-722-1410

Pendleton

Tony Justus
Watermaster, Dist. 5
Phone _____ 541-278-5456

Roseburg

David S. Williams
Watermaster, Dist. 15
Phone _____ 541-440-4255

Salem

Mike McCord
Watermaster, Dist. 16
Phone _____ 503-986-0889

Springfield

Michael Mattick
Watermaster, Dist. 2
Phone _____ 541-682-3620

The Dalles

Robert Wood, Jr.
Watermaster, Dist. 3
Phone _____ 541-506-2650

Tillamook

Greg Beaman
Watermaster, Dist. 1
Phone _____ 503-842-2413 ext. 119

Vale

Ron Jacobs
Watermaster, Dist. 9
Phone _____ 541-473-5130



Photo by Rodger Huffman, ODA Animal Identification Program.

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