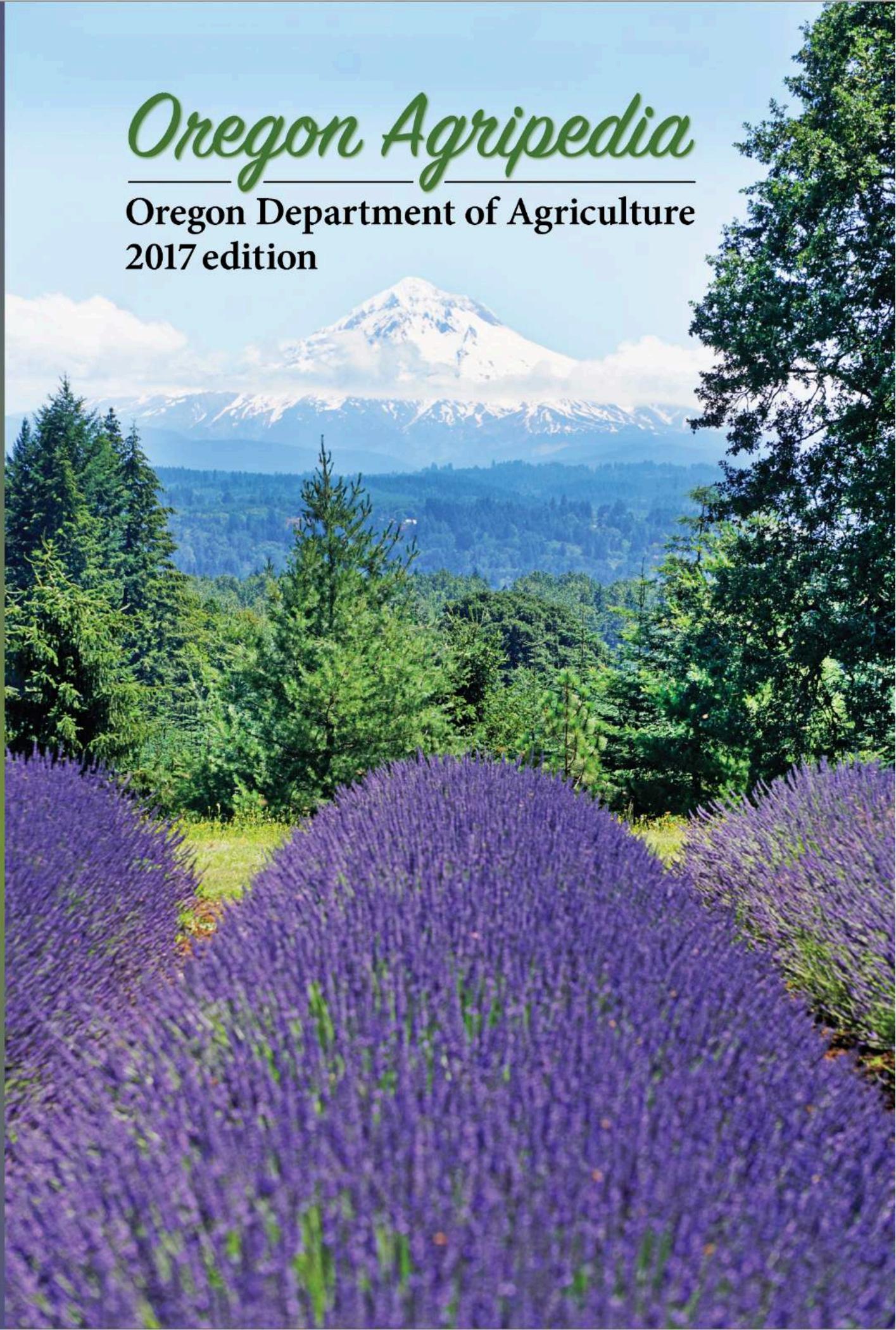


Oregon Agripedia

Oregon Department of Agriculture
2017 edition



Oregon Agripedia 2017

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

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

Produced every other year, this guide reflects the most recent statistical information and regulatory guidance at the time of publishing. This edition contains updated information as of November 2017. Comments and suggestions for future editions of this handbook should be forwarded to:

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Find this publication online at
<https://oda.direct/Agripedia>
or scan the QR code above.

Welcome to the Oregon Agripedia!



Kate Brown
Governor of Oregon



As I travel across our beautiful and diverse state, I am constantly inspired by the Oregon story. The chapter on Oregon's agricultural community is deeply rooted and still growing strong. Oregon has more than 35,000 farms growing more than 225 commodities.

Oregon agricultural products travel from farms to stores and tables worldwide. Oregon's incredible bounty includes our renowned berries, wine grapes, hazelnuts, grass seed, Christmas trees and nursery products from the Willamette Valley. Our coastal communities export a variety of seafood products, while farmers in eastern Oregon export food products, grain, onions, potatoes, and compressed hay. All 36 counties contribute to Oregon agriculture.

Some of my proudest moments have been on trade missions abroad and seeing Oregon's products flying off the shelves of grocery stores thousands of miles away.

More than 326,000 jobs in Oregon are connected to agriculture. These jobs support Oregon families and contribute \$50 billion to Oregon's economy, making agriculture one of the state's top industries.

Oregon is committed to providing high quality food and other agricultural products, while striving to be good stewards of our precious natural resources. Agriculture is not only a critically important part of our state's economy, it is part of Oregon's heritage and must be part of our future.

Please join me in thanking our farmers, ranchers, fishers, laborers, and all the others who contribute to a remarkable industry.



**Alexis Taylor, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture**



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Welcome to Oregon agriculture! Our farmers, ranchers, and fishers are creating a global reputation for producing high-quality food and agricultural products. As Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, I have traveled all around this great state to see what we produce, how it is produced, and who is providing the food and fiber we all get to enjoy. I'm so impressed with the hard work, innovation, and care for our

natural resources displayed by those who sustain our agriculture and fisheries industries. They help provide the backbone of Oregon's economy and are keeping Oregon's rich heritage alive.

Two words best describe Oregon agriculture—diversity and quality. More than 220 different types of crops and livestock are grown in Oregon. Oregon farms and ranches vary in size. Both organic and conventional cropping systems are used. Common among all that we produce is the standard of high quality and safe products that local, domestic, and international markets demand.

One of the best parts of my job is helping to promote our food and agricultural products throughout Oregon, across the country, and around the world. Wherever I go, people enjoy what our producers have to offer.

This edition of the Oregon Agripedia provides statistical information on agriculture and fisheries, important regulatory information for producers new and established, and contact information for a wide variety of groups, organizations, and agencies that are all connected to agriculture. As you use this publication, keep in mind the men and women responsible for Oregon's bountiful supply of food fiber. They are helping to make Oregon a place that makes us all proud.



**David J. Losh, Oregon State Statistician
US Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service**



We are pleased to present our 32nd 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.

Agriculture is the second largest sector 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. Since Oregon grown commodities continue to be highly valued and exported, the demand for accurate information and statistics is important to all.

I cannot give enough thanks 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.

All of our data on Oregon agriculture is publicly released and can be found on our website at www.nass.usda.gov/or

Please feel free to contact me via email at Dave.Losh@nass.usda.gov

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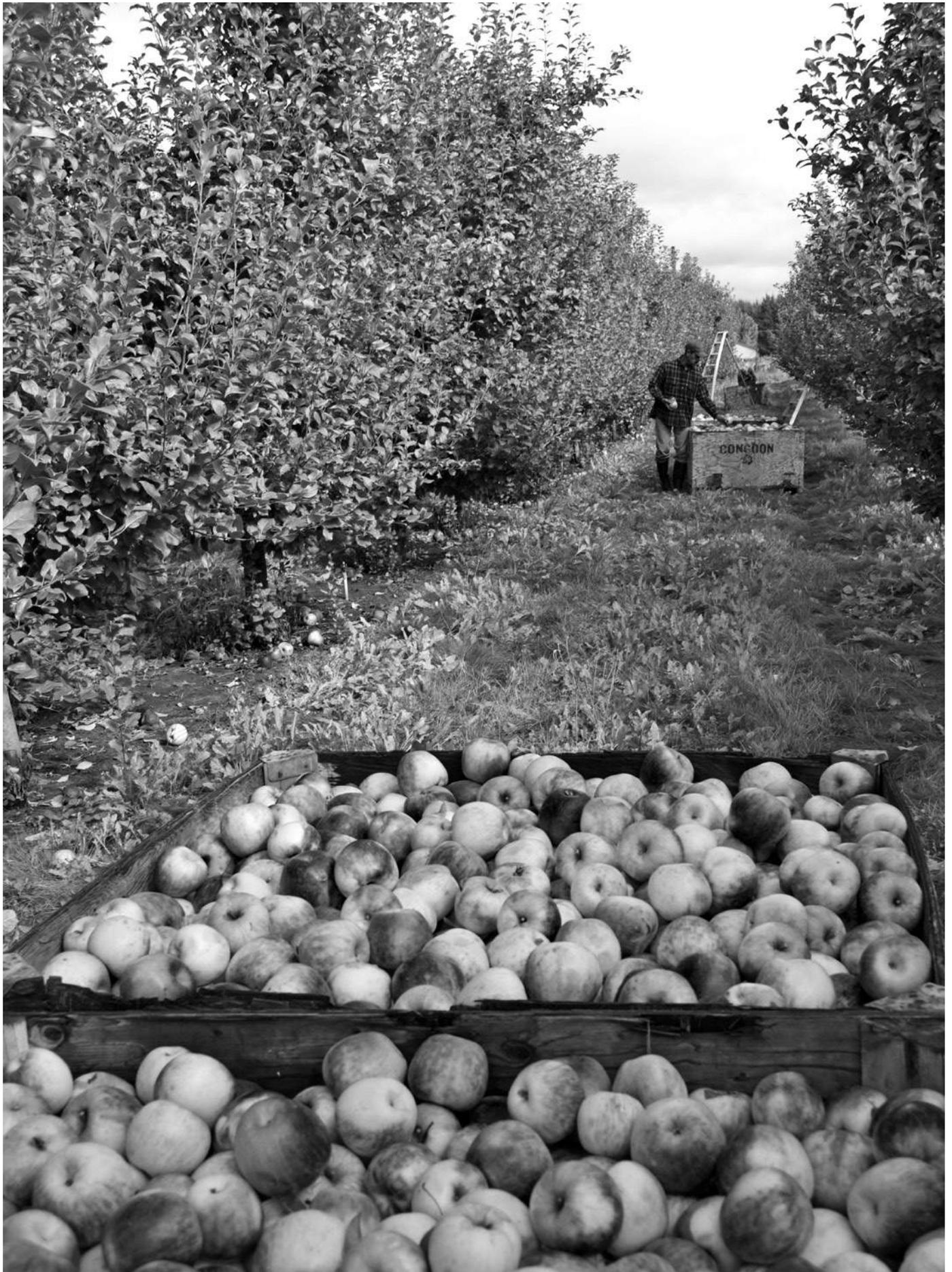
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Agricultural worker in a honeycrisp apple orchard. Photo by Liz Beeles.



Cherry blossoms at the Oregon State Capitol in Salem. Photo by Seán Fornelli.

2017 OREGON ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
Hubert Harmer, Administrator

Value of Agriculture and Fishery Production: Selected crops and livestock—Oregon

Commodity	Year of production		
	2012	2014	2016
Greenhouse & nursery products	745,162,000	*829,909,000	*909,493,000
Cattle & calves	675,073,000	914,324,000	701,147,000
Hay	607,216,000	685,680,000	636,207,000
Milk	497,574,000	655,350,000	469,333,000
Grass seed	411,056,000	**449,018,000	**436,022,000
Onions	115,868,000	106,334,000	194,173,000
Potatoes	181,187,000	178,240,000	181,313,000
Wheat	465,217,000	300,311,000	180,160,000
Pears	134,241,000	127,392,000	148,489,000
Grapes	94,300,000	118,320,000	143,380,000
Hazelnuts	64,965,000	129,600,000	118,800,000
Blueberries	107,550,000	100,120,000	104,580,000
Christmas trees	102,891,000	*103,777,000	*90,791,000
Cherries	74,606,000	82,709,000	79,235,000
Hops	29,980,000	33,459,000	65,075,000
Apples	32,018,000	43,269,000	59,779,000
Crab, Dungeness	42,284,000	***47,980,000	***55,734,458
Corn, sweet	34,681,000	45,121,000	47,627,000
Eggs	54,039,000	65,778,000	42,447,000
Mint for oil	55,740,000	51,433,000	41,115,000
Corn for grain	74,194,000	32,975,000	38,123,000
Groundfish	23,632,000	***20,072,000	***35,918,876
Blackberries	43,564,000	50,133,000	26,387,000
Shrimp	24,855,000	***29,325,000	***25,092,992
Snap beans	20,325,000	13,940,000	17,122,000
Tuna, albacore	15,249,000	***11,020,000	***12,502,033
Green peas	12,362,000	10,466,000	11,988,000
Chickens	8,547,000	8,140,000	10,681,000
Cranberries	16,362,000	10,903,000	10,457,000
Raspberries	10,123,000	17,159,000	9,260,000
Strawberries	15,189,000	13,125,000	9,132,000
Whiting	14,610,000	***18,273,000	***8,694,387
Salmon	6,946,000	***20,100,000	***8,280,326
Squash	6,324,000	7,644,000	7,231,000
Barley	23,163,000	6,764,000	5,703,000
Honey	4,147,000	6,248,000	5,335,000
Hogs	3,322,000	2,017,000	2,556,000
Oats	7,021,000	6,931,000	2,250,000
Canola	3,395,000	2,805,000	1,465,000
Wool	1,716,000	1,360,000	1,242,000

*Oregon Department of Agriculture estimate

**Oregon State University estimate

***Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife estimate

Selected Crop Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value — Oregon: 2015-2016

Crop and production unit	2015				2016			
	Harvested (1,000 acres)	Yield per acre (unit)	Production (1,000 units)	Value of production (1,000 dollars)	Harvested (1,000 acres)	Yield per acre (unit)	Production (1,000 units)	Value of production (1,000 dollars)
Field crops								
Wheat, all.....bushels	828.0	47.3	39,195	211,182	797.0	50.1	39,937	180,160
Wheat, winter.....bushels	735.0	47.0	34,545	184,816	710.0	50.0	35,500	157,620
Wheat, spring.....bushels	93.0	50.0	4,650	26,366	87.0	51.0	4,437	22,540
Barley.....bushels	37.0	52.0	1,924	6,022	32.0	67.0	2,144	5,703
Oats.....bushels	11.0	88.0	968	5,169	10.0	90.0	900	2,250
Corn, grain.....bushels	30.0	188.0	5,640	22,560	39.0	230.0	8,970	38,123
Corn, silage..... tons	34.0	24.0	816	(NA)	40.0	27.0	1,080	(NA)
Dry edible beans ¹ cwt	9.0	23.0	207	7,349	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Austrian winter peas..... cwt	5.0	15.0	75	2,063	4.0	20.0	80	(D)
Sugarbeets..... tons	7.7	38.6	297	13,514	10.2	42.0	428	(NA)
Hay, all..... tons	1,060.0	2.9	3,072	584,040	1,130.0	3.4	3,891	636,207
Hay, alfalfa..... tons	370.0	4.2	1,554	310,800	420.0	4.7	1,974	323,736
Hay, other..... tons	690.0	2.2	1,518	273,240	710.0	2.7	1,917	312,471
Potatoes..... cwt	38.9	560.0	21,784	178,629	38.9	590.0	22,951	181,313
Hops..... pounds	6.6	1,613.0	10,668	34,564	7.8	1,596.0	12,395	65,075
Peppermint..... pounds	21.0	95.0	1,995	45,885	19.5	85.0	1,658	35,481
Spearmint..... pounds	2.5	135.0	338	6,659	2.5	125.0	313	5,634
Fruit crops ^{2 3}								
Apples..... pounds	5.0	25,100.0	125,400	44,383	5.0	39,100.0	195,400	59,779
Cherries, sweet..... pounds	13.0	5,500.0	71,500	59,778	13.0	9,560.0	124,160	79,235
Cherries, tart ¹ pounds	0.7	2,310.0	1,500	531	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Grapes, all..... tons	21.0	3.4	72	151,200	23.0	2.9	67	143,380
Hazelnuts..... tons	34.0	0.9	31	86,800	37.0	1.2	44	118,800
Pear, Bartlett..... tons	3.7	15.5	58	35,760	3.5	15.3	54	33,554
Pear, other..... tons	10.9	15.6	171	116,737	10.9	14.8	161	114,935
Prunes and plums ³ tons	1.3	3.3	4	2,075	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Blueberries..... pounds	10.0	9,690.0	100,000	104,307	11.9	9,760.0	117,000	104,580
Blackberries..... pounds	6.9	7,360.0	51,250	38,036	7.0	8,290.0	58,360	26,387
Cranberries..... barrels	2.9	191.4	562	14,730	2.8	140.7	401	10,457
Raspberries, black..... pounds	1.1	4,150.0	4,565	6,739	1.0	4,970.0	4,720	5,742
Raspberries, red..... pounds	1.1	4,380.0	4,825	7,099	0.8	4,750.0	3,830	3,518
Strawberries..... cwt	1.4	111.0	(NA)	13,255	1.1	94.0	103	9,132
Vegetable crops								
Onion, storage..... cwt	18.5	704.7	13,037	125,273	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2016.

² Bearing acres for fruit crops.

³ Value is for utilized production.

Crop and Livestock Production and Rank Among All States — Oregon: 2015-2016

Item and unit	Rank among States		Oregon's production		Leading State
	2016 (rank)	2015 (rank)	Total (units)	Percent of United States (percent)	
Field crops					
Peppermint oil 1,000 pounds	2	1	1,658	28.6	Idaho
Hops 1,000 pounds	2	2	12,395	14.2	Washington
Spearmint oil 1,000 pounds	2	2	313	9.8	Washington
Potatoes, fall 1,000 cwt	4	6	22,951	5.2	Idaho
Dry edible peas 1,000 cwt	7	5	151	0.5	North Dakota
Sugarbeets 1,000 tons	10	10	428	1.2	Minnesota
Barley 1,000 bushels	11	10	2,144	1.1	Idaho
Wheat, all 1,000 bushels	14	12	39,937	1.7	Kansas
Hay, all 1,000 tons	15	17	3,891	2.9	Texas
Fruit crops					
Hazelnuts tons	1	1	44,000	100.0	Oregon
Pears, all tons	2	2	214,910	29.1	Washington
Sweet cherries tons	2	3	62,080	17.7	Washington
Grapes, all tons	6	6	67,000	0.9	California
Apples tons	6	7	97,700	1.7	Washington
Vegetable crops					
Onions, dry 1,000 cwt	3	3	14,496	20.2	California
Berry crops					
All blackberries 1,000 pounds	1	1	58,360	100.0	Oregon
Blueberries 1,000 pounds	2	2	117,000	19.7	Washington
All raspberries 1,000 pounds	3	3	8,550	2.8	California
Strawberries cwt	4	3	103,000	0.3	California
Cranberries barrels	4	4	401,000	4.2	Wisconsin
Livestock					
Sheep and lambs head	10	9	170,000	3.3	Texas
Honey 1,000 pounds	16	17	2,590	1.6	North Dakota
Milk million pounds	18	19	2,593	1.2	California
Milk cows head	18	18	124,000	1.3	California
Cattle and calves, all head	24	23	1,320,000	1.4	Texas
Eggs million eggs	27	27	732	0.7	Iowa
Chickens, (excluding broilers) 1,000 head	29	28	2,967	0.6	Iowa

Record Highs and Lows for Field and Vegetable Crops through 2016 Crop Year — Oregon

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

Crop and unit	Year estimate began	Acreage		Yield		Production	
		Harvested	Year	Yield	Year	Total	Year
		(acres)		(unit)		(1,000 units)	
Field crops							
Wheat, all..... (bushels)	1879						
High		1,350,000	1980	76.0	2011	77,400.0	1980
Low		115,000	1870	13.7	1900	2,300.0	1870
Barley..... (bushels)	1882						
High		616,000	1957	76.0	1995	21,868.0	1957
Low		6,000	1869	17.0	1918	210.0	1869
Oats..... (bushels)	1882						
High		398,000	1944	110.0	1998	12,388.0	1943
Low		11,000	2011	17.0	1896	968.0	2015
Corn, grain..... (bushels)	1892						
High		68,000	1918	230.0	2016	10,965.0	2011
Low		3,000	1869, 1870	19.7	1889	69.0	1870
Corn, silage..... (tons)	1919						
High		43,000	2013	30.0	2008	1,161.0	2013
Low		10,000	1947, 1949, 1953	5.4	1919	78.0	1944
Dry edible beans..... (cwt)	1909						
High		11,700	2000	24.6	2012	258.0	2012
Low		1,000	1931	2.3	1929	3.0	1940
Dry edible peas..... (cwt)	1928						
High		56,000	1944	32.1	2011	795.0	1943
Low		1,000	1937	4.8	1934	10.0	1937
Potatoes..... (cwt)	1882						
High		75,000	1917	594.0	2005	30,683.0	2000
Low		4,000	1869	45.0	1904, 1914	288.0	1869
Sugarbeets..... (tons)	1924						
High		24,700	1947	42.0	2016	565.0	1969
Low		300	1925	3.2	1927	1.4	1925
Hops..... (pounds)	1944						
High		26,000	1935	1,960.0	1980	25,792.0	1935
Low		3,000	1961	435.0	1918	3,480.0	1918
Hay, all..... (tons)	1909						
High		1,200,000	1932	3.5	1998	3,891.0	2016
Low		925,000	1992	1.3	1924	1,422.0	1909
Peppermint..... (pounds)	1929						
High		57,000	1978	95.0	2003, 2005, 2015	3,750.0	1995
Low		19,000	2008	55.0	1976, 1977, 1978	1,640.0	2007
Spearmint..... (pounds)	1959						
High		2,500	2014, 2015, 2016	140.0	2009	338.0	2015
Low		800	2011	68.0	1981	104.0	2011
Vegetable crops							
Green peas, processing..... (tons)	1928						
High		481,000	1973	2.8	2012	70.8	1995
Low		12,100	2011	0.6	1977	14.0	1977
Onions, summer storage..... (cwt)	1918						
High		20,100	1999	726.0	2014	12.9	2004
Low		750	1918	134.0	1918	0.1	1918
Sweet corn, fresh market..... (cwt)	1949						
High		6,900	2015	180.0	2015	1,242.0	2015
Low		1,300	1960	50.0	1951	84.0	1960
Sweet corn, processing..... (tons)	1934						
High		48,900	1995	10.1	2010	452.3	1995
Low		1,480	1934	1.4	1935	2.2	1934

Record Highs and Lows for Fruit Crops — Oregon

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

Crop and unit	Year estimate began	Production	
		Total	Year
		(1,000 units)	
Fruit crops			
Apples..... (tons)	1919		
High.....		105.0	1987
Low.....		40.8	1961
Sweet cherries..... (tons)	1934		
High.....		66.0	2009
Low.....		10.8	1947
Bartlett pears..... (tons)	1925		
High.....		85.0	1979
Low.....		17.0	1925
Other pears..... (tons)	1925		
High.....		187.0	2012
Low.....		24.0	1925
Grapes, all..... (tons)	1909		
High.....		67.0	2016
Low.....		6.5	1960
Prunes and plums..... (tons)	1919		
High.....		186.3	1929
Low.....		1.5	2005

Record Highs and Lows for Berry Crops — Oregon

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

Crop and unit	Year estimate began	Acreage		Yield		Production	
		Harvested	Year	Yield	Year	Total	Year
		(acres)		(unit)		(1,000 units)	
Blueberries..... (pounds)	1950						
High.....		11,900	2016	9,760.0	2016	117,000.0	2016
Low.....		450	1978	5,000.0	1978	2,250.0	1978
Cranberries..... (barrels)	1924						
High.....		3,000	2013	194.1	1994	562.0	2015
Low.....		120	1924	16.4	1932	2.3	1932
Red raspberries..... (pounds)	1942						
High.....		4,000	1991,1992	6,250.0	1989	25,000.0	1989
Low.....		1,200	2011	1,725.0	1951	3,200.0	1945
Strawberries..... (pounds)	1918						
High.....		18,300	1957	135.0	2004	1,014.0	1988
Low.....		1,400	2015	14.0	1934	69.0	1918

Record Highs and Lows for Livestock and Livestock Products — Oregon

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

[Reference date is January 1 for all livestock inventory items except hogs. Hog inventory reference date is December 1.]

Livestock item and unit	Year estimate began	Inventory or Production	
		Total	Year
Cattle and calves, all(1,000 head)	1867		
High		1,800	1982
Low		308	1867
Milk cows(1,000 head)	1867		
High		290	1943
Low		36	1867
Cattle and calves, on feed(1,000 head)	1940		
High		100	1985, 1993, 1995
Low		50	2002
Sheep and lambs(1,000 head)	1920		
High		2,679	1931
Low		170	2017
Hogs and pigs(1,000 head)	1866		
High		359	1943
Low		9	2013
Chickens(1,000 head)	1924		
High		4,408	1944
Low		2,701	2013
Milk(million pounds)	1924		
High		2,593	2016
Low		935	1967
Eggs(million eggs)	1924		
High		769	2008
Low		510	1970
Bees, colonies(1,000 colonies)	1913		
High		3,604	1969
Low		1,100	1923

Number of Farms, Land in Farms, and Average Farm Size — Oregon and United States: 2007-2016

Year	Oregon			United States		
	Number of farms	Land in farms		Number of farms	Land in farms	
		Average size	Total land		Average size	Total land
	(number)	(acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(acres)	(1,000 acres)
2007.....	38,600	425	16,400	2,204,950	418	921,460
2008.....	38,000	429	16,300	2,184,500	421	918,600
2009.....	37,500	435	16,300	2,169,660	423	917,590
2010.....	36,900	439	16,200	2,149,520	426	915,660
2011.....	36,200	448	16,200	2,131,240	429	914,420
2012.....	35,400	460	16,300	2,109,810	433	914,600
2013.....	35,000	471	16,500	2,102,010	435	914,030
2014.....	34,600	474	16,400	2,085,000	438	913,000
2015.....	34,600	474	16,400	2,068,000	441	912,000
2016.....	34,400	474	16,300	2,060,000	442	911,000

Number of Farms by Economic Sales Class — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Economic sales class							Total
	\$1,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$249,000	\$250,000 - \$499,999	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	
2007.....	24,600	9,200	2,000	1,100	(NA)	1,700	(NA)	38,600
2008.....	23,700	9,100	2,200	1,250	(NA)	1,750	(NA)	38,000
2009.....	23,100	9,700	1,900	1,050	(NA)	1,750	(NA)	37,500
2010.....	22,500	9,700	1,900	1,050	(NA)	1,750	(NA)	36,900
2011.....	22,100	9,400	1,750	1,100	(NA)	1,850	(NA)	36,200
2012.....	21,500	9,200	1,800	1,100	(NA)	1,800	(NA)	35,400
2013.....	21,300	9,100	1,750	1,050	850	(NA)	950	35,000
2014.....	21,000	9,100	1,700	1,000	850	(NA)	950	34,600
2015.....	21,000	9,100	1,700	1,000	850	(NA)	950	34,600
2016.....	20,900	9,000	1,700	1,000	800	(NA)	1,000	34,400

(NA) Not available.

¹ Starting in 2013 two new sales classes were published. The previous sales class of \$500,000 or more was divided into \$500,000 - \$999,999 and \$1,000,000 or more in sales.**Land in Farms by Economic Sales Class — Oregon: 2007-2016**

Year	Economic sales class							Total
	\$1,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$249,000	\$250,000 - \$499,999	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	
2007.....	1,700	3,400	3,100	2,600	(NA)	5,600	(NA)	16,400
2008.....	1,650	3,330	3,060	2,540	(NA)	5,720	(NA)	16,300
2009.....	1,520	3,490	3,150	2,290	(NA)	5,850	(NA)	16,300
2010.....	1,490	3,380	3,130	2,230	(NA)	5,970	(NA)	16,200
2011.....	1,450	3,120	2,910	2,180	(NA)	6,540	(NA)	16,200
2012.....	1,450	2,860	2,890	2,310	(NA)	6,790	(NA)	16,300
2013.....	1,500	2,900	2,900	2,300	2,710	(NA)	4,190	16,500
2014.....	1,500	2,860	2,900	2,290	2,650	(NA)	4,200	16,400
2015.....	1,500	2,860	2,900	2,290	2,650	(NA)	4,200	16,400
2016.....	1,440	2,830	2,900	2,280	2,650	(NA)	4,200	16,300

(NA) Not available.

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

Average Farm Size by Economic Sales Class — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Economic sales class							Total (acres)
	\$1,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$249,000	\$250,000 - \$499,999	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$500,000 or more ¹	\$1,000,000 or more ¹	
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
2007	69	370	1,550	2,364	(NA)	2,320	(NA)	425
2008	70	366	1,391	2,032	(NA)	2,498	(NA)	429
2009	66	360	1,658	2,181	(NA)	2,641	(NA)	435
2010	66	348	1,647	2,124	(NA)	2,768	(NA)	439
2011	66	332	1,663	1,982	(NA)	2,808	(NA)	448
2012	67	311	1,606	2,100	(NA)	2,836	(NA)	460
2013	70	319	1,657	2,190	3,188	(NA)	4,411	471
2014	71	314	1,706	2,290	3,118	(NA)	4,421	474
2015	71	314	1,706	2,290	3,118	(NA)	4,421	474
2016	69	314	1,706	2,280	3,313	(NA)	4,200	474

(NA) Not available.

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

Number of Workers and Hours Worked — Region and United States: 2015-2017

[Excludes agricultural service workers and Alaska]

Date and region ¹	Hired			
	Number of workers	Expected to be employed		Number of hours worked
		150 days or more	149 days or less	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(hours per week)
2015				
January				
Pacific	40,000	31,000	9,000	39.9
California	132,000	114,000	18,000	40.3
United States	549,000	458,000	91,000	39.2
April				
Pacific	50,000	37,000	13,000	41.1
California	159,000	135,000	24,000	42.0
United States	687,000	545,000	142,000	39.9
July				
Pacific	104,000	57,000	47,000	42.3
California	180,000	149,000	31,000	43.6
United States	872,000	626,000	246,000	41.0
October				
Pacific	80,000	48,000	32,000	41.7
California	177,000	148,000	29,000	44.1
United States	841,000	610,000	231,000	41.7
2016				
January				
Pacific	48,000	41,000	7,000	37.0
California	132,000	114,000	18,000	41.4
United States	582,000	494,000	88,000	38.8
April				
Pacific	59,000	44,000	15,000	42.1
California	153,000	128,000	25,000	43.6
United States	703,000	558,000	145,000	40.4
July				
Pacific	100,000	52,000	48,000	42.1
California	180,000	152,000	28,000	43.7
United States	840,000	606,000	234,000	41.2
October				
Pacific	68,000	46,000	22,000	41.3
California	165,000	136,000	29,000	44.2
United States	798,000	578,000	220,000	41.6
2017				
January				
Pacific	35,000	31,000	4,000	37.0
California	125,000	110,000	15,000	39.2
United States	533,000	450,000	83,000	38.0
April				
Pacific	53,000	39,000	14,000	41.4
California	146,000	124,000	22,000	43.3
United States	673,000	536,000	137,000	40.4
July				
Pacific	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October				
Pacific	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Pacific Region includes Oregon and Washington.

Wage rates by Type of Worker — Region and United States: 2015-2017

[Excludes agricultural service workers and Alaska]

Date and region ¹	Type of worker			Wage rate for all hired workers
	Field	Livestock	Field and livestock combined	
	(dollars per hour)	(dollars per hour)	(dollars per hour)	(dollars per hour)
2015				
January				
Pacific	11.48	12.45	11.65	12.55
California.....	11.30	12.30	11.48	12.90
United States	11.40	11.69	11.52	12.53
April				
Pacific	11.46	12.01	11.55	12.27
California.....	11.60	11.95	11.65	12.81
United States	11.36	11.58	11.43	12.28
July				
Pacific.....	12.62	12.30	12.60	12.97
California.....	12.05	13.10	12.20	13.25
United States	11.73	11.80	11.75	12.47
October				
Pacific.....	14.12	12.41	14.00	14.39
California.....	11.85	13.15	12.05	13.16
United States	12.11	12.02	12.09	12.82
2016				
January				
Pacific	12.26	13.09	12.35	13.22
California.....	12.05	12.65	12.16	13.65
United States	11.84	12.02	11.91	12.83
April				
Pacific	12.30	12.90	12.35	12.92
California.....	12.35	12.85	12.43	13.61
United States	12.00	12.01	12.00	12.75
July				
Pacific.....	13.71	13.58	13.70	14.07
California.....	12.60	13.55	12.76	13.95
United States	12.32	12.15	12.27	13.02
October				
Pacific.....	14.48	14.20	14.45	14.94
California.....	12.65	13.50	12.79	13.95
United States	12.59	12.25	12.50	13.25
2017				
January				
Pacific.....	12.69	14.69	13.05	14.36
California.....	12.45	13.95	12.82	14.32
United States	12.15	12.66	12.35	13.43
April				
Pacific.....	12.87	14.37	13.05	13.89
California.....	12.80	13.55	12.96	14.29
United States	12.22	12.53	12.32	13.23
July				
Pacific.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October				
Pacific.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Pacific Region includes Oregon and Washington.

Prices Received for Small Grain Crops — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2008-2017

Crop and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per bushel)												
Wheat, all													
2008.....	8.86	13.00	10.90	11.20	11.70	8.59	8.20	8.18	7.71	6.89	6.43	5.79	6.56
2009.....	6.42	5.65	5.98	5.33	5.49	5.77	5.44	5.21	4.62	4.57	4.16	5.26	4.71
2010.....	4.73	4.87	4.63	4.53	4.68	4.57	5.01	6.25	6.02	6.06	6.63	6.36	6.42
2011.....	6.29	6.79	7.21	7.73	7.77	7.44	6.69	7.04	7.22	7.09	6.47	6.66	6.75
2012.....	6.50	6.47	6.82	6.75	6.90	6.66	7.68	8.06	8.13	7.99	8.70	7.84	8.10
2013.....	8.30	8.20	8.36	8.07	7.91	7.31	7.19	7.10	6.79	6.92	7.10	7.25	7.03
2014.....	7.11	6.75	6.86	7.21	7.30	7.42	7.04	6.93	6.75	6.53	7.23	7.30	6.78
2015.....	6.74	6.60	6.73	6.62	6.25	6.00	6.20	5.63	5.43	5.37	5.49	5.25	5.39
2016.....	5.31	4.87	4.73	4.91	5.21	(D)	4.80	4.69	4.59	4.60	4.45	4.56	4.53
2017.....	4.54	4.33	4.49	4.42	4.51	4.53	5.20	5.15	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Winter wheat													
2008.....	8.78	12.40	10.80	11.10	11.60	8.52	7.92	8.00	7.51	6.82	5.92	5.47	6.36
2009.....	6.36	5.48	5.69	5.22	5.35	5.72	5.30	5.05	4.54	4.53	4.14	5.25	4.64
2010.....	4.69	4.81	4.56	4.50	4.62	4.47	4.87	6.16	5.94	5.92	6.49	6.27	6.30
2011.....	6.20	6.76	7.07	7.38	7.53	7.13	6.62	6.76	6.63	6.46	6.27	6.48	6.55
2012.....	6.41	6.42	6.76	6.57	6.85	6.63	7.59	7.99	8.08	7.99	8.37	7.81	8.04
2013.....	8.27	8.14	8.35	7.91	7.89	7.29	7.10	7.08	6.72	6.88	7.03	7.25	6.99
2014.....	7.05	6.74	6.83	7.19	7.27	7.43	7.00	6.90	6.58	6.46	7.16	7.25	6.72
2015.....	6.73	6.60	6.70	6.59	6.22	5.99	6.03	5.62	5.42	5.36	5.46	5.23	5.35
2016.....	5.31	4.83	4.72	4.89	5.20	(D)	4.80	4.68	4.56	4.50	4.34	4.42	4.44
2017.....	4.35	4.23	4.39	4.39	4.48	4.43	4.81	4.92	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Spring wheat													
2008.....	9.40	15.80	11.80	11.60	12.20	9.02	8.96	8.90	8.54	7.20	8.13	7.11	7.48
2009.....	6.81	6.48	6.92	5.94	6.28	6.08	5.85	5.80	5.09	4.89	4.31	5.34	5.15
2010.....	5.07	5.29	5.06	4.80	5.08	5.14	5.61	6.64	6.50	6.77	7.39	6.94	7.10
2011.....	6.97	7.06	8.22	9.33	9.17	8.94	7.21	8.29	8.94	8.82	7.57	7.72	7.81
2012.....	7.09	6.82	7.22	7.63	7.29	6.88	8.14	8.30	8.29	8.02	9.26	8.28	8.44
2013.....	8.54	(D)	8.45	8.52	8.06	7.43	7.67	7.28	7.28	7.23	7.44	7.27	7.29
2014.....	7.41	6.83	7.08	7.38	7.53	7.35	7.24	7.10	7.60	6.98	7.61	7.64	7.16
2015.....	6.82	6.65	6.94	6.86	6.49	6.05	6.90	5.69	5.49	5.46	5.71	5.37	5.67
2016.....	5.34	5.15	4.79	5.05	5.30	(D)	4.81	4.73	4.77	5.17	5.06	5.23	5.08
2017.....	5.44	4.83	5.09	4.59	4.74	5.17	6.65	6.28	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Barley, all													
2008.....	5.80	5.84	5.10	5.17	4.69	5.04	5.16	5.08	4.84	4.73	3.20	2.10	4.01
2009.....	3.05	2.75	2.72	2.44	2.69	2.67	3.19	3.00	2.70	2.79	2.27	2.98	2.93
2010.....	2.56	3.11	3.03	3.56	3.12	2.75	2.88	3.08	3.20	3.58	3.89	3.95	3.65
2011.....	3.95	4.21	4.29	4.80	4.93	4.78	4.37	5.59	4.59	4.61	4.34	4.28	4.67
2012.....	4.06	4.29	4.09	4.46	4.47	4.40	5.20	5.99	6.32	6.36	(D)	(D)	6.07
2013.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	4.39	4.22	3.68	3.71	3.95	4.02
2014.....	3.72	(D)	3.84	(D)	3.56								
2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.85	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.34	3.24	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.13
2016.....	(D)	2.66	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.66
2017.....	(NA)												

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

(NA) Not available.

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

Prices Received for Hay — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2008-2017

Crop and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per ton)												
All hay													
2008	156	175	171	176	179	204	214	216	215	217	209	206	198
2009	186	173	167	152	164	141	158	142	137	141	140	147	143
2010	150	138	137	140	143	153	161	156	147	147	150	153	157
2011	151	160	169	178	184	206	238	226	226	238	221	213	227
2012	221	212	235	226	228	207	201	204	210	223	214	203	210
2013	214	216	208	225	199	193	197	204	200	204	206	188	200
2014	188	186	212	220	212	221	231	228	220	228	223	216	219
2015	209	209	201	193	195	197	213	192	197	193	207	185	192
2016	186	169	170	177	170	180	176	177	170	167	159	145	164
2017	158	147	157	150	150	153	180	176	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alfalfa hay													
2008	153	169	168	176	179	204	213	216	217	226	220	208	198
2009	186	167	153	135	157	133	122	114	114	120	128	128	122
2010	130	110	116	126	131	134	150	140	135	135	143	148	150
2011	144	160	168	184	190	213	238	226	235	245	240	250	235
2012	239	237	246	229	230	224	217	217	226	232	222	222	223
2013	225	220	227	231	205	206	201	198	200	202	215	190	205
2014	200	210	225	220	220	230	235	230	225	235	240	240	228
2015	225	220	210	200	205	210	220	200	200	205	220	200	200
2016	200	180	170	175	160	165	165	175	170	170	165	150	164
2017	165	155	160	150	155	155	180	180	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other hay													
2008	162	184	175	175	180	205	215	215	210	190	189	203	196
2009	186	184	197	180	174	150	190	167	169	169	155	170	169
2010	172	176	165	165	162	174	171	171	164	164	160	160	166
2011	160	160	170	168	175	187	238	224	190	210	190	175	205
2012	195	196	208	220	220	183	175	182	175	205	200	177	189
2013	201	212	177	211	184	172	189	217	200	210	190	185	190
2014	170	160	180	220	190	210	225	225	210	215	200	190	205
2015	190	200	185	180	175	180	200	180	190	170	190	170	180
2016	170	160	170	180	190	200	195	180	170	160	150	140	163
2017	150	140	150	150	140	150	180	170	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received for Potatoes — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2008-2017

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per cwt)												
Potatoes, all													
2008.....	7.95	7.85	8.10	8.20	9.15	12.40	12.30	8.55	8.90	7.20	11.80	11.90	8.80
2009.....	10.10	8.65	8.55	8.95	8.35	8.20	7.40	7.15	6.65	7.25	6.80	7.00	7.55
2010.....	7.05	7.30	8.50	8.55	8.70	8.70	7.45	6.40	6.90	7.25	9.10	9.35	8.80
2011.....	9.40	9.50	11.00	10.30	10.20	10.80	9.80	6.70	6.90	6.95	8.55	8.20	8.05
2012.....	9.35	8.95	9.95	8.85	8.70	8.80	8.05	7.60	6.55	6.85	6.80	7.45	7.90
2013.....	7.50	7.85	8.50	8.55	8.55	10.40	9.00	9.90	8.95	7.80	8.05	7.45	8.75
2014.....	8.80	9.05	9.05	8.40	9.40	9.95	9.00	7.60	6.50	6.50	6.95	7.25	7.90
2015.....	8.60	8.05	9.60	9.50	9.20	8.90	8.15	6.90	6.80	7.10	7.80	8.45	8.20
2016.....	8.70	8.40	10.20	12.70	10.40	9.40	8.65	7.10	7.20	(D)	(D)	7.90	7.90
2017.....	7.90	8.50	10.00	9.55	6.95	8.95	9.25	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received for Milk — Oregon: Monthly and Marketing Year Average, 2008-2017

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per cwt)												
2008.....	19.60	18.30	17.40	18.00	17.50	18.00	19.70	19.20	18.90	18.40	18.10	17.00	18.30
2009.....	14.40	12.30	12.50	12.80	12.40	12.20	12.10	12.80	13.90	15.20	16.70	17.80	13.70
2010.....	17.20	16.60	15.40	15.60	16.10	16.40	16.60	17.60	19.10	19.80	19.00	17.60	17.30
2011.....	16.90	20.10	22.20	20.40	20.00	22.10	23.50	24.00	22.10	21.20	22.20	21.50	21.40
2012.....	20.00	18.70	18.30	18.00	17.20	17.30	18.20	19.50	21.20	23.50	23.80	22.10	19.80
2013.....	21.40	20.50	20.10	20.40	21.20	20.90	20.10	20.80	21.30	22.20	23.00	23.20	21.20
2014.....	25.00	26.90	27.00	27.20	25.10	24.70	24.90	25.70	28.10	27.00	24.90	21.70	25.70
2015.....	18.90	18.00	17.90	18.00	18.50	18.50	18.00	18.20	19.20	19.40	19.80	18.80	18.60
2016.....	17.50	17.20	16.80	16.60	15.90	16.50	18.40	19.50	19.50	18.40	19.80	21.30	18.10
2017.....	21.10	20.50	19.30	18.50	18.60	19.60	19.10	20.20	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received for Milk Cows — Oregon: Quarterly and Marketing Year Average, 2008-2017

Year	January	April	July	October	Marketing year average price
	(dollars per head)				
2008.....	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,100
2009.....	1,650	1,380	1,250	1,300	1,400
2010.....	1,350	1,320	1,320	1,300	1,320
2011.....	1,290	1,390	1,450	1,430	1,390
2012.....	1,440	1,430	1,420	1,360	1,410
2013.....	1,300	(NA)	(NA)	1,300	1,300
2014.....	1,350	1,700	1,900	2,100	1,760
2015.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,990
2016.....	1,850	1,900	1,850	1,850	1,860
2017.....	1,700	1,700	1,650	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Prices Received Indexes, 2011 Base — United States: 2012-2016

Category/year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Agricultural production													
2012	100	101	103	102	102	102	105	107	107	109	111	109	105
2013	111	109	110	108	110	110	107	106	103	100	99	101	107
2014	99	107	112	116	115	113	110	110	108	100	102	101	108
2015	98	100	103	104	108	106	100	103	98	89	92	90	99
2016	89	93	93	93	95	94	90	90	86	81	83	88	91
Crop production													
2012	99	100	102	104	105	104	110	113	110	111	112	108	107
2013	112	111	112	108	109	110	107	105	100	95	91	92	106
2014	91	94	96	100	100	99	93	92	88	82	82	84	92
2015	83	86	87	90	91	90	88	89	88	80	83	84	87
2016	80	85	83	87	90	88	84	85	84	79	80	81	86
Feed grains													
2012	101	104	106	105	105	106	118	126	115	113	117	114	111
2013	116	117	119	116	116	116	113	104	90	77	73	74	102
2014	74	73	76	79	79	75	69	63	59	60	60	64	69
2015	64	64	64	63	61	61	65	65	63	62	60	62	63
2016	61	60	60	60	62	64	61	56	55	55	54	56	59
Oilseeds													
2012	96	99	105	111	113	112	123	127	115	114	114	114	112
2013	114	116	116	114	118	119	120	111	106	100	100	103	112
2014	103	104	108	113	113	111	103	97	87	80	81	82	99
2015	82	79	79	78	77	77	80	78	72	70	69	70	76
2016	70	68	69	72	78	81	81	79	75	74	75	77	75
Fruit and tree nuts													
2012	106	101	104	107	109	112	108	114	121	126	126	115	112
2013	107	106	107	102	109	115	112	120	123	126	127	123	119
2014	128	131	130	128	130	138	136	138	138	138	143	132	136
2015	135	134	137	135	141	144	136	132	132	134	142	133	138
2016	133	134	125	123	121	125	131	127	127	129	134	120	139
Vegetables and melon													
2012	79	78	83	91	98	99	95	93	93	90	101	87	92
2013	126	109	114	99	97	98	104	105	91	99	96	94	104
2014	92	98	98	102	106	116	104	99	94	96	113	95	103
2015	111	87	95	105	101	110	106	106	107	102	127	135	109
2016	129	104	100	102	113	109	106	89	89	87	96	97	104
Livestock production													
2012	101	102	104	99	99	99	98	101	102	105	109	109	103
2013	108	106	107	107	111	109	107	106	107	109	112	112	109
2014	116	121	128	131	130	128	133	131	132	135	134	127	129
2015	120	114	117	117	122	121	115	117	109	104	105	97	113
2016	100	99	100	97	98	98	96	94	89	82	86	95	95
Meat animals													
2012	104	106	108	104	103	105	102	102	100	103	104	104	104
2013	105	104	103	104	108	107	107	107	108	110	110	108	107
2014	114	119	128	131	128	129	138	137	134	140	140	134	131
2015	132	125	127	128	130	127	122	123	114	109	105	96	120
2016	103	107	109	106	106	105	100	97	89	83	84	89	98
Dairy													
2012	94	88	86	84	81	81	84	91	98	108	110	104	92
2013	100	97	95	97	98	97	95	98	100	104	108	110	100
2014	117	123	125	126	120	115	116	120	128	124	114	102	119
2015	87	84	83	83	84	84	83	84	88	88	91	86	85
2016	80	78	76	75	72	74	80	86	87	83	89	94	81
Poultry and eggs													
2012	100	105	116	105	107	106	103	107	109	107	120	122	109
2013	125	123	132	127	136	129	122	114	115	113	122	124	123
2014	119	122	134	139	145	139	136	125	133	134	139	137	133
2015	127	119	132	129	147	149	131	136	120	108	123	111	128
2016	113	105	105	103	107	109	103	93	89	80	91	110	100

Prices Paid Indexes, 2011 Base — United States: 2012-2016

Category/year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (PPITW)													
2012.....	102	103	105	104	104	104	104	105	106	106	105	106	104
2013.....	106	106	106	106	106	106	107	106	107	106	106	106	106
2014.....	109	110	111	113	113	114	113	112	113	112	112	112	112
2015.....	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	110	109	109	108	106	110
2016.....	107	106	107	106	106	107	106	105	104	103	103	104	105
Items used for production, interest, taxes, and wage rates (PITW)													
2012.....	102	103	105	105	105	104	104	106	106	106	106	106	105
2013.....	107	107	107	107	107	107	108	106	106	107	106	107	107
2014.....	110	111	112	114	114	115	114	114	114	113	114	113	113
2015.....	113	112	113	112	112	112	111	111	109	109	108	106	111
2016.....	107	107	107	106	106	107	105	105	103	102	103	104	105
Items used for production													
2012.....	103	103	106	105	105	105	104	106	107	107	107	107	105
2013.....	107	108	108	107	108	108	109	107	108	107	107	107	107
2014.....	110	111	112	115	116	117	116	115	116	115	115	114	114
2015.....	113	112	113	112	112	112	111	111	109	109	107	105	110
2016.....	106	105	105	105	105	105	104	103	101	100	101	102	103
Feed													
2012.....	100	102	108	109	111	112	118	128	127	124	122	122	115
2013.....	119	119	120	119	121	122	126	118	119	111	107	109	118
2014.....	112	113	116	121	122	122	116	113	116	106	109	111	115
2015.....	109	109	109	106	105	105	107	107	106	105	103	102	106
2016.....	101	100	101	100	105	109	107	103	99	98	97	98	101
Livestock and poultry													
2012.....	113	118	117	111	109	107	94	95	99	103	105	108	107
2013.....	110	107	101	100	98	98	103	108	111	119	122	124	108
2014.....	128	129	134	143	145	153	162	159	164	177	177	173	154
2015.....	161	152	157	159	159	159	152	147	136	138	130	116	147
2016.....	120	119	121	116	109	105	100	101	93	88	93	98	105
Seeds													
2012.....	98	98	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	106
2013.....	107	107	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	110
2014.....	111	111	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
2015.....	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
2016.....	114	114	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	112
Fertilizer													
2012.....	106	101	102	103	104	105	104	97	98	99	99	98	101
2013.....	99	99	101	103	105	103	97	91	90	90	91	91	97
2014.....	91	94	97	100	103	100	94	93	92	91	90	91	95
2015.....	90	91	90	90	91	90	86	85	85	83	82	82	87
2016.....	80	76	76	76	76	75	70	68	66	66	67	66	72
Chemicals													
2012.....	102	105	104	104	105	106	106	106	106	106	108	108	105
2013.....	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	110	110	110	109
2014.....	110	111	110	109	109	109	109	109	110	110	110	110	110
2015.....	99	106	106	107	107	107	107	108	108	108	108	108	107
2016.....	109	109	109	109	109	109	110	108	106	106	105	104	108
Fuels													
2012.....	98	101	106	105	100	93	93	99	102	102	98	96	99
2013.....	95	101	99	97	96	95	97	100	101	100	99	102	98
2014.....	104	107	99	103	102	102	101	99	99	93	88	77	98
2015.....	67	68	69	67	68	66	65	61	60	60	58	54	64
2016.....	50	48	52	53	58	59	57	55	57	60	58	61	56
Supplies and repairs													
2012.....	102	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
2013.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
2014.....	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
2015.....	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	105	105	106	106	106
2016.....	106	106	106	106	105	105	106	107	106	107	107	107	106
Machinery													
2012.....	103	103	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	107	107	107	105
2013.....	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	108
2014.....	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	113	112	113	113	113	112
2015.....	114	115	115	115	115	115	115	114	114	114	115	114	115
2016.....	114	115	114	115	115	115	115	116	116	117	117	117	115

Grazing Fee Rates for Cattle — States, and Grazing Regions: 2015-2016

Location	Survey average rates ¹					
	Animal unit ²		Cow-calf		Per head	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)	(dollars per month)
Arizona	9.00	9.00	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
California	19.10	23.00	25.50	23.50	23.50	21.50
Colorado	17.00	17.50	21.00	21.00	19.00	19.00
Idaho	17.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	18.50	18.50
Kansas	19.00	18.50	24.00	24.00	21.50	21.00
Montana.....	23.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	23.00	24.00
Nebraska	39.00	41.00	45.00	46.30	36.00	41.00
Nevada	(S)	10.00	(S)	(S)	(S)	16.70
New Mexico	15.50	14.00	(S)	(S)	15.50	14.50
North Dakota.....	20.50	21.00	23.00	25.00	(S)	20.00
Oklahoma	(S)	12.50	(S)	(S)	12.00	11.50
Oregon	16.50	17.00	21.00	20.00	19.00	18.50
South Dakota.....	32.00	31.50	39.00	37.00	32.50	31.00
Texas.....	(S)	12.50	(S)	(S)	12.00	11.50
Utah.....	16.00	16.50	20.00	20.00	17.00	17.00
Washington.....	13.00	14.00	17.00	16.00	15.50	15.00
Wyoming.....	21.00	21.50	23.00	23.50	21.00	21.00
17-State ³	20.20	20.30	24.20	23.50	20.10	20.30
16-State ⁴	22.10	22.70	26.40	26.10	22.60	23.00
11-State ⁵	18.40	19.20	22.20	21.90	20.00	19.80
9-State ⁶	20.70	20.50	24.70	23.80	20.00	20.20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash Rent Expense per Acre by County — Oregon: 2016 and 2017

County	Irrigated cropland		Non-irrigated cropland		Pasture	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)
North Central	325.00	(D)	36.00	34.00	12.50	5.80
Gilliam	(D)	(D)	33.50	29.00	(D)	(D)
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	280.00	(D)	33.00	42.00	(D)	7.00
Sherman	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wasco	325.00	(D)	39.00	31.00	4.90	3.30
Other counties ¹	426.00	(D)	41.50	36.00	14.00	4.20
Northeast	221.00	(D)	49.00	51.00	7.70	6.70
Baker	134.00	(D)	43.00	(D)	6.70	6.40
Umatilla	395.00	(D)	47.00	49.50	8.40	6.70
Union	125.00	(D)	60.50	(D)	8.00	6.40
Wallowa	77.50	(D)	42.50	46.50	8.60	7.00
Other counties ¹	(X)	(D)	(X)	57.00	(X)	(X)
Northwest	188.00	195.00	107.00	117.00	45.00	36.50
Benton	123.00	119.00	79.50	87.00	(D)	15.00
Clackamas	230.00	233.00	99.00	118.00	(D)	37.00
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	167.00	(D)	70.00	68.50	38.50	47.50
Lane	127.00	118.00	75.50	77.00	19.50	37.50
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	145.00	148.00	97.50	99.00	48.00	32.00
Marion	207.00	222.00	137.00	155.00	53.00	49.00
Multnomah	255.00	256.00	147.00	122.00	65.00	(D)
Polk	227.00	162.00	102.00	110.00	62.50	57.50
Tillamook	(D)	178.00	114.00	176.00	83.50	69.00
Washington	196.00	211.00	127.00	126.00	55.00	61.50
Yamhill	193.00	245.00	123.00	160.00	86.50	83.50
Other counties ¹	159.00	105.00	23.00	41.50	36.50	25.50
Southeast	185.00	159.00	29.00	31.00	10.50	12.00
Crook	126.00	(D)	18.50	(D)	32.50	7.90
Deschutes	89.00	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	52.50	76.50	(D)	12.50	3.50	6.50
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.10	22.00
Jefferson	134.00	122.00	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Klamath	261.00	206.00	(D)	(D)	35.50	29.50
Lake	76.00	79.50	(D)	(D)	8.70	8.00
Malheur	190.00	185.00	(D)	46.50	8.60	8.10
Wheeler	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.20	3.50
Other counties ¹	86.50	106.00	30.00	37.50	14.00	17.00
Southwest	98.50	99.00	44.00	46.00	17.50	23.00
Coos	81.00	103.00	81.50	70.00	25.50	29.50
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	80.50	87.00	37.50	38.00	21.00	18.00
Jackson	104.00	120.00	33.50	39.50	7.00	25.50
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties ¹	127.00	84.00	49.50	73.00	27.50	26.00
Other districts ¹	(X)	271.00	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Oregon	200.00	205.00	80.00	90.00	12.00	11.00

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

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Other counties or districts are a combination of counties that could not be published at the county level.

Average Land Values per Acre — Pacific Northwest and United States: 2013-2017

Category and location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-2017
	(dollars per acre)	(percent)				
Farm Real Estate ¹						
California.....	6,900	7,300	7,700	7,900	8,700	10.1
Idaho	2,220	2,360	2,470	2,500	2,600	4.0
Oregon.....	1,970	2,050	2,120	2,200	2,310	5.0
Washington.....	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,850	3,000	5.3
United States	2,730	2,950	3,020	3,010	3,080	2.3
Cropland						
California, all cropland.....	9,860	10,140	10,690	10,910	11,290	3.5
Irrigated.....	11,800	12,100	12,700	12,900	13,300	3.1
Non-irrigated	3,400	3,650	4,000	4,300	4,600	7.0
Idaho, all cropland.....	2,850	3,040	3,200	3,300	3,400	3.0
Irrigated.....	4,240	4,600	4,830	5,000	5,150	3.0
Non-irrigated	1,310	1,320	1,400	1,420	1,460	2.8
Oregon, all cropland.....	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,730	2,860	4.8
Irrigated.....	3,940	4,140	4,360	4,650	4,850	4.3
Non-irrigated	1,830	1,900	1,950	2,020	2,120	5.0
Washington, all cropland.....	2,420	2,560	2,630	2,760	2,890	4.7
Irrigated.....	7,240	7,670	7,850	8,250	8,700	5.5
Non-irrigated	1,170	1,230	1,280	1,330	1,380	3.8
United States, all cropland.....	3,810	4,100	4,130	4,090	4,090	-
Pasture						
California.....	2,650	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	-
Idaho	1,220	1,220	1,250	1,300	1,350	3.8
Oregon.....	620	630	660	680	700	2.9
Washington.....	800	810	820	840	850	1.2
United States ²	1,170	1,300	1,330	1,330	1,350	1.5

- Represents zero.

¹ The value at which all land and buildings used for agricultural production, including dwellings, could be sold under current market conditions.

² Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	855	835	52.3	43,680	8.23	358,968	430
2008.....	950	930	54.9	51,030	6.56	332,867	358
2009.....	930	917	55.7	51,098	4.71	240,593	262
2010.....	925	912	67.3	61,348	6.42	393,227	431
2011.....	1,000	992	76.0	75,355	6.75	506,541	511
2012.....	885	878	65.6	57,576	8.10	465,217	530
2013.....	880	868	62.1	53,904	7.03	378,452	436
2014.....	830	818	54.3	44,444	6.78	300,311	367
2015.....	835	828	47.3	39,195	5.39	211,182	255
2016.....	810	797	50.1	39,937	4.53	180,160	226

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	735	720	53.0	38,160	8.16	311,386	432
2008.....	770	765	57.0	43,605	6.36	277,328	363
2009.....	800	790	56.0	44,240	4.64	205,274	260
2010.....	800	790	67.0	52,930	6.30	333,459	422
2011.....	850	845	77.0	65,065	6.55	426,176	504
2012.....	790	785	66.0	51,810	8.04	416,552	531
2013.....	790	780	62.0	48,360	6.99	338,036	433
2014.....	750	740	55.0	40,700	6.72	273,504	370
2015.....	740	735	47.0	34,545	5.35	184,816	251
2016.....	720	710	50.0	35,500	4.44	157,620	222

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	120	115	48.0	5,520	8.62	47,582	414
2008.....	180	165	45.0	7,425	7.48	55,539	337
2009.....	130	127	54.0	6,858	5.15	35,319	278
2010.....	125	122	69.0	8,418	7.10	59,768	490
2011.....	150	147	70.0	10,290	7.81	80,365	547
2012.....	95	93	62.0	5,766	8.44	48,665	523
2013.....	90	88	63.0	5,544	7.29	40,416	459
2014.....	80	78	48.0	3,744	7.16	26,807	344
2015.....	95	93	50.0	4,650	5.67	26,366	284
2016.....	90	87	51.0	4,437	5.08	22,540	259

Wheat Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2007-2016

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2007.....	3,000	14,524	17,524	192,450	664,278	856,728
June 1, 2007.....	650	8,634	9,284	73,190	382,963	456,153
September 1, 2007.....	8,000	24,792	32,792	495,000	1,221,927	1,716,927
December 1, 2007.....	5,500	18,327	23,827	289,540	842,398	1,131,938
March 1, 2008.....	1,500	12,959	14,459	91,990	617,280	709,270
June 1, 2008.....	70	6,733	6,803	25,635	280,183	305,818
September 1, 2008.....	9,000	27,341	36,341	635,700	1,222,183	1,857,883
December 1, 2008.....	6,500	21,381	27,881	454,000	968,089	1,422,089
March 1, 2009.....	4,200	15,503	19,703	280,400	759,664	1,040,064
June 1, 2009.....	1,100	11,919	13,019	140,745	515,760	656,505
September 1, 2009.....	11,500	31,686	43,186	836,000	1,373,338	2,209,338
December 1, 2009.....	7,500	26,206	33,706	558,800	1,222,891	1,781,691
March 1, 2010.....	5,700	16,741	22,441	348,250	1,008,107	1,356,357
June 1, 2010.....	880	13,636	14,516	209,900	765,737	975,637
September 1, 2010.....	19,000	39,026	58,026	812,100	1,637,517	2,449,617
December 1, 2010.....	12,000	33,029	45,029	550,000	1,382,946	1,932,946
March 1, 2011.....	4,900	20,850	25,750	288,010	1,137,292	1,425,302
June 1, 2011.....	2,100	12,892	14,992	130,915	732,083	862,998
September 1, 2011.....	18,500	42,587	61,087	633,000	1,513,669	2,146,669
December 1, 2011.....	12,000	37,627	49,627	405,200	1,257,318	1,662,518
March 1, 2012.....	6,100	22,435	28,535	217,100	982,245	1,199,345
June 1, 2012.....	2,400	11,290	13,690	112,030	630,590	742,620
September 1, 2012.....	13,000	31,111	44,111	572,900	1,542,209	2,115,109
December 1, 2012.....	9,100	28,557	37,657	399,500	1,271,079	1,670,579
March 1, 2013.....	5,200	16,840	22,040	236,970	997,860	1,234,830
June 1, 2013.....	1,600	9,209	10,809	120,150	597,739	717,889
September 1, 2013.....	10,000	27,933	37,933	555,000	1,314,637	1,869,637
December 1, 2013.....	7,900	23,291	31,191	398,400	1,076,451	1,474,851
March 1, 2014.....	5,500	16,033	21,533	237,530	819,435	1,056,965
June 1, 2014.....	570	5,845	6,415	96,995	493,288	590,283
September 1, 2014.....	13,000	28,316	41,316	713,450	1,193,770	1,907,220
December 1, 2014.....	8,200	21,640	29,840	472,800	1,056,830	1,529,630
March 1, 2015.....	2,000	16,502	18,502	278,710	861,697	1,140,407
June 1, 2015.....	1,300	10,688	11,988	155,170	597,224	752,394
September 1, 2015.....	7,000	28,552	35,552	650,200	1,446,889	2,097,089
December 1, 2015.....	4,200	25,415	29,615	503,450	1,242,457	1,745,907
March 1, 2016.....	2,900	18,712	21,612	319,800	1,051,862	1,371,662
June 1, 2016.....	1,400	9,328	10,728	197,210	778,393	975,603
September 1, 2016.....	11,000	28,496	39,496	728,200	1,816,830	2,545,030
December 1, 2016.....	6,400	28,925	35,325	571,280	1,506,042	2,077,322

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

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2015-2016

District and county ¹	2015				2016			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Northwest.....	40,000	39,700	99.5	3,950	36,500	35,700	111.2	3,970
Benton.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas.....	1,200	1,200	89.2	107	1,000	800	93.8	75
Clatsop.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane.....	2,400	2,400	66.7	160	1,900	1,900	105.3	200
Lincoln.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn.....	4,500	4,400	111.4	490	4,000	3,900	115.4	450
Marion.....	8,000	7,900	97.5	770	6,700	6,600	113.6	750
Multnomah.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk.....	4,400	4,300	103.5	445	4,200	4,100	103.7	425
Tillamook.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington.....	10,000	10,000	99.8	998	10,000	9,900	114.5	1,134
Yamhill.....	7,100	7,100	105.6	750	6,000	6,000	110.8	665
Other counties.....	2,400	2,400	95.8	230	2,700	2,500	108.4	271
North Central.....	397,000	394,500	34.0	13,430	382,000	378,000	38.7	14,640
Gilliam.....	95,000	94,900	28.1	2,670	86,000	83,500	34.5	2,880
Hood River.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow.....	126,000	123,800	24.2	3,000	121,000	120,500	31.5	3,800
Sherman.....	113,000	112,900	42.5	4,795	114,000	113,500	45.7	5,190
Wasco.....	63,000	62,900	47.1	2,965	61,000	60,500	45.8	2,770
Other counties.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast.....	270,000	269,000	51.3	13,800	272,000	268,000	52.6	14,100
Baker.....	7,000	6,800	93.4	635	7,000	6,500	107.7	700
Umatilla.....	232,000	231,500	48.9	11,325	237,500	236,000	48.4	11,420
Union.....	26,000	25,800	61.6	1,590	23,000	22,500	82.7	1,860
Wallowa.....	5,000	4,900	51.0	250	4,500	3,000	40.0	120
Other counties.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest.....	1,000	800	50.0	40	500	400	50.0	20
Coos.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Josephine.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties.....	1,000	800	50.0	40	500	400	50.0	20
Southeast.....	32,000	31,000	107.3	3,325	29,000	27,900	99.3	2,770
Crook.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,300	1,300	127.7	166
Klamath.....	5,500	5,100	90.2	460	5,100	4,800	99.0	475
Lake.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur.....	21,300	21,200	109.0	2,310	21,000	20,500	97.6	2,000
Wheeler.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties.....	5,200	4,700	118.1	555	1,600	1,300	99.2	129
Other districts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	740,000	735,000	47.0	34,545	720,000	710,000	50.0	35,500

- Represents zero.

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

¹ Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2015-2016

District and county ¹	2015				2016			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Northwest								
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Yamhill	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
North Central	33,500	33,000	20.7	682	39,900	38,600	29.5	1,139
Gilliam	12,500	12,400	17.2	213	15,300	14,800	24.1	357
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	16,700	16,500	22.2	366	19,600	19,000	33.9	645
Sherman	1,600	1,500	20.0	30	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wasco	2,700	2,600	28.1	73	3,100	3,000	28.3	85
Other counties	-	-	-	-	1,900	1,800	28.9	52
Northeast	38,500	37,600	62.5	2,350	31,000	30,000	62.5	1,874
Baker	3,400	3,400	84.4	287	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Umatilla	17,500	17,100	53.3	912	14,800	14,300	41.0	587
Union	9,200	8,900	67.4	600	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wallowa	8,400	8,200	67.2	551	6,700	6,500	78.6	511
Other counties	-	-	-	-	9,500	9,200	84.3	776
Southwest	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Southeast	12,500	12,100	75.4	912	14,100	13,600	78.3	1,065
Crook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	3,400	3,300	109.7	362	1,700	1,700	101.2	172
Klamath	5,700	5,500	51.6	284	9,600	9,100	74.1	674
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,300	1,300	66.2	86
Wheeler	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	3,400	3,300	80.6	266	1,500	1,500	88.7	133
Other districts	10,500	10,300	68.5	706	5,000	4,800	74.8	359
Oregon	95,000	93,000	50.0	4,650	90,000	87,000	51.0	4,437

- Represents zero.

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

¹ Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Barley Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	63	53	53.0	2,809	5.11	14,354	271
2008.....	57	42	50.0	2,100	4.01	8,421	201
2009.....	40	32	60.0	1,920	2.93	5,626	176
2010.....	45	40	74.0	2,960	3.65	10,804	270
2011.....	38	32	75.0	2,400	4.67	11,208	350
2012.....	56	53	72.0	3,816	6.07	23,163	437
2013.....	63	50	70.0	3,500	4.02	14,070	281
2014.....	50	38	50.0	1,900	3.56	6,764	178
2015.....	49	37	52.0	1,924	3.13	6,022	163
2016.....	45	32	67.0	2,144	2.66	5,703	178

Barley Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2015-2016

District and county ¹	2015				2016			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(acres)	(acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)
Northwest	1,400	1,100	47.3	52	1,800	1,700	75.3	128
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Yamhill	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	1,400	1,100	47.3	52	1,800	1,700	75.3	128
North Central	16,600	12,800	24.2	310	12,500	10,700	34.4	368
Gilliam	6,200	3,500	20.6	72	2,800	2,600	31.9	83
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,900	3,600	11.9	43
Sherman	5,000	4,300	34.7	149	4,400	3,300	48.5	160
Wasco	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,400	1,200	68.3	82
Other counties	5,400	5,000	17.8	89	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Northeast	10,400	8,500	52.9	450	12,900	9,300	73.1	680
Baker	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Umatilla	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Union	4,600	3,800	69.5	264	6,000	4,700	92.8	436
Wallowa	4,100	4,000	37.8	151	4,400	3,700	45.9	170
Other counties	1,700	700	50.0	35	2,500	900	82.2	74
Southwest	500	500	60.0	30	700	600	51.7	31
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	500	500	60.0	30	700	600	51.7	31
Southeast	20,100	14,100	76.7	1,082	17,100	9,700	96.6	937
Crook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Klamath	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,000	8,500	98.4	836
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Malheur	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,800	200	95.0	19
Wheeler	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	20,100	14,100	76.7	1,082	4,300	1,000	82.0	82
Other districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	49,000	37,000	52.0	1,924	45,000	32,000	67.0	2,144

- Represents zero.

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

¹ Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Barley Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2007-2016

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2007	250	979	1,229	38,310	78,756	117,066
June 1, 2007	125	188	313	14,580	54,300	68,880
September 1, 2007	500	2,416	2,916	105,600	83,095	188,695
December 1, 2007	200	684	884	62,050	73,728	135,778
March 1, 2008	260	1,636	1,896	28,270	82,154	110,424
June 1, 2008	120	690	810	9,950	58,273	68,223
September 1, 2008	1,000	1,497	2,497	127,750	81,669	209,419
December 1, 2008	650	545	1,195	77,050	95,766	172,816
March 1, 2009	550	712	1,262	44,310	84,791	129,101
June 1, 2009	(D)	507	(D)	27,010	61,723	88,733
September 1, 2009	1,300	665	1,965	154,050	85,414	239,464
December 1, 2009	980	972	1,952	114,630	91,759	206,389
March 1, 2010	380	279	659	67,370	89,985	157,355
June 1, 2010	(D)	157	(D)	40,440	75,059	115,499
September 1, 2010	1,500	693	2,193	125,070	98,818	223,888
December 1, 2010	1,100	707	1,807	91,660	88,720	180,380
March 1, 2011	930	292	1,222	57,700	80,424	138,124
June 1, 2011	170	147	317	26,040	63,311	89,351
September 1, 2011	1,200	576	1,776	93,050	82,007	175,057
December 1, 2011	500	497	997	55,320	82,999	138,319
March 1, 2012	260	328	588	26,480	67,248	93,728
June 1, 2012	100	210	310	9,670	50,317	59,987
September 1, 2012	1,500	680	2,180	112,550	85,226	197,776
December 1, 2012	630	413	1,043	72,580	85,473	158,053
March 1, 2013	400	(D)	(D)	35,180	81,897	117,077
June 1, 2013	330	400	730	15,840	64,557	80,397
September 1, 2013	1,600	896	2,496	105,620	90,470	196,090
December 1, 2013	850	891	1,741	81,340	88,063	169,403
March 1, 2014	390	493	883	43,830	77,734	121,564
June 1, 2014	70	309	379	19,110	63,145	82,255
September 1, 2014	900	582	1,482	97,820	81,997	179,817
December 1, 2014	600	471	1,071	74,510	81,625	156,135
March 1, 2015	180	415	595	41,990	76,247	118,237
June 1, 2015	50	289	339	20,940	57,639	78,579
September 1, 2015	1,000	735	1,735	135,840	83,132	218,972
December 1, 2015	220	599	819	96,670	83,738	180,408
March 1, 2016	210	452	662	57,910	79,832	137,742
June 1, 2016	90	295	385	27,740	74,370	102,110
September 1, 2016	1,100	755	1,855	130,600	99,737	230,337
December 1, 2016	520	536	1,056	99,100	93,408	192,508

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

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

Oat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	60	18	78.0	1,404	3.89	5,462	303
2008	45	18	100.0	1,800	2.74	4,932	274
2009	45	22	100.0	2,200	2.93	6,446	293
2010	45	25	100.0	2,500	1.97	4,925	197
2011	35	11	100.0	1,100	2.70	2,970	270
2012	35	19	95.0	1,805	3.89	7,021	370
2013	30	13	100.0	1,300	4.61	5,993	461
2014	30	18	85.0	1,530	4.53	6,931	385
2015	35	11	88.0	968	5.34	5,169	470
2016	30	10	90.0	900	2.50	2,250	225

Oat Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2007-2016

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2007	(D)	180	(D)	33,900	37,158	71,058
June 1, 2007	(D)	127	(D)	18,400	32,198	50,598
September 1, 2007	(D)	483	(D)	53,650	34,710	88,360
December 1, 2007	(D)	302	(D)	43,100	51,331	94,431
March 1, 2008	(D)	212	(D)	31,000	47,988	78,988
June 1, 2008	(D)	156	(D)	16,100	50,674	66,774
September 1, 2008	(D)	223	(D)	52,800	66,296	119,096
December 1, 2008	(D)	379	(D)	42,600	72,322	114,922
March 1, 2009	(D)	357	(D)	30,200	65,250	95,450
June 1, 2009	(D)	306	(D)	17,480	66,619	84,099
September 1, 2009	(D)	586	(D)	54,500	73,875	128,375
December 1, 2009	(D)	572	(D)	43,000	67,629	110,629
March 1, 2010	(D)	422	(D)	30,900	67,091	97,991
June 1, 2010	(D)	435	(D)	17,600	62,716	80,316
September 1, 2010	(D)	423	(D)	45,850	70,722	116,572
December 1, 2010	(D)	409	(D)	34,100	66,911	101,011
March 1, 2011	(D)	493	(D)	26,950	59,361	86,311
June 1, 2011	(D)	403	(D)	14,580	53,049	67,629
September 1, 2011	(D)	393	(D)	30,300	47,391	77,691
December 1, 2011	(D)	206	(D)	24,600	54,244	78,844
March 1, 2012	(D)	436	(D)	19,550	55,044	74,594
June 1, 2012	(D)	305	(D)	11,070	43,869	54,939
September 1, 2012	(D)	436	(D)	34,100	50,872	84,972
December 1, 2012	(D)	287	(D)	26,100	47,051	73,151
March 1, 2013	(D)	317	(D)	18,900	33,726	52,626
June 1, 2013	(D)	212	(D)	11,380	24,957	36,337
September 1, 2013	(D)	462	(D)	37,150	26,339	63,489
December 1, 2013	(D)	413	(D)	25,650	22,394	48,044
March 1, 2014	(D)	311	(D)	19,800	15,323	35,123
June 1, 2014	(D)	218	(D)	9,710	15,029	24,739
September 1, 2014	(D)	346	(D)	41,400	32,910	74,310
December 1, 2014	(D)	325	(D)	31,300	35,670	66,970
March 1, 2015	(D)	277	(D)	20,810	38,609	59,419
June 1, 2015	(D)	198	(D)	15,120	38,625	53,745
September 1, 2015	(D)	535	(D)	47,800	46,066	93,866
December 1, 2015	(D)	291	(D)	36,750	45,981	82,731
March 1, 2016	(D)	368	(D)	26,800	48,429	75,229
June 1, 2016	(D)	264	(D)	18,350	38,452	56,802
September 1, 2016	(D)	395	(D)	37,400	41,190	78,590
December 1, 2016	(D)	446	(D)	30,430	45,003	75,433

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

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

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bushels)	(dollars per bushel)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	60	35	200.0	7,000	4.36	30,520	872
2008	60	33	195.0	6,435	4.15	26,705	809
2009	60	32	215.0	6,880	4.12	28,346	886
2010	70	38	200.0	7,600	5.94	45,144	1,188
2011	83	51	215.0	10,965	6.95	76,207	1,494
2012	85	52	205.0	10,660	6.96	74,194	1,427
2013	80	36	188.0	6,768	5.44	36,818	1,023
2014	80	39	190.0	7,410	4.45	32,975	846
2015	65	30	188.0	5,640	4.00	22,560	752
2016	80	39	230.0	8,970	4.25	38,123	978

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Silage, Yield, and Production — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested		
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)
2007	60	25	25.5	638
2008	60	27	30.0	810
2009	60	28	26.0	728
2010	70	32	27.0	864
2011	83	31	28.0	868
2012	85	32	27.0	864
2013	80	43	27.0	1,161
2014	80	40	25.0	1,000
2015	65	34	24.0	816
2016	80	40	27.0	1,080

Corn Stocks by Position and Month — Oregon and United States: 2007-2016

Date	Oregon			United States		
	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)	On farms (1,000 bushels)	Off farms ¹ (1,000 bushels)	Total all positions (1,000 bushels)
March 1, 2007.....	(D)	193	(D)	3,330,000	2,738,250	6,068,250
June 1, 2007.....	(D)	175	(D)	1,826,600	1,706,843	3,533,443
September 1, 2007.....	(D)	111	(D)	460,100	843,547	1,303,647
December 1, 2007.....	(D)	280	(D)	6,530,000	3,748,085	10,278,085
March 1, 2008.....	(D)	282	(D)	3,780,000	3,078,722	6,858,722
June 1, 2008.....	(D)	331	(D)	1,970,900	2,057,117	4,028,017
September 1, 2008.....	(D)	252	(D)	499,950	1,124,200	1,624,150
December 1, 2008.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,482,000	3,590,106	10,072,106
March 1, 2009.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,085,000	2,869,145	6,954,145
June 1, 2009.....	(D)	346	(D)	2,205,400	2,056,027	4,261,427
September 1, 2009.....	(D)	329	(D)	607,500	1,065,811	1,673,311
December 1, 2009.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,405,000	3,497,460	10,902,460
March 1, 2010.....	(D)	281	(D)	4,548,000	3,145,787	7,693,787
June 1, 2010.....	(D)	82	(D)	2,131,400	2,178,671	4,310,071
September 1, 2010.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	485,100	1,222,687	1,707,787
December 1, 2010.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,302,000	3,754,769	10,056,769
March 1, 2011.....	(D)	176	(D)	3,384,000	3,139,228	6,523,228
June 1, 2011.....	(D)	199	(D)	1,681,500	1,988,832	3,670,332
September 1, 2011.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	314,950	812,695	1,127,645
December 1, 2011.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	6,175,000	3,471,823	9,646,823
March 1, 2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,192,000	2,831,356	6,023,356
June 1, 2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,482,000	1,666,204	3,148,204
September 1, 2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	313,700	675,327	989,027
December 1, 2012.....	(D)	569	(D)	4,586,000	3,446,732	8,032,732
March 1, 2013.....	(D)	211	(D)	2,669,200	2,730,726	5,399,926
June 1, 2013.....	(D)	221	(D)	1,260,100	1,506,144	2,766,244
September 1, 2013.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	275,000	546,185	821,185
December 1, 2013.....	(D)	788	(D)	6,380,000	4,072,532	10,452,532
March 1, 2014.....	(D)	444	(D)	3,860,500	3,147,623	7,008,123
June 1, 2014.....	(D)	245	(D)	1,863,200	1,988,516	3,851,716
September 1, 2014.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	462,000	769,904	1,231,904
December 1, 2014.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,087,000	4,124,380	11,211,380
March 1, 2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	4,380,000	3,369,806	7,749,806
June 1, 2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,275,000	2,177,988	4,452,988
September 1, 2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	593,000	1,138,164	1,731,164
December 1, 2015.....	(D)	823	(D)	6,829,000	4,406,178	11,235,178
March 1, 2016.....	(D)	946	(D)	4,335,000	3,487,233	7,822,233
June 1, 2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,471,400	2,239,679	4,711,079
September 1, 2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	627,400	1,109,658	1,737,058
December 1, 2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	7,611,000	4,774,776	12,385,776

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

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

Potato Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	36.5	36.5	556	20,293	7.75	157,267	4,309
2008	35.3	35.3	529	18,676	8.80	164,349	4,656
2009	37.0	37.0	580	21,460	7.55	162,023	4,379
2010	35.5	35.5	565	20,058	8.80	176,510	4,972
2011	40.0	39.9	585	23,342	8.05	187,903	4,709
2012	42.0	41.7	550	22,935	7.90	181,187	4,345
2013	40.0	39.6	545	21,582	8.75	188,843	4,769
2014	39.0	38.9	580	22,562	7.90	178,240	4,582
2015	39.0	38.9	560	21,784	8.20	178,629	4,592
2016	39.0	38.9	590	22,951	7.90	181,313	4,661

Potato Stocks Held by Growers, Local Dealers, and Processors — Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and 13 Fall States: 2014-2016

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

State and crop year	Current year	Following year		
	December 1	February 1	April 1	June 1
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Idaho				
2014	95,000	74,000	49,000	23,500
2015	90,000	71,000	46,000	21,500
2016	100,000	76,000	52,000	21,000
Oregon				
2014	17,700	13,200	8,200	2,700
2015	17,000	12,000	7,500	3,000
2016	18,700	12,600	7,500	3,700
Washington				
2014	57,000	44,000	29,000	12,500
2015	56,000	42,000	27,000	11,500
2016	59,000	45,000	29,000	13,000
United States				
2014	265,700	200,800	128,700	56,335
2015	262,700	198,100	125,700	51,280
2016	272,900	203,100	131,400	54,070
Klamath Basin ¹				
2014	5,000	3,000	1,500	(D)
2015	5,100	3,000	1,650	(D)
2016	(D)	3,100	1,800	(D)

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

² Includes potato stocks in California and Klamath County, Oregon.

Quantity of Potatoes Used for Processing — 9 States: 2014-2016

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

State and crop year	Current year	Following year						Season
	December 1	January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1	
	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(1,000 cwt)
Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon								
2014.....	27,685	33,995	40,850	47,985	54,665	63,025	70,600	86,870
2015.....	26,850	33,115	39,655	46,455	53,710	61,050	68,435	86,250
2016.....	25,720	32,650	39,475	46,880	54,625	61,950	70,110	92,760
Maine								
2014.....	1,320	1,710	2,260	2,735	3,230	3,700	4,130	5,170
2015.....	1,170	1,590	2,050	2,490	2,980	3,495	4,065	5,724
2016.....	1,260	1,665	2,175	2,660	3,080	3,470	3,825	5,059
Washington and Oregon ¹								
2014.....	31,870	37,190	42,715	50,380	57,340	64,525	72,365	88,615
2015.....	33,955	39,970	46,320	54,455	60,985	67,560	74,285	91,720
2016.....	36,700	42,180	47,835	55,365	62,125	68,705	76,635	90,785
Other States ²								
2014.....	13,705	17,295	20,865	24,685	28,550	32,080	35,415	41,379
2015.....	8,995	12,515	16,380	20,720	24,550	28,665	33,020	39,249
2016.....	10,035	13,570	17,140	21,005	25,085	28,505	32,385	38,631
United States								
2014.....	74,580	90,190	106,690	125,785	143,785	163,330	182,510	222,034
2015.....	70,970	87,190	104,405	124,120	142,225	160,770	179,805	222,943
2016.....	73,715	90,065	106,625	125,910	144,915	162,630	182,955	227,235
Dehydrated ³								
2014.....	13,045	16,325	19,965	23,645	26,345	31,515	35,490	46,340
2015.....	12,155	15,885	19,620	23,560	27,605	31,585	35,645	47,135
2016.....	11,560	15,305	19,085	22,675	26,565	30,545	34,890	46,317

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

Fall Potato Grading Categories by Type — Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: 2015-2016

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

Type and State	No. 1 2 inch minimum ¹		No. 2 or processing usable 1 1/2 inch minimum ¹		Cull ²	
	2015 (percent)	2016 (percent)	2015 (percent)	2016 (percent)	2015 (percent)	2016 (percent)
Round white potatoes						
Oregon.....	95.2	91.6	3.9	5.6	0.9	2.8
All long potatoes ³						
Idaho ⁴	73.7	82.0	24.8	13.4	1.5	4.6
Oregon.....	75.5	80.5	22.1	15.0	2.4	4.5
Washington.....	74.9	82.4	23.5	12.2	1.6	5.4

¹ Potatoes which meet the requirement for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

² Potatoes not meeting the requirement for United States #1 or #2, as stated in United States Standards for Grades of Potatoes, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

³ Includes Russet, Shepody, Prospect, and Defender varieties unless otherwise indicated.

⁴ Russets only.

All Long Potato Size Categories — Idaho, Oregon, and Washington: 2015-2016

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

	Inches				Ounces								
	1 1/2 to 1 5/8	1 5/8 to 1 7/8	1 7/8 to 2	2 inch or 4-6 ounce	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 and over
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
2015													
Idaho ¹	1.4	5.7	3.9	22.3	9.2	8.5	8.6	6.7	6.2	4.9	3.7	3.7	15.2
Oregon.....	0.9	3.8	3.0	19.6	8.9	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.1	5.0	4.9	3.9	18.5
Washington.....	0.8	4.5	3.1	20.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	6.7	6.0	5.9	4.6	2.8	20.2
2016													
Idaho ¹	1.0	5.1	3.5	28.0	10.4	8.6	8.0	6.3	5.4	4.5	3.7	2.9	12.6
Oregon.....	0.8	3.2	2.6	18.1	8.9	7.1	7.7	6.7	7.2	5.2	5.6	4.5	22.4
Washington.....	0.6	2.8	2.3	22.1	9.5	8.6	9.2	7.0	6.7	4.9	4.8	4.1	17.4

¹ Russets only.

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

Total: 2016-2017

[The Seven State total includes Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin]

State and variety	Percent of planted acres		State and variety	Percent of planted acres	
	2016	2017		2016	2017
Idaho			Total (seven states)		
Russet Burbank.....	51.3	43.2	Russet Burbank.....	40.9	35.9
R Norkotah.....	16.7	18.4	R Norkotah.....	11.9	11.0
Ranger R.....	13.1	17.3	Ranger R.....	9.5	10.1
Bannock.....	1.9	2.9	Umatilla R.....	6.8	8.1
Umatillas.....	2.1	2.7	Frito-Lay.....	4.6	3.4
Nor Donna.....	(NA)	2.5	Norland.....	2.7	2.3
Norland.....	1.1	2.1	Dark Red Norland.....	(NA)	2.2
Clearwater.....	1.4	1.8	Shepody.....	1.0	2.0
Alturas.....	1.7	(NA)	Bannock.....	1.5	1.9
Other.....	10.7	9.1	Clearwater.....	1.5	1.9
			Prospect.....	2.2	1.6
Oregon			Alturas.....	2.3	1.5
R Norkotah.....	17.5	18.6	Chieftain.....	0.9	1.4
Russet Burbank.....	12.1	14.5	Nor Donna.....	0.2	1.0
Umatillas.....	17.4	13.1	Lamoka.....	1.0	0.9
Frito-Lay.....	5.9	12.1	Snowden.....	0.8	0.8
Ranger.....	11.2	10.5	Dakota Pearl.....	0.9	0.8
Shepody.....	9.4	7.5	Goldrush.....	1.3	0.6
Alturas.....	7.5	6.9	Agata.....	0.2	0.6
Lamoka.....	2.7	2.9	Atlantic.....	0.5	0.5
Clearwater.....	4.1	2.7	Silverton.....	0.6	0.5
Ciklamen.....	(NA)	2.3	Dakota Russet.....	0.2	0.5
Dakota Pearl.....	(NA)	1.7	Satina.....	0.1	0.4
Yukon Gold.....	(NA)	1.7	Ciklamen.....	(NA)	0.4
Premier.....	(NA)	1.6	Sangre.....	(NA)	0.3
Agata.....	(NA)	1.1	Teton.....	0.3	0.3
Pike.....	4.7	(NA)	Classic.....	0.4	0.3
Atlantic.....	1.9	(NA)	Yukon Gold.....	0.3	0.3
Defender.....	1.8	(NA)	Red Pontiac.....	0.1	0.3
Dakota Crisp.....	1.2	(NA)	Superior.....	0.3	0.3
Other.....	2.6	2.8	Colorado Rose.....	0.1	0.2
			Pike.....	0.3	0.2
Washington			Waneta.....	0.1	0.2
Russet Burbank.....	31.1	25.1	Premier.....	(NA)	0.2
Umatilla R.....	12.9	14.0	Caribou.....	(NA)	0.2
Ranger R.....	14.4	11.9	Nadine.....	0.1	0.2
R Norkotah.....	13.3	8.5	Cal White.....	0.1	0.2
Shepody.....	1.8	6.8	Alpine.....	0.2	0.2
Chieftain.....	3.4	5.7	Dakota Rose.....	0.1	0.2
Clearwater.....	3.0	4.5	Western Russet.....	0.4	0.2
Alturas.....	5.9	3.5	Cultivate.....	0.2	0.2
Bannock.....	(NA)	1.4	Cascade.....	0.1	0.2
Satina.....	(NA)	1.3	Keuka Gold.....	0.1	0.2
Snowden.....	(NA)	1.2	Norwis.....	0.2	0.1
Agata.....	(NA)	1.1	Ivory Russet.....	(NA)	0.1
Frito-Lay.....	4.2	(NA)	Milva.....	(NA)	0.1
NW 1.....	1.5	(NA)	Blazer.....	0.1	0.1
Bintje.....	1.5	(NA)	Pinnacle.....	(NA)	0.1
Lamoka.....	1.1	(NA)	Ivory Crisp.....	0.1	0.1
Other.....	5.9	15.0	Alegria.....	0.1	0.1
			Dakota Crisp.....	0.1	0.1
			Cecile.....	(NA)	0.1
			Manistee.....	(NA)	0.1
			Elfe.....	(NA)	0.1
			Almera.....	(NA)	0.1
			Red La Soda.....	0.4	0.1
			Bintje.....	0.3	0.1
			Innate.....	0.3	(NA)
			NW1.....	0.3	(NA)
			Highland.....	0.2	(NA)
			Innovator.....	0.1	(NA)
			Hi Lite Russet.....	0.1	(NA)
			Canella.....	0.1	(NA)
			Defender.....	0.1	(NA)
			Modoc.....	0.1	(NA)
			Gala.....	0.1	(NA)
			Ontario.....	0.1	(NA)
			All Blue.....	0.1	(NA)
			Other.....	2.3	3.9

(NA) Not available.

Frozen Potatoes in Cold Storage — Regions and United States: January-June, 2016

Commodity and region	Stocks in all warehouses					
	January 31, 2016	February 28, 2016	March 31, 2016	April 30, 2016	May 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
French fries						
New England.....	35,308	32,828	33,601	34,315	17,061	20,537
Middle Atlantic.....	21,654	23,195	22,720	20,409	17,233	16,281
East North Central.....	74,302	76,780	75,466	77,569	74,471	75,545
West North Central.....	103,510	101,136	94,379	84,052	84,818	88,666
South Atlantic.....	51,931	54,246	49,391	48,234	46,577	46,656
East South Central.....	797	1,384	1,335	1,283	64	1,314
West South Central.....	17,469	15,867	27,832	26,754	27,535	26,042
Mountain.....	183,624	178,428	158,268	175,484	176,715	193,422
Pacific.....	325,028	330,553	361,651	364,164	387,845	421,029
United States.....	813,623	814,417	824,643	832,264	832,319	889,492
Other frozen potatoes						
New England.....	1,844	1,836	1,740	1,810	18,833	19,109
Middle Atlantic.....	12,661	13,054	12,292	12,202	11,473	7,155
East North Central.....	29,928	33,352	36,264	40,727	41,976	41,272
West North Central.....	13,400	13,818	12,674	14,154	16,325	18,085
South Atlantic.....	13,616	13,588	13,527	13,321	12,668	12,716
East South Central.....	385	340	309	274	279	52
West South Central.....	17,592	19,444	22,699	21,017	20,345	20,020
Mountain.....	68,958	74,175	69,541	75,056	80,545	83,110
Pacific.....	49,676	62,018	78,500	84,203	87,395	84,777
United States.....	208,060	231,625	247,546	262,764	289,839	286,296
Total frozen potatoes						
New England.....	37,152	34,664	35,341	36,125	35,894	39,646
Middle Atlantic.....	34,315	36,249	35,012	32,611	28,706	23,436
East North Central.....	104,230	110,132	111,730	118,296	116,447	116,817
West North Central.....	116,910	114,954	107,053	98,206	101,143	106,751
South Atlantic.....	65,547	67,834	62,918	61,555	59,245	59,372
East South Central.....	1,182	1,724	1,644	1,557	343	1,366
West South Central.....	35,061	35,311	50,531	47,771	47,880	46,062
Mountain.....	252,582	252,603	227,809	250,540	257,260	276,532
Pacific.....	374,704	392,571	440,151	448,367	475,240	505,806
United States.....	1,021,683	1,046,042	1,072,189	1,095,028	1,122,158	1,175,788

Frozen Potatoes in Cold Storage — Regions and United States: July-December, 2016

Commodity and region	Stocks in all warehouses					
	July 31, 2016	August 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	October 31, 2016	November 30, 2016	December 31, 2016
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
French fries						
New England.....	20,284	11,790	20,631	20,855	20,317	18,257
Middle Atlantic.....	16,957	15,846	14,979	13,237	11,638	11,239
East North Central.....	70,867	65,573	72,046	75,498	77,207	72,962
West North Central.....	96,026	99,324	102,640	88,302	81,758	90,708
South Atlantic.....	46,528	48,127	49,435	54,061	48,488	43,049
East South Central.....	1,242	1,227	1,169	1,245	63	60
West South Central.....	28,708	26,091	29,231	31,358	31,258	31,380
Mountain.....	192,494	191,239	195,911	203,336	192,712	183,727
Pacific.....	409,704	445,216	483,701	513,043	464,350	442,071
United States.....	882,810	904,433	969,743	1,000,935	927,791	893,453
Other frozen potatoes						
New England.....	17,873	24,248	16,613	15,336	13,556	10,962
Middle Atlantic.....	7,219	5,973	5,107	4,561	4,764	4,604
East North Central.....	39,757	39,802	38,081	39,020	42,526	36,553
West North Central.....	19,111	17,122	17,943	20,367	17,709	16,289
South Atlantic.....	13,580	11,573	11,211	14,253	14,440	15,296
East South Central.....	255	43	96	249	265	47
West South Central.....	18,545	14,141	15,368	16,178	16,933	18,142
Mountain.....	78,181	72,235	70,459	73,832	69,700	70,374
Pacific.....	71,697	70,952	72,540	68,728	72,798	58,851
United States.....	266,218	256,089	247,418	252,524	252,691	231,118
Total frozen potatoes						
New England.....	38,157	36,038	37,244	36,191	33,873	29,219
Middle Atlantic.....	24,176	21,819	20,086	17,798	16,402	15,843
East North Central.....	110,624	105,375	110,127	114,518	119,733	109,515
West North Central.....	115,137	116,446	120,583	108,669	99,467	106,997
South Atlantic.....	60,108	59,700	60,646	68,314	62,928	58,345
East South Central.....	1,497	1,270	1,265	1,494	328	107
West South Central.....	47,253	40,232	44,599	47,536	48,191	49,522
Mountain.....	270,675	263,474	266,370	277,168	262,412	254,101
Pacific.....	481,401	516,168	556,241	581,771	537,148	500,922
United States.....	1,149,028	1,160,522	1,217,161	1,253,459	1,180,482	1,124,571

Sugarbeets Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	12.0	11.0	32	351	36.90	12,952	1,177
2008	6.7	5.9	33	195	42.00	8,190	1,388
2009	10.6	10.5	38	395	45.10	17,815	1,697
2010	10.3	10.3	36	374	57.30	21,430	2,081
2011	10.9	10.8	36	387	65.40	25,310	2,344
2012	11.0	11.0	38	418	52.10	21,778	1,980
2013	9.4	9.3	38	357	40.00	14,280	1,535
2014	7.5	7.2	34	248	45.00	11,160	1,550
2015	7.8	7.7	39	297	45.50	13,514	1,755
2016	10.7	10.2	42	428	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Hop Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Location and year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	5,270	1,811	9,542.8	3.31	31,587	5,994
2008	6,370	1,569	9,997.6	3.75	37,491	5,886
2009	6,108	1,948	11,896.7	3.63	43,185	7,070
2010	4,622	1,791	8,277.6	3.96	32,779	7,092
2011	4,202	1,908	8,019.4	3.79	30,394	7,233
2012	4,391	1,746	7,667.6	3.91	29,980	6,828
2013	4,835	1,764	8,530.5	3.76	32,075	6,634
2014	5,410	1,520	8,221.0	4.07	33,459	6,185
2015	6,612	1,613	10,667.8	3.24	34,564	5,227
2016	7,765	1,596	12,395.3	5.25	65,075	8,381

Hop Stocks Held by Growers, Dealers, and Brewers — United States: 2008-2017

Year	March 1			September 1		
	Growers and dealers	Brewers	Total stocks	Growers and dealers	Brewers	Total stocks
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)
2008	30,000	36,000	66,000	18,000	29,000	47,000
2009	42,000	40,000	82,000	25,000	40,000	65,000
2010	55,000	47,000	102,000	38,000	45,000	83,000
2011	66,000	55,000	121,000	42,000	45,000	87,000
2012	67,000	53,000	120,000	44,000	52,000	96,000
2013	62,000	53,000	115,000	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2014	72,000	49,000	121,000	47,000	43,000	90,000
2015	76,000	43,000	119,000	46,000	37,000	83,000
2016	88,000	40,000	128,000	49,000	36,000	85,000
2017	105,000	35,000	140,000	64,000	34,000	98,000

(NA) Not available.

Hop Area Harvested and Strung for Harvest by Variety — Oregon: 2015-2017

Variety	Area harvested		Strung for harvest
	2015 (acres)	2016 (acres)	2017 (acres)
Cascade.....	1,085	1,211	1,125
Centennial.....	631	723	807
Chinook.....	129	107	150
Citra™.....	246	654	693
Crystal.....	377	423	430
Fuggle.....	85	141	105
Golding.....	238	(D)	(D)
Liberty.....	210	(D)	217
Magnum.....	199	151	(D)
Mosaic™.....	(D)	(D)	333
Mt. Hood.....	288	324	333
Nugget.....	1,484	1,460	1,331
Perle.....	(D)	(D)	73
Simcoe ^R	191	330	375
Sterling.....	209	228	227
Super Galena ^R	82	(D)	65
Tettnang.....	133	122	125
Willamette.....	661	833	866
Experimental.....	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other varieties ^{1 2}	364	1,058	790
All varieties.....	6,612	7,765	8,045

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

^R Registered¹ Includes data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations and varieties not listed.² Other varieties may include Amarillo, Brewers gold, Bullion, Chelan, Columbia, Delta, Eureka, First Gold, Meridian, Mt. Rainier, Saaz, Sanitiam, and Soriachi Ace.

All Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	1,010	2.91	2,941	157.00	466,353	462
2008	1,025	2.88	2,951	198.00	581,756	568
2009	1,030	3.15	3,249	143.00	464,481	451
2010	1,045	2.97	3,108	157.00	487,368	466
2011	1,030	3.15	3,249	227.00	720,045	699
2012	1,000	2.91	2,912	210.00	607,216	607
2013	1,020	3.14	3,204	200.00	636,360	624
2014	1,030	3.08	3,172	219.00	685,680	666
2015	1,060	2.90	3,072	192.00	584,040	551
2016	1,130	3.44	3,891	164.00	636,207	563

Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	410	4.10	1,681	153.00	257,193	627
2008	420	4.00	1,680	198.00	332,640	792
2009	400	4.50	1,800	122.00	219,600	549
2010	415	4.30	1,785	150.00	267,750	645
2011	400	4.50	1,800	235.00	423,000	1,058
2012	380	4.40	1,672	223.00	372,856	981
2013	400	4.60	1,840	205.00	377,200	943
2014	350	4.40	1,540	228.00	351,120	1,003
2015	370	4.20	1,554	200.00	310,800	840
2016	420	4.70	1,974	164.00	323,736	771

All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	600	2.10	1,260	166.00	209,160	349
2008	605	2.10	1,271	196.00	249,116	412
2009	630	2.30	1,449	169.00	244,881	389
2010	630	2.10	1,323	166.00	219,618	349
2011	630	2.30	1,449	205.00	297,045	472
2012	620	2.00	1,240	189.00	234,360	378
2013	620	2.20	1,364	190.00	259,160	418
2014	680	2.40	1,632	205.00	334,560	492
2015	690	2.20	1,518	180.00	273,240	396
2016	710	2.70	1,917	163.00	312,471	440

Hay Stocks on Farms — Oregon and United States: May 1 and December 1, 2007-2016

Year	Oregon		United States	
	May 1 (1,000 tons)	December 1 (1,000 tons)	May 1 (1,000 tons)	December 1 (1,000 tons)
2007.....	180	1,700	14,990	104,089
2008.....	150	1,561	21,585	103,658
2009.....	270	2,200	22,065	107,222
2010.....	420	2,100	20,931	101,667
2011.....	280	2,160	22,217	89,723
2012.....	275	1,610	21,381	75,175
2013.....	230	1,700	14,156	89,304
2014.....	210	1,640	19,176	92,052
2015.....	375	2,000	24,517	94,993
2016.....	440	2,300	25,140	95,837

Alfalfa Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2015-2016

District and county ¹	2015			2016		
	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)
Northwest	10,000	2.85	28,700	8,300	3.75	31,200
Benton	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clackamas	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Marion	2,300	4.10	9,400	(D)	(D)	(D)
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tillamook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	(D)	(D)	(D)	900	4.00	3,600
Yamhill	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,700	4.25	7,200
Other counties	7,700	2.50	19,300	5,700	3.60	20,400
North Central	23,000	5.50	126,000	26,200	5.75	150,500
Gilliam	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Morrow	19,000	6.00	114,000	21,000	6.00	126,300
Sherman	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wasco	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,400	4.50	15,300
Other counties	4,000	3.00	12,000	1,800	4.95	8,900
Northeast	84,500	4.10	345,700	106,300	4.25	453,100
Baker	20,000	3.25	65,000	22,500	4.25	96,100
Umatilla	25,000	5.60	140,000	30,000	4.65	139,200
Union	23,000	3.50	80,700	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wallowa	16,500	3.65	60,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	-	-	-	53,800	4.05	217,800
Southwest	3,500	3.85	13,500	4,200	4.25	17,900
Coos	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,200	4.00	4,800
Jackson	1,700	3.55	6,000	1,900	4.30	8,200
Josephine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties	1,800	4.15	7,500	1,100	4.45	4,900
Southeast	249,000	4.20	1,040,100	275,000	4.80	1,321,300
Crook	11,000	4.75	52,000	11,900	4.75	56,300
Deschutes	5,800	3.80	22,000	8,500	4.55	38,500
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jefferson	12,000	5.75	69,000	12,000	5.55	66,500
Klamath	72,500	4.75	343,000	63,300	4.75	300,400
Lake	50,000	3.60	180,000	66,300	4.80	317,200
Malheur	45,000	4.50	201,700	52,900	5.45	288,000
Wheeler	4,400	2.95	13,000	4,200	4.50	18,900
Other counties	48,300	3.30	159,400	55,900	4.20	235,500
Other districts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	370,000	4.20	1,554,000	420,000	4.70	1,974,000

- Represents zero.

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

¹ Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

All Other Hay Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, by County — Oregon: 2015-2016

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

District and county ¹	2015			2016		
	Harvested (acres)	Yield per acre (tons)	Production (tons)	Harvested (acres)	Yield per acre (tons)	Production (tons)
Northwest.....	130,000	2.15	280,000	137,300	2.55	352,500
Benton.....	7,000	1.85	13,000	7,600	2.65	20,300
Clackamas.....	12,000	2.10	25,000	15,100	2.80	42,400
Clatsop.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,700	2.35	8,700
Columbia.....	6,500	1.85	12,000	6,000	2.35	14,100
Lane.....	32,000	2.00	64,000	32,000	2.60	83,500
Lincoln.....	4,000	1.80	7,200	4,300	2.15	9,200
Linn.....	25,000	2.20	55,000	25,000	2.35	59,200
Marion.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Multnomah.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk.....	9,000	2.20	20,000	8,600	2.65	23,000
Tillamook.....	1,600	2.55	4,100	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington.....	7,200	2.50	18,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Yamhill.....	10,500	2.50	26,000	11,500	2.55	29,400
Other counties.....	15,200	2.35	35,700	23,500	2.65	62,700
North Central.....	21,000	2.80	58,500	20,000	2.60	52,000
Gilliam.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hood River.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,700	2.60	4,400
Morrow.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sherman.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	600	1.85	1,100
Wasco.....	5,200	1.90	9,900	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other counties.....	15,800	3.10	48,600	17,700	2.65	46,500
Northeast.....	100,000	2.20	222,000	99,300	2.75	274,500
Baker.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	33,600	2.70	91,500
Umatilla.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Union.....	36,000	1.85	67,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wallowa.....	21,000	2.70	57,000	20,000	3.60	72,000
Other counties.....	43,000	2.30	98,000	45,700	2.45	111,000
Southwest.....	75,000	2.00	149,500	69,900	2.45	170,000
Coos.....	9,000	2.20	20,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry.....	2,000	2.35	4,700	(D)	(D)	(D)
Douglas.....	37,500	1.80	68,000	32,500	2.30	74,900
Jackson.....	15,500	2.30	35,500	15,500	2.75	42,500
Josephine.....	11,000	1.95	21,300	11,000	2.55	27,800
Other counties.....	-	-	-	10,900	2.30	24,800
Southeast.....	364,000	2.20	808,000	383,500	2.80	1,068,000
Crook.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes.....	9,200	2.95	27,000	10,200	3.05	31,000
Grant.....	39,000	1.55	60,000	37,100	1.80	66,100
Harney.....	95,000	1.60	150,000	118,700	1.90	224,000
Jefferson.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Klamath.....	37,300	2.90	109,000	34,300	3.05	104,200
Lake.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	107,000	3.80	408,500
Malheur.....	38,500	1.95	76,000	38,500	2.30	89,200
Wheeler.....	6,000	2.50	15,000	7,000	2.50	17,500
Other counties.....	139,000	2.65	371,000	30,700	4.15	127,500
Other districts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	690,000	2.20	1,518,000	710,000	2.70	1,917,000

- Represents zero.

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

¹ Combined districts or counties contain counties with minimal data or counties combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Commercial Class — Oregon: 2013-2016

[Estimates discontinued in 2016.]

Class and year	Area planted (acres)	Area harvested (acres)	Yield per acre ² (pounds)	Production (1,000 cwt)
Navy				
2013	2,300	2,300	2,400	57
2014	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2015	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Small white				
2013	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2014	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2015	1,400	1,400	2,430	34
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pinto				
2013	1,500	1,500	2,530	38
2014	1,000	1,000	2,300	23
2015	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Light red kidney				
2013	700	700	2,000	14
2014	900	900	2,560	23
2015	800	800	2,500	20
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Dark red kidney				
2013	500	400	1,750	7
2014	700	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2015	800	800	2,380	19
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pink				
2013	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2014	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2015	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Small red				
2013	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2014	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2015	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Black				
2013	600	600	1,830	11
2014	800	800	2,750	22
2015	1,100	1,100	2,220	24
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chickpeas, small ³				
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2015	(D)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chickpeas, large ⁴				
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2015	(D)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chickpeas, all				
2013	900	900	1,890	17
2014	1,100	1,100	1,360	15
2015	1,000	1,000	1,300	13
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other dry beans				
2013	1,800	1,800	2,280	41
2014	4,700	4,700	2,300	108
2015	3,900	3,900	2,490	97
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Dry beans, all classes				
2013	8,300	8,200	2,260	185
2014	8,500	8,500	2,250	191
2015	9,000	9,000	2,300	207
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

(NA) Not available.

¹ Missing data included in "other" category to avoid disclosure of individual data.

² Clean basis.

³ Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) smaller than 20/64 inches.

⁴ Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) larger than 20/64 inches.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

[Estimates discontinued in 2016]

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	7.7	7.6	1,970	149	32.50	4,843	637
2008.....	4.8	4.7	2,000	94	34.90	3,281	698
2009.....	6.4	6.3	2,330	147	31.50	4,631	735
2010.....	7.1	6.9	2,160	149	27.90	4,157	602
2011.....	6.4	6.4	2,410	154	44.60	6,868	1,073
2012.....	10.5	10.5	2,460	258	36.90	9,520	907
2013.....	8.3	8.2	2,260	185	38.30	7,086	864
2014.....	8.5	8.5	2,250	191	40.10	7,659	901
2015.....	9.0	9.0	2,300	207	35.50	7,349	817
2016.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

Peppermint Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	20,000	82	1,640	14.00	22,960	1,148
2008.....	19,000	88	1,672	15.80	26,418	1,390
2009.....	21,000	86	1,806	20.80	37,565	1,789
2010.....	23,000	88	2,024	20.90	42,302	1,839
2011.....	25,000	91	2,275	23.40	53,235	2,129
2012.....	26,000	82	2,132	24.90	53,087	2,042
2013.....	21,500	86	1,849	24.30	44,931	2,090
2014.....	20,000	90	1,800	24.80	44,640	2,232
2015.....	21,000	95	1,995	23.00	45,885	2,185
2016.....	19,500	85	1,658	21.40	35,481	1,820

Spearmint Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of production ¹	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	2,200	122	268	12.90	3,457	1,571
2008.....	2,000	120	240	14.90	3,576	1,788
2009.....	1,900	140	266	18.00	4,788	2,520
2010.....	1,500	130	195	16.90	3,296	2,197
2011.....	800	130	104	18.20	1,893	2,366
2012.....	1,100	120	132	20.10	2,653	2,412
2013.....	2,300	115	265	20.80	5,512	2,397
2014.....	2,500	130	325	20.90	6,793	2,717
2015.....	2,500	135	338	19.70	6,659	2,664
2016.....	2,500	125	313	18.00	5,634	2,254

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

Canola Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2011-2016

[Estimates began in 2011.]

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2011	5,300	4,900	3,050	14,945	23.50	3,512	717
2012	7,300	6,900	2,050	14,145	24.00	3,395	492
2013	13,000	12,100	1,600	19,360	22.00	4,259	352
2014	11,000	10,000	1,500	15,000	18.70	2,805	281
2015	4,300	1,800	1,800	3,240	17.50	567	315
2016	4,000	3,700	2,400	8,880	16.50	1,465	396

Snap Beans for Processing Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	19,100	19,100	6.02	115,010	202.00	23,239	1,217
2008	18,700	18,600	6.03	112,140	236.00	26,418	1,420
2009	19,100	18,950	5.94	112,600	216.00	24,307	1,283
2010	17,000	16,800	6.45	108,350	186.00	20,205	1,203
2011	17,200	17,000	6.65	112,980	219.00	24,777	1,457
2012	13,500	13,400	6.81	91,200	223.00	20,325	1,517
2013	10,600	10,550	6.34	66,850	204.00	13,626	1,292
2014	8,500	8,500	4.10	34,850	400.00	13,940	1,640
2015	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2016	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

(NA) Not available.

All Snap Beans Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2016

[Estimates began in 2016.]

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2016	12,200	12,100	135	1,634	10.60	17,122	1,415

Green Peas for Processing Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	17,600	17,600	2.18	38,300	199.00	7,636	434
2008.....	18,700	18,000	1.85	33,320	263.00	8,768	487
2009.....	18,300	17,600	1.78	31,400	255.00	8,019	456
2010.....	15,700	14,500	1.98	28,700	196.00	5,621	388
2011.....	12,800	12,100	2.68	32,400	233.00	7,534	623
2012.....	15,500	14,700	2.79	41,000	302.00	12,362	841
2013.....	21,100	21,100	1.91	40,300	265.00	10,671	506
2014.....	19,600	19,600	2.11	41,430	253.00	10,466	534
2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2016.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

(NA) Not available.

All Green Peas Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2016

[Estimates began in 2016.]

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2016.....	20,300	18,400	46	839	14.30	11,988	652

Austrian Winter Peas: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	3,000	1,000	1,700	17	13.00	221	221
2008.....	2,500	1,000	1,850	19	21.80	403	403
2009.....	2,500	1,700	1,760	30	21.80	652	384
2010.....	4,200	1,900	1,460	28	20.40	565	297
2011.....	2,000	1,300	1,750	23	16.20	373	287
2012.....	2,500	2,300	1,690	39	20.40	794	345
2013.....	3,000	2,100	1,710	36	27.70	997	475
2014.....	3,000	2,300	1,500	35	28.80	1,008	438
2015.....	6,000	5,000	1,500	75	(D)	2,063	413
2016.....	5,000	4,000	2,000	80	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

Onion Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Summer storage							
Malheur county							
2007.....	12,600	12,600	780	9,828	2.51	21,380	1,697
2008.....	12,200	12,200	710	8,662	7.38	57,505	4,714
2009.....	11,200	11,200	700	7,840	14.30	98,670	8,810
2010.....	11,300	11,300	760	8,588	8.79	63,411	5,612
2011.....	11,300	11,300	730	8,249	5.94	41,158	3,642
2012.....	10,700	10,600	750	7,950	10.10	72,104	6,802
2013.....	10,900	10,900	720	7,848	11.30	77,156	7,079
2014.....	9,400	9,300	800	7,440	8.40	56,868	6,115
2015.....	9,400	9,200	760	6,992	10.10	61,438	6,678
2016.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
All other counties							
2007.....	10,300	10,300	620	6,386	5.97	35,736	3,470
2008.....	9,600	9,600	620	5,952	6.96	38,572	4,018
2009.....	9,100	9,100	600	5,460	13.50	64,800	7,121
2010.....	8,900	8,900	700	6,230	9.05	46,798	5,258
2011.....	9,500	9,500	685	6,508	7.54	42,201	4,442
2012.....	8,700	8,700	590	5,133	9.96	43,764	5,030
2013.....	10,100	10,000	610	6,100	12.60	66,100	6,610
2014.....	10,300	10,300	660	6,798	8.90	49,466	4,803
2015.....	9,600	9,300	650	6,045	13.20	63,835	6,864
2016.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

All Onions: Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2016

[Estimates began in 2016.]

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2016	19,100	18,800	771	14,496	15.30	194,173	10,328

All Sweet Corn Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2016

[Estimates began in 2016.]

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	Planted	Harvested					
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2016	25,000	24,900	196	4,880	9.76	47,627	1,913

Oregon Grass Seed Crop Estimates¹

Estimates for 2014r, 2015r and 2016p

	Harvested Acres	Yield (lb/a)	Production (000 lbs.)	Price per cwt	Sales (000 \$)
2014 Annual ryegrass	120,830	2,227	269,077	27.00	72,651
2015 Annual ryegrass	121,290	1,817	220,398	29.00	63,915
2016 Annual ryegrass	115,490	1,881	217,237	33.00	71,688
2014 Perennial ryegrass	112,230	1,680	188,451	84.00	158,299
2015 Perennial ryegrass	95,380	1,327	126,609	84.00	106,352
2016 Perennial ryegrass	95,130	1,537	146,215	82.00	119,816
2014 Tall fescue	136,385	1,610	219,599	68.00	149,327
2015 Tall fescue	138,640	1,387	192,428	74.00	142,397
2016 Tall fescue	135,020	1,534	207,121	74.00	153,269
2014 Kentucky bluegrass	13,205	1,377	18,181	126.00	22,908
2015 Kentucky bluegrass	15,940	1,141	18,183	136.00	24,729
2016 Kentucky bluegrass	18,280	1,184	21,637	137.00	29,643
2014 Rough bluegrass	812	1,046	849	198.00	1,681
2015 Rough bluegrass	890	1,481	1,318	134.00	1,766
2016 Rough bluegrass	1,030	1,039	1,071	135.00	1,446
2014 Orchardgrass	12,771	836	10,677	112.00	11,958
2015 Orchardgrass	12,970	662	8,585	174.00	14,939
2016 Orchardgrass	13,330	923	12,300	212.00	26,076
2014 Chewings fescue	8,086	1,337	10,811	100.00	10,811
2015 Chewings fescue	8,340	1,136	9,474	105.00	9,948
2016 Chewings fescue	8,450	1,148	9,737	101.00	9,834
2014 Red fescue	9,045	1,270	11,484	103.00	11,829
2015 Red fescue	8,540	1,083	9,251	102.00	9,436
2016 Red fescue	9,160	1,047	9,588	101.00	9,684
2014 Hard fescue	1,626	1,178	1,916	104.00	1,993
2015 Hard fescue	1,810	914	1,655	110.00	1,821
2016 Hard fescue	2,470	1,093	2,699	140.00	3,779
2014 Colonial bentgrass	2,650	492	1,304	270.00	3,521
2015 Colonial bentgrass	3,000	400	1,200	260.00	3,120
2016 Colonial bentgrass	3,080	397	1,222	250.00	3,055
2014 Creeping bentgrass	2,910	657	1,912	334.00	6,386
2015 Creeping bentgrass	3,330	510	1,697	327.00	5,549
2016 Creeping bentgrass	3,860	589	2,274	340.00	7,732
2014 Total Grass	420,550		734,261		451,364
2015 Total Grass	410,130		590,799		383,972
2016 Total Grass	405,300		631,101		436,022

¹Data collected by the Nicole Anderson, Mark Mellbye, Ruijun Qin, Clare Sullivan, Carol Tollefson and Darrin Walenta, Oregon State University, and compiled by Nicole Anderson, Extension Field Crops Agronomist, OSU.

r = revised, p = preliminary.

Oregon Legume Seed Crop Estimates¹

Estimates for 2014r, 2015r and 2016p

	Harvested Acres	Yield (lb/a)	Production (000 lbs.)	Price per cwt	Sales (000 \$)
2014 Alfalfa	5,184	848	4,395	272.00	11,954
2015 Alfalfa	4,980	794	3,954	176.00	6,959
2016 Alfalfa	7,990	664	5,303	225.00	11,932
2014 Red clover	13,137	728	9,564	187.00	17,885
2015 Red clover	14,820	509	7,545	160.00	12,072
2016 Red clover	16,490	855	14,093	112.00	15,784
2014 Crimson clover	12,777	979	12,509	160.00	20,014
2015 Crimson clover	7,780	1,126	8,763	53.00	4,643
2016 Crimson clover	6,630	990	6,564	75.00	4,923
2014 Common vetch	531	1,326	704	53.00	373
2015 Common vetch	510	849	433	50.00	217
2016 Common vetch	380	1,137	432	45.00	194
2014 Hairy vetch	1,125	596	670	125.00	838
2015 Hairy vetch	680	450	306	135.00	413
2016 Hairy vetch	1,350	647	874	110.00	961
2014 White clover	10,443	457	4,768	225.00	10,728
2015 White clover	11,500	578	6,652	221.00	14,710
2016 White clover	12,660	536	6,780	219.00	14,842
2014 Arrowleaf clover	200	500	100	70.00	70
2015 Arrowleaf clover	630	950	599	115.00	688
2016 Arrowleaf clover	660	855	564	120.00	677
2014 Total Legumes	43,397		32,710		61,862
2015 Total Legumes	40,900		28,252		39,702
2016 Total Legumes	46,160		34,610		49,313

¹Data collected by the Nicole Anderson, Bill Buhrig, Mark Mellbye, Ruijun Qin, Clare Sullivan, Carol Tollefson and Darrin Walenta, Oregon State University, and compiled by Nicole Anderson, Extension Field Crops Agronomist, Department of Crop and Soil Science, OSU.

r = revised, p = preliminary.

Commercial Apple Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	4,800	14.05	68	68	562.00	37,943	7,905
2008.....	4,200	14.15	60	60	468.00	27,839	6,628
2009.....	4,200	15.50	65	65	394.00	25,622	6,100
2010.....	4,200	14.30	60	60	448.00	26,855	6,394
2011.....	4,100	11.30	46	45	442.00	19,861	4,844
2012.....	5,000	13.00	65	64	500.00	32,018	6,404
2013.....	4,900	14.40	71	69	728.00	49,829	10,169
2014.....	5,100	15.20	78	78	558.00	43,269	8,484
2015.....	5,000	12.55	63	63	710.00	44,383	8,877
2016.....	5,000	19.55	98	98	614.00	59,779	11,956

Pear Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Bartlett							
2007.....	4,200	14.00	59,000	59,000	375.00	22,147	5,273
2008.....	4,200	13.40	56,300	56,300	395.00	22,236	5,294
2009.....	4,200	15.70	66,000	66,000	439.00	28,945	6,892
2010.....	4,200	11.20	47,000	47,000	464.00	21,796	5,190
2011.....	4,200	11.20	47,000	47,000	400.00	18,816	4,480
2012.....	3,800	16.10	61,000	61,000	455.00	27,736	7,299
2013.....	3,800	14.50	55,000	55,000	511.00	28,089	7,392
2014.....	3,800	13.90	53,000	53,000	572.00	30,292	7,972
2015.....	3,700	15.50	57,500	56,000	639.00	35,760	9,665
2016.....	3,500	15.30	53,660	52,860	635.00	33,554	9,587
Other							
2007.....	12,000	12.30	147,000	147,000	458.00	67,270	5,606
2008.....	12,000	14.60	175,000	175,000	498.00	87,165	7,264
2009.....	12,000	13.60	163,000	163,000	397.00	64,691	5,391
2010.....	12,000	12.10	145,000	145,000	511.00	74,100	6,175
2011.....	12,000	15.00	180,000	180,000	326.00	58,590	4,883
2012.....	10,800	17.30	187,000	187,000	570.00	106,505	9,862
2013.....	10,800	14.10	152,000	152,000	546.00	83,028	7,688
2014.....	10,600	15.40	163,000	163,000	596.00	97,100	9,160
2015.....	10,900	15.60	170,500	170,000	687.00	116,737	10,710
2016.....	10,900	14.80	161,250	161,150	713.00	114,935	10,544

Sweet Cherry Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	12,500	2.80	35,000	34,000	1,450.00	49,256	3,940
2008	12,500	2.48	31,000	27,400	2,100.00	57,486	4,599
2009	12,500	5.28	66,000	52,000	798.00	41,496	3,320
2010	12,500	3.05	38,150	37,000	2,090.00	77,256	6,180
2011	12,500	3.64	45,500	43,800	1,770.00	77,664	6,213
2012	12,500	4.48	56,000	54,600	1,370.00	74,606	5,968
2013	13,000	4.00	52,000	46,000	1,980.00	91,272	7,021
2014	12,500	4.63	57,900	57,900	1,430.00	82,709	6,617
2015	13,000	2.75	35,750	35,700	1,670.00	59,778	4,598
2016	13,000	4.78	62,080	59,080	1,340.00	79,235	6,095

Sweet Cherry Processed Utilization and Price by Use — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Canned		Brined		Other		Total processed
	Quantity	Price per ton	Quantity	Price per ton	Quantity	Price per ton	
	(tons)	(dollars)	(tons)	(dollars)	(tons)	(dollars)	(tons)
2007	1,500	1,010	8,300	765	3,700	704	13,500
2008	850	1,290	7,500	957	1,150	922	9,500
2009	2,000	850	13,000	800	1,000	560	16,000
2010	600	995	6,000	910	900	706	7,500
2011	1,450	1,100	10,500	750	2,250	840	14,200
2012	(NA)	(NA)	9,600	950	5,500	1,010	15,100
2013	(NA)	(NA)	10,000	780	4,000	868	14,000
2014	(NA)	(NA)	10,000	770	2,150	929	12,150
2015	(NA)	(NA)	9,600	780	(NA)	(NA)	9,600
2016	(NA)	(NA)	13,400	500	(NA)	(NA)	13,400

(NA) Not available.

Tart Cherry Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	650	769	0.5	0.5	0.346	173	266
2008	650	4,310	2.8	2.8	0.419	1,172	1,803
2009	650	5,380	3.5	3.5	0.315	1,101	1,694
2010	650	1,850	1.2	1.2	0.317	380	585
2011	650	3,850	2.5	2.5	0.340	850	1,308
2012	650	1,540	1.0	1.0	0.951	951	1,463
2013	650	6,620	4.3	4.3	0.344	1,480	2,277
2014	650	3,690	2.4	2.3	0.372	855	1,315
2015	650	2,310	1.5	1.5	0.354	531	817
2016 ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2016.

Grape Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
All Grapes							
2007.....	13,800	2.80	38,600	38,600	1,880.00	72,568	5,259
2008.....	14,900	2.33	34,700	34,700	2,050.00	71,135	4,774
2009.....	15,600	2.58	40,200	40,200	1,910.00	76,782	4,922
2010.....	16,900	1.85	31,200	31,200	2,030.00	63,336	3,748
2011.....	17,500	2.37	41,500	41,500	1,950.00	80,925	4,624
2012.....	18,000	2.56	46,000	46,000	2,050.00	94,300	5,239
2013.....	18,500	2.65	49,000	49,000	2,190.00	107,310	5,801
2014.....	19,000	3.05	58,000	58,000	2,040.00	118,320	6,227
2015.....	21,000	3.43	72,000	72,000	2,100.00	151,200	7,200
2016.....	23,000	2.91	67,000	67,000	2,140.00	143,380	6,234

Prune and Plum Bearing Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Marketing year average price	Value of utilized production	Value per bearing acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(dollars per ton)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007.....	1,500	2.00	3,000	3,000	421.00	1,264	843
2008.....	1,500	5.00	7,500	7,500	278.00	2,083	1,389
2009.....	1,500	6.27	9,400	9,400	218.00	2,046	1,364
2010.....	1,400	3.07	4,300	4,000	428.00	1,713	1,224
2011.....	1,300	3.77	4,900	4,800	356.00	1,710	1,315
2012.....	1,300	5.52	7,170	6,470	538.00	3,478	2,675
2013.....	1,300	5.23	6,800	6,250	488.00	3,047	2,344
2014.....	1,300	6.00	7,800	7,800	442.00	3,449	2,653
2015.....	1,300	3.25	4,220	4,200	494.00	2,075	1,596
2016 ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2016.**Hazelnut Utilized Production — Oregon: 2008 - 2016 and Forecasted September 1, 2017**

[In-shell basis]

year	Utilized Production	yield per acre ¹	Price	Value of Utilized Production
	(tons)	(tons)	dollars per ton	1,000 dollars
2008.....	32,000	1.13	1,620	51,840
2009.....	47,000	1.64	1,690	79,430
2010.....	28,000	0.97	2,410	67,480
2011.....	38,500	1.35	2,330	89,705
2012.....	35,500	1.22	1,830	64,965
2013.....	45,000	1.50	2,680	120,600
2014.....	36,000	1.20	3,600	129,600
2015.....	31,000	0.91	2,800	86,800
2016.....	44,000	1.19	2,700	118,800
2017 ²	36,000	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

¹ Yield is based on utilized production.² Forecast.

Berry Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production		Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Cultivated blueberries							
2007	5,000	9,000	45,000	45,000	1.500	67,488	13,498
2008	5,200	8,290	43,100	43,100	1.150	49,374	9,495
2009	5,700	8,420	48,500	48,000	0.790	37,920	6,653
2010	7,500	7,280	54,600	54,600	1.170	63,609	8,481
2011	7,800	8,400	65,500	65,500	1.780	116,809	14,976
2012	8,400	8,570	72,000	72,000	1.490	107,550	12,804
2013	9,600	9,320	89,500	89,500	1.050	94,335	9,827
2014	9,300	9,510	88,400	88,400	1.130	100,120	10,766
2015	10,000	9,690	100,000	96,900	1.080	104,307	10,431
2016	11,900	9,760	11,700	116,100	0.901	104,580	8,788
Red raspberries							
2007	1,700	2,940	5,000	5,000	0.887	4,434	2,608
2008	1,500	3,370	5,050	5,050	1.600	8,084	5,389
2009	1,400	3,860	5,400	5,400	1.290	6,956	4,969
2010	1,300	3,940	5,120	5,120	1.210	6,172	4,748
2011	1,200	5,000	6,000	6,000	1.070	6,400	5,333
2012	1,300	5,080	6,600	6,600	1.010	6,644	5,111
2013	1,300	4,120	5,350	5,350	1.190	6,360	4,892
2014	1,300	3,620	4,700	4,700	1.620	7,621	5,862
2015	1,100	4,380	4,825	4,820	1.470	7,099	6,454
2016	800	4,750	3,830	3,800	0.926	3,518	4,398
Black raspberries							
2007	1,400	2,610	3,700	3,650	0.982	3,583	2,559
2008	1,500	2,080	3,120	3,120	1.860	5,815	3,877
2009	1,100	2,850	3,430	3,130	0.377	1,181	1,074
2010	1,300	1,340	1,750	1,740	1.260	2,185	1,681
2011	1,100	2,030	2,230	2,230	2.470	5,510	5,009
2012	900	2,390	2,150	2,150	2.650	5,689	6,321
2013	1,000	2,650	2,650	2,650	2.590	6,866	6,866
2014	1,100	3,590	3,950	3,950	2.420	9,538	8,671
2015	1,100	4,150	4,565	4,565	1.480	6,739	6,126
2016	950	4,970	4,720	4,720	1.220	5,742	6,044

Berry Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016 (Continued)

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production		Price per pound	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
			Total	Utilized			
	(acres)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per pound)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Evergreen blackberries							
2007.....	600	10,500	6,300	6,300	0.413	2,602	4,337
2008.....	600	8,000	4,800	4,800	0.549	2,636	4,393
2009.....	500	9,400	4,700	4,700	0.342	1,607	3,214
2010.....	500	8,920	4,460	4,460	0.650	2,900	5,800
2011.....	400	7,200	2,880	2,880	0.699	2,012	5,030
2012.....	400	9,950	3,980	3,980	0.703	2,772	6,930
2013.....	400	7,300	2,920	2,920	0.679	1,983	4,958
2014.....	400	8,080	3,230	3,230	0.876	2,828	7,070
2015.....	420	7,670	3,220	3,220	0.607	1,954	4,652
2016 ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Marion blackberries							
2007.....	4,400	6,660	32,300	29,300	0.499	14,609	3,320
2008.....	4,000	5,100	21,200	20,400	0.598	12,206	3,052
2009.....	4,000	6,330	25,500	25,300	0.539	13,633	3,408
2010.....	3,900	4,790	19,700	18,700	0.709	13,251	3,398
2011.....	4,000	6,730	27,100	26,900	0.794	21,369	5,342
2012.....	3,200	7,800	24,960	24,960	0.803	20,054	6,267
2013.....	3,200	8,500	27,400	27,200	0.810	22,036	6,886
2014.....	3,100	5,400	17,160	16,740	1.130	18,949	6,113
2015.....	3,600	6,140	22,400	22,100	0.750	16,570	4,603
2016.....	3,800	7,700	29,300	29,270	0.420	12,295	3,236
Other blackberries							
2007.....	1,700	13,700	25,300	23,300	0.489	11,386	6,698
2008.....	2,100	9,480	21,200	19,900	0.650	12,931	6,158
2009.....	2,600	9,580	25,900	24,900	0.627	15,602	6,001
2010.....	3,100	6,610	21,010	20,500	0.836	17,140	5,529
2011.....	2,900	7,900	22,900	22,900	0.847	19,402	6,690
2012.....	2,400	9,730	23,340	23,340	0.889	20,738	8,641
2013.....	2,400	8,710	21,300	20,900	0.873	18,249	7,604
2014.....	2,600	9,650	25,100	25,100	1.130	28,356	10,906
2015.....	2,900	8,830	25,630	25,600	0.762	19,512	6,728
2016.....	3,200	8,990	29,060	28,760	0.490	14,092	4,404
Boysenberries							
2007.....	700	5,570	4,400	3,900	0.566	2,206	3,151
2008.....	700	3,810	2,840	2,670	0.730	1,948	2,783
2009.....	600	5,330	3,400	3,200	0.657	2,102	3,503
2010.....	500	4,200	2,100	2,100	0.873	1,834	3,668
2011.....	500	5,200	2,625	2,600	1.010	2,638	5,276
2012.....	400	4,880	1,950	1,950	1.050	2,044	5,110
2013.....	500	4,600	2,300	2,300	1.090	2,503	5,006
2014.....	500	5,100	2,550	2,550	1.390	3,541	7,082
2015.....	350	7,000	2,460	2,450	1.120	2,743	7,837
2016.....	340	6,320	2,160	2,150	0.626	1,345	3,956

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2016. Evergreen blackberries summarized under other blackberries starting in 2016.

Strawberry Area Planted, Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Area planted	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Marketing year average price	Value of production	Value per harvested acre
	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(1,000 cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
2007	2,200	1,900	130	247	66.30	16,378	8,620
2008	2,100	1,800	130	238	70.50	16,768	9,316
2009	2,200	1,700	125	211	65.80	13,888	8,169
2010	2,100	1,900	125	235	69.10	16,240	8,547
2011	2,200	2,000	115	226	66.50	15,034	7,517
2012	2,200	2,000	105	213	71.30	15,189	7,595
2013	2,000	1,700	98	167	63.70	10,634	6,255
2014	2,000	1,700	91	155	84.70	13,125	7,721
2015	1,500	1,400	111	155	86.00	13,255	9,468
2016	1,200	1,100	94	103	88.80	9,132	8,302

Cranberry Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Utilization, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

[A barrel weighs 100 pounds]

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production		Utilization	
			Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed
	(acres)	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)	(barrels)
2007	2,700	183.3	495,000	495,000	(X)	495,000
2008	2,700	148.1	400,000	400,000	(X)	400,000
2009	2,700	159.3	430,000	430,000	(X)	430,000
2010	2,700	107.4	290,000	290,000	(X)	290,000
2011	2,800	128.9	361,000	361,000	(X)	361,000
2012	2,900	139.7	405,000	405,000	(X)	405,000
2013	3,000	130.0	390,000	390,000	(X)	390,000
2014	2,900	162.8	500,000	472,000	(X)	472,000
2015	2,900	191.4	562,000	555,000	(X)	555,000
2016	2,800	140.7	401,000	394,000	(X)	(X)
Year	Price per barrel			Value of utilized production		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2007	(X)	59.60	59.60	(X)	29,502	29,502
2008	(X)	91.50	91.50	(X)	36,600	36,600
2009	(X)	36.30	36.30	(X)	15,609	15,609
2010	(X)	34.50	34.50	(X)	10,005	10,005
2011	(X)	39.50	39.50	(X)	14,260	14,260
2012	(X)	40.40	40.40	(X)	16,362	16,362
2013	(X)	30.60	30.60	(X)	11,934	11,934
2014	(X)	23.10	23.10	(X)	10,903	10,903
2015	(X)	(D)	26.50	(X)	(D)	14,730
2016	(X)	(D)	26.50	(X)	(D)	10,457

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

(X) Not applicable.

Gross and Usable Cooler, Freezer, and Refrigerated Space — Oregon: October 1, 2003-2015

[Estimates are set every two years.]

Year	Cooler space ¹		Freezer space ²		Refrigerated space	
	Gross space (1,000 cubic feet)	Usable space (1,000 cubic feet)	Gross space (1,000 cubic feet)	Usable space (1,000 cubic feet)	Gross space (1,000 cubic feet)	Usable space (1,000 cubic feet)
2003.....	5,174	3,896	98,793	79,738	103,967	83,635
2005.....	5,290	3,911	103,417	84,743	108,707	88,655
2007.....	5,043	3,999	99,969	82,114	105,012	86,114
2009.....	19,278	16,004	107,750	87,397	127,028	103,401
2011.....	13,006	11,278	109,266	88,569	122,272	99,848
2013.....	14,024	11,878	112,679	89,696	126,703	101,575
2015.....	14,713	12,253	119,656	98,365	134,369	110,618

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

Milk Cows and Production by Month — Oregon: 2009-2016

Year and month	Milk cows ¹	Milk per cow ²	Milk production ²	Year and month	Milk cows ¹	Milk per cow ²	Milk production ²
	(1,000 head)	(pounds)	(million pounds)		(1,000 head)	(pounds)	(million pounds)
2009				2013			
January.....	115	1,650	190	January.....	123	1,675	206
February.....	114	1,520	173	February.....	123	1,555	191
March.....	114	1,710	195	March.....	(NA)	(NA)	216
April.....	114	1,675	191	April.....	(NA)	(NA)	213
May.....	114	1,735	198	May.....	(NA)	(NA)	222
June.....	114	1,675	191	June.....	(NA)	(NA)	215
July.....	114	1,695	193	July.....	123	1,765	217
August.....	114	1,650	188	August.....	123	1,750	215
September.....	114	1,595	182	September.....	123	1,650	203
October.....	114	1,615	184	October.....	123	1,690	208
November.....	114	1,560	178	November.....	123	1,625	200
December.....	114	1,625	185	December.....	124	1,675	208
Annual.....	114	19,719	2,248	Annual.....	123	20,439	2,514
2010				2014			
January.....	115	1,690	194	January.....	124	1,735	215
February.....	115	1,565	180	February.....	124	1,595	198
March.....	115	1,760	202	March.....	125	1,800	225
April.....	115	1,730	199	April.....	125	1,770	221
May.....	116	1,780	206	May.....	125	1,825	228
June.....	118	1,695	200	June.....	125	1,735	217
July.....	120	1,730	208	July.....	123	1,755	216
August.....	121	1,730	209	August.....	123	1,725	212
September.....	121	1,660	201	September.....	123	1,670	205
October.....	121	1,690	204	October.....	123	1,685	207
November.....	121	1,610	195	November.....	124	1,615	200
December.....	121	1,660	201	December.....	124	1,660	206
Annual.....	118	20,331	2,399	Annual.....	124	20,565	2,550
2011				2015			
January.....	120	1,685	202	January.....	125	1,680	210
February.....	119	1,555	185	February.....	125	1,570	196
March.....	119	1,750	208	March.....	125	1,785	223
April.....	119	1,730	206	April.....	125	1,735	217
May.....	121	1,790	217	May.....	124	1,800	223
June.....	122	1,730	211	June.....	124	1,735	215
July.....	123	1,790	220	July.....	122	1,745	213
August.....	123	1,760	216	August.....	123	1,740	214
September.....	122	1,680	205	September.....	125	1,685	211
October.....	122	1,705	208	October.....	126	1,685	212
November.....	122	1,615	197	November.....	126	1,620	204
December.....	123	1,660	204	December.....	126	1,690	213
Annual.....	121	20,488	2,479	Annual.....	125	20,408	2,551
2012				2016			
January.....	123	1,685	207	January.....	126	1,720	217
February.....	123	1,600	197	February.....	126	1,650	208
March.....	123	1,750	215	March.....	126	1,800	227
April.....	123	1,725	212	April.....	126	1,760	222
May.....	123	1,810	223	May.....	126	1,825	230
June.....	123	1,740	214	June.....	125	1,760	220
July.....	123	1,770	218	July.....	125	1,785	223
August.....	123	1,740	214	August.....	125	1,745	218
September.....	123	1,665	205	September.....	125	1,690	211
October.....	123	1,685	207	October.....	124	1,695	210
November.....	123	1,600	197	November.....	124	1,615	200
December.....	123	1,660	204	December.....	124	1,670	207
Annual.....	123	20,431	2,513	Annual.....	125	20,744	2,593

(NA) Not available.

¹ Includes dry cows; excludes heifers not yet fresh.² Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk Cows and Production of Milk and Milkfat — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Number of milk cows ¹	Production of milk and milkfat ²				
		Per milk cow		Total		
		Milk	Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat	Percent milkfat
	(1,000 head)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(percent)
2007.....	115	19,417	718	2,233	82.6	3.70
2008.....	114	19,772	726	2,254	82.7	3.67
2009.....	114	19,719	732	2,248	83.4	3.71
2010.....	118	20,331	758	2,399	89.5	3.73
2011.....	121	20,488	772	2,479	93.5	3.77
2012.....	123	20,431	776	2,513	95.5	3.80
2013.....	123	20,439	793	2,514	97.5	3.88
2014.....	124	20,565	798	2,550	98.9	3.88
2015.....	125	20,408	794	2,551	99.2	3.89
2016.....	125	20,744	819	2,593	102.4	3.95

¹ Average number during the year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.² Excludes milk sucked by calves.**Quantity of Milk Used and Marketed by Producers — Oregon: 2007-2016**

	Milk used where produced			Milk marketed by producers	
	Fed to calves ¹	Used for milk, cream, and butter	Total	Total quantity ²	Fluid grade ³
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(percent)
2007.....	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,211.0	100
2008.....	19.0	1.0	20.0	2,234.0	100
2009.....	20.0	1.0	21.0	2,227.0	100
2010.....	19.0	1.0	20.0	2,379.0	100
2011.....	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,457.0	100
2012.....	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,491.0	100
2013.....	21.0	1.0	22.0	2,492.0	100
2014.....	20.0	1.0	21.0	2,529.0	100
2015.....	20.0	1.0	21.0	2,530.0	100
2016.....	20.0	1.0	21.0	2,572.0	100

¹ Excludes milk sucked by calves.² Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and milk sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds.³ Percent of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (Grade A in most States). Includes fluid grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.**Milk and Cream Marketings, Income, and Value of Production — Oregon: 2007-2016**

Year	Milk utilized	Average returns per cwt for all milk ¹	Returns per pound milkfat	Cash receipts from marketings	Used for milk, cream, and butter by producers		Gross producer income ³	Value of milk produced ^{2 4}
					Milk utilized	Value ²		
	(million pounds)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(million pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2007.....	2,211.00	18.30	4.95	404,613	1.0	183	404,796	408,639
2008.....	2,234.00	18.30	4.99	408,822	1.0	183	409,005	412,482
2009.....	2,227.00	13.70	3.69	305,099	1.0	137	305,236	307,976
2010.....	2,379.00	17.30	4.64	411,567	1.0	173	411,740	415,027
2011.....	2,457.00	21.40	5.68	525,798	1.0	214	526,012	530,506
2012.....	2,491.00	19.80	5.21	493,218	1.0	198	493,416	497,574
2013.....	2,492.00	21.20	5.46	528,304	1.0	212	528,516	532,968
2014.....	2,529.00	25.70	6.62	649,953	1.0	257	650,210	655,350
2015.....	2,530.00	18.60	4.78	470,580	1.0	186	470,766	474,486
2016.....	2,572.00	18.10	4.58	465,532	1.0	181	465,713	469,333

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

Cattle Inventory by Class — Oregon: January 1, 2008-2017

Year	All cattle and calves	All cows that have calved			Heifers, steers, and bulls 500 pounds and over					Under 500 pounds
		Beef cows	Milk cows	Total cows	Heifers		Other heifers	Steers	Bulls	Calves
					Replacements					
					Beef heifers	Milk heifers				
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)
2008	1,370	595	115	710	115	65	110	165	40	165
2009	1,270	565	115	680	90	55	110	145	35	155
2010	1,250	556	114	670	85	55	115	145	35	145
2011	1,340	559	121	680	100	65	125	160	40	170
2012	1,320	557	123	680	115	75	95	160	40	155
2013	1,280	527	123	650	120	68	87	160	35	160
2014	1,280	516	124	640	105	60	120	160	36	159
2015	1,300	525	125	650	110	60	105	165	40	170
2016	1,310	524	126	650	110	70	100	170	40	170
2017	1,320	546	124	670	105	65	115	155	40	170

Cattle and Calves Production, Price, and Income — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	Production ¹	Marketings ²	Average price		Value of production	Cash receipts ³	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Cattle	Calves				
	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(dollars per cwt)	(dollars per cwt)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2007	561,570	498,420	78.60	105.00	458,389	409,293	13,495	422,788
2008	538,450	625,600	77.60	98.00	432,677	501,704	8,924	510,628
2009	536,150	552,000	77.10	96.70	427,549	440,880	7,093	447,973
2010	522,025	456,800	90.60	115.00	490,900	430,160	8,335	438,495
2011	578,525	613,600	(NA)	(NA)	634,386	676,664	12,671	689,335
2012	551,025	616,800	(NA)	(NA)	675,073	751,560	16,550	768,110
2013	568,575	609,600	(NA)	(NA)	712,765	763,932	16,992	780,924
2014	568,075	606,150	(NA)	(NA)	914,324	968,990	17,746	986,736
2015	586,950	656,950	(NA)	(NA)	880,723	985,233	19,320	1,004,553
2016	600,450	665,400	(NA)	(NA)	701,147	779,748	14,295	794,043

(NA) Not available.

¹ Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.² Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.³ Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.**Cattle and Calves Inventory, Supply, and Disposition — Oregon: 2007-2016**

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

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Calf crop	Inshipments	Marketings ¹		Farm slaughter ²	Deaths		Inventory end of year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle and calves	Cattle	
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)
2007	1,300	660	20	364	163	11	22	50	1,370
2008	1,370	610	20	455	199	10	21	45	1,270
2009	1,270	620	20	395	195	8	22	40	1,250
2010	1,250	630	20	325	167	8	20	40	1,340
2011	1,340	630	60	452	185	8	20	45	1,320
2012	1,320	610	65	455	192	8	20	40	1,280
2013	1,280	620	90	450	189	8	23	40	1,280
2014	1,280	630	100	454	189	7	20	40	1,300
2015	1,300	620	150	495	197	7	21	40	1,310
2016	1,310	640	140	500	204	6	20	40	1,320

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.

All Cattle and Calves by County — Oregon: January 1, 2013-2017

County	2013 (head)	2014 (head)	2015 (head)	2016 (head)	2017 (head)
Baker	70,000	70,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Benton	17,500	18,000	18,500	18,500	19,000
Clackamas	22,000	22,500	22,500	22,500	23,000
Clatsop	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,200
Columbia	11,400	11,400	11,500	11,500	11,700
Coos	27,500	27,500	28,000	28,000	28,500
Crook	55,000	57,000	58,000	58,000	59,000
Curry	11,000	11,100	11,300	11,300	11,400
Deschutes	11,500	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Douglas	55,000	55,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Gilliam	11,000	11,100	11,500	11,300	11,500
Grant	34,000	34,000	34,500	34,500	35,000
Harney	105,000	100,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Hood River	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Jackson	16,800	16,800	17,100	17,000	17,300
Jefferson	22,500	22,500	23,000	23,000	23,000
Josephine	5,700	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Klamath	73,000	73,000	74,000	74,000	76,000
Lake	77,000	77,000	78,000	78,000	79,000
Lane	21,000	21,000	21,500	21,500	21,500
Lincoln	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,700
Linn	25,500	25,500	26,000	26,000	26,500
Malheur	175,000	175,000	175,000	180,000	180,000
Marion	37,500	37,500	38,000	38,000	38,500
Morrow	140,000	140,000	140,000	145,000	145,000
Multnomah	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900
Polk	15,200	15,200	15,400	15,500	15,500
Sherman	4,700	4,800	5,000	4,900	4,900
Tillamook	44,500	45,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Umatilla	58,000	58,000	59,000	59,000	60,000
Union	26,500	26,500	27,000	27,000	27,000
Wallowa	34,500	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,500
Wasco	16,700	16,700	17,000	17,000	17,000
Washington	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,200	7,300
Wheeler	18,000	18,400	18,700	18,500	19,000
Yamhill	19,300	19,300	19,600	20,000	19,900
Oregon	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,300,000	1,310,000	1,320,000

Beef Cows by County — Oregon: January 1, 2013-2017

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)
Baker.....	41,000	40,000	41,000	41,000	42,500
Benton.....	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300
Clackamas.....	9,400	9,200	9,400	9,400	9,800
Clatsop.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia.....	4,600	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,700
Coos.....	9,700	9,500	9,600	9,500	10,000
Crook.....	25,500	25,000	25,500	25,500	26,500
Curry.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes.....	6,500	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,800
Douglas.....	24,000	23,500	23,500	23,500	25,000
Gilliam.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant.....	21,000	21,000	21,500	21,500	22,500
Harney.....	65,000	64,000	65,000	65,000	67,000
Hood River.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson.....	10,100	9,400	9,500	9,500	10,000
Jefferson.....	11,200	11,000	11,200	11,000	11,600
Josephine.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,300
Klamath.....	33,000	31,500	32,000	31,500	33,000
Lake.....	42,500	41,500	42,500	42,500	44,000
Lane.....	9,400	9,200	9,300	9,300	9,700
Lincoln.....	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300
Linn.....	8,700	8,500	8,500	8,500	9,000
Malheur.....	69,000	68,000	69,000	69,000	71,000
Marion.....	4,200	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,400
Morrow.....	15,300	15,000	15,200	15,000	16,000
Multnomah.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk.....	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700
Sherman.....	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700
Tillamook.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300
Umatilla.....	21,500	21,000	21,500	21,500	22,500
Union.....	17,500	17,200	17,500	17,500	18,000
Wallowa.....	21,000	20,500	21,000	21,000	22,000
Wasco.....	10,300	10,100	10,300	10,300	10,700
Washington.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100
Wheeler.....	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,000	14,600
Yamhill.....	3,600	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,700
Other counties.....	14,500	14,100	14,200	14,200	15,300
Oregon.....	527,000	516,000	525,000	524,000	546,000

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

Milk Cows by County — Oregon: January 1, 2013-2017

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)	(head)
Baker	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Benton	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,600
Clackamas	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,300
Clatsop	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Coos	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Crook	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Curry	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Deschutes	400	400	400	400	400
Douglas	100	100	100	100	100
Gilliam	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grant	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Harney	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hood River	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Jackson	200	200	200	200	200
Jefferson	300	300	300	300	300
Josephine	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
Klamath	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,800
Lake	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lane	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Lincoln	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Linn	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Malheur	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Marion	15,000	15,000	15,100	15,100	15,000
Morrow	41,000	41,500	41,500	42,000	41,500
Multnomah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Polk	5,300	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	25,000	25,000	25,500	26,000	25,000
Umatilla	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Union	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wallowa	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wasco	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,800
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	7,000	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
Other counties	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Oregon	123,000	124,000	125,000	126,000	124,000

- Represents zero.

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

Sheep and Lamb Inventory by Class — Oregon: January 1, 2008-2017

Year	All sheep and lambs (head)	Total market sheep (head)	Total breeding sheep (head)	Breeding sheep		Replacement lambs (head)
				Ewes (head)	Rams (head)	
2008	220,000	71,000	149,000	120,000	7,000	22,000
2009	220,000	70,000	150,000	121,000	7,000	22,000
2010	225,000	71,000	154,000	121,000	8,000	25,000
2011	215,000	67,000	148,000	118,000	7,000	23,000
2012	200,000	60,000	140,000	109,000	6,000	25,000
2013	210,000	70,000	140,000	110,000	6,000	24,000
2014	195,000	70,000	125,000	97,000	6,000	22,000
2015	195,000	55,000	140,000	110,000	6,000	24,000
2016	180,000	50,000	130,000	101,000	6,000	23,000
2017	170,000	46,000	124,000	101,000	5,000	18,000

Wool Production — Oregon: 2007-2016

	Sheep shorn (head)	Weight per fleece (pounds)	Production (pounds)	Price per pound (dollars)	Value (dollars)
2007	195,000	6.5	1,270,000	0.56	711,000
2008	182,000	6.5	1,190,000	0.68	809,000
2009	180,000	6.3	1,130,000	0.66	746,000
2010	174,000	6.4	1,120,000	0.86	963,000
2011	166,000	6.6	1,100,000	1.70	1,870,000
2012	160,000	6.9	1,100,000	1.56	1,716,000
2013	160,000	6.9	1,100,000	1.11	1,221,000
2014	158,000	6.3	1,000,000	1.36	1,360,000
2015	152,000	6.6	1,000,000	1.73	1,730,000
2016	142,000	6.3	900,000	1.38	1,242,000

Goat Inventory by Type — Oregon: January 1, 2010-2017

Year	Angora goats (head)	Milk goats (head)	Meat and other goats (head)
2010	1,900	9,100	30,000
2011	2,100	9,100	27,000
2012	2,400	10,700	22,000
2013	2,200	12,300	26,600
2014	2,300	11,200	24,000
2015	(NA)	9,500	24,000
2016	(NA)	12,200	27,000
2017	(NA)	12,600	27,000

(NA) Not available.

Number of Chickens by Type, Value per Head, and Total Value — Oregon: 2007-2016

[Excludes commercial broilers]

Year	Layers (1,000 head)	Pullets (1,000 head)	Other chickens (1,000 head)	All chickens		
				Number (1,000 head)	Value per head (dollars)	Total value (1,000 dollars)
2007.....	2,531	591	12	3,134	2.10	6,581
2008.....	2,540	410	7	2,957	2.10	6,210
2009.....	2,328	631	10	2,969	2.80	8,313
2010.....	2,434	558	8	3,000	3.40	10,200
2011.....	2,309	618	9	2,936	2.70	7,927
2012.....	2,237	603	9	2,849	3.00	8,547
2013.....	2,291	410	-	2,701	2.80	7,563
2014.....	2,253	554	-	2,807	2.90	8,140
2015.....	2,222	693	-	2,915	2.90	8,454
2016.....	2,518	449	-	2,967	3.60	10,681

- Represents zero.

Chickens and Eggs Sold and Value of Production — Oregon: 2007-2016

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

	Chickens				Eggs		
	Number lost ¹ (1,000 head)	Number sold for slaughter (1,000 head)	Pounds sold (1,000 pounds)	Value of sales (1,000 dollars)	Eggs produced (million eggs)	Price per dozen (dollars)	Value of production (1,000 dollars)
2007.....	1,519	409	1,432	10	725	0.784	47,379
2008.....	1,654	444	1,510	6	769	1.011	64,775
2009.....	1,704	289	983	10	740	0.775	47,765
2010.....	1,405	613	1,962	14	715	0.869	51,756
2011.....	1,258	305	1,007	11	676	0.931	52,462
2012.....	1,410	548	1,808	14	694	0.934	54,039
2013.....	1,116	495	1,634	15	719	0.938	56,228
2014.....	1,045	207	642	1	727	1.086	65,778
2015.....	748	819	2,621	3	731	1.903	115,960
2016.....	1,353	569	1,878	2	732	0.696	42,447

¹ Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12-month period.**Average Number of All Layers on Hand During the Month — Oregon: 2007-2016**

Year	December ¹ (1,000 head)	January (1,000 head)	February (1,000 head)	March (1,000 head)	April (1,000 head)	May (1,000 head)	June (1,000 head)	July (1,000 head)	August (1,000 head)	September (1,000 head)	October (1,000 head)	November (1,000 head)
2007....	2,583	2,498	2,459	2,471	2,579	2,525	2,366	2,414	2,483	2,490	2,601	2,586
2008....	2,627	2,649	2,570	2,573	2,574	2,581	2,637	2,652	2,658	2,561	2,338	2,393
2009....	2,513	2,479	2,486	2,433	2,515	2,506	2,333	2,384	2,393	2,409	2,445	2,366
2010....	2,316	2,309	2,400	2,581	2,646	2,555	2,576	2,567	2,452	2,365	2,331	2,399
2011....	2,350	2,276	2,356	2,413	2,293	2,306	2,332	2,273	2,380	2,355	2,336	2,362
2012....	2,257	2,313	2,281	2,220	2,334	2,223	2,076	2,185	2,304	2,286	2,285	2,274
2013....	2,376	2,366	2,284	2,322	2,406	2,404	2,312	2,247	2,350	2,384	2,295	2,291
2014....	2,336	2,338	2,266	2,307	2,317	2,320	2,382	2,378	2,377	2,323	2,268	2,260
2015....	2,283	2,333	2,392	2,444	2,338	2,208	2,294	2,445	2,484	2,437	2,396	2,305
2016....	2,255	2,417	2,557	2,498	2,458	2,454	2,336	2,196	2,205	2,330	2,439	2,504

¹ December of the previous year.

Number of Eggs Layed per 100 For All Layers During the Month — Oregon: 2007-2016

Year	December ¹	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
2007 ...	2,555	2,442	2,237	2,428	2,326	2,376	2,325	2,361	2,457	2,490	2,461	2,475
2008 ...	2,589	2,567	2,451	2,565	2,409	2,363	2,351	2,564	2,521	2,421	2,609	2,549
2009 ...	2,587	2,622	2,333	2,630	2,465	2,474	2,486	2,559	2,591	2,491	2,577	2,536
2010 ...	2,591	2,555	2,167	2,441	2,419	2,427	2,290	2,415	2,488	2,452	2,488	2,376
2011 ...	2,468	2,504	2,207	2,528	2,486	2,428	2,273	2,420	2,437	2,335	2,397	2,456
2012 ...	2,614	2,594	2,455	2,568	2,485	2,519	2,457	2,609	2,648	2,537	2,670	2,639
2013 ...	2,601	2,525	2,302	2,486	2,439	2,612	2,630	2,752	2,628	2,505	2,695	2,610
2014 ...	2,697	2,609	2,295	2,514	2,546	2,716	2,645	2,691	2,692	2,626	2,690	2,566
2015 ...	2,611	2,606	2,379	2,660	2,524	2,659	2,598	2,622	2,641	2,519	2,604	2,516
2016 ...	2,528	2,569	2,452	2,670	2,567	2,588	2,521	2,596	2,544	2,438	2,608	2,576

¹ December of the previous year.**Egg Production During the Month — Oregon: 2007-2016**

Year	December ¹	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)	(million eggs)
2007 ...	66	61	55	60	60	60	55	57	61	62	64	64
2008 ...	65	65	58	64	62	62	58	61	62	60	63	60
2009 ...	65	65	58	64	62	62	58	61	62	60	63	60
2010 ...	60	59	52	63	64	62	59	62	61	58	58	57
2011 ...	58	57	52	61	57	56	53	55	58	55	56	58
2012 ...	59	60	56	57	58	56	51	57	61	58	61	60
2013 ...	61	60	53	57	59	63	60	62	62	60	62	60
2014 ...	63	61	52	58	59	63	63	64	64	61	61	58
2015 ...	60	61	57	65	59	59	60	64	66	61	62	58
2016 ...	57	62	63	67	63	64	59	57	56	57	64	65

¹ December of the previous year.**Number of Colonies, Yield, Production, Stocks, Price, and Value – Oregon: 2007-2016**

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

Year	Honey producing colonies ¹	Stocks December 15 ²	Honey			
			Production		Value	
			Yield per colony	Total	Price per pound ³	Total ^{4 5}
	(1,000)	(1,000 pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(cents)	(1,000 dollars)
2007	46	1,088	43	1,978	131	2,591
2008	50	1,097	43	2,150	141	3,032
2009	55	767	34	1,870	154	2,880
2010	59	874	39	2,301	163	3,751
2011	60	755	34	2,040	168	3,427
2012	60	845	32	1,920	216	4,147
2013	62	456	35	2,170	239	5,186
2014	71	767	40	2,840	220	6,248
2015	71	809	38	2,698	243	6,556
2016	74	622	35	2,590	206	5,335

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

Value of Trout Sold and Distributed and Trout Lost, Intended for Sale — Oregon: 2012-2016

Location and year	Total value of fish		Trout lost	
	Sold	Distributed	Number lost	Pounds lost
	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000)	(1,000)
2012.....	(D)	7,068	72	16
2013.....	(D)	5,064	60	10
2014.....	(D)	5,336	78	12
2015.....	(D)	9,476	103	6
2016.....	(D)	9,547	46	9

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

Trout Sales and Distribution by Size Category — Oregon: 2012-2016

Size category and year	Number of fish	Live weight		Sales or value ¹	
		Total ²	Average per fish	Total ³	Average price or value per pound
	(1,000)	(1,000 pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Fish 12" or longer					
Trout Sold					
2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Trout Distributed					
2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Fish 6" - 12"					
Trout Sold					
2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2015.....	240	91	0.4	376	4.13
2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Trout Distributed					
2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013.....	7,600	1,510	0.2	4,923	3.26
2014.....	7,520	1,500	0.2	5,220	3.48
2015.....	8,060	2,150	0.3	8,579	3.99
2016.....	8,220	2,150	0.3	8,557	3.98
Size category and year	Number of fish	Live weight		Sales or value ¹	
	(1,000)	Total ²	Average per 1,000 fish	Total ³	Average price or value per 1,000 fish
	(1,000)	(1,000 pounds)	(pounds)	(1,000 dollars)	(dollars)
Fish 1" - 6"					
Trout Sold					
2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2014.....	40	2	50.0	17	421
2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Trout Distributed					
2012.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2013.....	4,350	76	17.5	141	33
2014.....	3,580	65	18.2	116	33
2015.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2016.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

¹ Price per pound for trout sold. Value per pound for trout distributed.² Due to rounding, total number of fish multiplied by the average pounds per unit may not equal total live weight.³ Due to rounding, the total number of fish multiplied by average value per unit may not equal total sales or value.

Commerical fish landings, Oregon—2016

Type of fishery	Pounds	Value
Dungeness crab	15,716,034	\$55,734,458
Groundfish	49,670,423	\$35,918,876
Pink shrimp	35,528,407	\$25,092,992
Albacore tuna	7,249,947	\$12,50,033
Whiting	113,034,786	\$8,694,387
Salmon	1,821,746	\$8,280,326
Other	4,048,874	\$2,686,241
Total	227,070,217	\$148,909,313

Source: Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Floriculture Wholesale Value of All Sales by Plant Category — Oregon: 2011-2015 ¹

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

Year	Annual bedding/garden plants	Herbaceous perennial plants	Cut cultivated greens	Potted flowering plants	Foliage plants for indoor or patio use	Cut flowers	Propagative floriculture material	Total wholesale value of all plant categories ²
	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
2011	50,831	26,134	7,942	15,989	6,960	12,938	4,584	125,378
2012	50,405	27,785	2,113	18,561	6,457	12,029	9,864	127,214
2013	50,441	28,464	2,232	16,594	6,964	15,373	9,189	129,257
2014	49,722	29,401	(D)	16,092	(D)	13,724	8,692	124,336
2015	52,586	30,667	2,465	14,809	1,170	13,350	14,292	129,339
US Rank	11	10	3	12	6	4	6	10

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

¹ 15 Program States: California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington.² State total wholesale value excludes plant category values denoted by "(D)".**Floriculture Producers and Area Used for Production by Type of Cover — Oregon: 2011-2015**

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

Year	Total number of producers	Glass greenhouses	Fiberglass and other rigid greenhouses	Film plastic (single/multi) greenhouses	Total greenhouse cover	Shade and temporary cover	Total covered area	Open ground
	(number)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(acres)
2011	244	1,959	2,085	10,944	14,988	1,729	16,717	2,002
2012	213	2,000	1,929	12,836	16,765	2,280	19,045	2,380
2013	295	2,930	2,747	13,724	19,401	2,319	21,720	4,290
2014	265	2,544	2,677	12,715	17,936	5,210	23,146	5,359
2015	283	2,835	2,691	13,335	18,861	2,275	21,136	3,903

Floriculture Producers and Area Used for Production by Type of Cover — Oregon: 2011-2015

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

Year	Total number of producers	Glass greenhouses	Fiberglass and other rigid greenhouses	Film plastic (single/multi) greenhouses	Total greenhouse cover	Shade and temporary cover	Total covered area	Open ground
	(number)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(1,000 sq. ft.)	(acres)
2011	90	1,952	1,776	9,684	13,412	1,437	14,849	1,604
2012	89	1,975	1,769	12,141	15,885	2,196	18,081	2,044
2013	105	2,439	2,561	12,553	17,553	2,014	19,567	3,272
2014	101	2,497	2,263	11,274	16,034	5,013	21,047	4,102
2015	112	2,729	2,155	12,177	17,061	2,100	19,161	2,995

Top 3 Annual Bedding and Garden Plants Sold as Flats by Type — Oregon: 2014-2015 ¹

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

Plant and year	Producers	Quantity sold	Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price	Value of all sales at wholesale ²
	(number)	(1,000 flats)	(percent)	(dollars per flat)	(1,000 dollars)
Petunias					
2014.....	36	247	92	11.41	2,818
2015.....	36	245	92	11.67	2,859
Vegetable type					
2014.....	23	134	92	12.79	1,714
2015.....	23	159	89	12.54	1,994
Pansies/Violas					
2014.....	30	114	83	12.50	1,425
2015.....	28	95	93	13.06	1,241
State total					
2014.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12,993
2015.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15,155

(NA) Not available.

¹ Top 3 ranked by value of sales.² Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

Top 3 Annual Bedding and Garden Plants Sold as Hanging Baskets by Type — Oregon: 2014-2015 ¹

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

Plant and year	Producers	Quantity sold	Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price	Value of all sales at wholesale ²
Petunias					
2014	31	61	88	13.19	805
2015	34	81	89	14.77	1,196
Geraniums, from vegetative cuttings					
2014	26	78	87	12.33	962
2015	32	78	87	12.39	966
Pansies/Violas					
2014	9	19	92	11.11	211
2015	13	30	97	16.86	506
State total					
2014	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,749
2015	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,995

(NA) Not available.

¹ Top 3 ranked by value of sales.² Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.**Top 3 Potted Type Product Sales, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2014-2015 ²**

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

Product and year	Producers	Quantity sold			Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price		Value of all sales at wholesale ³
		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or larger	Total all sizes		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or larger	
		(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)		(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	
Geraniums from vegetative cuttings								
2014	34	2,300	226	2,526	90	2.15	3.14	5,655
2015	34	2,192	209	2,401	90	2.14	3.82	5,489
Vegetable type Plants								
2014	23	3,181	927	4,108	93	1.08	2.31	5,577
2015	28	2,723	459	3,182	94	1.18	2.33	4,283
Pansies/Violas								
2014	17	1,586	(¹)	1,586	100	0.84	(¹)	1,334
2015	28	1,554	(¹)	1,554	95	0.97	(¹)	1,503
State total								
2014	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28,944
2015	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28,245

(NA) Not available.

¹ Quantity and price combined into pot size with the greatest production to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.² Top 3 ranked by value of sales.³ Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

Potted Herbaceous Plant Sales, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2014-2015

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

Product and year	Producers	Quantity sold				Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price			Value of all sales at wholesale ¹
		Less than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	2 gallons or larger	Total all sizes		Less than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	2 gallons or more	
	(number)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(percent)	(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	(1,000 dollars)
Hostas										
2014	29	54	138	28	220	98	2.34	5.17	13.82	1,227
2015	30	59	159	33	251	85	2.42	5.33	15.77	1,511
Other										
2014	48	3,591	3,145	569	7,305	92	2.02	4.31	10.45	26,755
2015	49	3,581	3,683	343	7,607	95	1.84	4.39	13.98	27,553
State total										
2014	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27,458
2015	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28,447

(NA) Not available.

¹ Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.**Potted Herbaceous Plant Sales, Price, and Value — Oregon: 2014-2015**

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

Product and year	Producers	Quantity sold			Percentage of quantity sold at wholesale	Wholesale price		Value of all sales at wholesale ¹
		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or larger	Total all sizes		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or larger	
	(number)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(1,000 pots)	(percent)	(dollars per pot)	(dollars per pot)	(1,000 dollars)
Hardy/Garden								
Chrysanthemums								
2014	26	279	366	645	98	1.32	2.87	1,419
2015	32	294	443	737	92	1.28	2.77	1,603
State total								
2014	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,419
2015	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603

(NA) Not available.

¹ Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

Marketing year Definitions for Specified Commodities**Field Crops**

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

Corn for Grain: September 1 to August 31 for U.S.; October 1 to September 30 for Oregon.

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

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

Hops: September 1 to August 31 for all States.

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

Potatoes: The marketing year for fall potatoes is from the start of harvest through August of the following year. Wheat:

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

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

Non-Citrus Fruits

Apples (Fresh): September 1 to August 31 for Oregon. Pears

(Fresh): August 10 to May 31 for Oregon.

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

Livestock

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

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



Agricultural workers prepare to pick high bush blueberries.



Eiguren Brothers Farm in Jordan Valley, 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 publication.

An electronic version of this document can be found online.
<https://oda.direct/Agripedia>

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

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

Agricultural Employment

Discrimination laws

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

- Age
- Disability
- Family relationship
- Marital status
- National origin
- Pregnancy
- Race/color
- Religion
- Retaliation for opposing unlawful employment practices
- Sex and sexual orientation or gender identity
- Sexual harassment

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Web www.eeoc.gov/laws

Publications

Web www1.eeoc.gov/eeoc/publications

Prohibited employment policies and practices

Web www1.eeoc.gov/laws/practices

Discrimination laws related to employment

Web www1.eeoc.gov/laws/statutes

US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Seattle Field Office

Federal Office Building
909 First Ave, Suite 400
Seattle, WA 98104-1061

Phone [800-669-4000](tel:800-669-4000)

Fax [206-220-6911](tel:206-220-6911)

TTY [800-669-6820](tel:800-669-6820)

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232

Phone [971-673-0764](tel:971-673-0764)

Fax [971-673-0765](tel:971-673-0765)

Web oda.fyi/CivilRightsComplaint

Earned Income Tax Credit/Wage Information Awareness

In 2017, the Oregon legislature passed Senate Bill 398 requiring that employers provide written notice to each employee about state and federal earned income tax credits. The notice must:

- Be in English and in the language the employer typically uses to communicate with the employee.
- Be sent annually with the employee's federal form W-2.
- Provide website addresses for the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Revenue where the employee can find information about the state and federal earned income tax credits.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232

Phone [971-673-0824](tel:971-673-0824)

TTY [800-735-2900](tel:800-735-2900)

Web oregon.gov/BOLI

Employee pay statements

In 2016, the Oregon legislature passed Senate Bill 1587, which expanded the requirements for the written pay statement (pay stub). Effective January 1, 2017, employers must provide a pay statement on regular paydays and at other times when payment of wages, salary or commission is made, which shows:

- The date of the payment
- The dates of work covered by the payment
- The name of the employee
- The name and business registry number or business identification number
- The address and telephone number of the employer
- The rate or rates of pay
- Whether the employee is paid by the hour, shift, day or week or on a salary, piece or commission basis
- Gross wages
- Net wages

- The amount and purpose of each deduction made during the respective period of service that the payment covers
- Allowances, if any, claimed as part of minimum wage
- Unless the employee is paid on a salary basis and is exempt from overtime compensation as established by local, state or federal law, the regular hourly rate or rates of pay, the overtime rate or rates of pay, the number of regular hours worked and pay for those hours, and the number of overtime hours worked and pay for those hours
- If the employee is paid a piece rate, the applicable piece rate or rates of pay, the number of pieces completed at each piece rate and the total pay for each rate

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045
Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0824

Email _____ bolita@boli.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/boli/ta/pages/index.aspx

Employing minors

WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

PERMITS AND LICENSES

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

RECORDS

Growers must keep the following records when employing minors.

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

INSURANCE

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

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Workers' Compensation Division

350 Winter St NE

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone _____ 503-947-7814

Toll-free _____ 888-877-5670

Email _____ workcomp.questions@state.or.us

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

SAFETY TRAINING

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

OPERATING OR RIDING ON MACHINERY

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

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

Web _____ oda.direct/TractorTraining

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:

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

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

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

PROHIBITED JOBS

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

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

BREAKS

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

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

HOURS LIMITATIONS BY AGE

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

Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

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

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

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

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

HOURS LIMITATIONS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION

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

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

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

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI/WH/CLU

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0824

TTY _____ 800-735-2900

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Wage and Hour Division

Phone _____ 971-673-0761

US Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division

620 SW Main St, Room 423

Portland, OR 97205

Phone _____ 503-326-3057

Fax _____ 503-326-5951

Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

Publications

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

Employment eligibility verification

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

Employers must:

- 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) or the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

- Not prompt an employee to present a particular document from the I-9 list(s), or require more documents than are required by law. All employees must be treated the same when completing the Form I-9.

Note: Several versions of Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, have been issued since the form was first introduced in 1987. Not all versions are valid for use. To determine whether you are using the correct version of Form I-9, look at the revision date printed on the bottom left corner of the form, and not the expiration date printed at the top of the form.

Currently, only the forms showing the following revision date are valid.

- › Rev. 07/17/2017 N*
 - › Rev. 11/14/2016 N
- Web _____ www.uscis.gov/i-9

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Handbook for Employers (Form M-274)

Phone _____ 888-464-4318
 Email _____ e-verify@dhs.gov
 Web _____ oda.fyi/USCIS-M274

Equal pay law

Oregon law currently prohibits employers from discriminating between “the sexes” in the payment of wages for work of comparable character. Effective January 1, 2019, the Equal Pay law makes it an unlawful employment practice under ORS chapter 659A (Unlawful Discrimination laws) for an employer to discriminate in the payment of wage or other compensation for work of comparable character based on:

- Protected class
- Current or past compensation
- Determine compensation for a position based on current or past compensation

The law provides that employers may pay employees for work of comparable character at different compensation levels if all of the difference in compensation levels is based on a bona fide factor that is related to the position and is based on:

- Seniority system
- Merit system
- Quantity or quality system such as piece rate work
- Workplace locations
- Travel
- Education
- Training
- Experience
- Or any combination of these factors, if the combination of factors accounts for the entire compensation differential [ORS 652.220(2)].

PAY HISTORY

Effective October 6, 2017 employers are prohibited from seeking the pay history of an applicant or employee from the applicant or employee or a current or former employer of the applicant or employee before the employer makes an offer of employment to the prospective employee that includes an amount of compensation;

BOLI enforcement of this provision will begin January 1, 2019.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

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:

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries

800 NE Oregon, Suite 1045

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0824

TTY _____ 800-735-2900

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA): Federal law

Includes FLSA minimum wage, overtime, record keeping, child labor

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 _____ dol.gov/whd

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 _____ dol.gov/whd

Family and Medical Leave Act: Oregon

LEAVE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY REASONS

Who must comply?

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

Eligible employees

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

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

Compliance

An employer must:

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

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

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

An employee must:

- 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

Web _____ oda.fyi/CRD-FMLA

LEAVE TO ATTEND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND PROTECTIONS DUE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HARASSMENT, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING

Who must comply?

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

Eligible employees to attend criminal proceedings

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

Eligible employees for protection of domestic violence

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

Compliance

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

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

Web _____oda.fyi/CRD-DomesticViolence

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:

- 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

Refer to the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries for information regarding active labor contractors. Farmers who use unlicensed labor contractors share liability for any unpaid wages owed to workers.

BOLI's Labor Contractor Licensing Unit publishes a list each month of all the labor contractors with an active license.

Web _____ oda.fyi/ActiveLaborContractors

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries****Wage and Hour Division-Licensing Unit**

3865 Wolverine St NE, E-1

Salem, OR 97305

Phone _____ 503-373-1463

Fax _____ 503-373-7636

Web _____ oregon.gov/boli/WHD/FFL

Oregon Secretary of State**Corporation Division**

Public Service Building

255 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97310

Phone _____ 503-986-2200

Web _____ sos.oregon.gov/business

H-2A: Temporary agricultural employment of foreign workers

Section 218 of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the lawful admission into the United States of temporary, non-immigrant workers (H-2A workers) to perform agricultural labor or services of a temporary or seasonal nature. Before the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) can approve an employer's petition for such workers, the employer must file an application with the Department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) stating, among other things, that there are not sufficient workers who are able, willing, qualified, and available, and that the employment of aliens will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers similarly employed in the US. Any employer using H-2A workers must have initially attempted to find US workers to fill these jobs.

H-2A workers and domestic workers in corresponding employment must be paid special rates of pay that vary by locality, must be provided housing and transportation from that housing to the job site if their employment requires them to be away from their residence overnight, and must be guaranteed an offer of employment for a total number of hours equal to at least 75% of the work period specified in the contract.

Web _____ oda.fyi/DOL-H2A

Foreign agricultural workers temporarily admitted into the United States on H-2A visas are exempt from US Social Security and Medicare taxes on compensation paid to them for services performed in connection with the H-2A visa. This is true whether they are resident aliens or nonresident aliens. In addition, compensation paid to H-2A agricultural workers for services performed in connection with the H-2A visa is not considered to be "wages" for purposes of federal income tax withholding, and thus is not subject to mandatory withholding of US federal income tax unless Backup Withholding applies.

Web _____ oda.fyi/IRS-H2A

Federal Income Tax and FICA Withholding for Foreign Agricultural Workers with an H-2A Visa

Web (English) _____ www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5144.pdf

Web (Spanish) _____ www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5144sp.pdf

Note: See the section on "Income tax withholding: Federal" in this handbook for additional resources.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division, Portland District Office

620 SW Main St, Room 423

Portland, OR 97205

Phone _____ 503-326-3057

Fax _____ 503-326-5951

Web _____ wagehour.dol.gov

Internal Revenue Service

Forms Distribution Center

Phone _____ 800-829-4933

Web _____ oda.fyi/AgTaxCenter

Mandatory sick leave

Effective January 1, 2016, employers must allow employees to earn and use up to 40 hours of protected sick time each year. An employee may not be disciplined or terminated for taking protected sick time. In addition, employers with 10 or more employees (at least 6 for employers located in Portland) in Oregon must provide this sick time as paid leave. Employers with less than 10 employees (less than 6 in Portland) must provide up to 40 hours of unpaid protected sick time. Additional notice requirements apply.

Under most circumstances, employees accrue 1 hour of sick leave for every 30 hours worked or 1 1/3 hour for every 40 hours worked. An employer is deemed to be in compliance with the law if it has a sick leave policy, paid vacation policy, paid personal time off policy, or other paid time off program that is “substantially equivalent” to or more generous to the employee than the minimum requirements of the sick time law. In order for a plan to be “substantially equivalent,” the policy must provide employees (at a minimum) with:

- The ability to accrue up to 40 hours of leave time at a rate of one hour for every 30 hours worked or 1-1/3 hours for every 40 hours worked or at least 40 hours of front-loaded time at the start of the year that may be used for sick time;

- Quarterly reports on available leave balances;
- The ability for new employees to use up to 40 hours of earned time as sick time after their 90th day of employment; and
- The ability to carry over up to 40 hours of unused accrued time from one year to the next (unless the front-load method of providing sick time is used).
- Employers should consult BOLI’s informational page (below) and FAQs from Technical Assistance.

Oregon mandatory sick leave statute

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD/OST

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries

800 NE Oregon St, #1045

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0824

Email _____ bolita@boli.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/boli/ta/pages/index.aspx

Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA)

Refer to the US Department of Labor for information regarding:

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division, Portland District Office

620 SW Main St, Room 423

Portland, OR 97205

Phone _____ 503-326-3057

Web _____ www.dol.gov/whd/

Minimum wage: Oregon law

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Agricultural employers must pay their non-exempt employees for each hour worked at least the minimum wage rate in effect at the time the work is performed. Senate Bill 1532 (2016) enacted a series of annual minimum wage rate increases through 2023, after which the minimum wage rate will be indexed to inflation.

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD/OMW

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 _____ oda.fyi/BOLI-AgRestMeals

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:

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

TIMELY PAYMENT OF WAGES

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

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

Final wages of seasonal farmworker may be paid by noon on the day after termination provided (1) the termination

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries

Wage and Hour Division

800 NE Oregon St, #1045

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0761

Fax _____ 503-326-5951

Email _____ whdscreener@boli.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD

US Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division, Portland District Office

620 SW Main St, Room 423

Portland, OR 97205

Phone _____ 503-326-3057

Web _____ www.dol.gov/whd

Predictive scheduling

Senate Bill 828, enacted by the 2017 Legislative Assembly, establishes work scheduling standards for certain employers in retail, hospitality, or food services industries that have at least 500 employees worldwide. The majority of the bill becomes effective July 1, 2018.

Employers should consult BOLI’s online FAQs page for details on the requirements for the good faith estimate of work schedule; voluntary standby list; advance notice of schedule changes; right to rest between shifts; compensation for shift changes; and other notice and posting requirements.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries

800 NE Oregon St, #1045

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0824

Email _____ bolita@boli.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.fyi/PredictiveScheduling

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 utilize a range of other WorkSource Oregon services. Recruiting services are pre-funded through employer payroll taxes and are provided to all Oregon employers at no additional charge.

WHAT CAN WORKSOURCE OREGON EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT DO FOR EMPLOYEES?

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

Web _____ findit.emp.state.or.us/imatch
WSO staff 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 WSO centers throughout the state on the agency's website and on the job matching site iMatchSkills®.

By publicizing listings in English and Spanish, a wider range of job seekers can learn about available work opportunities. Special outreach efforts can also publicize seasonal agricultural jobs locally, throughout Oregon and outside of Oregon. Job finding and recruiting services are pre-funded through employer payroll taxes and are provided to all job seekers and Oregon employers at no additional charge.

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 WSO center 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 WSO 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. WSO local center staff or the ARS coordinator at 503-947-1996 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 the Oregon Employment Department (OED) 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 OED H-2A coordinator at 503-947-1277.

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 “H-2A: Temporary agricultural employment of foreign workers,” “Farm labor contracting,” and “Agricultural labor housing” in this handbook.

TIME CONSTRAINTS

The more time before labor is needed that an employer contacts OED, 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 OED before the date of need is encouraged. If that can't be done, give as much notice as possible. For the H-2A Program, the application must be filed at least 60 days and no more than 75 days prior to the intended start of work. The terms and conditions of the job must be approved and domestic worker recruitment must occur to assess the need for foreign workers.

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

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

YEAR-ROUND AGRICULTURAL WORK

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

Web _____ us.jobs

OTHER DEPARTMENT AND WORKFORCE SERVICES FOR EMPLOYERS

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

Web _____ QualityInfo.org

Oregon Employer Council is a 35 year-old nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging business leaders to have influence on the workforce system. Business members learn about services provided by the Oregon Employment Department and many other workforce partners and comment on how these services are delivered to employers. There are 12 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.

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.

Web _____ oda.fyi/EmployerHandbook

Local Employment Department offices no longer provide information about the Unemployment Insurance claims process or the status of individual claims. Unemployment insurance claims involving your employer account are now handled through the Employment Department's regional Unemployment Insurance Centers. Information about the Unemployment Insurance claims process is available online.

Web _____ oregon.gov/EMPLOY/Unemployment

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

Web _____ oregon.gov/Employ/Unemployment

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

WorkSource Oregon Employment Department

Business & Employment Services Programs

875 Union St NE, Room 201

Salem, OR 97311

Phone _____ 503-947-1394

Web _____ oregon.gov/EMPLOY

WorkSource Oregon Centers

Staff at WorkSource Oregon Centers will assist agricultural employers with employment recruiting and other workforce services. Locate your local center online.

Web _____ worksourceoregon.org/home/worksourcecenters

Social Security: No-match

SSN NO-MATCH LETTER

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

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Social Security Administration

Phone _____ 800-772-1213

Web _____ socialsecurity.gov

Social Security Number Verification Service

Web _____ socialsecurity.gov/employer/ssnv.htm

Workers' compensation

WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

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

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

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

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

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

To discuss exceptions, contact the Workers' Compensation Division.

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

Workers' compensation coverage covers 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 the worker's spouse, children, and dependents if the worker dies as a result of an occupational injury or disease. Workers' compensation coverage is insurance designed to compensate workers injured on the job, and at the same time protect the employer from liability as long as that employer is in compliance with the law. In most cases, when an employer has workers' compensation insurance, an injured worker must look for indemnification only from the insurer.

WHAT IF YOU DON'T COMPLY?

If you are found without the required workers' compensation coverage, the Workers' Compensation Division 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, the Workers' Compensation Division will request a permanent court injunction to prevent you from continuing to employ workers without providing the required coverage. If you disobey an injunction, you are 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 noncomplying employer is financially responsible for the same benefits insured workers receive. The law requires the Workers' Compensation Division to refer your claim to an assigned claims agent for processing. You must pay a fee for this processing in addition to any compensation due the worker and other claim 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 noncomplying employers. An employee can file suit against a noncomplying employer in addition to having a legitimate workers' compensation claim. Carrying workers' compensation insurance is vital to your business.

NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE POSTER

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

Phone _____ 503-947-7814

INSURANCE PREMIUM

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

PREMIUM

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

Additional 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 2018 Oregon loss cost rate for a dairy operation (code 0036) is \$3.31 per \$100 of annual payroll; for a cattle operation/ranch (code 0083) \$7.85 per \$100; for orchard operations (code 0016) \$3.10 per \$100; and for berry picking by hand (code 0117) \$.37 per \$100.
- **Experience modification factor.** A business with more than \$2,500 in annual premium may qualify for an experience modification. The experience modification compares the employer's actual past claims experience with a model that represents the average claim experience for the employer's classification. If the employer's experience is less than average, it gets a rating lower than 1.00, which will lower the premium. If it is greater than average, the rating is higher than 1.00, which will raise the premium. The experience modification formula generally uses three years of payroll and loss experience to calculate an experience modification factor. Therefore, after an injury occurs, it remains a factor in determining the farm's premium for the next three policy years. Farm operators can substantially reduce premiums over time by implementing a well-managed worker safety program, thereby reducing the number of on-the-job injuries. Some employers may reduce their experience modification by enrolling in the medical reimbursement program. Contact your insurer to see whether enrolling in this program makes financial sense.
- **Expense loading factor or loss cost multiplier.** The loss cost multiplier is a component of the premium rate that accounts for insurer expenses relating to acquisition, taxes, claims adjustment, general expenses, profit, and contingencies. Each licensed workers' compensation carrier in Oregon files one or more loss cost multipliers to account for their costs of doing business over and above the loss cost. Farm operators may want to shop around with carriers to determine which has the most competitive rate.

ASSESSMENTS

There are two types of assessments paid to the Department of Consumer and Business Services: 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 administration of the Workers' Compensation Division, Workers' Compensation Board, Oregon OSHA, the Ombudsman for Injured Workers, and the Small Business Ombudsman.
- The WBF "cents-per hour" assessment is a payroll assessment calculated on the basis of covered workers' hours worked. The employer collects half the assessment from the worker and the employer contributes the other half of the assessment. The assessment is reported and paid by the employer directly to the state with other payroll taxes each calendar quarter through the combined quarterly payroll tax reporting system. Employers report by using a Form OQ, available from the Oregon Employment Department, and submit payment accompanied by a Form OTC (payment coupon), available from the Department of Revenue. Both forms can be ordered online. The WBF assessment funds programs for direct benefits to injured workers and employers who help workers return to the workforce.

Web www.oregon.gov/employ/businesses/tax

REPORTING INJURIES

Immediately after, or when you are first aware of, an accident, encourage the worker to report the accident in writing, and to describe when and where and how the injury occurred. The employer is not required to notify the insurer of an accident that does not require the worker to seek treatment from a licensed medical service provider, but must report the accident or claim to the insurer if:

- The worker chooses to file a claim
- The worker signs Form 801, "Report of Job Injury or Illness"
- The worker or employer is billed for treatment
- The injury has resulted in medical services, disability, or death

It is the worker's choice whether to file a claim. The employer is subject to civil penalty if the employer induces a worker not to file a claim. Report any claim to your insurer no later than five days after you notice or have knowledge of a claim or an accident that may result in an injury claim. Report the claim using Form 801 or Form 801S (Spanish), available from your insurer.

A physician must complete Form 827, Worker's and Health Care Provider's Report for Workers' Compensation Claim, if the worker chooses to make a claim for workers' compensation benefits.

RECORD KEEPING

A record of the name of the worker, the date of the accident, nature of the injury and treatment provided for every injury, including minor ones requiring only first aid, should be kept at least five years. These records may be useful if the worker later seeks medical treatment related to a previous accident or injury.

COMPENSABLE INJURY

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Workers' Compensation Division

Phone _____ 503-947-7840
 Toll-free _____ 800-452-0288
 Fax _____ 503-947-7630
 Email _____ workcomp.questions@state.or.us
 Web _____ wcd.oregon.gov

Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation

350 Winter St NE
 PO Box 14480
 Salem, OR 97309-0405
 Phone (call or text) _____ David Waki, 971-283-0997
 _____ Linda Repp, 503-329-4260
 Email _____ wc.advocate@oregon.gov
 Web _____ oregon.gov/DCBS/SBO

Collection and reporting of Workers' Benefit Fund assessment

Central Services Division

350 Winter St NE, Room 300
 PO Box 14480
 Salem, OR 97309-0405
 Phone _____ 503-378-2372
 Fax _____ 503-378-3134
 Email _____ Wbfassess.fabs@state.or.us
 Web _____ oregon.gov/DCBS

Animals and Insects

Animal disease traceability

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

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

IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

ACCEPTABLE OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION

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

PREMISES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN)

Premises identification is another component of animal disease traceability. The number links livestock and poultry locations to a national database for better management of emergencies. Applications may be downloaded online.

Web _____oda.direct/ADT

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****State Veterinarian**

Dr. Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web _____oda.direct/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 acquired on or after January 1, 2012, must meet standards equivalent to the requirements for certification of enriched colony facility systems established in the October 2015 revised edition of the American Humane Association’s (AHA) farm animal welfare certification program, with no enclosure providing less than 116.3 square inches of floor space per hen, including nest, and no enclosure providing 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 inspects 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, program director

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4767

Email _____ jbarber@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/AboutHens

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO)

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

WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

PERMITS—GENERAL, INDIVIDUAL

CAFOs that are required to be permitted must apply for coverage under a general NPDES or WPCF permit or an individual NPDES or WPCF permit. Permit registrations are issued through the CAFO Program of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, 503-986-4699. WPCF CAFO permits are valid for ten years and NPDES CAFO Permits are valid for five years.. The current WPCF general permit was issued jointly by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) on October 1, 2015, with an expiration date of September 30, 2025. The current CAFO NPDES general permit was issued jointly by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality on March 31, 2016, with an expiration date of February 28, 2021.

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

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

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

FEE SCHEDULE FOR CAFOs

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

The annual permit fee covers the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

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

Phone _____ 503-986-4699

MANURE, LITTER, AND PROCESS WASTEWATER CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

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

FINES

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

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****Natural Resources Programs**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4699

Web _____ oda.direct/CAFO

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.

Disposing of dead animals

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

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

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

EXEMPTIONS

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

OTHER RESOURCES

The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offer cost sharing programs for construction of farm wastewater containment systems, AWMP development, and nutrient management.

*Cost sharing requirements***Farm Service Agency (FSA), Oregon**

Phone _____ 503-692-6830, ext. 22

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Phone _____ 503-414-3200

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 Program**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web _____ oda.direct/AHID

Emergency animal and crop disease preparedness

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

SIGNS OF EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

Fundamental points common to all biosecurity programs:

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

State Veterinarian

Dr. Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web _____ oda.direct/AHID

Plant Health Program

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oda.direct/PHP

US Department of Agriculture

Assistant District Director

Phone _____ 360-753-9430

Plant Protection and Quarantine Program

Phone _____ 503-326-2814

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, "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 calling the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Animal Health Program.

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

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

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

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

Note: All animal import requirements are subject to change or modification based on disease occurrences within the state and/or the country.

EXHIBITION ANIMALS

Livestock brought into Oregon for shows, fairs, and competitions must meet regular requirements as a minimum. Call ODA 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. Pet poultry must meet poultry requirements.

Reptiles, amphibians, and fish

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

CATTLE OF US ORIGIN

Brucellosis vaccination

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

Brucellosis test

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

Tuberculosis test

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

CATTLE ORIGINATING IN MEXICO OR CANADA

There are additional requirements for these cattle. Call ODA 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 ODA for details.

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

HORSES, MULES, ASSES, AND OTHER EQUINE

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

- Nursing foals under six months of age which are traveling with negative tested dam

SWINE

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

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

WILDLIFE AND NONTRADITIONAL LIVESTOCK**Bison**

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

Camelids

Individual identification is required.

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

Cervidae

Importation of cervidae is prohibited by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Phone _____ 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 for information on importing animals from outside the US.

Phone _____ 301-734-8364

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****State Veterinarian**

Dr. Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Web _____ oda.direct/AHID

Interstate movement of cattle and pasture-to-pasture permits

WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

PASTURE-TO-PASTURE PERMIT OPTION

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

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

APPLICATION PROCESS

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

Web _____ oda.direct/PastureToPasture

RECORD KEEPING

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

RESTRICTIONS

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****Animal Health Programs**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Email _____ ahid-office-manager@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/AHID

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 (ODA), Animal Identification Program. The department recommends livestock owners use brands because they serve as a deterrent to theft and a recovery tool. If you elect to brand your livestock, you must record the brand with the department. It is unlawful to brand livestock with an unrecorded brand.

RECORDING A BRAND

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

Web _____ oda.direct/LivestockBrandApp

Send the written request and fee to:

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

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

INSPECTIONS

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

EXEMPTIONS

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

FINES

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

MISSING LIVESTOCK

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

FOUND ANIMALS

If you find livestock, notify the ODA Animal Identification office, 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 _____ oda.direct/BrandRegistration

Pollinators

POLLINATOR LEGISLATION

In response to House bill 3362 (2015) and public interest, Oregon State University and the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) developed a strategic plan to address pollinator health. The plan, entitled “the Oregon Bee Project,” will bring multiple state agencies together to address issues around pollinator health. The goals of the plan are to protect and promote pollinators, reduce pesticide exposure, showcase pollinator work in Oregon, and highlight the role that Oregonians can play in protecting pollinator species.

Priorities of the Oregon Bee Project include:

- Initiatives to showcase bee-friendly practices in Oregon
- New ways to engage the public
- New guidelines for pesticide applicators
- A statewide survey of native bees
- Honey bee diagnostics
- Continued support for bee research

Web oda.fyi/HB3362

In addition, ODA is charged to develop a bee incident reporting system and also to register beekeepers with more than five hives for which beekeepers have to pay a \$10.00 registration fee and \$0.50 per hive. All proceeds go back for pollinator research work.

Find the apiary registration form online.

Web oda.fyi/ApiaryRegistration

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

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

NATIVE POLLINATORS

For several years, ODA's Insect Pest Prevention & Management Program (IPPM) has been working with native pollinators in Oregon. Native bees have received increased attention as alternatives to the exotic honey bees because of colony collapse disorder and other problems affecting honey bee health. However, there is little information on the significance of native bee pollination services to Oregon's specialty crops. Key to understanding this issue is knowledge about the specific bees associated with these crops, which is largely lacking. As part of a larger effort to assess the overall status of these poorly understood organisms, ODA, in partnership with OSU, has initiated the Oregon Bee Atlas, a volunteer run state survey of native bees species.

A guide on Common Bee Pollinators of Oregon Crops is available online.

Web oda.direct/ODABeeGuide

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone [503-986-4636](tel:503-986-4636)

Web oda.direct/BeesApiaries

Pesticide Program

Phone [503-986-4635](tel:503-986-4635)

Web oda.direct/PollinatorIssues

Shellfish and aquaculture

FOOD SAFETY LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Who must be licensed?

- Commercial shellfish harvesters or growers selling clams, oysters, mussels, or whole scallops for human consumption must be licensed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA).
 - » Commercial shellfish harvesters and growers, harvesting for human consumption, are limited to ODA classified shellfish harvesting areas.
Web _____ oda.direct/CommercialShellfish
 - » Harvesters must provide ODA with a list of their harvest areas. Contact ODA to obtain copies of the current management plans for areas where you plan to harvest.
- An Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) commercial fishing license is required for harvesting wild shellfish. ODFW shellfish harvest permits are available at ODFW offices.
- An ODA license is not required to operate an inland aquaculture farm but a license is required for processing of fish and seafood, as well as retail and wholesale distribution and sales.

COMMERCIAL PLAT LEASING

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

Cultivation fees and use taxes:

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

AQUACULTURE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

In 2013, the director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture established the Ad Hoc Oregon Aquaculture Advisory Group to guide the reinvigoration and expansion of the state's aquaculture program and revisit the potential for further aquaculture development in Oregon. The advisory group is composed of stakeholders representing the private and public sectors. This group currently focuses on streamlining the regulatory environment to facilitate new or expanded aquaculture operations in the state.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Food Safety Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4720

Web _____ oda.direct/FSP

Development and Marketing Program

Business Development Assistance

1207 NW Naito Pkwy Suite 104

Portland, OR 97209

Phone _____ 503-872-6600

Email _____ agmarket@oda.state.or.us

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE

Salem, Oregon 97302

Phone _____ 503-947-6000

Toll-free _____ 800-720-6339

Web _____ oda.fyi/ODFWCommercialLicenses

Wolf depredation compensation and financial assistance

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

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs

Jason Barber

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4767

Email _____ jbarber@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/WolfDepredation

Farming Issues and Business Resources

Bird, predator, and rodent damage control

WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

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

Note: See section on "Right to Farm"

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

Oregon Winegrowers Association offers standards for bird control in vineyards.

Web oda.fyi/VineyardBirdControl

PERMITS AND LICENSES

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

Phone _____ 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.

Phone _____ 503-986-4635

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

Phone _____ 503-378-3743

Web oda.fyi/PestControlFireworks

Permits to kill game animals causing damage to agricultural crops and property are issued by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Phone _____ 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.

Phone _____ 503-326-2346

RECORD KEEPING

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

SAFETY AND TRAINING

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**US Department of Agriculture**

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Wildlife Services (USDA/WS)**

David E. Williams
6135 NE 80th, Suite A-8
Portland, OR 97218

Phone _____ 503-326-2346
Web _____ www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage

*Pesticide registration***Oregon Department of Agriculture**

Pesticides Program

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Web _____ oda.direct/PPF

*Firework permits***Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal**

Bureau of Hazardous Materials

Phone _____ 503-378-3743

Energy and agriculture

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

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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

BIOMASS AND BIOFUELS

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

SOLAR ENERGY

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

HYDROPOWER

Irrigation district projects have converted open canals to pipes, which creates pressurized water delivery and offers an opportunity for hydroelectric generation while reducing pumping needs and water loss. In some cases, water may be diverted by pipe (called a penstock) or channel to a turbine, generating electricity. The permitting process to install small hydro projects has been streamlined for in-conduit projects, 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 feeding into regional grids, and can also use smaller wind turbines to supply power to their own operations. Turbine output depends heavily on wind speeds and duration at the height of the turbine. Small-scale wind power is generally economical only if the selected site has an average wind speed of 10 miles per hour or more.

GEOTHERMAL

Geothermal wells deliver steam or hot water to the ground surface, which can be used for heating or electricity generation. Examples of agricultural uses of geothermal energy include heating greenhouses, heating food processing water, or heating a fruit or vegetable drying facility. Geothermal resources exist in parts of central, eastern, and southern Oregon.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) offers technical assistance and other resources to Oregon farmers and ranchers. This includes details about various renewable energy technologies on its website and staff members who can offer information and technical resources.

Oregon Department of Energy

550 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-378-4040

Web _____ oregon.gov/energy

GRANTS, INCENTIVES, AND LOANS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

Several state programs offer financial assistance. The Oregon Department of Energy administers a competitive grants program for renewable energy projects.

Web _____oda.fyi/RenewableEnergyGrants

ODOE's Small-Scale Energy Loan Program offers loans and technical resources for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

Web _____oda.fyi/EnergyLoanProgram

The Oregon Department of Agriculture oversees an incentive program focused on dairies that collect manure that is used to produce biofuel.

Web _____oda.direct/BovineManureTaxCredit

Bonneville Power Administration partners with public utilities across the state to provide technical assistance and incentives.

Web _____oda.fyi/BPAenergy

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

Toll-free _____ 866-202-0576

Web _____energytrust.org

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

Phone _____ 503-414-3369

Web _____oda.fyi/USDARuralEnergy

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

Web _____dsireusa.org

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 state statutes and rules. Allowable non-farm uses are incorporated into local zoning regulations.

DEFINITION OF FARM USE (ORS 215.203)

Farm use means the current employment of land primarily for obtaining a monetary profit by raising, harvesting, and selling crops; feeding, breeding, managing, and selling livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and honeybees; dairying; or any other agricultural or horticultural use. Farm use also includes the preparation, storage, and disposal by marketing or otherwise of the products or by-products raised on such land for human or animal use. The definition includes land lying fallow for one year as a normal and regular requirement of good agricultural husbandry; land planted in orchards or other perennials prior to maturity; any land constituting a woodlot of less than 20 acres contiguous to and owned by the owner of land classified for farm use; dry or water covered wasteland in or adjacent to land in farm use; land under dwellings or buildings supporting farm practices; or land used for processing crops from the farm into biofuels to be used on the farm or neighboring farms. Farm use also includes the stabling or training of equines (horses, mules, etc.) along with riding lessons and training clinics; the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting of aquatic bird or animal species as allowed by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission, and the growing of recreational marijuana as provided in chapter 1, Oregon Laws 2015. Farm use does not include land subject to timber assessment under, ORS Chapter 321, except for Christmas trees and poplar farms.

ELIGIBILITY FOR SPECIAL TAX USE ZONING

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

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

LIMITATION ON RESTRICTIONS BY GOVERNING BODIES

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

NUISANCE COMPLAINTS

State law requires a county governing body or its designate to apply a condition of approval of a single-family dwelling in an exclusive farm use zone, 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 on exclusive farm use 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 for information on the right-to-farm law.

Phone _____ 503-986-4706

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

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

PERMITTED NON-FARM USES ON EFU LAND (ORS CHAPTER 215)

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

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

Technical variations exist between counties, so contact your county planning department or Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCDC) 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
- Cidery
- Private playgrounds or campgrounds*
- Commercial dog boarding kennels
- Room and board services (five guest limit) in existing residences
- Home occupations including bed and breakfasts
- Commercial activities in conjunction with farm use including biofuels
- Churches and cemeteries*
- Utility facilities necessary in farm zones
- Geothermal exploration or production
- Community centers for rural communities
- Replacement of an existing dwelling
- Landscaping business in conjunction with a nursery
- Guest ranches in Eastern Oregon

- Siting for solid waste disposal*
- Creation or restoration of wetlands
- Golf courses*
- Small-scale crop, poultry and biofuels processing facilities
- Agritourism events and activities
- Commercial power generating facilities

MARIJUANA

Although considered a “crop” by state law, ORS 475B.370(2) does not allow the following land uses in an EFU zone.

- A new dwelling used in conjunction with a marijuana crop
- A farm stand, used in conjunction with a marijuana crop
- A commercial activity carried on in conjunction with a marijuana crop

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, DLCDC has adopted rules to guide the siting of commercial wind and solar facilities in EFU zones to encourage their siting on less productive farmland and to minimize adverse impacts to adjacent farm operations. These rules may be found at OAR 660-033-0130(37) and (38). Please see the section on Energy and Agriculture for a discussion of alternative energy opportunities on farms.

AGRITOURISM

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

Compatibility with area farms and ranches and associated farm use is an important consideration. Many of these activities require land use review, health and safety permits/licenses, and building permits. In the exclusive farm use zone, most recreational activities that are permitted require some type of land use review. Some recreational activities are not permitted. Farm use with its associated farming

practices is considered to be the primary use of lands zoned for exclusive farm use. It is important to contact your local planning department to determine what land uses and permits are required.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

Tim Murphy, Farm and Forest Lands Specialist
635 Capitol St NE, Suite 150
Salem, OR 97301-2540
Phone _____ 503-934-0048
Email _____ timothy.murphy@state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/lcd

DLCD regional representatives

Central Oregon

Phone _____ 541-318-7921

Central Willamette Valley

Phone _____ 503-934-0056

Clackamas and Multnomah counties

Phone _____ 971-725-2183

Columbia and Washington counties

Phone _____ 503-725-2182

Eastern Oregon

Phone _____ 541-318-7921

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

Southern Willamette Valley

Phone _____ 541-393-7675

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

Recent legislation was also passed to address co-existence issues associated with farming practices, as defined by ORS 30.930. In this situation, when requested, the Oregon Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Agriculture can provide mediation services.

WHO CAN PROVIDE MEDIATION SERVICES?

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

WHAT ARE THE COSTS FOR MEDIATION SERVICES?

It depends. It is best to contact the mediation service directly to learn about the potential costs associated with mediation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Oregon Farm Mediation Program

Kathryn Walker
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4558
Web _____ oda.direct/Mediation

USDA Oregon Certified Agricultural Mediation Program

PO Box 1594
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone _____ 888-628-4101
Email _____ office@6rivers.org
Web _____ 6rivers.org

Oregon Office for Community Dispute Resolution Centers

Web _____ law.uoregon.edu/explore/OOCDR

Farm scales

WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

TYPES OF FARM SCALES COVERED

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

ORS 618 provides a very broad definition of commercial use. If a buyer or seller require a scale to be used at any point during the course of a commercial transaction for almost any reason then the scale is likely being used commercially and must be licensed. This applies to scales used to weight commodities, supplies, produce, livestock, etc. for sale. It applies to scales used to process, package, and label commodities by weight; to grade commodities where a weight is used to help establish a unit price; to determine transportation charges where weight may be one of several factors used in the equation; to determine grazing charges based on livestock weight gain; to help assess the value of an employee's labor.

EXEMPTIONS

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

and price. Another example would be a vehicle scale used solely for the purpose of ensuring that loaded trucks comply with highway weight limits free of charge. If a fee is charged to obtain the weight then the scale becomes commercial and must be licensed.

LICENSING PERIOD

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

PENALTY FEE FOR DELINQUENT RENEWALS

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

SCALE LICENSE FEE AMOUNTS

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

Web _____ oda.direct/LicenseScaleMeter

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION

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

be certified and receive an approval seal when inspected and tested by a department inspector.

All scales approved for commercial use in Oregon must meet National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Handbook 44 requirements for commercial weighing and must have a valid National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Certificate of Conformance unless specifically exempted. Information about the NTEP program may be found on the Nation Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) website.

Web _____ ncwm.net
NIST Handbook 44 _____ oda.fyi/NISThb44

These material are also available upon request by contacting the Weights and Measures Program.

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

Web _____ oda.direct/LicenseScaleMeter

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 _____ oda.direct/ISCP

Email _____ msd-info@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 oda.fyi/FMCSAregistration

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: See the sections on “Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act,” “Federal hazardous materials regulations,” and “Pesticide use, distribution, transportation, and storage” regarding the transport of hazardous materials.

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Oregon office

530 Center St NE, Suite 440
Salem, OR 97301

Phone [503-399-5775](tel:503-399-5775)

Fax [503-316-2580](tel:503-316-2580)

Web fmcsa.dot.gov

USDOT number registration

Web oda.fyi/USDOTnumber

Safety status by USDOT number

Web safer.fmcsa.dot.gov

Education and Technical assistance

Web oda.fyi/MAP-21

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:

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

2015 FERTILIZER LEGISLATION, PRODUCT REGISTRATION FEES

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture Fertilizer Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4635

Web _____ oda.direct/Fertilizers

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.

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:

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

RECORD KEEPING

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

SAFETY AND TRAINING

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

INSPECTIONS

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

FEE SCHEDULE

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

Oregon Department of Agriculture Smoke Management Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4701

Field burning complaints

Phone _____ 503-986-4709

Online complaint form _____ oda.direct/SmokeBurning

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

Legal services

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon State Bar

Referral and Information Services

Phone _____ 503-620-0222
 Toll-free _____ 800-452-8260
 Web _____ osbar.org

Lawyer Referral Service

Phone _____ 503-684-3763
 Toll-free _____ 800-452-7636
 Web _____ oda.fyi/LawyerReferral

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Farm Bureau FEELDS

Roberta Gruber, FEELDS Program director

Phone _____ 503-399-1701 ext. 316
 Web _____ oregonfb.org/FEELDS

New and small farms

Whether you are the next generation to take over the family's ranch or entering farming for the first time, there are state and federal resources to assist with your goal of becoming Oregon's next farmer, rancher or fisherman.

ODA new and small farms

Web oda.direct/NewSmallFarms

RESOURCES

Center for Small Farms & Community Food Systems

The mission for the Center for Small Farms & Community Food Systems is to advance sustainable agriculture, community food systems and economic progress for Oregon's small farmers and ranchers and provide a leading-edge experience for student. This includes Oregon State University Small Farms Program and Niche Meat Processor Assistance Network.

Web centerforsmallfarms.oregonstate.edu

Oregon Farm Link

This database was developed to connect beginning farmers and ranchers with existing land holders in an effort to support the next generation of Oregon farmers and ranchers.

Web oregonfarmlink.org

USDA New Farmers

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

Web newfarmers.usda.gov

Oregon Farmers Markets Association

Web oregonfarmersmarkets.org

LOAN PROGRAMS

Beginning and expanding farmer loan program

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

Web oda.fyi/AggieBond

Web oda.fyi/NWFCS

USDA Farm Service Agency farm loans

Web fsa.usda.gov

Other agricultural lenders

Web oda.direct/Grants

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Web oda.direct/NewSmallFarms

Development and Marketing Program

Phone [503-872-6600](tel:503-872-6600)

Email agmarket@oda.state.or.us

Food Safety Program

Phone [503-986-4720](tel:503-986-4720)

Email fsd-expert@oda.state.or.us

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program

BACKGROUND

The Century Farm & Ranch Program started in 1958, on the eve of the Statehood Centennial Celebration, to honor farm and ranch families who have century-long connections to the land and to recognize Oregon's rich agricultural heritage.

This non-profit, volunteer-led program is a project of the Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education and partially funded through a partnership with the Oregon Farm Bureau, the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation: State Historic Preservation Office, OSU Libraries' Special Collections and Archives Research Center, with additional support from Oregon Historical Society, Wilco, Oregon Wheat Foundation Inc., Oregon Department of Agriculture, various county farm bureaus, agricultural associations, agri-businesses, and individuals. Successful applicants receive a special certificate, acknowledged by the governor and signed by the director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. A roadside sign, identifying the family century farm or century ranch is available. In 2007, the program introduced a sesquicentennial award to honor families who have sustained their family farms or ranches for 150 years or more. For further information or to request an application for the sesquicentennial award, please contact the Century Farm & Ranch program at 503-400-7884.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CENTURY FARM OR RANCH

- Only the legal owner(s) of the property may apply for the Century Farm or Century Ranch honor.
- Your farm or ranch must have been operated continuously in the same family for 100 years or more. A farm or ranch settled any time 100 years ago or earlier will be eligible if it meets other requirements.
- The farm or ranch must have a gross income from farming or ranching activities of not less than \$1,000 per year for three out of the five years immediately preceding the application.
- You must live on the farm or ranch, or if you live off the property, you must actively manage and direct the farming or ranching activity on the land. If the entire farm or ranch has ever been rented or leased, it may not qualify.

- The line of ownership from the original settler or buyer may be through children, siblings, or nephews and nieces. Adopted children will be recognized equally with other descendants.
- Applications must be submitted on official forms provided by the Century Farm & Ranch Program with all questions completed. Applicants may submit additional descriptive information or other family history details not specifically requested in the application (two or three pages of narrative). Copies of historical photographs are encouraged. The program for future reference or research will retain all information, including photos. Please don't send original documents, high quality photocopies work best. Applications must include verification of continuous ownership for 100 years. Acceptable forms of proof include a document (high quality photocopy) showing date of earliest ownership. This may be provided through a donation land claim, deed of sale, or homestead certificate. Other records, subject to review, include family Bible, diary entry, or correspondence.
- Applications must be signed and certified by a notary public.
- Deadline for returning applications is May 1 of the current year. All applications postmarked by midnight of that date will be considered.

FEES FOR CENTURY FARM OR RANCH

A \$250 non-refundable fee is required with each application. This fee covers administrative costs and includes one certificate and one roadside sign. Additional certificates may be ordered at the time of application for \$20 each. Make checks payable to Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Century Farm & Ranch Program

Andréa Kuenzi, Program Coordinator

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-400-7884

Email _____ cfr@oregonfb.org

Web _____ oregonfb.org/centuryfarm

Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education

Janice Reed, director

Phone _____ 503-399-1701

Email _____ janice@oregonfb.org

Oregon Farm Direct Nutrition Program

The Oregon Farm Direct Nutrition Program (FDNP) is a state-administered federal nutrition program providing sales opportunities for farmers selling directly to consumers. In Oregon, the FDNP distributes approximately \$1 million to WIC (Women Infants & Children) program clients and eligible low-income seniors to purchase fresh fruits, vegetables, and culinary herbs directly from participating Oregon farmers at farm stands and farmers' markets. Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture to learn more about the program or become an authorized farmer.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture Development and Marketing Program

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104

Portland, OR 97209-2832

Phone _____ 503-872-6600

Fax _____ 503-872-6601

Email _____ agmarket@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/FarmDirect

Oregon's renewable fuel standards

ETHANOL BLENDING MANDATE

All gasoline sold in the State of Oregon must contain 10% fuel ethanol unless one of the following exemptions apply.

- Premium gasoline having an octane rating of 91 or better is exempt from the ethanol mandate for all application.
- All grades of gasoline sold in Oregon are exempt from the ethanol blending mandate when the gasoline is specifically used to fuel:
 - » Aircraft
 - » Antique vehicles
 - » All-terrain vehicles
 - » Racing vehicles
 - » Snowmobiles
 - » Tools (lawnmowers, chainsaws, leaf blowers, etc.)
 - » Watercraft

DISPENSER LABELING—ETHANOL

Motor Fuel Dispensers through which gasoline and gasoline ethanol blends are sold must be labeled such that the customer can readily see, from within his or her vehicle, both the grade of gasoline offered for sale, "REGULAR", "MID-GRADE", or "PREMIUM" and the relative quantity of fuel ethanol blended into the gasoline dispensed. OAR 603-027 has specific label design and placement criteria. However, the fundamental requirement is that a normal customer sitting in the driver's seat of the vehicle can read the label.

If the gasoline sold through the dispenser contains 10% fuel ethanol then the dispenser must include a label declaring that, "THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS 10% ETHANOL". The exact text may differ slightly, however

ambiguous language on the label is prohibited; Do not label the dispenser using terms like "MAY CONTAIN ETHANOL", or "UP TO 10%" or any other similar language.

If gasoline having an octane rating less than 91, "REGULAR" or "MID-GRADE" gasoline, is sold through a dispenser that is not blended with fuel ethanol then the dispenser must be labeled, "NON-ETHANOL BLENDED GASOLINE FOR EXEMPTED USE ONLY (ORS 646.913)". The exceptions must also be posted in detail such that a consumer can easily read them though this posting need to appear on the dispenser itself, it must be posted so that a normal customer has the opportunity to read it.

If gasoline having an octane rating of 91 or higher, "PREMIUM" gasoline, is sold through a dispenser that is not blended with ethanol then additional ethanol specific labeling is not required. It is lawful to sell premium gasoline not blended with ethanol without restriction.

Note: "MID-GRADE" gasoline is often produced at a retail gas station by blending "PREMIUM" and "REGULAR" grades of gasoline through a blender pump. The octane rating of the blend is the weighted average of the octane ratings of the individual blend components. "PREMIUM" gasoline that is not blended with ethanol shall not be blended with "REGULAR" gasoline that is blended with 10% ethanol as the resulting blended "MID-GRADE" product would have only about 6% ethanol and so would fall short of the requirement of the ethanol mandate. The blender pumps in this case must either be configured to dispense either "REGULAR" or "PREMIUM" gasoline or be disabled completely.

DELIVERY DOCUMENTATION GASOLINE/GASOLINE ETHANOL BLENDS**Gasoline blended with 10% ethanol**

Fuel delivery documentation shall report the volume of gasoline delivered and indicated that the gasoline is blended with 10% fuel ethanol or it shall report the volume of gasoline and the volume of fuel ethanol delivered.

Gasoline not blended with ethanol

Fuel delivery documentation shall report the volume of gasoline delivered. See OAR 603-027 for a complete listing of requirements for the product transfer document.

POSTING OF ETHANOL EXCEPTIONS

Businesses that are offering non-ethanol blended gasoline having an octane rating of less than 91 for sale shall post the exceptions in a position that is clear and conspicuous to the consumer. The posted exceptions can be found in OAR 603-027-0430(1)(c).

Web _____oda.fyi/OAR603-027

NON-ETHANOL GASOLINE AVAILABILITY

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

Web _____oda.fyi/ClearGasoline

BIODIESEL/RENEWABLE DIESEL BLENDING MANDATE

All diesel fuel sold in the State of Oregon must contain at least 5% of either biodiesel or renewable diesel.

Exceptions to biodiesel mandate

Diesel fuel sold or offered for sale for use by:

- Railroad locomotives
- Marine engines
- Home heating
- Facilities that store more than 50 gallons of diesel fuel for use in emergency power generation

Winter blending exemption

During the period from October 1 through February 28 of the following year Grade No.1 diesel fuel (i.e. kerosene) is essentially exempt from the blending requirement provided that the fuel is used as a blending agent to enhance the cold weather performance of Grade No.2 diesel fuel blended with 5% biodiesel or renewable diesel. The resulting blend of Grade No.1 and Grade No.2 diesel fuel will not contain 5% biodiesel or renewable diesel yet will still be considered to be compliant with Oregon's renewable fuel standard.

For example, a 50/50 blend of Grade No.1 (containing 0% biodiesel) and Grade No.2 diesel fuel (containing 5% biodiesel) sold to a farm on October 2 would have only

2.5% biodiesel in the overall blend and yet still comply with the renewable fuel standard.

Biodiesel dispenser labeling

Diesel Fuel blended with either 5% biodiesel or 5% renewable diesel requires no biofuel special labeling at the dispenser. The dispenser is required to display the type and grade of the diesel fuel offered for sale in a manner that is visible by the ordinary customer from the driver's seat of the vehicle.

Dispenser labeling requirements for higher blends of biodiesel or renewable diesel can be found in OAR 603-027 and in 16 CFR Part 306.

Diesel fuel/biodiesel blend delivery documentation

The product transfer documentation for diesel fuel blended with biodiesel must clearly indicate the total volume of fuel transferred and the quantity of biodiesel included in that fuel. The product transfer document may:

- Report the total volume of fuel transferred and certify it as containing 5% biodiesel.
- Report the total volume of diesel fuel transferred and the total volume of biodiesel transferred as independent entries on a bill of lading.

Diesel fuel/renewable diesel blend delivery documentation

The product transfer documentation for diesel fuel blended with renewable diesel must clearly indicate the total volume of fuel transferred and the quantity of renewable diesel included in that fuel. The product transfer document may:

- Report the total volume of fuel transferred and certify it as containing 5% renewable diesel.
- Report the total volume of diesel fuel transferred and the total volume of biodiesel transferred as independent entries on a bill of lading.
- It is important the type of renewable fuel and the quantity of renewable fuel in the blend be disclosed so that there is a clear audit trail demonstrating compliance with the renewable fuel standard.

A complete listing of requirement for the product transfer document is found in OAR 603-027.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****Motor Fuel Quality Program**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4670

Email _____ msd-info@oda.state.or.us

Web _____oda.direct/MotorFuelQuality

City of Portland renewable fuel standard

The city of Portland maintains a renewable fuel standard that has requirements over and above those required by the State of Oregon. Information on the program can be obtained by contacting the City of Portland Development Services.

City of Portland

Development Services

1900 SW 4th Ave

Portland, OR 97201

Phone _____ 503-823-7300

Email _____ bds@portlandoregon.gov

Web _____ portlandoregon.gov/bds/44630

Oregon Clean Fuels Program

Approximately one-third of Oregon's greenhouse gases come from transportation sources. Providing cleaner fuels such as lower carbon ethanol and biodiesel, electricity, natural gas, biogas and propane will help reduce these emissions.

The Clean Fuels Program complements other transportation-related strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions such as clean car standards, renewable fuels blending mandates and commitments to reduce the amount that Oregonians drive. In addition to reducing greenhouse gases, the program has many co-benefits including reductions in other air pollutants, improvements to public health and increased energy security.

The 2009 Oregon Legislature passed HB 2186 authorizing the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission to adopt rules to reduce lifecycle emissions of greenhouse gases from Oregon's transportation fuels by 10% over a 10-year period.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Clean Fuels Program

811 SW Sixth Ave

Portland, OR 97204-1390

Phone _____ 503-229-5388

Toll-free (Oregon) _____ 800-452-4011, ext. 5388

Email _____ OregonCleanFuels@deq.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.fyi/DEQCleanFuels

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 an Oregon Department of Agriculture (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 the ODA Pesticides Program for information on private pesticide applicator certification and licensing.

Phone _____ 503-986-4635

Web _____ oda.direct/PFP

CUSTOM APPLICATIONS

If you hire a business to make pesticide applications for your agricultural operation, the business you hire must be licensed as a commercial pesticide operator and the person actually conducting the application must be licensed as a commercial pesticide applicator, pesticide apprentice, or a pesticide trainee. These licenses are issued by the ODA Pesticides Program annually. Each license must reflect the category of work being done (e.g. ag-herbicide, ag-insecticide, fungicide, etc.). Commercial pesticide applicator licenses require 40 hours of ODA accredited continuing education every five years or retaking of the

certification examinations in each category of work.

Pesticide trainees and pesticide apprentices are not certified applicators, however, pesticide apprentices must take 8 hours of ODA accredited education each year to renew their license. Certain requirements and specific conditions of supervision are required of apprentices and trainees.

PESTICIDE DEALERS

Persons who offer for sale or distribution any restricted use pesticide (RUP) are required to obtain a pesticide dealer license from the ODA Pesticides Program. This is an annual license for each dealer location. Record keeping related to the sales or distribution of RUPs is required of each pesticide dealer.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Meeting federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements essentially requires a farmer to apply pesticides in concert with the pesticide label and any county-specific bulletins available. The ESA could also affect farming and forestry practices that alter the habitat of listed endangered species. Pesticide product labels will refer a user to the EPA “Bulletins Live” website when specific measures to protect endangered species must be taken. Applying a pesticide in accordance with the approved label does not protect the applicator from liability if there is a “take” of ESA listed species. Reference to CFR and law DOI-50 CFR 402, ESA 7 [16 USC 1536] and 9 [16 USC 1538]. To obtain a copy of Protecting Endangered Species from Pesticides (EPA-735-F-9 4-014) or any other bulletins or fact sheets, call the EPA hotline.

Phone _____ 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 _____ oda.fyi/DEQPesticidePermit

SAFETY AND TRAINING

All pesticides must be used only as directed on the label. Minors under the age of 18 cannot apply pesticides as a licensed pesticide applicator. As described previously, private pesticide applicators and commercial pesticide applicators have different pesticide license requirements for initial certification and subsequent recertification. Persons who are not required to be licensed pesticide applicators and may conduct pesticide applications are still required to have all appropriate training necessary to conduct the pesticide application correctly. This may require additional worker training in WPS compliance, respirator fit testing and maintenance of respirators, reading and understanding Safety Data Sheets (SDS), recognition of pesticide poisoning, field or structure posting requirements, etc. Early entry into a treated site can only be made under certain circumstances and requires additional personal protective equipment specified on the pesticide label. ODA Pesticides Program investigates allegations of pesticide misuse. Training records of pesticide applicators help substantiate adequate knowledge by the applicator. Oregon OSHA requires employee training records. ODA Pesticides Program and Oregon OSHA may work together to address employer-employee pesticide related issues including the WPS.

The law requires investigation by Oregon OSHA regarding employee complaints that may be related to pesticide use, re-entry into areas treated with pesticides, or accidents. A record must be kept by the employer of all pesticide worker training provided and any injury that results in medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

Note: See the section on “Worker health and safety” in this handbook or contact Oregon OSHA at 503-378-3272 for further information.

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Pesticides should be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated and well-lit room or building, insulated to prevent freezing or overheating. The area should be fireproof with a sealed cement floor. The area should be locked to prevent entry by children or unauthorized persons. Warning signs should be posted on doors and windows. All pesticides should be stored in the original containers, away from food, feed, seed, or animals. For more information about the storage of pesticides, contact the following.

Oregon State Fire Marshal _____ 503-373-1540

Oregon OSHA _____ 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 www.epa.gov/pesticides

HOW TO MANAGE EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS

Contaminated, empty containers (unrinsed containers) are hazardous waste unless a pesticide distributor or manufacturer accepts them for refill or they are decontaminated. If discarded, contaminated containers must be disposed of as hazardous waste. This expensive practice can be avoided by proper decontamination. At the time of emptying, decontaminate rigid containers (plastic pails or drums, metal pails or drums, or fiber containers) through the following methods.

- 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).

Phone [503-370-7024](tel: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 the Pacific Northwest Pest

Management Handbooks "Cleaning, Recycling, and Disposing of Agricultural Pesticide Containers" guidance online.

Web [oda.fyi/PNWhandbooks](http://www.oda.fyi/PNWhandbooks)

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.

Phone [503-945-7200](tel: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. For information about transport security plans, call the US Department of Transportation (USDOT).

ODOT [503-378-3667](tel:503-378-3667)
USDOT [503-399-5775](tel: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. Call to report spills or accidents involving pesticides.

Phone [800-452-0311](tel: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](tel:503-986-6470)
Web [oda.direct/PARC](http://www.oda.direct/PARC)

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.

Phone _____ 541-567-2251

Clopyralid

Pesticide products containing the active ingredient clopyralid are prohibited from use on residential or commercial turf and ornamental sites in Oregon. Uses of clopyralid products are limited to golf courses, agricultural, cemetery, and forestry sites. Vegetative material, which has been treated with a clopyralid product, must not be provided for compost.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****Pesticides Program**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4635

Web _____ oda.direct/PFP

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.

Notwithstanding ORS 475B.370, which recognizes marijuana as a crop or product of an agricultural activity for land use, property taxation and water quality purposes and ORS 30.935 (Right to Farm), ORS 475B.340 allows for the the adoption of local ordinances that impose reasonable regulations on the production and processing of marijuana.

Complainants may want to consider the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Farm Mediation Program before filing any legal action. Parties are encouraged to talk with legal counsel on the interpretation of the statute.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Land use

Jim Johnson _____ 503-986-4706

Farm Mediation Program

Kathryn Walker _____ 503-986-4558

ADDITIONAL CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION STRATEGIES

Even though Right-to-Farm offers certain protections, it is in farmers' and ranchers' best interests to prevent and resolve conflicts where possible and maintain good relationships with neighbors. Below are some tips for conflict prevention and resolution, some of which are from an August, 2004 Oregon Association of Nurseries Digger Magazine article titled "Good-neighbor Policy".

- Communicate early and often. Get to know your neighbors. Talk with them about what you do, what you grow, and what happens on your operation. Most will be interested. Friendships, if they can be developed, lead to easier conversations when concerns are expressed about nuisances.
- Don't assume. Just because someone is living in the country doesn't mean they understand agricultural practices and the customary noises and odors that go with farming, especially if you change a crop, plant something they are unaccustomed to, or bring in animals that weren't there before.
- Educate. Invite neighbors over to pick fruits and vegetables, glean fields, or watch production activities while they happen (with appropriate safety precautions). Most school-age children have science projects; see if there is something you can assist with. Have an open house for customers and neighbors featuring educational and information exhibits, demonstrations, and hands-on activities.
- Build your "goodwill" bank account. One grower stated, "Build a bank account of goodwill within the community you live and work...when things happen that reduce that bank account you will be glad you have it. It can affect the ability of future generations to be able to farm." Some additional ways to create goodwill include donating produce to food banks or food pantries, or nursery stock to charitable causes; or, when operating wide equipment or machinery on public roads, pulling off at safe places to letting traffic pass; also, when possible, moving equipment when there is less traffic.
- Explain your dilemma. Share, in as much detail as possible, the challenges you face (bird depredation, mold or pest problem, etc.). Most people will be understanding.
- Explain the time period. Often the activities that sometimes "offend" are short-lived. Noise cannons or wind fans in orchards, harvesting at night, or spraying may only take a day or two or a couple weeks at most. If they know the ending date, most people are more accepting or tolerant of the situation.
- Share the options. Talk about the various options that might provide a solution to the challenges you face, and the costs associated with each. Invite the other party to share in the cost of resolving the situation.
- Define "generally accepted, reasonable and prudent." Explain how what you are doing is based on best management practices, extension guidance or other research, and is used on other farms to address this issue.

Specialty Crop Block Grant Program

Under the US Farm Bill, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) receives grant funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to solely enhance the competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crops. ODA conducts an annual competitive application process to award grant funds.

For the purposes of this program, specialty crops are defined as commonly recognized fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, and nursery crops (including floriculture and horticulture).

Feed crops, food grains, livestock, dairy products, seafood products, and oil seed crops are NOT eligible.

Eligible non-profit organizations, local government entities, for-profit organizations, industry trade associations, producer groups, and commodity commissions can submit projects that aim to enhance the production and competitiveness of Oregon's specialty crop industries.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture Development and Marketing Program

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 _____ oda.direct/SCBGP

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:

- Licenses
- Vehicle registration
- Inspections
- Hauling hazardous materials

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Transportation

Oregon DMV

Phone _____ 503-945-5000

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV

Commercial Driver Licensing

Web _____ oda.fyi/DMV-CDL

Farm Endorsements and Hazmat Endorsements

Web _____ oda.fyi/DMV-FARM

Motor Carrier Transportation Division

3930 Fairview Industrial Dr. SE

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-378-5849

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT

ODOT Farm Certification Desk

Phone _____ 503-378-5203

Web _____ oda.fyi/FarmTrucking

Farm frequently asked questions

Web _____ oda.fyi/FAQ-FARM

US Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

Hauling hazardous materials

Phone _____ 503-399-5775

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

FAA allows the use of small unmanned aircraft systems (“UAS” or drones) weighing *up to 55 pounds with payload* after on-line testing, licensing, and registration. For use of larger drones, application for a Certificate of Authorization is considered by FAA on a case-by-case basis.

GENERAL NON-RECREATIONAL UAS RULES

To fly a small (0.5-55 lbs. with payload) unmanned aircraft system (drone) for non-recreational purposes (listed in required order of completion) you must:

- Take and pass an FAA aeronautical knowledge test online.
- Complete on-line remote pilot training course to receive remote pilot certificate.
- Receive a registration number and register your UAS with FAA online. You need to place the registration number on the drone.

Basic FAA operating rules for small drones in effect as of January 1, 2017 include the following.

- Fly below 400 feet
- Fly within drone visual line-of-sight
- Do not fly over groups of people
- Do not fly over stadiums and sporting events
- Do not fly within 5 miles of an airport
- Do not fly near emergency operations
- Do not fly near other aircraft
- Do not fly under the influence or medically impaired

For drones weighing over 55 pounds with payload, contact FAA to apply for a Certificate of Authorization for approval of your individual flight needs. These authorizations are specific to the types of intended activities.

SPECIFIC PESTICIDE OR FERTILIZER APPLICATION UAS RULES

Any application of pesticides or fertilizers are considered by FAA as economic poisons requiring a FAA Section 137 certificate or waiver. In Oregon, all aerial applicators, regardless of type of aircraft, must take and pass the Oregon aerial pesticide exam.

To perform aerial pesticide applications in the state of Oregon, you need to have a FAA Remote Pilot Certificate and UAS Registration; or a Certificate of Authorization. In addition, the following elements are required.

As of January 1, 2017, all Oregon aerial applicators, including those using drones regardless of size, must:

- Hold a valid and active Oregon commercial, public or private pesticide applicator’s license
- Hold a valid FAA issued commercial airman’s certificate for type of aircraft being flown
- Hold a valid FAA issued medical certificate, except for pesticide applicators using drones
- Show proof of 50 hours of pesticide application flight time
- Take and pass an Oregon aerial pesticide applicator’s exam

SPECIFIC PUBLIC USE UAS RULES

In Oregon, all subdivisions of government that operate UAS for public purposes must:

- Register UAS with the Oregon Department of Aviation
- Create and publish a policy to protect information obtained by UAS
- Report annually summarizing the purposes for UAS usage

IMPORTANT TO NOTE

Regardless of FAA or other approvals, drone use is subject to state privacy, trespass and nuisance laws. Drone owners and operators are responsible for all authorized *and unauthorized use* of any images or other data gathered by drone as well as for any personal injury or property damage resulting from drone operation.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

800 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20591

Phone _____ 866-835-5322

Web _____ faa.gov/go/uastfr

Mobile app _____ [oda.fyi/B4UFLY](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=oda.fyi/B4UFLY)

Oregon Department of Aviation

3040 25th St SE

Salem, OR 97302-1125

Phone _____ 503-378-4880

Web _____ oregon.gov/aviation

Manufacturing, Marketing, and Certification

Dairy production

ORS Chapter 621 and OAR 603-24-605 to 603-24-651 require fluid milk production in Oregon to be grade A with one exception. The Oregon Department of Agriculture licenses and inspects all dairy farms and plants that do not qualify for the small-scale, on-farm exception (ORS 621.012) in order to ensure food safety and consumer protection.

PERMITS AND LICENSES

Prior to becoming licensed, all prospective licensees-dairy farms (those farms that are not subject to the small-scale, on-farm exception) and dairy plants must submit a construction plan for the facility to Oregon Department of Agriculture, Food Safety Program. Every dairy facility must be approved before an ODA license can be issued. Additionally, a pre-operation inspection is required before production can begin.

FEES

License fees are based on gross annual sales volume. A current annual fee schedule is available by contacting the Food Safety Program office.

INSPECTIONS

ODA inspectors, who are licensed environmental health specialists, inspect dairy production and distribution facilities a minimum of two times per year. The inspections are typically unannounced, and consist of a visual inspection of facilities and may include sampling of the milk or water. Repeat violations discovered during an inspection may result in suspension of grade privileges. Adulterated products will be embargoed.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Food Safety Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4720

Web _____ oda.direct/FSP

Oregon State University

Animal Science Department

Phone _____ 541-737-4926 or 541-737-3316

Food Science and Technology Department

Phone _____ 541-737-3463 or 541-737-6520

Direct marketing, roadside stands, and farmers' markets

Farmers' markets and roadside stands are a popular venue to shop for fresh and local foods from Oregon. As market numbers increase and the number of participants grow, market participants need to stay informed of guidelines and requirements regarding food safety and weights and measures at the market.

WHO MUST COMPLY?

The general rule is that vendors who do not hold a current, valid Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) license for a location other than the farmers' market must obtain a license from ODA to sell at a farmers' market. There are several exceptions to the general rule.

- An entity that administers and manages a group of vendors, "farmers' market management," is not currently required by ODA to be licensed as a "food establishment" under, ORS 616.706.
- Farmers who bring their own fresh fruits and vegetables to a farmers' market are not required to be licensed. OAR 603-025-0030.
- Vendors who hold a current, valid ODA license for a "bricks and mortar" food establishment are not required to obtain an additional license to sell at farmers' markets as long as all food processing and preparation (including sample preparation) is done at the licensed location, not at the market.

HOUSE BILL 2336 (FARM DIRECT BILL)

HB 2336, passed by the 2011 Legislature, exempts from licensing, agricultural producers (farmers) selling what they grow and process directly to retail customers; however, not all foods are eligible for an exemption. For example, the sale of meat, poultry, fish, and dairy in any form are not eligible for an exemption. Furthermore, there is a cap on unlicensed sales of \$20,000. For a complete list of the foods eligible for an exemption under the Farm Direct Bill, please refer to Enrolled HB 2336.

Web _____oda.fyi/HB2336

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.

HOUSE BILL 3116 (FARM DIRECT SALES OF UNGRADED EGGS)

HB 3116, passed by the 2017 Oregon Legislature, exempts farm direct egg sales from egg grading requirements provided the eggs are candled.

Web _____oda.fyi/HB3116

SCALES

Vendors who operate scales used for commercial purposes (buying, selling, or processing/packaging commodities by weight, and using those weights to determine charges or payments), in Oregon, must obtain an annual scale license for each device from the ODA's Weights and Measures Program, as provided in, ORS 618.121.

PERMITS AND LICENSES

Any vendor needing a license to sell at a farmers' market must obtain his/her license prior to participating in a farmers' market. To obtain a license, a prospective licensee must apply, meet and consult with a food safety inspector, and pay a license fee. Contact ODA's Food Safety Program to begin the license 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 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 12-18 month time period. The examination includes making sure the device is legal for trade (National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) approved), accurate, and being used in the proper manner and application.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Current information related to farmers' markets

Oregon Department of Agriculture**Food Safety Program**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4720

Fax _____ 503-986-4729

Web _____oda.direct/FSP

Guidelines related to weighing and measuring

Weights and Measures Program

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4670

Fax _____ 503-986-4784

Email _____msd-info@oda.state.or.us

Web _____oda.direct/LicenseScaleMeter

Marketing or promotional assistance

Development and Marketing Program

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104

Portland, OR 97209-2832

Phone _____ 503-872-6600

Fax _____ 503-872-6601

Email _____agmarket@oda.state.or.us

Web _____oda.direct/MAC

License requirements for temporary restaurants and food for immediate consumption at the market

Local County Health Department

Web _____oda.fyi/OHA-LHD

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 Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Plant Health Program is qualified to carry out such tests.

OBTAINING SAMPLES

For test results to be considered official, the samples used for testing must have been collected by a state or federal regulatory official. Growers or companies producing seed for export who require phytosanitary certificates for their crops, should contact ODA 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 ODA.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oda.direct/PHlab

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 Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Plant Health Program are qualified to carry out these inspections.

REPORTS

Laboratory test reports are available electronically or in hard copy. Reports can generally be issued within 48 hours of test completion.

Note: Some tests may take two weeks or longer to complete because of the official protocols we are required to use. Please contact the department if you have questions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Program

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oda.direct/MAC

Plant Health Program

Dr. Elizabeth Savory, program manager

Phone _____ 503-986-4570

Web _____ oda.direct/PHP

US Department of Agriculture

Federal phytosanitary certificates

6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5

Portland, OR 97218

Phone _____ 503-326-2814

APPLICATION

Growers or companies producing seed for export who require phytosanitary certificates for their crops, should contact ODA to request an application for field inspection of seed for export. Applications must be postmarked by April 1 for fall planted or perennial crops and May 1 for spring planted crops. Inspections for late applications may be charged at different rate than the fees listed below; please call for more information.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oda.direct/PHresources

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 ODA to verify the fee schedule.

REPORTS

Inspection reports are issued at the request of the grower or company. Reports can generally be issued within 48 hours of request.

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 Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), unless those consuming your product are limited to family members. Licenses are issued for bakeries, food processors, domestic kitchens, and any other place that makes food not intended solely for immediate consumption. Additionally, food storage warehouses must be licensed. A food warehouse is defined as any building or place where food is stored as a commercial venture or business, or stored in connection with or as a part of a commercial venture or business, but does not include a home, restaurant, rooming house, hotel or similar place where food is stored to be used or consumed by the owner or served to employees, customers, or guests, nor an establishment licensed by the department under other laws.

EXEMPTIONS

Senate Bill 320, passed in the 2015 Legislative Session, exempts domestic kitchens that meet the following criteria from licensing requirements.

- The domestic kitchen must only sell food to the end user of the product.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Health Program**

Dr. Elizabeth Savory, program manager

Phone _____ 503-986-4570

Web _____ oda.direct/PHP

Services brochure _____ oda.direct/FieldInspections

US Department of Agriculture**Federal phytosanitary certificates**

6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5

Portland, OR 97218

Phone _____ 503-326-2814

- The foods produced in the domestic kitchen must not be potentially hazardous, meaning they must not require a temperature control to prevent the rapid growth of infectious or toxic microorganisms.
- The foods must be baked goods or confectionery items.
- The food label must state that it is not prepared in a licensed establishment.
- The domestic kitchen's gross annual sales must not exceed \$20,000.
- Each person involved in food preparation at the domestic kitchen must complete a food handler training program.

PERMITS AND LICENSES

Prior to becoming licensed, all prospective licensees (bakeries, food processors, domestic kitchens, and the like) should submit a facility plan for review to:

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Food Safety Program

635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532

Additionally, a food safety inspector must inspect and approve every food processing facility before an ODA license can be issued and production can begin.

Check with local land use planning officials to determine any zoning requirements.

Note: Refer to the "Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones and permitted non-farm uses" section of this handbook for more information.

INSPECTIONS

ODA inspectors working in the Food Safety Program are registered as Environmental Health Specialists with Oregon Health Licensing. Food safety inspectors inspect food establishments as required, based on risk. Generally, inspections are conducted between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The inspections are typically unannounced, and consist of a visual inspection of facilities with respect to sanitation as well as an investigation into processing, record reviews, label compliance, and employee practices. Violations discovered during an inspection may result in a range of regulatory actions, depending on the severity of the violation. Possible regulatory actions may include, but are not limited to: a warning letter, embargo, license suspension or revocation and civil penalties.

MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT TAX EXEMPTION

House Bill 3125, passed in the 2015 Oregon Legislature, expands a property tax exemption for certain types of property acquired and installed by Oregon food processors. The tax exemption was already available for food processors engaged in the business of processing, repacking, freezing, canning, dehydrating, concentrating, or preserving raw or fresh fruit, vegetables, nuts, legumes, or seafood for human consumption before the point of the first sale by the processor. HB 3125 expanded the exemption to include certain bakery, dairy, and egg processing equipment. The ODA Agricultural Development and Marketing Program provides certification inspection services for a fee. More information about the credit and certification services is available online.

Web _____ oda.direct/MachineryEquipment

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 _____ oda.direct/FSP

Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

Congress passed the federal Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) in 2011. The goal of FSMA is to step up prevention of food-borne illnesses, in addition to responding to foodborne illness outbreaks.

FSMA will affect produce, processed food for people and animals, food transportation, and imported food. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) encourages all farmers, food processors, food transportation businesses, importers, and food safety professionals to educate themselves about FSMA and the rules adopted to implement it.

ODA received a cooperative agreement from the FDA for outreach, technical assistance, and education programs for Oregon's produce farmers and packers. More information is available to help farms determine whether they are covered by the FSMA produce safety rule, receive training that is required by FSMA, and receive voluntary technical assistance to assess compliance with the FSMA produce safety rule.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****Food Safety Program**

Sue Davis, Produce Safety Development Specialist

1100 East Marina Way

Hood River, OR 97031

Phone _____ 503-807-5864

Email _____ producesafety@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/FSMA

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

10903 New Hampshire Avenue

Silver Spring, MD 20993

Phone _____ 1-888-INFO-FDA

Web _____ oda.fyi/FDA-FSMA

Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) Audit Programs

Oregon Department of Agriculture offers GFSI benchmarked audits to GlobalG.A.P. and PrimusGFS through a partnership agreement with WQS Food Verification, Inc. These third-party auditing services are performed on a voluntary, fee-for-service basis. This service gives Oregon producers access to local auditors familiar with farming operations within the Northwest to meet market requirements for these certification services.

Producers or handlers wanting more information about these programs should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Email _____ gfsi@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/GFSI

Good Agricultural Practices and Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP)

USDA AUDIT VERIFICATION PROGRAM

Oregon Department of Agriculture offers Good Agricultural Practices and Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP) and Harmonized Produce GAPs audits under a USDA federal-state cooperative agreement. These audits, based on the Food and Drug Administration “Guidelines to Minimize Microbial Food Safety Hazards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,” are part of a nationally recognized cooperative partnership between USDA, the state of Oregon and other federal-state inspection services. These auditing services are performed on a voluntary basis. This service gives the consumers of Oregon’s produce confidence that they have not only purchased the best quality produce and tree nuts available, but they were cared for and handled in a manner to reduce potential contamination.

Producers and handlers that have completed the GAP/GHP program and pass an on-site audit are listed on the USDA Specialty Crops Inspection Division website for their customers and future customers to review. Producers or handlers wanting more information about the program should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Email _____ certification@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/GAPGHP

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. Groups of farmers, county elevator operators, and other interested parties may request grain grading seminars to be conducted by FGIS field office personnel at the Albers Mill location.

US Department of Agriculture, GIPSA

FGIS Portland Field Office

1100 NW Naito Parkway
Portland, OR 97209-2818

Phone _____ 503-326-7887

Fax _____ 503-326-7896

Web _____ oda.fyi/USDA-FGIS

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 _____ certification@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/NOP

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 _____ oda.fyi/USDA-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 growers, dealers, shippers, and handlers are required to maintain and make accessible for inspection, a complete record of each lot of seed. The complete requirements for record keeping are specified in, ORS 633.511 through 633.750, OAR 603-056-0030 through 603-056-0490, the Federal Seed Act, and the Federal Seed Act Regulations, part 201.

Seed records must be maintained in such a manner to allow for comparison of records by other persons for the same lot of seed. This is to allow for factors such as germination, variety, purity, etc., to trace the lot from the grower to the ultimate consumer.

A COMPLETE RECORD of a seed lot in Oregon, whether it is certified, commercial, or certification isolation lot, must include the following information.

RECEIVING RECORDS

- Delivery/scale ticket
- Bill of lading
- Analysis tags
- Laboratory reports
- Other lot receiving records showing lot number and pounds received, the first record showing the lot number assigned to the lot (once a lot number is assigned, it cannot be changed without first changing the lot by cleaning, blending, etc.)
- Inventory card showing the disposition of the lot origin and location of the lot

VARIETY RECORDS

Invoices or other documents establishing variety, grower's declaration of variety, or VNS, must be maintained by the person obtaining the seed from the grower. Seed records necessary to disclose the variety including planting, certification tags, or breeders' affidavit should be kept.

CONDITIONING AND HANDLING RECORDS

- Records of operations you performed on the seed such as cleaning, blending, and treating, regardless of whether you own the seed or whether the seed lot is certified, commercial, or certification isolation.
- Records of bagging/packaging all above mentioned seed lots.
- Conditioners are responsible to maintain a record of all their conditioning activities. Records such as grower, crop and variety, field number(s), and exact or estimated weight from each field for a grower/cultivar should be maintained for certified, commercial, and certification isolation lots.

TEST RECORDS

- All test reports received on the lot shipped, including endophyte, sod quality, purity, germination/viability, and other tests
- Test reports on all component lots, if the lot shipped was a blend or mixture and the labeling was determined from the analysis of the components
- Sales and shipping records
- Invoices and scale tickets, bills of lading, or other transportation records
- Inventory records (show sales and amount remaining)
- A specimen of the analysis tags developed from tests reports
- Phytosanitary certificates
- File samples

RECORD RETENTION PERIOD

A complete record of each lot must be maintained for three years after disposition of the entire lot; the file samples must be for one year after disposition of the entire lot. (Three years for documents, one year for file samples after final sale of the lot.)

ACCESSIBILITY OF RECORDS

The records shall be accessible for inspection by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Seed Certification Service and the USDA for the effective administration of the Oregon Revised Statute, Oregon Administrative Rule, and the Federal Seed Act, at any time during customary business hours.

SEED GROWERS

Seed growers are responsible to provide seed conditioning warehouses information regarding variety and crop kind, field number(s), and whether the seed lot is certified, certification isolation, or commercial. Growers can combine fields of the same variety together to make a seed lot, however they need to provide information regarding weight estimate and the field numbers for components of these seed lots.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oda.direct/MAC

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 the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Plant Health Program. 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 603-051-0855-0859. Plant Health Program staff are also available for assistance.

APPLICATION

Nurseries interested in participating in the program should contact the ODA Plant Health Program. Program participation forms must be submitted to the department by March 31 of each year.

Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____oda.direct/PHresources

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 ODA Plant Health Program 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. Elizabeth Savory, program manager
Phone _____ 503-986-4570
Web _____oda.direct/PHP
Services brochure _____oda.direct/TreeVirusCert

US Department of Agriculture Federal phytosanitary certificates

6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2814

Weed-Free Forage Program

There is increasing demand in Oregon, and throughout the West, for certified weed-free hay, straw, and mulch. This voluntary, fee based program provides industry the ability to certify products free from weeds listed on Oregon and North American Invasive Species Management Association lists of noxious weeds. The certification standards are designed to limit or reduce the spread of noxious weeds.

All Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region) US Forest Service lands require weed-free forage, mulch, and rehabilitation products.

For hay, straw, and mulch on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho it is prohibited to possess, use, or store any hay, straw, or mulch that has not been certified as free of prohibited noxious vegetative parts and/or seeds at any time of the year. Certification must comply with the state, regional, or federal Weed-Free Forage Certification Standards.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Programs
Phone _____ 503-986-4620
Web _____oda.direct/WeedFreeForage

Plants

Grower Assisted Inspection Program

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Grower Assisted Inspection Program (GAIP) is a voluntary program designed to mitigate the risk of spreading *Phytophthora* diseases through the shipment of nursery stock. By participating in GAIP, nurseries agree to adopt best management practices (BMPs) that target specific critical control points in their plant production processes where *Phytophthora* disease can be introduced. The USDA APHIS has mandated GAIP-like programs in nurseries in which *P. ramorum* (sudden oak death) has been found. Adoption of GAIP is critically important for nurseries that are at risk for *P. ramorum* introduction. Recent research has demonstrated that GAIP is also effective against other plant pests.

REQUIREMENTS

After completing training about *Phytophthora* disease, participants in the program develop a pest risk mitigation manual that describes their BMPs. The department then audits the participants on a regular basis to ensure the nurseries are performing the BMPs described in their mitigation manual. Participating nurseries that are in compliance receive official GAIP stickers to include with their shipments.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Melissa Lujan, horticulturist
Phone _____ 503-986-4644

Nursery and Christmas Tree Program

Gary McAninch, program manager
Phone _____ 503-986-4644

Plant Health Program

Dr. Elizabeth Savory, program manager
Phone _____ 503-986-4570

Importation of plants

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Plants, fruits, vegetables, and some other products imported from overseas 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.

Interstate shipments of plants, fruits, vegetables and some other plant products require, in most cases, a phytosanitary certificate issued by the state authority following instructions of Oregon's quarantine laws.

PERMITS

For import permits, contact USDA APHIS.

QUARANTINES

Quarantines regulating plant shipment into and within Oregon are available online.

Web _____oda.direct/Quarantines

RECORD KEEPING

All imported plants and plant products must be identified as to species and country of origin.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US Department of Agriculture

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

6135 NE 80th Ave, Suite A5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-820-2746

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Plant Protection and Conservation Programs

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Web _____oda.direct/NCT

Imported firewood

Firewood coming from outside the Pacific Northwest, which includes the states of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, must be treated to a pest-free standard and labeled (OAR 603-052-1080 to 1090). Firewood from the Pacific Northwest will not require treatment or labeling. Education and outreach encouraging people to buy and burn local firewood is ongoing. A free app called “Firewood Buddy” is available from the iTunes store to help campers locate local sources of firewood.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Invasive Species Council

Web _____ OregonInvasiveSpeciesCouncil.org

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Plant Protection and Conservation Programs

Dr. Helmuth Rogg, program director

Phone _____ 503-986-4662

Industrial hemp

Registration is required for growing or handling industrial hemp in the state of Oregon. An additional registration is required for those wishing to produce or handle agricultural hemp seed for planting. Applications go through an approval process and registration is required prior to possessing, planting or handling industrial hemp.

- Grower registration fee: \$1,300
- Handler registration fee: \$1,300
- Agricultural hemp seed production registration fee: \$120
 - » The agricultural hemp seed production registration must accompany either a grower or handler registration.

NEW LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- The Oregon Department of Agriculture has recently adopted administrative rules allowing private laboratories to perform the required pre-harvest sampling and tests for THC content.

- Permanent rules were adopted for administering testing of processed industrial hemp commodities and products. See OAR 603-048-2300 to 2480.
- Laws administered by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission were passed allowing delivery of industrial hemp concentrates and extracts to marijuana processors.
- Laws were passed requiring industrial hemp commodities and products coming into and sold in Oregon to meet the same requirements as industrial commodities and products produced in Oregon.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Market Access and Certification Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Web _____ oda.direct/HEMP

Invasive weeds, plant pests, and diseases

Harmful, non-native plants or noxious weeds, plant pests and diseases 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.

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL PROGRAM

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Noxious Weed Control Program provides leadership and technical expertise for integrated noxious weed control projects throughout the state. The program also works on the identification of high priority invasive noxious weeds and makes recommendations to the Oregon State Weed Board

for listing. Weeds are designated by the board as; “A,” “B,” or “T,” which sets the priority for control. “A” weeds are highest priority and are targeted for early detection, eradication, or containment. The department also maintains a state noxious weed quarantine list (OAR 603-052-1200), which prohibits all listed plants from entry into the state, transport within the state, sale or offering for sale, or propagation within the state. ORS 569.185 states that noxious weeds are a public nuisance and ORS 569.185 provides the authority to ODA working with noxious weeds.

Definition

Noxious weeds are defined, by the Oregon State Weed Board, as non-native plants that are injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The ODA 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, program manager
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4625
Invasive species hotline _____ 1-866-INVADER
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
Web _____ oda.direct/NWP

PLANT HEALTH PROGRAM

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Plant Health Program provides leadership and technical expertise in management of important invasive plant diseases to agricultural, horticultural, and forest industries. The Program enforces quarantine rules regulating plant diseases (Division 52, Pest and Disease Control, OAR 603-052-0020 to 1370) protecting Oregon from invasive plant diseases and assisting the industry to export plant material free from plant diseases. In coordination with the Oregon Department of Forestry, the ODA Plant Health Program enforces the *Phytophthora ramorum* quarantine (OAR 603-052-1230) that causes sudden oak death and other plant diseases.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture
Plant Health Program**

Dr. Elizabeth Savory, program manager
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4570
Fax _____ 503-986-4737
Web _____ oda.direct/PHP

**INSECT PEST PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM**

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Insect Pest Prevention and Management (IPPM) Program provides leadership and technical expertise for protecting Oregon's agriculture, horticulture, environment, and quality of life from damaging invertebrate pests and enhancing or maintaining the value of our agricultural and horticultural products. IPPM accomplishes its mission by enforcing quarantine regulations for invasive plant pests (Division 52, Pest and Disease Control, OAR 603-052-0020 to 1370), early detection of invasive pests and eradication of detected invasive pest populations. To minimize the risk of introducing exotic terrestrial invertebrate species to Oregon, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has established a list of approved terrestrial invertebrates for importation, possession, and trade purposes. The list is contained in rules (OAR 603-052-1300 through 1370) to protect Oregon's agriculture, economy, biodiversity, natural resources, and native species from harmful exotic terrestrial invertebrate species.

Approved (non-regulated) species are listed in OAR 603-052-1320.

Web _____ oda.fyi/OAR603-052-1320

Across state movement of live terrestrial plant pests and biological control agents require a federal USDA APHIS permit (PPQ526).

Web _____ oda.fyi/USDA-PPQ526

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Department of Agriculture****Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program**

Clinton Burfitt, program manager
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4663
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
Web _____ oda.direct/PHP

**Importation, Possession, and Release of Terrestrial
Invertebrates (OAR 603-052-1300)**

Web _____ oda.fyi/OAR603-052

United States Department of Agriculture**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service****Plant Protection and Quarantine**

Web _____ oda.fyi/USDA-PlantHealth

OREGON INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

The Oregon Invasive Species Council was created in 2001 and authorized to conduct a comprehensive and coordinated planning effort to prevent, detect, control, and eliminate invasive species (ORS 570.750 to 810).

The responsibilities of the council include:

- Maintaining an invasive species reporting hotline
- Educating the public about invasive species
- Developing a statewide plan for invasive species
- Providing a grant or loan program for eradication of invasive species

Web _____ OregonInvasiveSpeciesCouncil.org

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

Marijuana

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) administers many programs that affect agriculture producers and processors. These programs could also affect marijuana production, processing, wholesale, and retail activities.

The Oregon Health Authority and the Oregon Liquor Control Commission are the lead agencies for medical and recreational marijuana, respectfully. Due to its authorities, ODA is associated with many of the elements related to marijuana.

Please visit the ODA website to learn the latest information regarding ODA rules and regulations as they pertain to marijuana production, processing, wholesale, and retail activities.

Note: See the "Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones and permitted non-farm uses" section for more information.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Health Authority

Medical Marijuana Dispensary Program

Toll-free _____ 971-673-1234
 Email _____ medmj.dispensaries@state.or.us
 Web _____ oregon.gov/oha/mmj

Oregon Liquor Control Commission

Recreational Marijuana Program

Toll-free _____ 503-872-6000
 Email _____ marijuana@oregon.gov
 Web _____ marijuana.oregon.gov

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Cannabis Policy Coordination

Sunny Jones
 635 Capitol St NE
 Salem, OR 97301-2532
 Phone _____ 503-986-4565
 Email _____ marijuana@oda.state.or.us
 Web _____ oda.direct/Cannabis

Oregon Department of Revenue

Marijuana Tax Program

PO Box 14630
 Salem, OR 97309-5050
 Phone _____ 503-947-2597
 Email _____ marijuanatax.dor@oregon.gov
 Web _____ oda.fyi/MarijuanaTax

Publications

Business Readiness Guidebook for Oregon Recreational
 Marijuana Operations _____ oda.fyi/OLCC-MJguide

Nursery and Christmas tree grower licensing

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) 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 ODA (ORS 571.055). Any person who grows Christmas trees in Oregon must obtain a Christmas tree grower's license from ODA (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, Plant Health Program.

Phone _____ 503-986-4664

Note: See also the "Virus certification of ornamental and fruit tree nursery stock" section in this handbook.

Protected native plants

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Native plants listed as threatened or endangered by the State of Oregon are protected by law on non-federal public lands (ORS 564). There are no provisions to conserve state-listed plant species, or their habitat, on private property. Nevertheless, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (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 online.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Oregon Department of Agriculture provides shipping information for intrastate, interstate, and international shipments of nursery stock and Christmas trees, and issues certificates and permits appropriate for such shipments. Information regarding changes in shipping requirements, pest and disease control information, and quarantines is made available to licensees via direct mailings and industry publications.

The department also provides pest and disease diagnostic services to assist in the prevention and elimination of plant pests and diseases for nursery stock and Christmas tree producers.

Oregon Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Nursery and Christmas Tree Program and licensing

Gary McAninch, program manager _____ 503-986-4644

Web _____ oda.direct/NCT

Insect Pest Prevention and Management Program

Clint Burfitt, program manager _____ 503-986-4663

Web _____ oda.direct/IPPM

Plant Health Program

Dr. Elizabeth Savory, program manager _____ 503-986-4570

Web _____ oda.direct/PHP

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 _____ oda.direct/NPC

Taxes

Bovine manure tax credit

In 2017, the Oregon State legislature passed House Bill (HB) 2066. This bill moves a portion of the Biomass Collector or Producer Tax Credit program from the Oregon Department of Energy to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA).

Bovine Manure Tax Credit (Sections 6 through 11 of HB 2066) requires ODA to administer tax credit certifications to qualified bovine manure producers or collectors that produce biofuels in Oregon beginning January 1, 2018.

The tax credit rate is \$3.50 per wet ton of manure as certified by ODA with an annual \$5 million program cap. If the request for tax credits exceeds \$5 million, ODA will proportionately reduce the number of certified credits for all to the taxpayers applying for the credit.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4558

Web _____ oda.direct/BovineManureTaxCredit

Crop donation tax credit

Oregon farmers and producers can be eligible to receive a tax credit valued at 15 percent of the wholesale price of the crop.

For this tax credit, crop, as defined in ORS 315.154 and means an agricultural crop producing food for human consumption and includes, but is not limited to, bedding plants that produce food, orchard stock intended for the production of food and livestock that may be processed into food for human consumption.

The total credit claimed cannot exceed total liability and is non-refundable. And any unused tax credit can be carried forward up to three years.

Web _____ oda.fyi/CropDonationTaxCredit

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Revenue

PO Box 14725

Salem, OR 97309

Phone (Salem) _____ 503-378-4988

Toll-free _____ 800-356-4222

Email _____ questions.dor@oregon.gov

Web _____ oregon.gov/dor

Income tax withholding: Federal

Refer to the Internal Revenue Service for information on the following.

- Who must comply
- Seasonal farm workers
- Calculating tax withholdings
- Depositing taxes

Note: Refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for Oregon income tax withholding information.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Internal Revenue Service

Forms Distribution Center

Phone _____ 800-829-4933

Web _____ oda.fyi/AgTaxCenter

- › 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

Electronic federal tax payment system

Web _____ oda.fyi/EFTPS

Federal income tax and FICA withholding for foreign agricultural workers with an H-2A visa

Web (English) _____ oda.fyi/IRS-H2A

Web (Spanish) _____ oda.fyi/IRS-H2A-SPA

Questions & answers (English) _____ oda.fyi/IRS-H2A-QA

Questions & answers (Spanish) _____ oda.fyi/IRS-H2A-QASPA

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.

DEFINITIONS

Employee

An employee is defined as anyone who performs services for another person, business, or organization. The key criterion used in deciding whether a person is an employee is the employer's authority to direct the way the services are performed. Individuals recognized by the federal government as independent contractors may be regarded by the state as employees.

Web _____ oregon.gov/ic

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.

STATEWIDE TRANSIT TAX

The 2017 Legislature passed House Bill 2017, which imposes a 0.1 percent statewide transit tax on the wages of Oregon residents, the wages of nonresidents for services performed in Oregon, and periodic payments made under ORS 316.189. The new transit tax applies to tax periods beginning on July 1, 2018.

All Oregon agricultural employers, regardless of subjectivity to other tax programs (e.g., TriMet or Lane transit payroll taxes) are considered the taxpayer for the statewide transit tax. They are required to withhold the transit tax, file returns, and annually remit payments to the Oregon Department of Revenue (DOR). The due date for filing returns and remitting tax payments for the statewide transit tax is the last day of the month following the end of the tax year—generally, January 31. The timing of filing returns and remitting tax payment to DOR mirrors the filing and payment frequency of state income tax withholding.

Beginning in spring 2018, DOR will provide forms and additional information for the statewide transit tax through U.S. mail, Revenue Online, or on the Department of Revenue website.

Phone _____ 503-947-2597
 Email _____ payroll.help.dor@oregon.gov
 Web _____ oda.fyi/RevenueOnline
 Web _____ oregon.gov/DOR

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:

- Field and forage crops
- Grass, cereal grain, vegetable crops, flower bulbs, and tubers of vegetable crops
- Any vegetable or fruit used for food or feed
- Holly cuttings harvested annually for Christmas sale

Note: Christmas trees are not considered seasonal agricultural crops.

Labor connected with the following is not exempt from withholding tax:

- Forest products
- Landscaping
- Nursery stock as defined in, ORS 571.005 unless planted, cultivated, and harvested within an annual period
- Raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, or managing livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals, or wildlife
- Christmas trees

Employers must register with the Oregon Department of Revenue using the Combined Employer's Registration report. You should register before you issue your first paychecks.

Web _____ oregon.gov/dor/forms

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
 Email _____ questions.dor@oregon.gov

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@oregon.gov

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:

- Tax rate
- Employing family members
- Items included and not included in earnings
- Requesting benefit statements
- Payment

Social Security tax

Refer to the Social Security Administration or Internal Revenue Service for information regarding:

- Who must comply
- Tax rates
- Depositing taxes

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Social Security Administration

Web _____ oda.fyi/SSA-SelfEmployed

Internal Revenue Service

Forms and publications

Phone _____ 800-829-4933

Web _____ oda.fyi/SSA-SelfEmployed

Business information

Phone _____ 800-829-4933

Web _____ oda.fyi/AgTaxCenter

Self-employment tax _____ irs.gov/publications/p225

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Social Security Administration

Web _____ www.ssa.gov

Internal Revenue Service

Forms Distribution Center

Phone _____ 800-829-4933

Web _____ oda.fyi/AgTaxCenter

Electronic federal tax payment system _____ oda.fyi/EFTPS

Publications

- › Publication 51, Circular A Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- › Publication 15, Circular E Employer's Tax Guide
- › Publication 937, Employment Taxes (call 1-800-829-3676)
- › Form 943, Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return for Agricultural Employees

Unemployment tax: Federal

Refer to the Internal Revenue Service for information regarding:

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Internal Revenue Service

Forms Distribution Center

Phone _____ 800-829-4933

Web _____ oda.fyi/AgTaxCenter

Electronic federal tax payment system _____ oda.fyi/EFTPS

Publications

- › Publication 51, Circular A, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- › Publication 15, Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide
- › Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment
- › Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- › Publication 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- › Publication 15-A, Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide

Telephone help

You can call the IRS with your tax questions 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Check online for the local number or call 800-829-1040 or for businesses, call 800-829-4933.

Web _____ oda.fyi/IRS-Local

Help for people with disabilities

Telephone help is available using TTY equipment. You may call 1-800-829-4059 with your tax question or to order forms and publications.

Unemployment tax: Oregon

Note: Refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for federal information.

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Agricultural employers are subject to unemployment taxes if they meet one of the following thresholds.

- Have \$20,000 or more cash payroll in a calendar quarter in either the current or preceding calendar year
- Have 10 or more people working for 20 days, each day being in a separate calendar week during the current or preceding calendar year

Non-cash remuneration, such as room and board, is not included in the payroll calculations to determine subjectivity. However, wages paid in other states for the same entity, and corporate officer wages, even if excluded under the family officer provision, are included.

Once an agricultural employer becomes subject to Employment Department Law, they become subject for the entire current calendar year and all of the next calendar year, as long as employment exists. This is true even if the payroll is less than \$20,000 in those quarters.

Employers are responsible for registering with the Employment Department by completing and filing a Combined Employer's Registration.

Web _____ oda.fyi/DOR-CombinedEmployerReg

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:

- 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 _____ OED_Taxinfo_User@oregon.gov

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

Oregon Start a Business Guide _____ oda.fyi/BusinessGuide

The Oregon Employer's Guide _____ oda.fyi/EmployerGuide

Waste Management

Composting

The use of compost offers many benefits. When incorporated into soil, it can improve soil tilth and fertility, as well as store carbon, helping reduce atmospheric carbon.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) supports and encourages composting but recognizes that, if not conducted in the proper manner, or if conducted at an improper location, composting can cause environmental problems, most notably to surface water and groundwater.

DEQ's composting rules provide regulations tailored to potential environmental harm at each composting facility while ensuring that all operations protect public health and the environment. The rules also provide exemptions from permit requirements for very low-risk composting facilities. The rules and related documents are available on DEQ's website.

Phone _____ 503-229-5696, Portland
Toll-free in Oregon _____ 800-452-4011, ext. 5696
Web _____ oda.fyi/DEQcomposting

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 (CAFO) registered to CAFO general or individual CAFO permits must include their composting operation in their animal waste management plan (AWMP), as required by CAFO permit.

Screening compost operations

Through the screening process, DEQ will determine the level of environmental risk presented by each operation. Operations that are considered to pose a low environmental risk will receive a registration (a simple permit). Facilities posing a greater risk may be required to submit an operations plan to DEQ that shows how the facility will operate to achieve environmental and public health protection. After DEQ approves the operations plan, the facility will receive its composting permit.

DEQ will work with facilities that need to make environmental improvements to develop a reasonable implementation schedule.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

For technical assistance, please see DEQ's webpage on regional solid waste permit coordinators.

Web _____ oregon.gov/deq/mm/swpermits

Northwest region

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

700 NE Multnomah St, Suite 600

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 503-229-5353

Western region

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

165 E Seventh St, Suite 100

Eugene, OR 97401

Phone _____ 541-687-7465

Eastern region

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

400 E Scenic Dr, Bldg 2

The Dalles, OR 97058

Phone _____ 541-298-7255 ext. 221

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4700

Web _____ oda.direct/NRP

Disposal of solid wastes

Both federal and state law prohibit disposal of solid waste, including garbage, demolition waste, land clearing debris, or sludge, except at a site holding a solid waste disposal permit from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

PERMITS

A solid waste permit must be obtained before creating a solid waste disposal site. The application for a permit must include completed application forms; a land use compatibility statement signed by the local government where the facility is to be located; evidence of need for the proposed disposal site; appropriate application fees; and appropriate design, operations, and monitoring plans. Solid waste must be disposed of at a permitted solid waste disposal site, unless the material fits the exemptions stated below. Solid waste includes septic tank and cesspool pumpings, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid waste, and dead animals.

EXEMPTIONS

The following are exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit.

- Materials used for fertilizer (see the “Confined Animal Feeding Operation” section of this handbook regarding manure) or other productive purposes on land in agricultural operations and for the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of animals.
- Certain small composting operations. See DEQ’s regulating composting facilities and anaerobic digesters webpage for details.
Web www.oda.fyi/DEQCompostRegs
- Inert, noncombustible materials such as soil, rock, concrete, brick, building block, tile, or asphalt paving.

SAFETY ISSUES

Agricultural waste should be stored so as not to produce or sustain vectors (“hot spots” for environmental or health problems), transmit diseases to persons or animals, or create water or air pollution. Such waste must be stored in a manner that will reduce and minimize objectionable odors, unsightliness, and other nuisance conditions.

RECORD KEEPING

The holder of a solid waste disposal permit must keep records of amounts and types of waste accepted, materials received for recycling, ground water monitoring results, and other information as specified in the permit.

FINES

Violation of statute, rule, or permit may be subject to civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per day for each day of violation.

DISPOSAL OF OTHER MATERIALS

If a farmer or rancher needs to dispose of inert, noncombustible materials (which may be done without a DEQ solid waste permit), he/she may need to obtain a permit from the Division of State Lands (503-378-3805) or the US Army Corps of Engineers (503-808-4376) if the materials are to be deposited in or near a wetland, or along or into any waterway.

RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

Note: For specific information on requirements for disposing dead animals, refer to the section in this handbook titled, “Disposing of dead animals.”

For information about the recovery and disposal of dead animals, farmers and ranchers can view DEQ’s survey results on “Disposal and Recovery of Animal Mortality and Byproducts” found on their website. To receive a copy of this survey by mail, call the DEQ technical assistance staff closest to you.

Web www.oregon.gov/deq/mm/Pages/Disposal.aspx

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.oregon.gov/deq/mm/Pages/Disposal.aspx

Western Region Office, Eugene

Phone _____ 541-687-7465

NW Region Office, Portland

Portland _____ 503-229-5353

Eastern Region Office, The Dalles

Phone _____ 541-298-7255, ext. 221

Federal hazardous materials regulations (HMR)

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Hazardous materials regulations (HMR) apply to all farming operations, with some limited exceptions. If you operate a motor vehicle of any size to transport a commodity classified as a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance wholly within one state or in interstate commerce, you are subject to HMR.

HMRs have several parts.

- Creation of shipping papers to describe what is being transported on board each vehicle.
- Information about specific package type that must be used to enclose the material.
- Specific words or symbols that must go on the shipping papers, packages, or vehicle(s).
- Specialized training for the people involved in every aspect of transporting or handling the hazardous material; as well as, security planning and training.

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 federal and state legislation (RCRA-Subtitle I; ORS 466.706–466.835) which require 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. To receive an annual general permit registration certificate (operating certificate), UST owners/operators must:

- 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.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US Department of Transportation

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
530 Center St NE, Suite 440
Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-399-5775

Fax _____ 503-316-2580

Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov

Frequently asked questions

Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/faq

Education and technical assistance

Web _____ fmcsa.dot.gov/safety

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:

- Any tank under 110 gallons in capacity
- Any tank holding motor fuel for farm or residential use under 1,100 gallons in capacity
- Any tank holding fuel for heating purposes on-site
- Any tank not used after January 1, 1974, as long as all product was removed at the time

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The DEQ UST help line is available for technical assistance in the interpretation of rules. Fact sheets about specific compliance requirements are also available.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

UST help line

Phone _____ 503-229-5733

Toll-free _____ 800-742-7878

Web _____ oregon.gov/deq/tanks/Pages/UST.aspx

Waste tire usage

WHO MUST COMPLY?

With certain industrial exceptions, a waste tire storage site permit is required for storage of more than 100 waste tires. A waste tire carrier permit is required of all persons hauling waste tires for hire. A waste tire storage site beneficial use exemption is required for persons using 100 or more tires for a beneficial purpose (either above ground or underground). OAR Chapter 340, Division 64, regulates the storage, transportation, usage, and disposal of waste tires.

PERMITS

Contact the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to obtain an application for a waste tire permit or beneficial use exemption. For both, the completed application must include maps, management and contingency plans, a land use compatibility statement signed by the local government where the tire storage is to be located, and appropriate fees. DEQ will base its exemption determination on the legitimacy of the use and the potential risk to public health or the environment.

EXEMPT USES

Use of waste tires as a ballast to maintain covers on agricultural materials or at a construction site is an exempt use provided no environmental risk is created. Otherwise, if 100 or more tires are involved, a waste tire storage site permit will be required.

RECORDS

Holders of a beneficial use exemption must keep records of the number of tires used and how they are maintained. DEQ may conduct field inspections to verify compliance with permits. Permitted waste tire carriers are also required to submit to DEQ an annual report of the numbers of waste tires picked up and disposed of. Anyone handling more than 100 waste tires per year must keep a log of the tires and how they were disposed, even if a permit is not required. Records must be kept for a period of two years following disposal of tires.

FINES

Violation of statute, rule or permit is subject to civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per occurrence.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

DEQ Headquarters, Portland

Phone _____ 503-229-5696

Web _____ oregon.gov/DEQ

Water

Activities in waters and wetlands

WHO MUST COMPLY?

All landowners, operators, and USDA program participants must comply. Permits for placement of material, excavation, or alteration of material in waterways and wetlands are issued by the Corps of Engineers (Corps) under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and by the Department of State Lands (DSL) under the state Removal-Fill Law. The Natural Resource Conservation Service NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) administers the USDA wetland provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended in 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008, and 2014. All landowners and operators are responsible for obtaining any necessary federal and state permits, and clearances for USDA wetland provisions if participating in federal conservation programs.

REGULATED ACTIVITIES

Placement, excavation, and alteration of material in waterways and wetlands may require a permit from the Corps and/or DSL. This includes ditching, draining, stump removal (large clearing projects), plowing or discing in wetlands that are not managed for agricultural production (and have natural wetland vegetation). Alteration of wetlands in agricultural production (farmed wetlands) may also require a permit.

AREAS REGULATED

Regulated areas where permits or clearances may be required include lakes, streams, estuaries, wetlands, and many ditches and ponds.

- Streams and creeks include all perennial and intermittent creeks, including ones that have been ditched or channelized.
- Lakes and ponds include the area below ordinary high water and any wetlands along the fringe of the lake or pond.
- Wetlands include areas known as swamps, sloughs, marshes, ponds, and wet meadows. They may be forested, shrubby, prairie-like, or have no vegetation if they have been altered. Wetlands that are being farmed may be supporting crops or pasture plants.

Note: Many wetlands are only seasonally wet and may not look like wetlands during certain times of the year. Wetlands are identified in the field, based upon soils, vegetation, and hydrology. Typically, seasonal wetlands are very wet areas in the winter and spring but dry by early-to-mid summer. If an area is difficult to farm because it is too wet, the site may be a regulated wetland that should be evaluated prior to conducting regulated activities.

EXEMPTIONS

Some wetland types and some activities are exempt from permit requirements and from USDA wetland provisions. Exempt activities include established ongoing farming activities, such as plowing, seeding, and cultivation; routine maintenance of ditches (to original capacity); replacement of malfunctioning drainage systems or water control structures (to original capacity); and some minor projects involving small amounts of fill or excavation. You may not perform maintenance activities that increase the original scope and design of the drainage system without a permit.

However, there is not an exact correspondence between the USDA wetland provisions, Clean Water Act, or the state Removal-Fill Law. If you are planning to conduct any of the activities listed above (regulated activities), you should contact NRCS, Corps, and DSL for information regarding any restrictions, regulations, or exemptions that may apply. The information in this handbook is intended only as a guide.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Programs and permits

For USDA program participants, the first point-of-contact is NRCS. There is a field office in most counties. The local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) can help you locate the nearest office, or you may phone the state office in Portland. In addition to administering USDA wetland provisions, NRCS provides landowner technical and financial assistance with natural resource conservation, including wetland restoration.

US Department of Agriculture**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

Cory Owens, Oregon State Soil Scientist
 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900
 Portland, OR 97232
 Phone _____ 503-414-3261
 Email _____ cory.owens@or.usda.gov
 Web _____ oda.fyi/NRCS-OR

US Army Corps of Engineers

For non-USDA program participants, the first point-of-contact is the Corps and DSL. Corps and DSL have a joint permit application that must be sent to both agencies for earthwork in waterways and wetlands. The landowner will generally need to have a wetland determination from a private consultant (determination subject to review and approval) prior to applying for a permit to work in wetlands. Permits may be approved (usually with conditions) or denied. The Corps and DSL also provide assistance to landowners regarding wetlands and permits.

Regulatory and Permits Programs

333 SW 1st Ave #200
 Portland, OR 97204
 Phone _____ 503-808-4343

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

ODFW provides technical and financial assistance to landowners who want to improve conservation practices (wetland or upland) on their lands. They also provide information to the regulatory agencies (through the permit process) and to landowners on the best timing of 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/oregonfwo

Oregon Department of State Lands**Western Oregon**

775 Summer St NE, Suite 100
 Salem, OR 97301-1279
 Phone _____ 503-986-5200
 Web _____ oregon.gov/dsl

Eastern Oregon

1645 NE Forbes Rd, Suite 112
 Bend, OR 97701
 Phone _____ 541-388-6112
 Web _____ oregon.gov/dsl

Fish passage at artificial in-channel obstructions and dams**WHO MUST COMPLY?**

Owners/operators who construct, abandon, enlarge, or replace major parts of an in-channel artificial obstruction (e.g. dam, culvert, dike, levee, tidegate, etc.) to the upstream and downstream movement of native migratory fish must provide adequate fish passage at the obstruction unless granted a waiver or exemption [ORS 509.580 through 509.910, and OAR 635-412-0005 through 0040]. Waivers can be granted when mitigation results in a net benefit to native migratory fish, as compared with the benefit that would occur if passage were provided. Exemptions are only granted if providing fish passage would provide no appreciable benefit to fish. Passage plans, waivers, or exemptions must be approved by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) prior to construction, abandonment, enlargement, major

replacement, or a fundamental change in permit status at the artificial obstruction.

Fish passage facilities must be operated and maintained by the owner or operator of the artificial obstruction to provide adequate passage of native migratory fish at all times.

DEFINITIONS

Fish passage facilities at dams usually involve a fishway of some type for upstream passage and other measures for downstream passage.

Artificial obstruction

An artificial obstruction is any dam, diversion, dike, berm, levee, tide or floodgate, road, culvert, or other human-made device placed in the waters of this state that precludes or prevents the migration of native migratory fish.

Fishway

A fishway is the set of human-built and/or operated facilities, structures, devices, and measures that together constitute, are critical to the success of, and were created for the sole purpose of providing upstream fish passage at artificial or natural obstructions which create a discontinuity between upstream and downstream water or bed surface elevations. A fishway generally takes the form of a series of stair-stepped pools (fish ladder) through which fish can migrate upstream

Native migratory fish

Those native fish that migrate during their life cycle. A fish species list can be obtained from the ODFW statewide fish passage coordinator.

Net benefit

An increase in the overall, proximate habitat quality or quantity, as determined by ODFW, that is biologically likely to lead to an increased number of native migratory fish after a development action and any subsequent mitigation measure have been completed.

WAIVER

An owner/operator with an artificial obstruction may apply for a waiver of the requirement to provide fish passage if mitigation will be provided that creates a net benefit to fish [ORS 509.585(7)(a)].

EXEMPTION

An owner/operator with an artificial obstruction may apply for an exemption to the requirement to provide fish passage if:

- A lack of fish passage was mitigated
- A waiver was granted for the artificial obstruction
- No appreciable benefit exists for providing fish passage [ORS 509.585(9)(a)]

COST SHARE PROGRAM

ODFW administers a cost share program that provides assistance to owners/operators for fishway construction. If an owner/operator is selected for the program, the State of Oregon covers 60% of the costs of each fish passage device (not to exceed \$75,000) and the owner/operator covers 40%. An ODFW cost share grant application may be obtained on the website. In most cases, owners/operators are also eligible for a tax credit.

Web _____oda.fyi/ODFW-Grants

TAX CREDIT

An owner/operator may be eligible for a state income tax or corporate excise tax credit of 50%, not to exceed \$5,000, per fishway. The owner/operator must apply for preliminary certification from ODFW prior to construction [ORS 315.138].

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance for providing fish passage may be obtained from ODFW's field coordinators (listed in the application), local field offices, the statewide fish passage coordinator, or the website.

Web _____dfw.state.or.us/fish/passage

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife**Greg Apke, Statewide Fish Passage Program Leader**

4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-947-6228

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

Vacant, Assistant Fish Passage Coordinator

Phone _____ 503-947-6217

Fax _____ 503-947-6203

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 (see 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

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) encourages the installation of fish screening or by-pass devices in water diversions of any size. As an additional incentive for water users to install fish screens, ODFW administers a cost sharing program to assist with fish screen installation. Approved projects are eligible to receive up to 60% of the project's costs for each device with a \$75,000 per project cap. The water user or ODFW can construct and install the devices. The cost share cap of \$75,000 may be exceeded under certain circumstances. A tax credit is also available to qualified applicants for 50% (up to \$5,000) of their costs to install a fish screen. An ODFW cost share grant application and additional information may be obtained from ODFW's field coordinators.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Field Coordinators

Vacant, Northwest Oregon _____ 541-296-8026
 Nathaniel Ashley, Eastern Oregon _____ 541-575-0561
 Rich Kilbane, Southwest Oregon _____ 541-826-8774
 Web _____ dfw.state.or.us/fish/screening

Fish screening and by-pass plans should be approved by ODFW prior to construction and installation of the fish screening or by-pass devices. Projects completed as part of the cost share program must receive approval as part of the application process.

TAX CREDIT

A water user may be eligible for a state income tax credit of 50% not to exceed \$5,000 per fish screening or by-pass device. The water user must apply for preliminary certification from ODFW prior to construction [ORS 315.138].

For additional assistance or questions, please contact one of the coordinators listed previously in this section or the statewide fish screening coordinator.

DEFINITIONS

Fish screen

A fish screen is a physical barrier, including related improvements necessary to ensure its effective operation, and to provide adequate protection for fish populations present at a water diversion. Contact the ODFW Statewide Fish Screening Coordinator for specific fish screening criteria.

By-pass

A by-pass is a pipe, flume, open channel, or other means of conveyance that transports fish back to the body of water from which the fish were diverted, but does not include fishways or other passages around a dam.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Ken Loffink, Statewide Fish Screening Coordinator

4034 Fairview Industrial Dr SE
 Salem, OR 97302
 Phone _____ 503-947-6256
 Email _____ ken.j.loffink@state.or.us
 Web _____ dfw.state.or.us/fish/screening

Groundwater quality

BACKGROUND

The 1989 Oregon Legislature established a law, ORS 448.271, intended to collect information on groundwater quality. ORS 468B.150 - 468B.190, the Oregon Groundwater Protection Act, is intended to prevent contamination. The law is known as the Domestic Well Testing Act (DWTA). The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) share 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. OHA is the lead on DWTA data, but DEQ also conducts groundwater study data on pesticides and other contaminants not included in the DWTA (arsenic, nitrate and total coliform bacteria). DEQ and OHA share data regularly to identify areas of concern.

WELL WATER

If a residence is served by a private domestic well, the DWTA requires the well to be tested for arsenic, nitrate, and total coliform bacteria before any sale or exchange of the property. The property owner is responsible for ensuring the water sample is analyzed by an accredited lab. The results must be provided to the buyer and Oregon Health Authority's Domestic Well Safety Program (DWSP) within 90 days of receiving the test results. Results submitted to DWSP must be accompanied with the DWTA form which can be found online (see below). For more information on well water testing, health effects of drinking contaminated water and domestic well stewardship resources, contact DWSP.

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Health Authority

Oregon Domestic Well Safety Program

PO Box 14350

Portland, OR 97293-0350

Phone _____ 971-673-0977

Email _____ domestic.wells@state.or.us

Web _____ www.healthoregon.org/wells

Surface and groundwater rights

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Under Oregon law, all water is publicly owned. With few 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, reservoirs, 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 1/2 acre or less, and stock water. The industrial or commercial exemption cannot be used for irrigation. There is an exempt use recording fee and mapping requirement for new exempt use wells. Be sure to consult with OWRD before assuming any water use is exempt.

APPLICATIONS AND PERMITS

Applicants with complex requests, or applicants who are unfamiliar with the application process, are encouraged to contact OWRD to schedule a "pre-application conference." The OWRD's Water Rights Section staff are available to meet with applicants about their proposed project. You may also consider contacting a certified water right examiner (CWRE).

Web www.oda.fyi/OWRD-CWREQ

APPLICATION REVIEW

During the application review stage, applications are examined by OWRD to ensure that allowing the proposed use will not cause injury to other users or public resources. OWRD also determines if water is likely to be available for use and considers many other factors in its analysis of the application. These factors can include basin plan restrictions that might prohibit certain uses or further appropriations, local land use restrictions, water quality, and other state and federal rules.

For example, when considering a water right application in or above a state scenic waterway, OWRD is required by law to determine if the proposed use will not impair the recreational, fish, and wildlife values in the scenic waterway. OWRD has prepared estimates of the streamflow levels needed to satisfy these uses. These flows may be used in determining whether new water rights in or above a scenic waterway should be authorized.

Also during the application review stage, other water right holders, government agencies, and the public may comment on, or under certain conditions, may protest the application. For example, OWRD consults with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Environmental Quality to evaluate impacts on sensitive, threatened or endangered species, and ensure instream values are protected.

STORED WATER

When applicants seek to use legally stored water only, the application will receive an expedited review leading directly to a final order, unless public interest issues are identified following the public notice of filing. If valid issues are raised, the application will undergo the standard review process to allow thorough public participation.

Large dams (10 feet or more in height and storing more than 3 million gallons) must have plans and specifications

prepared by a professional engineer licensed in Oregon and approved by OWRD before construction begins. Construction must be supervised by an engineer licensed in Oregon. There is an annual dam safety fee.

WELL CONSTRUCTION

To secure a groundwater supply, you will need to estimate your water needs, locate a groundwater source, obtain a water right (in some cases), and select and contract with a licensed and bonded well constructor or obtain OWRD authorization to drill the well yourself. The OWRD recommends against drilling your own well. Standards on well depth, casing, sealing, development and yield testing, and developing a well log require specialized knowledge and equipment. Names of local well constructors are available from the OWRD web page, the classified section of the local telephone directory, the Oregon Groundwater Association, or at any OWRD office.

Web www.owrd.org/OWRD-WellConstructor
 Web www.ogwa.org

If a water right permit is required, OWRD requires that you obtain a permit prior to drilling a well; otherwise, you may spend money on a well that you cannot use. If a water right permit is not required, an exempt use recording fee and map requirement apply. Exempt uses are described in further detail under “Exemptions” listed previously in this section.

FINDING GROUNDWATER

You can learn about the quantity and quality of groundwater in your area from local water well constructors. Water well reports are required by Oregon water law and are a basic tool used in checking for groundwater availability. You may examine water well reports in your local watermaster’s office or at the OWRD’s central office in Salem. You can also review water well logs through the OWRD’s home page.

Web www.oregon.gov/owrd

The US Geological Survey and National Water Well Association advise against employing a waterwitch to search for groundwater.

GROUNDWATER RESTRICTED AREAS

Due to groundwater level declines, several areas in Oregon are restricted from new groundwater development. The restrictions are either enacted by order or adopted in rule by the Oregon Water Resources Commission (WRC). Classified Areas are areas where the allowable uses of groundwater have been restricted and groundwater permits may not be available or available only as a time-limited permit. Classified areas have been adopted in Clackamas, Deschutes, Gilliam, Lake, Linn, Klamath, Marion, Morrow, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill counties. Critical Groundwater Areas are areas that are closed to any further permitted development and where the WRC sets an allowable amount of withdrawal from existing permitted wells (known as a sustainable annual yield). This is undertaken in order to stabilize groundwater levels. In order to meet the sustainable annual yield, existing permit holders may be restricted from exercising their groundwater rights. Critical Groundwater Areas exist in Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco, and Washington counties. Groundwater Withdrawal Areas are areas where the WRC has withdrawn an aquifer from any further appropriation. Withdrawal Areas exist in Marion and Wasco counties. Groundwater use that is exempt from the permitting process may be allowed in the restricted areas. Contact Oregon Water Resources Department for details on allowable uses and groundwater permitting options in these areas.

INSTREAM WATER RIGHTS

The Water Resources Commission is authorized to issue instream water rights for fish protection, to minimize the effects of pollution, or for maintaining recreational uses. Instream water rights have a priority date and are regulated in the same way as other water rights. Water users with junior priority dates may be required to stop diverting water to protect senior water rights including senior instream water rights. However, water users with a senior priority date are generally not affected by junior instream rights. However, junior or senior water rights may prevent the ability to transfer a point of diversion to a new location. Water right holders are allowed to sell, lease, or donate water rights to be converted into instream uses, provided there is no injury to other water rights.

TRANSFERRING WATER RIGHTS

A water right exists only for the amount of water, type of use, and place of use described in the water right. If an appropriator establishes the right to irrigate a particular tract of land, the water cannot later be diverted to other land or used for another purpose unless a transfer is authorized by OWRD. A water right transfer application must be filed with OWRD to change a point of diversion, the type of use, the place of use, or a combination of these. When a transfer of water right is completed, the date of priority is not changed. The water user is required to have a report and map prepared by a certified water right examiner before and after a successful transfer and use. When the use is confirmed, OWRD will issue a new certificate. A water right holder may, under certain conditions, transfer the point of diversion from a surface water source to a groundwater source. Temporary transfers are also available, allowing the transfer of the place of use for a period not to exceed five years. A temporary point of diversion transfer is allowed if it is necessary to convey water to the temporary place of use. The water right automatically reverts to the original place of use when the term of the temporary transfer expires.

FEES

Check with the Water Resources Department for correct fees and forms.

Web _____ oregon.gov/owrd/pages/pubs/forms.aspx

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Water Resources Department

725 Summer St NE, Suite A

Salem, OR 97301-1266

Phone _____ 503-986-0900

Web _____ oregon.gov/OWRD

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES STRATEGY

The second Integrated Water Resources Strategy, adopted in December 2017, provides a blueprint to help Oregon better understand its water resources and the needs for water because Oregon's economic vitality, environmental integrity, and cultural identity depend on it. Oregon Department of Agriculture was one of four state agencies that actively sought public input toward the common goal of maintaining water resources to meet Oregon's future needs. The mission of the Department Agriculture includes (a) protecting natural resource bases for present and future generations of farmers and ranchers and (b) promoting economic development and expand market opportunities for Oregon agricultural products. The two broad policy areas of the mission are interdependent, because without ample, clean water and productive land resources, there would be little or no agricultural production to promote and market.

Web _____ oda.fyi/IntegratedWaterSupply

RESERVATIONS OF UNAPPROPRIATED WATER FOR FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

The Instream Water Right Act of 1987 included a provision enabling requests of the Water Resources Commission to reserve and assign a priority date to unappropriated water for multipurpose storage for future economic development. Oregon Department of Agriculture applied for reservations for future economic development in agriculture in several basins, and between 1996 and 2000 applications were approved in five basins (Hood, Grande Ronde, Powder, Malheur and Owyhee basins). "Multipurpose" and "reservoir," were also broadly defined to adjust to future needs of the basin.

- Reservoir includes off-stream or in-stream open reservoirs or closed containers; wetlands or aquifer storage.
- Multipurpose includes irrigation, stock watering, hydropower generation, recreation, instream flows, and groundwater recharge, as well as agriculturally related businesses (e.g., potato chipping plant).

Terms of the reservations begin to expire in 2016, but due to demand to use the reservations, and in some instances they are the only surface water sources available for storage, the Oregon Department of Agriculture is applying to extend the terms of the reservations another 20 years.

Water quality management area plans

BACKGROUND

In 1993, the State Legislature approved the Agricultural Water Quality Management (AgWQM) Act, which requires the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to prevent and control water pollution and soil erosion from agricultural activities. The AgWQM Act directs ODA to work with farmers and ranchers to develop and implement AgWQM area plans when required by state or federal law. AgWQM area plans and rules have been adopted for all 38 management areas in Oregon.

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Landowners and operators who conduct agricultural activities, within areas where AgWQM area plans and rules are in place, are required to comply with the rules designed to ensure the plans are successful. The goal of a plan is to achieve water quality standards designed to protect beneficial uses. Specific practices will not be prescribed to landowners as long as they are in compliance with area rules. However, landowners who are not in compliance, and who will not voluntarily take steps to address problems, may be subject to specific compliance response and/or enforcement action.

Examples of practices protecting water quality:

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

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

ODA initiated a strategic initiative to focus technical and financial resources in relatively small watersheds to achieve water quality goals, utilizing voluntary cooperation or enforcement of water quality regulations. Each of Oregon's 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) works in at least one Focus Area in which the district assesses current conditions, works with landowners to improve conditions, and then re-assesses conditions to measure progress toward meeting water quality goals. In addition, each year, new areas will be identified based on water quality data and discussions with local partners, to perform compliance evaluations, landowner contacts, and work

with local SWCDs or other partners to provide technical and financial assistance to fix problems. If necessary, the department will follow up with enforcement to achieve compliance.

RIPARIAN RESTORATION

In Oregon agricultural activities must allow the establishment and development of the vegetation expected to naturally grow along a stream. Producers need to give streamside vegetation the chance to establish and grow to provide shade, stabilize banks, and filter nutrients. Healthy streamside vegetation also provides fish and wildlife habitat. Sources of help for technical and financial assistance include the following.

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

Agricultural Water Quality _____ oda.direct/AgWQPlans

Soil & Water Conservation Districts _____ oda.fyi/SWCD

ODA regional water quality specialists

North coast and northern Willamette region

Ryan Beyer _____ 503-986-4696

Mid-coast and southern Willamette region

Jo Morgan _____ 503-986-4712

Central region

Ellen Hammond _____ 541-617-0017

Maria Snodgrass _____ 541-699-2263

Central/southeastern region

Theresa DeBardelaben _____ 541-318-9088

Southwestern region

Beth Pietrzak _____ 541-414-8797

Northeastern region

Tom Demianew _____ 541-278-6721

Oregon Watershed Councils

Web _____ oda.fyi/WatershedCouncils

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Web _____ oda.fyi/NRCS-OR

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.

Water reservations

Reservations of unappropriated water for future economic development (OAR 690-079) were established pursuant to ORS 537.249 and 537.356 to ensure sufficient surface water will be available in the future to meet expected needs for economic development.

“Economic development” includes, but is not limited to:

- The production and processing of agricultural goods and services.
- Management of natural resources, which contributes to economic benefits through both instream and out-of-stream uses of water.

During the 1990s, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) worked together to identify and establish reservations of unappropriated water for future agricultural use in a number of basins throughout Oregon.

Individuals may apply for a water right from these reservations if the use is consistent with the definition of agricultural economic opportunity established by OARs for the basin, and it is consistent with the purpose of the reservation submitted by ODA.

OWRD’s approval of the water right as requested in the application is dependent on among other things, evaluation and notification from DEQ, ODFW and ODA regarding potential impacts related to their respective authorities. ODA reviews whether the request is consistent with the definition of agricultural economic opportunity established by OAR in the basin program and whether it is consistent with the purpose of the reservation submitted by ODA and provides notice to WRD regarding the results of this review.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Programs

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4561

Fax _____ 503-986-4730

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:

- 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.

Farm worker camp operators must not:

- Operate an unregistered farm worker camp.
- Make a false statement or willfully conceal facts in an application for a farm worker camp endorsement or registration.
- Make a false or misleading statement or knowingly publish such a statement concerning terms and conditions of occupancy of the camp.
- Assist a person not entitled to operate a camp to violate the farm worker camp statute.
- Induce a farm worker camp occupant to give up any compensation to which the occupant is entitled.
- Restrain any person who wishes to leave the camp from doing so.
- Restrict access by authorized persons or invited persons to any housing owned, rented, or in any way controlled by employer where employees are residing.

- Discharge, evict, or discriminate against a person because that person made a claim against the operator or employer for compensation, instituted any proceedings to enforce the agriculture labor housing statutes, has testified, or is about to testify in proceedings to enforce agriculture labor housing statutes.
- Adopt rules concerning the use of housing unless the rules do one or more of the following.
 - » Promote safety and welfare
 - » Preserve housing from abusive use
 - » Are reasonably related to the purpose for which they are adopted
 - » Apply to all those on the premises equally
 - » Are clearly stated to fully inform employees what must be done to comply
- Expel or evict from housing, discharge, demote, or suspend from employment, discriminate, or retaliate against an employee for employee’s report of a violation with respect to employer controlled housing.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**US Department of Labor****Wage and Hour Division**

620 SW Main St, Room 423

Portland, OR 97205

Phone _____ 503-326-3057

Fax _____ 503-326-5951

Web _____ www.dol.gov/whd/

Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries**Licensing Unit**

3865 Wolverine St NE, E-1

Salem, OR 97305

Phone _____ 503-373-1463

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

350 Winter St NE, Rm 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone _____ 503-378-3272

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

Web _____ osha.oregon.gov

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:

- 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:

- Provide one toilet facility and one hand washing facility—in close proximity to each other—for each 20 employees or fraction thereof. Provide toilet facilities for each sex, where practicable. Distinctly mark them “women” and “men,” in English and in the native language of employees expected to work in the fields, or with easily understood pictures or symbols.
- Ensure that toilet facilities are adequately ventilated and screened, have self-closing doors that can be latched from the inside, and are constructed to ensure privacy.
- Ensure that hand washing facilities are refilled with potable water and restocked as necessary to ensure an adequate supply.
- Maintain toilets and hand washing facilities in a clean and sanitary condition and in accordance with appropriate public health sanitation practices.
- Locate toilets and hand washing facilities within a 1/4 mile or a five-minute walk of each hand laborer's place of work in the field. (If it is not feasible due to the terrain, the facilities can be located at the closest vehicular access to the field.)
- Provide potable drinking water, as follows:
 - » Immediately available to all employees, suitably cool and in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of all employees
 - » Water must be dispensed in single-use drinking cups or by fountains. Shared drinking cups or common dippers are prohibited
 - » Containers for drinking water must be constructed of materials that maintain water quality, shall be refilled daily or more often as necessary, shall be kept covered, and shall be regularly cleaned
 - » Ensure that the disposal of waste from these facilities does not cause unsanitary conditions
- Notify each employee of the location of drinking water, toilets, and hand washing facilities and provide employees with reasonable opportunities to use them during the workday.
- Inform each employee of the importance of following good hygiene practices to minimize the hazards of heat, exposure to communicable diseases and agricultural residues, and retention of urine. Specifically, instruct employees to do the following:
 - » Use the water and facilities provided for drinking, hand washing, and elimination.
 - » Drink water frequently, especially on hot days.
 - » Wash hands both before and after using the toilet.
 - » Urinate as frequently as necessary.
 - » Wash hands before eating and smoking.

FIELD SANITATION NOTICE

Employers that grow or harvest food crops for human consumption must post a notice describing the requirements of these rules and advising workers where they may file complaints regarding field sanitation matters.

It must be in the language of the majority of the workers. A downloadable poster in English and Spanish is available on the Oregon OSHA website.

Web www.oregon.gov/OSHA-FieldSanitation

Oregon OSHA hazard communication standard

WHO MUST COMPLY?

The rules apply when any chemical product is known to be present in the workplace in a way that can expose workers under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency. Employers must inform their employees about the hazards of these materials through the following:

- A written Hazard Communication Program
- A system for container labeling and other forms of warning
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each chemical
- Providing specific training to employees

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Each employer must develop and implement a written, workplace-specific Hazard Communication Program that specifies how the employer will meet the requirements of the rule. The Hazard Communication Program must also include the following information:

- A list of all the hazardous chemicals in the workplace, cross-referencing the chemical names on the product labels with the MSDSs
- What methods the employer will use to inform employees about the hazards of non-routine tasks
- What methods the employer will use to inform contractors and other employers about chemical hazards while they are in his workplace

LABELS AND OTHER FORMS OF WARNING

Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors have the responsibility for ensuring that each container of hazardous chemical leaving their facility is labeled, tagged, or marked with the following information:

- The identity of the hazardous chemical(s)
- Appropriate hazard warnings
- The name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

The employer must ensure that the manufacturer's labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed. Secondary containers must also be labeled unless the portable container is for the immediate use of, and will be in the exclusive possession of the employee who performs the transfer, and will be used up before the end of that employee's work shift. Pesticides with labels required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act need no additional labeling under the Hazard Communication Rule.

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is a document, written in English, containing standardized information about the properties and the hazards of toxic substances. Manufacturers and importers of toxic chemicals must prepare, update, and furnish SDS to their distributors and to employers who purchase these products. If a SDS is not furnished with a chemical shipment that has been labeled hazardous, the employer must obtain a SDS from the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Employers must have a SDS on file for each hazardous chemical in the workplace and ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees when they are in their work area(s), especially in an emergency.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND INFORMATION

Employers must provide employees with information and training on hazardous chemicals in the work area at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area.

Training required by the Hazard Communication Standard is in addition to training required under the federal Worker Protection Standard. Employers are required to provide the information in the Oregon OSHA brochure #440-1951 "Safe Practices when Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals" to each employee. For workers who perform only hand labor operations in agriculture, this publication can be used for part of the Hazard Communication training as well as for the initial Worker Protection Standard training. (For Hazard Communication,

workers must also be told about what chemicals they may be exposed to, where to find additional information about these chemicals, the employer's policies and procedures for preventing exposures, and what to do in an emergency. Additional training may also be required by the Worker Protection Standard.) Licensed pesticide applicators are covered by the Hazard Communication Standard and must receive all training required by the rules.

Note: See additional information in the "Worker Protection Standard (WPS)" section of this handbook.

Employee training must include at least the following:

- Information about any operations in their work areas where hazardous chemicals are present.
- The location and availability of the written Hazard Communication Program, the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals and the required MSDSs.
- How to observe or detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area.
- The physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area.

- The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees. Examples include appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
- The details of the employer's Hazard Communication Program, including an explanation of the labeling system and the MSDS, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate information.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

350 Winter St NE, Rm. 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone _____ 503-378-3272

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

Web _____ osha.oregon.gov

Worker health and safety (Oregon OSHA)

WHO MUST COMPLY?

Any employer with one or more employees.

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 _____oda.fyi/OSHArules

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. 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 (BOLI) (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, an amputation or the loss of an eye within 24 hours of the incident.

Phone _____ 503-378-3272
Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

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 Notice of Compliance, 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.resource@oregon.gov

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 _____ osha.fyi/OSHASafety

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 _____ osha.oregon.gov/edu
Phone _____ 503-947-7443
Toll-free _____ 888-292-5247, option 2
Email _____ ed.web@state.or.us

INSPECTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

An employer may not risk an employee's safety or health. In the event of an accident or incident, Oregon OSHA may conduct an inspection to determine occupational hazards.

Oregon OSHA conducts unannounced enforcement inspections based on injury records, complaints from an employee or non employee, and referrals from public entities or the media. During an inspection, records and written safety programs are reviewed, facilities inspected, and employee exposure to hazards documented through field notes, interviews, and photographs. The inspector checks to see that the OSHA safety poster is prominently displayed where employees can see it. Employers who correct violations before a compliance officer concludes the inspection may receive penalty reductions. First instance violation penalties range from \$0 to \$7,000 or more per violation, depending on the probability and severity of an accident or illness occurring. Employers have the right to appeal any citation and do not need to be represented by a lawyer in an appeal.

The most frequent citations in farm-related enterprises for 2012 include the following (in order of frequency):

1. Agricultural labor housing rules (requirements not met for living areas, facilities, or site)
2. Hazard Communication Standard (requirements not met for written program, safety data sheets, employee information and training)
3. Field Sanitation rules (requirements not met for toilets, hand washing facilities, potable drinking water, and posting of the notice)
4. Safety committees/safety meeting rules (general requirements not being met for committees or meetings)
5. Worker Protection Standard (requirements not being met for cleaning or maintenance of pesticide personal protective equipment, information or training)
6. Respiratory Protection Standard (program requirements not met)
7. Flammable and combustible liquids (requirements not met for tanks and containers)
8. Annual inspection of fire extinguishers not performed.
9. Inadequate control of hazardous energy (lockout/tag out rules)
10. Training requirements for tractor operators not met

Note: Although not cited as often, some of the most serious—and expensive—citations were for not meeting the general requirements for providing supervision and competency.

OREGON OSHA SAFETY CHECKLIST

The following is a brief hazard checklist assembled by Oregon OSHA to help employers and employees evaluate their work place. Not all hazards are covered. A more extensive checklist is provided (at no charge) in Oregon OSHA's publication, *Cultivating a Safe Environment*, available online or from the Oregon OSHA Resource Center.

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689
 Web _____ osha.oregon.gov

General safety and health

- Do your procedures ensure that quarterly inspections of the job site, materials, and equipment are conducted to identify hazards?

Medical requirements

- Is there an emergency medical plan to ensure prompt treatment of an injured worker?
- Are the minimum first-aid supplies available?
- Are the medical emergency numbers posted (name and telephone numbers of ambulance service and hospital or 911)?
- Are all employees aware of the identity of the first-aid trained person, if any, or provider and the elements of the emergency medical plan?

Safety training and education

- Have all employees been trained to recognize and avoid unsafe conditions and hazards in their work environment?
- Has a training program been provided for all employees who use ladders?
- Has training been provided for all employees who use personal protective equipment (PPE)?
- Have all employees been given a copy and provided training on the "Safe Practices when Working around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals" brochure?

Posting

- Is the Oregon OSHA Safety and Health Protection on the Job poster displayed where all employees are likely to see it?
- Are emergency numbers posted where they can be readily used in case of emergency?
- Are other applicable Oregon and federal posters or notices properly displayed, such as:
 - Field sanitation notice
 - Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection poster
 - EPA Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides Safety poster

Record keeping

- Are all occupational injuries and illnesses, except minor injuries requiring only first aid, being recorded as required on the Oregon OSHA Form 300?
- Are copies of Oregon OSHA Form 300 and First Report Injury Form 801, kept for five years?

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division**

350 Winter St NE, Rm. 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone _____ 503-378-3272

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

Web _____ oda.fyi/OSHArules**Consultative services**

Phone _____ 503-378-3272

Toll-free _____ 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

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

OSU Extension

Contact your local OSU Extension Office for a composite laminated poster that includes all agricultural postings (\$10.00).

Worker protection standard for pesticide applications

The 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. Oregon OSHA is proposing two new Worker Protection Standard rules that are anticipated to be adopted in 2018. One includes restrictions associated with the application of pesticides where workers or other people are adjacent to pesticides being applied in outdoor production areas. The other focuses on prevention of contamination of employee housing and related agricultural structures because of pesticide spray drift.

These proposed rules would complement and complete changes adopted by Oregon OSHA in February 2017 as part of the revised WPS approved by the EPA in November 2015.

Learn more about the current rule proposals online.

Web _____ oda.fyi/OSHA-ProposedRules

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.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Worker protection standards and hazard communication

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

350 Winter St NE, Rm. 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone _____ 503-378-3272

Toll-free _____ 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

Web _____ osha.oregon.gov

Pesticide regulatory questions

Oregon Department of Agriculture**Pesticides Program**

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4635

Oregon Department of Agriculture enforces compliance with label directions, including application, REI and PPE.

General WPS questions

US Environmental Protection Agency**Pesticide Section, Region 10**

Seattle, WA

Phone _____ 503-553-4768

Toll-free _____ 800-424-4372



National honey bee health survey. Photo by Clint Burfitt.



Sunflower field in bloom. Photograph by Liz Beeles.

Directory

Welcome to the directory section of Oregon Agripedia. Information in this section is provided for the convenience of readers. Please understand that the Oregon Department of Agriculture does not endorse or sponsor any of the products or services provided by the listed organizations.

The most current version of this information is available as the Directory of Agricultural Resources on the ODA website: <https://oda.direct/AgResourceDirectory>

Edits for the online version of the directory and amendments, comments, and suggestions for future editions of this directory should be forwarded to:

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

Agricultural organizations

Agricultural Cooperative Council of Oregon

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

6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101

Salem, OR 97223

Phone _____ 503-924-1181

Fax _____ 503-597-3668

Email __ misty@westernadvocates.com

Web _____ acco.coop

Facebook _____ nationalfarmersunion

Twitter _____ @NFUDC

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.

6500 SW Macadam Ave, #300

Portland, OR 97239

Phone _____ 971-225-3799

Email ____ rzeiler@alliedemployers.org

Web _____ alliedemployers.org

American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP)

AAEP is a professional association of equine veterinarians.

4033 Iron Works Parkway

Lexington, KY 40511

Phone _____ 859-233-0147

Fax _____ 859-233-1968

Email _____ aaepoffice@aaep.org

Web _____ aaep.org

American Beekeeping Federation, Inc.

The American Beekeeping Federation acts on behalf of US beekeepers on issues affecting the industry.

3525 Piedmont Blvd, Bldg 5, Suite 300

Atlanta, GA 30305

Phone _____ 404-760-2875

Email _____ info@abfnet.org

Web _____ abfnet.org

American 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

Email _____ membership@ahs.org

Web _____ ahsgardening.org

AmericanHort

AmericanHort seeks to promote, protect, and preserve the plant and horticulture services industry that is an integral part of our national economies, and contributes to the health and well-being of our citizens and communities.

2130 Stell Court

Columbus, OH 43215

Phone _____ 614-487-1117

Fax _____ 614-487-1216

Email ____ hello@AmericanHort.org

Web _____ americanhort.org

American Lamb Board

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

6300 E Yale Ave, #110

Denver, CO 80222

Phone _____ 866-327-LAMB (5262)

Email __ info@americanlambboard.org

Web _____ americanlamb.com

American National CattleWomen

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

9110 East Nicholas Ave, Suite 302

Centennial, CO 80112

Phone _____ 303-694-0313

Fax _____ 303-694-2390

Email _____ ancw@ancw.org

Web _____ ancw.org

Twitter _____ @BeefUSA

American Phytopathological Society (APS)

APS is an international scientific organization devoted to the study of plant diseases and their control.

3340 Pilot Knob Rd

St. Paul, MN 55121

Phone _____ 651-454-7250

Fax _____ 651-454-0766

Email _____ aps@scisoc.org

Web _____ apsnet.org

American Seed Trade Association

ASTA membership consists of more than 700 companies involved in seed production and distribution, plant breeding, and related industries in North America. As an authority on plant germplasm, ASTA advocates science and policy issues of industry wide importance.

1701 Duke Street, Suite 275

Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone _____ 703-837-8140

Fax _____ 703-837-9365

Email _____ info@betterseed.org

Web _____ betterseed.org

American Society for Enology and Viticulture

The American Society for Enology and Viticulture is a non-profit organization dedicated to the interests of enologists, viticulturists, or other persons in the field of wine and grape research and/or production worldwide.

PO Box 1855

Davis, CA 95617-1855

Phone _____ 530-753-3142

Fax _____ 530-753-3318

Email _____ society@asev.org

Web _____ asev.org

Twitter _____ @ASEVtweets

American Society for Horticultural Science

ASHS is dedicated to advancing all facets of horticultural research, education, and application.

1018 Duke Street

Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone _____ 703-836-4606

Fax _____ 703-836-2024

Email _____ webmaster@ashs.org

Web _____ ashs.org

American Society for Nutrition

The American Society for Nutrition is a member organization dedicated to improving the quality of life through the science of nutrition.

9211 Corporate Blvd
Rockland, MD 20814-3998
Phone _____ 301-634-7050
Fax _____ 301-634-7894
Email _____ sec@nutrition.org
Web _____ nutrition.org

American Society of Agronomy (ASA)

The ASA Science Policy Office in Washington, DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

5585 Guilford Rd
Madison, WI 53711-5801
Phone _____ 608-273-8080
Fax _____ 608-273-2021
Email _____ membership@agronomy.org
Web _____ agronomy.org

American Society of Animal Science

ASAS is a professional organization for researchers and educators in the livestock and meat sciences.

PO Box 7410
Champaign, IL 61826
Phone _____ 217-356-9050
Fax _____ 217-568-6070
Email _____ asas@asas.org
Web _____ asas.org

American Veterinary Medical Association

The AVMA produces animal-related scientific and medical information that benefits veterinarians, governments, regulatory agencies, and the public.

1931 N Meacham Rd, Suite 100
Schaumburg, IL 60173-4360
Phone _____ 800-248-2862
Fax _____ 847-925-1329
Email _____ avmainfo@avma.org
Web _____ avma.org

American-International Charolais Association

AICA is the official registry for Charolais and Charbray cattle in the United States.

11700 NW Plaza Circle
Kansas City, MO 64153
Phone _____ 816-464-5977
Fax _____ 816-464-5759
Email _____ info@charolaisusa.com
Web _____ charolaisusa.com

Associated Oregon Hazelnut Industries

This is a voluntary group made up of growers and handlers who deal with legislative and political issues that may impact the industry.

21595-A Dolores Way NE
Aurora, OR 97002-9738
Phone _____ 503-678-6823
Fax _____ 503-678-6825
Email _____ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org
Web _____ oregonhazelnuts.org
Facebook _____ OregonHazelnuts
Twitter _____ @OregonHazelnuts

Biotechnology Industry Organization

BIO is the world's largest trade association representing biotechnology companies, academic institutions, state biotechnology centers and related organizations across the United States and in more than 30 other nations. BIO members are involved in the research and development of innovative healthcare, agricultural, industrial and environmental biotechnology products. BIO also produces the BIO International Convention, the world's largest gathering of the biotechnology industry, along with industry-leading investor and partnering meetings held around the world.

1201 Maryland Ave SW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20024
Phone _____ 202-962-9200
Fax _____ 202-488-6301
Email _____ info@bio.org
Web _____ bio.org

Central Oregon Hay Growers Association

Central Oregon Hay Growers Association is a group of forage producers, agribusiness representatives, researchers, extension agents and government personnel dedicated to promoting the forage industry of Oregon.

498 SE Lynn Blvd
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone _____ 541-447-6228
Fax _____ 541-416-2115
Web _____ hayfinder.org

Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers

Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers is a non-profit organization. The objective of the association is to encourage and promote the fruit industry through legislation, research, education and marketing; to support growers through the exchange of information regarding sound practices and regulations; and to work cooperatively with other industries and organizations.

2835 Van Horn Rd
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone _____ 541-387-4769
Email _____ cgfg@hrecn.net
Web _____ cgfg.org

Columbia-Willamette Clean Cities Coalition

The primary objective of the Columbia Willamette Clean Cities Coalition is to promote the use of domestically-produced alternative transportation fuels because it best captures the entire scope of the national Clean Cities program. The promotion and use of these alternative fuels benefits the United States through clean air and energy independence.

1900 Franklin Street
Lebanon, OR 97355
Phone _____ 503-688-0989
Email _____ triceb@cwcleancities.org
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. CAST, through its network of experts, assembles, interprets, and communicates credible, balanced, science-based information to policymakers, the media, the private sector, and the public.

4420 W Lincoln Way
Ames, IA 50014-3447

Phone _____ 515-292-2125
Fax _____ 515-292-4512
Email _____ cast@cast-science.org
Web _____ cast-science.org

Crop Science Society of America (CSSA)

The CSSA is stationed in Wisconsin, but has an office in Washington, DC to serve as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

5585 Guilford Rd
Madison, WI 53711-5801

Phone _____ 608-273-8080
Fax _____ 608-273-2021
Email _____ membership@agronomy.org
Web _____ crops.org

Ecotrust Food & Farms Program

Improve public understanding of agriculture and the challenges it faces. Key initiatives include: Farm to School, Edible Portland, FoodHub, and building local food networks.

721 NW Ninth Ave, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209

Phone _____ 503-227-6225
Fax _____ 503-222-1517
Email _____ contact@ecotrust.org
Web _____ ecotrust.org/foodfarms

FARM BUREAU

American Farm Bureau Federation

An independent, non-governmental, voluntary organization governed by and representing farm and ranch families.

600 Maryland Ave SW, Suite 1000 W
Washington, DC 20024

Phone _____ 202-406-3600
Fax _____ 202-406-3602
Email _____ webmaster@fb.org
Web _____ fb.org

Oregon Farm Bureau Federation

The Oregon Farm Bureau is a grassroots, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization representing the interests of the state's farming and ranching families in the public and policy making arenas.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-399-1701
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
Email _____ annemarie@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oregonfb.org

Baker County

Logan Kerns, Pres. _____ 541-403-1200

Benton County

Wesley Miller, Pres. _____ 541-753-8760

Clackamas County

Jon Iverson, Pres. _____ 503-502-9196

Clatsop County

Mike Seppa, Pres. _____ 503-325-7240

Columbia County

Don Anderson, Pres. _____ 503-621-3327

Coos-Curry County

Ryan McCarthy, Pres. _____ 541-267-2691

Crook-Wheeler County

Doug Breese, Pres. _____ 541-447-5003

Deschutes County

Matt Cyrus, Pres. _____ 541-548-4163

Douglas County

Evan Kruse, Pres. _____ 541-580-4402

Gilliam County

Raymond Harrison, Pres. _____ 541-384-4161

Grant County

Jeff Thomas, Pres. _____ 541-934-2057

Harney County

Rusty Inglis, Pres. _____ 541-493-2117

Hood River County

Randy Kiyowkawa, Pres. _____ 541-354-1440

Jackson County

Pat Fumasi, Pres. _____ 541-890-2602

Jefferson County

Sue Vanek, Pres. _____ 541-546-5823

Josephine County

Bob Crouse, Pres. _____ 541-660-5630

Klamath-Lake County

John Moxley, Pres. _____ 541-545-6515

Lane County

Bryan Harper, Pres. _____ 541-998-2792

Lincoln County

Tim Miller, Pres. _____ 541-444-1088

Linn County

Don Cersovski, Pres. _____ 541-995-8310

Malheur County

Jeana Hall, Pres. _____ 541-889-5756

Marion County

John Zielinski, Pres. _____ 503-393-1506

Multnomah County

Mike Dillard, Pres. _____ 503-658-8379

Polk County

Jim Buckovic, Pres. _____ 503-838-2035

Sherman County

Jonathan Rolfe, Pres. _____ 541-565-3646

Tillamook County

Karl Zweifel, Pres. _____ 503-842-5016

Umatilla/Morrow County

Matt Wood, Pres. _____ 541-276-1965

Union County

Jen Hassinger, Pres. _____ 541-786-5685

Wasco County

Fritz Ellett, Pres. _____ 541-296-3036

Washington County

Ed Bartholemy, Pres. _____ 503-628-0526

Yamhill County

Jerry Mann, Pres. _____ 503-538-1989



Fresh picked tomatoes.
Photo by Shannon Brubaker.

Farm Employer Education and Legal Defense Service (FEELDS)

FEELDS assists members with farm labor law compliance and then provides legal representation should a legal proceeding be initiated against the member.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-399-1701 ext. 316
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
Email _____ roberta@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oregonfb.org/FEELDS

Farm Foundation, NFP

Farm Foundation is an agricultural policy institute cultivating dynamic non-partisan collaboration to meet society's needs for food, fiber, feed, and energy. Since 1933, we have connected leaders in farming, business, academia, organizations and government through proactive, rigorous debate and objective issue analysis. Our purpose is to catalyze robust debate to ensure informed policy decisions.

1301 W 22nd St, Suite 615
Oak Brook, IL 60523-2197
Phone _____ 630-571-9393
Fax _____ 630-571-9580
Email _____ mary@farmfoundation.org
Web _____ farmfoundation.org

FFA Association (Oregon)

Oregon State University

The Oregon FFA Association (formerly Oregon Future Farmers of America) is the state affiliate of the National FFA Organization.

112 Strand Ag Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2395
Email _____ lee@oregonffa.com
Web _____ oregonffa.com

FFA Organization (National)

The National FFA Organization is dedicated to developing student potential for leadership, personal growth, and career success through agricultural education.

6060 FFA Dr
PO Box 68960
Indianapolis, IN 46268-0960
Phone _____ 317-802-6060
Fax _____ 800-366-6556
Web _____ ffa.org
Facebook _____ nationalffa
Twitter _____ @NationalFFA

Food Alliance

Food Alliance operates a third-party certification program for sustainably produced crops, livestock, farmed shellfish, processed food products, and nursery products.

PO Box 86457
Portland, OR 97286
Phone _____ 503-267-4667
Email _____ info@foodalliance.org
Web _____ foodalliance.org

FoodHub

FoodHub is an online directory and marketplace that makes it easy and efficient for wholesale buyers and sellers of local food to connect and do business.

721 NW Ninth Ave, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 503-467-0816
Email _____ meet@food-hub.org
Web _____ food-hub.org

Friends of Family Farmers

Friends of Family Farmers builds a strong and united voice for Oregon's independent family farmers and ranchers, good food advocates, and concerned citizens who are working to foster an approach to agriculture that respects the land, treats animals humanely, sustains local communities, and provides a viable livelihood for family farmers. It is our belief that every person—urban and agrarian, farmer and eater—has a stake in agricultural and food policy and that all people have the ability to make choices that positively impact our food system.

249 Liberty St NE, Suite 212
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-581-7124
Email _____ info@friendsoffamilyfarmers.org
Web _____ friendsoffamilyfarmers.org

Gorge Grown Food Network

Gorge Grown Food Network serves as a central source to inform and connect local farmers, food producers, and consumers working towards a regional food system in the Columbia River Gorge.

PO Box 752
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone _____ 541-490-6420
Email _____
_____communications@gorgegrown.com
Web _____ gorgegrown.com

Hazelnut Marketing Board

The Hazelnut Marketing Board administers the Federal Marketing Order and does research and promotion for the Oregon industry.

21595 A Dolores Way NE
Aurora, OR 97002-9738
Phone _____ 503-678-6823
Fax _____ 503-678-6825
Email _____ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org
Web _____ oregonhazelnuts.org

Home Orchard Society

Home Orchard Society is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to assisting both novice and expert growers and promoting the science, culture, and pleasure of growing fruit.

PO Box 12
Molalla, OR 97038
Phone _____ 503-338-8479
Email _____ info@homeorchardsociety.org
Web _____ homeorchardsociety.org

Hood River County Fruit Loop

The Hood River County Fruit Loop is a non-profit organization of 36 farms, vineyards, orchards, and alpaca growers marketing value-added products at individual farm locations. The self-guided tour, navigated by map, allows the public to experience rural life firsthand.

PO Box 168
Odell, OR 97044
Phone _____ 541-386-7697
Email _____ info@hoodriverfruitloop.com
Web _____ hoodriverfruitloop.com

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee

The Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee represents growers and shippers in southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon.

118 N 2nd St
Parma, ID 83660
Phone _____ 208-722-5111
Fax _____ 208-722-6582
Email _____ usaonions@cableone.net
Web _____ usaonions.com

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seed Association (IEOSA)

IEOSA oversees regulatory and statistics information for the eastern Oregon and Idaho seed trade.

55 SW Fifth Ave, Suite 100
Meridian, ID 83642
Phone _____ 208-888-0988
Fax _____ 208-888-4586
Email _____ roger@amgidaho.com
Web _____ ieosa.org

Idaho-Oregon Fruit & Vegetable Association, Inc. (IOFVA)

The Idaho-Oregon Fruit and Vegetable Association provides an effective avenue for its members to collaborate and work collectively on instrumental issues pertinent to the agricultural industry of its area.

118 N 2nd St
PO Box 909
Parma, ID 83660-0909
Phone _____ 208-722-5111
Fax _____ 208-722-6582
Email _____ candif@cableone.net
Web _____ id-orfv.org

International Food Information Council

IFIC's mission is to communicate science-based information on food safety and nutrition to health and nutrition professionals, educators, journalists, government officials and others providing information to consumers.

1100 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 430
Washington, DC 20036
Phone _____ 202-296-6540
Fax _____ 202-296-6547
Email _____ info@foodinsight.org
Web _____ foodinsight.org

Malheur County Onion Growers Association

Malheur County Onion Growers Association is an onion producer and grower association for the Malheur region.

710 SW Fifth Ave
Ontario, OR 97914
Phone _____ 541-881-1417
Fax _____ 541-889-8840
Email _____ stuart.reitz@oregonstate.edu

National Association of Conservation Districts, (NACD)

NACD unites districts into one voice and helps them accomplish collectively what they could not accomplish alone.

509 Capitol Court, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4946
Phone _____ 202-547-6223
Fax _____ 202-547-6450
Email _____ monique-howard@nacdn.org
Web _____ nacdn.org

National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)

NASDA's mission is to represent the state departments of agriculture in the development, implementation, and communication of sound public policy and programs which support and promote the American agricultural industry, while protecting consumers and the environment.

1156 15th St NW, Suite 1020
Washington, DC 20005
Phone _____ 202-296-9680
Fax _____ 703-680-0509
Email _____ nasda@nasda.org
Web _____ nasda.org
Facebook _____ NASDADC
Twitter _____ @NASDAnews

National Biodiesel Board

NBB is the national trade association representing the biodiesel industry as the coordinating body for research and development in the US.

PO Box 104898
Jefferson City, MO 65110-4898
Phone _____ 573-635-3893
Fax _____ 573-635-7913
Email _____ info@biodiesel.org
Web _____ biodiesel.org

National Cattlemen's Beef Association

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association is the marketing and trade association for America's cattle farmers and ranchers.

9110 East Nichols Ave, Suite 300
Centennial, CO 80112
Phone _____ 303-694-0305
Fax _____ 303-694-2851
Email _____ information@beef.org
Web _____ beefusa.org
Facebook _____ BeefUSA
Twitter _____ @BeefUSA

National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) Sustainable Agriculture Project (ATTRA)

NCAT's National Sustainable Agriculture Project, known as ATTRA, provides information, educational resources and technical assistance about sustainable agriculture to farmers, ranchers and agricultural producers and information providers across the United States. 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 _____ 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 _____ 202-429-8422
Fax _____ 202-328-5133
Email _____ info@ncfap.org
Web _____ ncfap.org

National Chicken Council

The National Chicken Council is a national non-profit trade association representing the US chicken industry.

1152 15th St NW, Suite 430
Washington, DC 20005
Phone _____ 202-296-2622
Email _____ ncc@chickenusa.org
Web _____ nationalchickencouncil.org

National Farmers Union

The National Farmers Union represents farm and ranch families across the country. The organization's mission is to protect and enhance the economic well-being and quality of life for family farmers, ranchers, fishers and their rural communities.

20 F St NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001
Phone _____ 202-554-1600
Fax _____ 202-554-1654
Web _____ nfu.org

National Onion Association

National Onion Association represents growers, shippers, brokers, and commercial representatives of the US onion industry.

822 7th St, Suite 510

Greeley, CO 80631

Phone _____ 970-353-5895

Fax _____ 970-353-5897

Email _____ info@onions-usa.org

Web _____ onions-usa.org

National Renderers Association

National Renderers Association is an American trade association promoting the market of rendered animal products and providing information on the use of rendered products in the animal feed and technical industries.

500 Montgomery St, Suite 310

Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone _____ 703-683-0155

Fax _____ 571-970-2279

Email renderers@nationalrenderers.com

Web _____ renderers.org

National Research Council (NRC) Board on Agriculture and Natural Resources

BANR is the major program unit of the National Research Council (NRC) responsible for organizing and overseeing studies on issues of agricultural production and related matters of natural resource development, including forestry, fisheries, wildlife, and land and water use.

500 Fifth St NW, Suite 686

Washington, DC 20001

Phone _____ 202-334-2500

Fax _____ 202-334-1978

Email _____ dels@nas.edu

Web _____ dels.nas.edu/banr

Network of Oregon Watershed Councils

The network supports the work of Oregon's watershed councils to enhance watershed health and benefit their local communities.

1130 Liberty St SE, Suite 3

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-362-1246

Email _____ info@oregonwatersheds.org

Web _____ oregonwatersheds.org

Northwest Food Processors Association

NWFPA represents the interests of food processors in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

8338 NE Alderwood Road, Suite 160

Portland, OR 97220

Phone _____ 503-327-2200

Fax _____ 503-327-2201

Email _____ info@nwfpa.org

Web _____ nwfpa.org

Northwest Horticultural Council

NHC focuses on national and international policy issues affecting growers and shippers in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

105 S 18th St, Suite 105

Yakima, WA 98901

Phone _____ 509-453-3193

Fax _____ 509-457-7615

Email _____ general@nwhort.org

Web _____ nwhort.org

Nut Growers Society of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia

The society is a membership organization made up of growers and other people interested in hazelnuts.

21595-A Dolores Way NE

Aurora, OR 97002-9738

Phone _____ 503-678-6823

Fax _____ 503-678-6825

Email _____ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org

Web _____ oregonhazelnuts.org

OMG (A Cooperative)

OMG represents Willamette Valley meadowfoam operations.

707 13th Street SE, Suite 275

Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-363-6402

Fax _____ 503-587-8717

Email _____ info@meadowfoam.com

Web _____ meadowfoam.com

Oregon Aglink

Oregon Aglink provides ag-related information services to members and consumers.

7360 SW Hunziker St, Suite 102

Portland, OR 97223

Phone _____ 503-595-9121

Toll free _____ 866-818-6206

Fax _____ 503-595-4560

Email _____ info@aglink.org

Web _____ aglink.org

Oregon Agricultural Chemicals & Fertilizers Association

OACFA is a non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to promote the safe use of pesticide products and fertilizers; to advocate for the interests of those involved with the manufacture, sale, and use of these products; and to promote increased public awareness of the benefits provided by the agricultural chemicals and fertilizers industry.

1270 Chemeketa St NE

Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-370-7024

Fax _____ 503-585-1921

Email _____ info@oacfa.com

Web _____ oacfa.com

Oregon Agricultural Legal Foundation

The OALF supports, provides, and encourages knowledge, understanding, and proper administration of human and civil rights and liberties secured by law, with a particular focus on laws that affect Oregon agriculture.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200

Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-399-1701

Fax _____ 503-399-8082

Email _____ dave@oregonfb.org

Web _____ oda.fyi/OALF

Oregon Association of Conservation Districts

The Oregon Association of Conservation Districts is a statewide membership organization serving Oregon's Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

1130 Liberty St SE, #3

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-566-9157

Fax _____ 503-588-2577

Email _____ oacd@oacd.org

Web _____ oacd.org

Oregon Association of Nurseries

OAN represents and serves the interests of its members that grow, handle, and retail ornamental horticultural products.

29751 SW Town Center Loop W

Wilsonville, OR 97070

Phone _____ 503-682-5089

Toll free _____ 888-283-7219

Fax _____ 503-682-5099

Email _____ info@oan.org

Web _____ oan.org

Oregon Brewers Guild

The Oregon Brewers Guild is a non-profit organization with the primary goal of promoting the common interests of the members and the brewing industry in Oregon.

2000 NE 42nd Ave, Suite D
PMB 278
Portland, OR 97213
Phone _____ 971-270-0965
Fax _____ 503-926-9169
Email _____ info@oregonbeer.org
Web _____ oregoncraftbeer.org

Oregon Business & Industry

OBI exists to strengthen Oregon's economy in order to achieve a healthy, prosperous and competitive Oregon for the benefit of present and future generations.

1149 Court St NE
Salem, OR 97301-4030
Phone _____ 503-588-0050
Fax _____ 503-588-0052
Email obi@oregonbusinessindustry.com
Web _____ oregonbusinessindustry.com

Oregon Cannabis Business Council

The Oregon Cannabis Business Council (OCBC) is a member-driven trade association that provides professional assistance to post-cultivation cannabis businesses and representation for the industry in state legislative and regulatory decision making.

9220 SW Barbur Blvd #107
Portland, OR 97219
Phone _____ 971-279-7855
Web _____ oregoncbc.com

Oregon Cattle Women, Inc.

Oregon Cattle Women advances the cattle industry through promotion and education.

PO Box 427
Merrill, OR 97633
Phone _____ 541-898-2374
Email _____ president@orcattlewomen.org
Web _____ oregoncattlewomen.org

Oregon Cattlemen's Association

OCA is a membership organization promoting the Oregon cattle industry.

1320 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-361-8941
Fax _____ 503-361-8947
Email _____ katy@orcattle.com
Web _____ orcattle.com

Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program

Started in 1958, the Oregon Century Farm and Ranch Program honors Oregon's agricultural heritage by recognizing farm and ranch families with century-long connections to the land. A 150-year (Sesquicentennial Award) was added to the program in 2008.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-400-7884
Email _____ cfr@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oregonfb.org/centuryfarm
Facebook _____ ORCenturyFarmRanch

Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association (OCZMA) c/o Association of Oregon Counties

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

1201 Court Street NE, Suite 300
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 541-265-8918
_____ 503-585-8351
Email _____ rbovett@aocweb.org
Web _____ oczma.org

Oregon and Nutrition Dairy Council

The Oregon Dairy and Nutrition Council (ODNC) works on behalf of all dairy farm families and dairy processors throughout the state of Oregon.

10505 SW Barbur Blvd
Portland, OR 97219
Phone _____ 503-229-5033
Fax _____ 503-245-7916
Email _____ info@oregondairycouncil.org
Web _____ oregondairycouncil.org

Oregon Dairy Farmers' Association

ODFA works to create an atmosphere that is conducive for Oregon Dairy producers of all types, all sizes and in all areas of the state.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 160
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 971-599-5269
Fax _____ 541-647-6487
Email _____ info@oregondairyfarmers.org
Web _____ oregondairyfarmers.org

Oregon Dairy Industries

Oregon Dairy Industries promotes the dairy products of the Pacific Northwest.

PO Box 830
South Beach, OR 97366
Phone _____ 541-264-5882
Fax _____ 866-446-5506
Email _____ reitha@oregondairy.org
Web _____ oregondairy.org

Oregon Dairy Women

The Oregon Dairy Women (ODW) is an all volunteer, non-profit organization whose main objective is to promote the dairy industry. The ODW mission is to promote greater use of all dairy foods through support of advertising and educational programs.

Oregon Dairy Center
10505 SW Barbur Blvd
Portland, OR 97219
Phone _____ 503-229-5033
Email _____ kerrbryatami@aol.com
Web _____ oregondairywomen.com

Oregon Environmental Council

The Oregon Environmental Council advances innovative, collaborative solutions to Oregon's environmental challenges for today and future generations.

222 NW Davis St, Suite 309
Portland, OR 97209-3900
Phone _____ 503-222-1963
Fax _____ 503-222-1405
Email _____ info@oeconline.org
Web _____ oeconline.org

Oregon Essential Oil Growers League

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819

Oregon Fairs Association

The OFA is devoted to maintaining the quality of the county and state fairs and shows within Oregon through education, discussion, and mutual cooperation.

6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97223
Phone _____ 503-924-1181
Fax _____ 503-597-3668
Email _____ info@oregonfairs.org
Web _____ oregonfairs.org

Oregon Farmers Markets Association

OFMA provides resources, advocacy, and promotion on behalf of farmers' markets, market vendors, and farm-direct agriculture, and support to the communities that host them.

21524 Trotter Rd
Clatskanie, OR 97016
Phone _____ 971-400-0581
Email info@oregonfarmersmarkets.org
Web _____ oregonfarmersmarkets.org

Oregon Feed & Grain Association

The Oregon Feed & Grain Association was established to further the interests of feed, seed, grain, fertilizer, and allied suppliers.

PO Box 304
Harrisburg, OR 97446
Phone _____ 541-521-9087
Fax _____ 541-995-6387
Email _____ orefeed.grain@gmail.com
Web _____ oregonfeedandgrain.com

Oregon Food Bank Inc.

Oregon Food Bank collects and distributes food to people who are hungry through a cooperative, statewide network of partner agencies and programs.

7900 NE 33rd Dr
Portland, OR 97211
Phone _____ 503-282-0555
Toll free _____ 800-777-7427
Fax _____ 503-282-0922
Email _____ info@oregonfoodbank.org
Web _____ oregonfoodbank.org
Facebook _____ [oregonfoodbank](https://www.facebook.com/oregonfoodbank)
Twitter _____ [@oregonfoodbank](https://twitter.com/oregonfoodbank)

Oregon Fresh Market Growers Association

32300 S Dryland Rd
Molalla, OR 97013
Phone _____ 503-678-1264 ext. 25
Fax _____ 503-678-5986
Email bob.mcreeynolds@oregonstate.edu

Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association

The Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association represents member-grower interests in establishing prices and other contract issues.

PO Box 3228
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-371-4948
Fax _____ 503-371-4682
Email _____ info@ogsba.com
Web _____ ogsba.com

Oregon Hay and Forage Association

Oregon Hay and Forage Association is a group of forage producers, agribusiness representatives, researchers and extension agents dedicated to promoting the forage industry in Oregon.

498 SE Lynn Blvd
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone _____ 541-447-6228
Fax _____ 541-416-2115
Email _____ mary@maryhyde.com
Web _____ oregonhaygrowers.com

Oregon Hop Growers Association

This industry association supports growers and producers involved in Oregon hop production.

PO Box 298
Hubbard, OR 97032
Phone _____ 503-982-7600
Fax _____ 503-982-7602
Email _____ info@oregonhops.org
Web _____ oregonhops.org

Oregon Horticultural Society

The Oregon Horticultural Society is an organization of growers and horticultural professionals committed to providing educational opportunities about agriculture to Oregonians.

PO Box 168
Odell, OR 97044
Phone _____ 541-387-4769
Email _____ ohs@wvi.com
Web _____ 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 (468-2337)
Email _____ oisc@oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org
Web _____ oregon.gov/OISC

Oregon Meat Goat Producers

Oregon Meat Goat Producers promotes the meat goat industry in Oregon.

PO Box 842
Wilsonville, OR 97070
Phone _____ 541-430-4003
Email _____ oregonmeatgoat@yahoo.com
Web _____ omgp.org

Oregon Office of Community Dispute Resolution

Housed within the University of Oregon School of Law, the Oregon Office for Community Dispute Resolution (OOCDR) supports 16 community dispute resolution centers in 24 Oregon counties.

1221 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-1221
Phone _____ 541-346-1623
Email _____ mquinlan@uoregon.edu
Web _____ oocdr.uoregon.edu

Oregon Public Ports Association

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

727 Center St NE #107A
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-371-8667
Email _____ info@oregonports.com
Web _____ oregonports.com

Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association

The association promotes the care and welfare of flocks, provides member support, and encourages member activities.

PO Box 2339
Lebanon, OR 97355
Phone _____ 541-258-6934
Web _____ oregonpurebredsheep.org

Oregon Responsible Edibles Council

Oregon Responsible Edibles Council, OREC, is a non-profit trade association of Oregon edible processors, with a mission of educating the public regarding the safe and responsible usage of edible marijuana products for adults 21 and over.

1430 Willamette St #110
Eugene, OR 97401
Phone _____ 541-258-6934
Email _OREdiblesCouncil@gmail.com
Web _____ orediblescouncil.com

Oregon Retailers of Cannabis Association

The Oregon Retailers of Cannabis Association (ORCA) is a member supported non-profit trade association. Our primary mission is to create and support a thriving, safe, legal, and respected cannabis industry through lobbying, advocacy, and community organizing.

PO Box 42516
Portland, OR 97242
Phone _____ 541-632-4442
Web ____ oregoncannabisretailers.com

Oregon Rural Action

Oregon Rural Action is a member-led, community organization working to promote social justice, agricultural and economic sustainability, and stewardship of the region's land, air and water through grassroots action in Eastern Oregon.

PO Box 1231
La Grande, OR 97850
Phone _____ 541-975-2411
Fax _____ 541-975-1844
Email _____ info@oregonrural.org
Web _____ oregonrural.org

Oregon Ryegrass Growers Association

This association supports Oregon's ryegrass growers.

c/o Linn County Extension Office
PO Box 765
Albany, OR 97321
Phone _____ 541-967-3871
Fax _____ 541-967-9169
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 _____ 503-685-7555
Fax _____ 503-224-0947
Email _____ haysmgmt@pipeline.com
Web _____ oregonseed.org

Oregon Seed Council

The council coordinates activities of producers and marketers on issues of interest to the grass seed industry.

494 State St., Suite 220
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-585-1157
Fax _____ 503-585-1292
Email _____ roger@rwbeyer.com
Web _____ oregonseedcouncil.org

Oregon Seed Growers League

Oregon Seed Growers League is a seed trade association.

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302
Phone _____ 503-364-1673
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ info@seedleague.org
Web _____ seedleague.org

Oregon Sheep Growers Association

OSGA is a non-profit organization that promotes the growth and profitability of the sheep industry in Oregon and nationally.

1270 Chemeketa St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-364-5462
Fax _____ 503-585-1921
Email _____ info@sheeporegon.com
Web _____ sheeporegon.com

Oregon State Beekeepers Association

The Oregon State Beekeepers Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to bees and beekeeping.

77225 Colonel Jordan Rd
Hermiston, OR 97838
Web _____ orsba.org

Oregon State Fair & Expo Center

The Oregon State Fair & Exposition Center serves as a gathering place for Oregonians to showcase Oregon products, people, agriculture, forestry, technology and manufacturing.

2330 17th St NE
Salem, OR 97301-0601
Phone _____ 971-701-6567
Fax _____ 503-947-3206
Email __wpetersen@oregonstatefair.org
Web _____ oregonstatefair.org

Oregon State Grange

The Oregon State Grange comprises families and individuals who share common interests in community, agriculture, and cooperation.

643 Union St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-316-0106
Fax _____ 503-316-0109
Email _____ master@orange.org
Web _____ orange.org

Oregon SunGrowers' Guild

The mission of OSGG is to advocate for sungrown cannabis, and to develop and preserve small family farms producing sungrown cannabis.

PO Box 431
Williams, OR 97544
Email _____ info@oregonsungrown.org
Web _____ oregonungrown.org

Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Land Trust (OSALT)

OSALT is a statewide charitable non-profit organization focused on keeping rural and urban agricultural land in agricultural use, and in conducting research and education centered on the development of sustainable production and distribution of agricultural bounty.

3519 NE 15th Ave
Portland, OR 97212
Email _____ info@osalt.org
Web _____ osalt.org

Oregon Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association

The Oregon Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association is a non-profit organization committed to serving the interests of Oregon's thoroughbred industry.

PO Box 17248
Portland, OR 97217-0248
Phone _____ 503-285-0658
Fax _____ 503-286-6325
Email _____ office@oregontoba.com
Web _____ oregontoba.com

Oregon Tilth, Inc.

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

2525 SE 3rd St
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone _____ 503-378-0690
Fax _____ 541-753-4924
Email _____ organic@tilth.org
Web _____ tilth.org

Oregon Veterinary Medical Association

The OVMA is a non-profit membership association for veterinarians in the state.

1880 Lancaster Dr NE, Suite 118
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-399-0311
Toll free _____ 800-235-3502
Fax _____ 503-363-4218
Email _____ contact@oregonvma.org
Web _____ oregonvma.org

Oregon Water Resources Congress

OWRC was founded in 1912 to promote the protection and use of water rights and the wise stewardship of water.

437 Union St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-363-0121
Fax _____ 503-371-4926
Email _____ owrc.info@gmail.com
Web _____ owrc.org

Oregon Wheat Growers League (OWGL)

The Oregon Wheat Growers League is a not-for-profit trade association promoting wheat interests and providing a means for wheat growers to work together.

115 SE 8th
Pendleton, OR 97801
Phone _____ 541-276-7330
Email _____ schrist@owgl.org
Web _____ owgl.org

Oregon Wine and Farm Tour

The Oregon Wine and Farm Tour includes wineries, farms, creameries, and orchards of the Rogue River Valley region of Southern Oregon.

2310 Voorhies Rd
Medford, OR 97501
Phone _____ 541-512-2955, ext 2
Fax _____ 541-512-2957
Email _____ wines@edenvalleyorchards.com
Web _____ edenvalleyorchards.com

Oregon Wine Board

The OWB is charged by the state to support enological, viticultural, and economic research and the promotion of grape growing and winemaking in Oregon.

4640 SW Macadam Ave, Suite 240
Portland, OR 97239
Phone _____ 503-228-8336
Fax _____ 503-228-8337
Email _____ info@oregonwine.org
Web _____ industry.oregonwine.org

Oregon Women for Agriculture

The Oregon Women For Agriculture organization educates the membership and the public about the importance of agriculture.

630 NW Hickory Street, Suite 120
PMB 50
Albany, OR 97321
Phone _____ 503-243-3276
Email _____ info@owaonline.org
Web _____ owaonline.org
Facebook _____ OW4Ag

Oregon Wool Growers Association

OWGA is a member organization for Oregon farms raising wool or dual-purpose sheep, fiber goats, angora rabbits, alpacas, or llamas.

35768 Blakesley Creek
Philomath, OR 97370
Web _____ oregonwool.com

Oregon's USDA Certified Agricultural Mediation Program (OCAMP)

Six Rivers Mediation is a non-profit dispute resolution center serving the mid-Columbia region.

PO Box 1594
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone _____ 888-628-4101
Fax _____ 541-386-1283
Email _____ office@6rivers.org
Web _____ 6rivers.org

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.

1320 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-370-8092
Fax _____ 503-370-8565
Email _____ scott@ofsonline.org
Web _____ ofsonline.org

Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association

The PNWCTA provides a unified force for the Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree industry.

PO Box 478
Wilsonville, OR 97070
Phone _____ 503-364-2942
Fax _____ 503-685-9405
Email _____ blacker@pacwestcom.com
Web _____ nwchristmastrees.org

Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association, Inc.

Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association is a non-profit organization to serve the mutual needs of firms involved in the processing, handling and merchandising of grain, feed, and other agricultural commodities within the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

200 SW Market St, Suite 190
Portland, OR 97201
Phone _____ 503-227-0234
Fax _____ 503-227-0059
Email _____ margerie@pnwgfa.org
Web _____ pnwgfa.org

Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association

The Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association provides education, research, and promotion of the Northwest vegetable industry.

100 N Fruitland Ave, Suite B
Kennewick, WA 99336
Phone _____ 509-585-5460
Fax _____ 509-585-2671
Email _____ snolan@agmgt.com
Web _____ pnva.org

Pacific Seed Association

The Pacific Seed Association is a non-profit organization of field, turf, vegetable, and flower seed companies doing business in the western states, western Canada, and Mexico.

55 SW 5th Ave, Suite 100
Meridian, OR 83642
Phone _____ 208-888-0988
Fax _____ 208-888-4586
Email _____ roger@amgidaho.com
Web _____ pacificseed.org

Pear Bureau Northwest

The Pear Bureau Northwest is a non-profit marketing organization to promote, advertise, and develop markets for fresh pears grown in Oregon and Washington.

4382 SE International Way, Suite A
Milwaukie, OR 97222-4635
Phone _____ 503-652-9720
Fax _____ 503-652-9721
Email _____ info@usapears.com
Web _____ usapears.org

Portland Area CSA Coalition

Portland Area CSA Coalition's website hosts a directory of Portland area CSA farms and producers.

6632 SE 47th Ave
Portland, OR 97206
Email _____ info@portlandcsa.org
Web _____ portlandcsa.org

Renewable Energy World

Renewable Energy World is a source for renewable energy information and daily news on the Internet.

61 Spitbrook Rd
Nashua, OR 03062
Phone _____ 603-891-0123
Toll-free _____ 877-650-1782
Fax _____ 603-891-9351
Email _____ REWSupport@pennwell.com
Web _____ renewableenergyworld.com

Salmon Safe

Salmon Safe works to keep our urban and agricultural watersheds clean enough for native salmon to spawn and thrive.

317 SW Alder St, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97204
Phone _____ 503-232-3750
Fax _____ 503-228-3556
Web _____ salmonsafe.org

School Nutrition Association

The School Nutrition Association is a national, nonprofit professional organization representing more than 55,000 members who provide high-quality, low-cost meals to students across the country.

120 Waterfront Street, Suite 300
National Harbor, MD 20745
Phone _____ 301-686-3100
Fax _____ 301-686-3115
Email _____
_____ servicecenter@schoolnutrition.org
Web _____ schoolnutrition.org

Soil and Water Conservation Society

SWCS is a non-profit scientific and educational organization founded in 1943 that serves as an advocate for conservation professionals and for science-based conservation practice, programs, and policy.

945 SW Ankeny Rd
Ankeny, IA 50023
Phone _____ 515-289-2331
Fax _____ 515-289-1227
Email _____ swcs@swcs.org
Web _____ swcs.org

Soil Science Society of America (SSSA)

The SSSA Science Policy Office in Washington DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

5585 Guilford Rd
Madison, WI 53711-5801
Phone _____ 608-273-8080
Fax _____ 608-273-2021
Email _____ membership@soils.org
Web _____ soils.org

Stellar Certification Services, Inc.

Stellar Certification Services, Inc. is an accredited certifying agent for the USDA National Organic Program.

PO Box 1390
Philomath, OR 97370
Phone _____ 541-929-7148
Fax _____ 541-929-4387
Email _____ jim@demeter-usa.org
Web _____ demeter-usa.org



Umpqua Valley Winegrowers Association

This organization is dedicated to the success of wine producers and viticulture of Oregon's Umpqua Valley district.

PO Box 447
Roseburg, OR 97470
Phone _____ 541-673-5323
Fax _____ 541-492-1306
Email info@umpquavalleywineries.org
Web _____ umpquavalleywineries.org

United Fresh Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin, Inc.

The United Fresh Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin, Inc. represents fresh market acreage in the Klamath Basin and is a member co-op of the United Potato Growers of America.

PO Box 523
Merrill, OR 97632
Phone _____ 541-892-5263
Email _____ StauntonEd@gmail.com
Web _____ unitedpotatousa.com

United Potato Growers of America

The United Potato Growers of America implements strategic supply management programs. Key priorities include providing planting guidelines based on sound data and historical facts; acreage verification programs; information sharing; developing strategic alliances; managing supplies; and improving grower return on investment.

1100 East 6600 South, Suite 305
Salt Lake City, UT 84121
Phone _____ 801-266-5050
Email _____ info@unitedpotatoesusa.com
Web _____ unitedpotatousa.com

United States Boer Goat Association

USBGA provides support and community to the Boer goat industry, including registration services.

PO Box 663
Spicewood, TX 78669
Phone _____ 866-668-7242
Fax _____ 877-640-4060
Email _____ office@usbga.org
Web _____ usbga.org

US Grains Council

The council is a private, non-profit corporation that includes producer organizations and agribusinesses with a common interest in developing export markets.

20 F Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20001
Phone _____ 202-789-0789
Fax _____ 202-898-0522
Email _____ grains@grains.org
Web _____ grains.org

US Wheat Associates

US Wheat Associates maintains offices around the world to pave the way for US export growth in all six classes of wheat: durum, hard red spring, hard red winter, soft red winter, soft white, and hard white wheat.

3103 10th St N, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201
Phone _____ 202-463-0999
Fax _____ 571-386-4854
Email _____ info@uswheat.org
Web _____ uswheat.org

Wallowa County Hay Growers Association

The Wallowa County Hay Growers Association promotes the quality and availability of forage products produced by area farmers.

85381 Bicentennial Lane
Joseph, OR 97846
Phone _____ 541-432-3735
Email _____ mbutter@eoni.com
Web _____ certifiedwallowacountyhay.com

Water for Life, Inc.

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

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

Western Oregon Livestock Association

The association supports the needs of Western Oregon livestock producers.

PO Box 1037
Langlois, OR 97450
Phone _____ 541-348-2500
_____ 541-347-4356
Fax _____ 541-348-2538
Email _____ johnguynup@gmail.com

Western Oregon Onion Growers Association

Western Oregon Onion Growers Association supports the interests of the state's western onion producers.

8630 67th Ave NE
Brooks, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-393-6376
Fax _____ 503-393-2632

Western United States Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA)

The Western United States Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA) is a federally-funded non-profit trade association formed in 1980 by the 13 western state departments of agriculture, as well as the territorial departments in Guam and Samoa. WUSATA® helps small- and medium-sized agribusinesses based in the 13 western states to expand their distribution and grow their brand internationally. WUSATA® offers a variety of intersecting programs and services such as online trade leads, in-country expert assistance, inbound/outbound trade missions, international market intelligence, one-on-one consultations, and targeted education about international trade shows to help western U.S. suppliers learn, connect, and compete on a global scale.

4601 NE 77th Ave, Suite 240
Vancouver, WA 98662
Phone _____ 360-693-3373
Fax _____ 360-693-3464
Email _____ export@wusata.org
Web _____ wusata.org

Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA)

The Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement Association oversees production-testing for its member dairy producers.

3979 Silverton Rd NE
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-362-1880
Fax _____ 503-362-2051
Email _____ wdhia.lab@qwestoffice.net

Willamette Valley Agriculture Association and Expo

WVAA produces the Willamette Valley Expo annually in November. This three-day trade show features 180+ vendors and fills the Linn County Fair & Expo Center with over 180,000 square-feet of displays. Workshops, certification training and presentations are offered by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, OSU Extension, and many industry experts and professionals. Dine Around Oregon features Oregon food products in the expo setting. Proceeds from all activities benefit the Willamette Valley Ag Association Scholarship Program.

PO Box 307

Albany, OR 97321

Phone _____ 541-497-7482

Toll free _____ 800-208-2168

Fax _____ 866-509-3212

Email _____ info@wvaexpo.com

Web _____ wvaexpo.com

Willamette Valley Potato Growers Association

The Willamette Valley Potato Growers Association supports valley potato growers in production and marketing.

15801 SW Roy Rogers Rd

Sherwood, OR 97140

Phone _____ 503-590-4301

Fax _____ 503-590-4301



Christmas trees in Silverton, Oregon. Photo by Liz Beeles.

Education

Oregon 4-H Youth Development Education

4-H helps youth learn subject matter and life skills through a process that helps them meet key developmental needs.

106 Ballard Extension Hall
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-4444
Fax _____ 541-737-0999
Web _____ oregon.4h.oregonstate.edu

Oregon Ag Fest

Each April, Ag Fest is presented as a two-day, hands-on, activity-filled festival, providing an educational experience for the entire family.

PO Box 9141
Salem, OR 97305
Phone _____ 503-508-2868
Email _____ info@oragfest.com
Web _____ oragfest.com

Oregon 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
Email _____ AITC@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ oregonaitc.org



Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation—DBA Foundation for Education

Founded in 1989, the Oregon Farm Bureau Foundation for Education is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization formed to support, provide, and encourage education, training, and study in the field of agriculture. OAEF also works to promote public awareness of agriculture's positive impact on the state's economy, culture, and quality of life. The Foundation administers Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program, Oregon Farm Bureau Memorial and Associate Member Scholarship Programs, and Summer Ag Institute.

1320 Capitol St NE, Suite 200
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-399-1701 ext. 327
Fax _____ 503-399-8082
Email _____ janice@oregonfb.org
Web _____ oda.fyi/OAEF

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

OSU Agricultural and Resource Economics

AREC specializes in natural resource and environmental economics, international trade and marketing, rural economics and poverty, and productivity analysis and measurement.

213 Ballard Extension Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-3601
Phone _____ 541-737-2942
Fax _____ 541-737-2563
Web _____ arec.oregonstate.edu

OSU Agricultural Education and Agricultural Sciences

The Department of Agricultural Education and Agricultural Sciences combines two programs: the Agricultural Sciences program (an undergraduate studies program) and Agricultural Education (offering coursework that serves teachers and leaders in agriculture).

108 Strand Agriculture Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2661
Fax _____ 541-737-2256
Email _____ ag.education@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ agsci.oregonstate.edu/ag-ed

OSU Animal and Rangeland Sciences

Programs in animal sciences provide up-to-date information on methods of rearing livestock and poultry, that produce meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other animal products.

112 Withycombe Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-6702
Phone _____ 541-737-3431
Fax _____ 541-737-4174
Email _____ animal.sciences@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ anrs.oregonstate.edu

OSU Biological & Ecological Engineering

116 Gilmore Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2041
Fax _____ 541-737-2082
Email _____ info-bee@engr.orst.edu
Web _____ agsci.oregonstate.edu/bee

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.

158 Strand Agriculture Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2999
Email _____ BRR@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ agsci.oregonstate.edu/brr

OSU Botany and Plant Pathology

The department of Botany and Plant Pathology focuses on fundamental aspects of plant biology; plant health, plant function, plant-microbe and plant-insect interactions, genomics, evolution, and ecology.

2082 Cordley Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-3451
Fax _____ 541-737-3573
Email _____ jepsons@science.oregonstate.edu
Web _____ bpp.oregonstate.edu

OSU Climate Change Research Institute and Oregon Climate Service

OCS serves as the official state climate office for Oregon, conducts original climate research, and provides climate data and knowledge to interested parties.

104 CEOS Admin
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-3504
Fax _____ 541-737-2540
Web _____ ceos.oregonstate.edu

OSU College of Veterinary Medicine

700 SW 30th St
Corvallis, OR 97331-4801
Phone _____ 541-737-2141
Email _____ vetmed@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ oregonstate.edu/vetmed

OSU Crop Science

109 Crop Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-2821
Fax _____ 541-737-1589
Email _ hortwebteam@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu

OSU Department of Entomology

Entomology at Oregon State University promotes activities that enhance entomological knowledge for people across Oregon, the nation, and the world, through our graduates, research, scholarship, outreach, and engagement.

4017 ALS Building
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-9038
Fax _____ 541-737-5725
Email _____ sujaya@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ entomology.oregonstate.edu

OSU Department of Fisheries and Wildlife

The Department of Fisheries and Wildlife is dedicated to the discovery and dissemination of knowledge in conservation of biodiversity, natural resource management, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Nash Hall, Room 104
Corvallis, OR 97331
Phone _____ 541-737-4531
Fax _____ 541-737-3590
Email _____ fwweb@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ fw.oregonstate.edu

OSU Department of Horticulture

4017 Agricultural & Life Sciences Bldg
Corvallis, OR 97331-7304
Phone _____ 541-737-3695
Fax _____ 541-737-3479
Email _____ hortwebteam@oregonstate.edu
Web _____ horticulture.oregonstate.edu

OSU Environmental and Molecular Toxicology

The Department of Environmental & Molecular Toxicology increases understanding of benefits and hazards of chemical uses through education, research, and service.

1007 Agricultural and Life Sciences
Corvallis, OR 97331-7301
Phone _____ 541-737-3791
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/find-us

Baker County

Phone _____ 541-523-6418
Web _ extension.oregonstate.edu/baker

Benton County

Phone _____ 541-766-6750
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/benton

Central Oregon Agricultural Research Center

Phone _____ 541-475-7107
Web _____ oregonstate.edu/dept/coarc

Clackamas County

Phone _____ 503-655-8631
Web _____ extension.oregonstate.edu/clackamas

Clatsop County

Phone _____ 503-325-8573
Web extension.oregonstate.edu/clatsop

Coastal Oregon Marine Experiment Station

Astoria phone _____ 503-325-4531
Newport phone _____ 541-867-0230
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



*Succulents at an Oregon nursery.
Photo by Theresa Yoshioka.*

Douglas County

Phone _____ 541-672-4461
 Web extension.oregonstate.edu/douglas

Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Burns

Phone _____ 541-573-8900
 Web _____oregonstate.edu/dept/eoarc

Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Union

Phone _____ 541-562-5129
 Web _____oregonstate.edu/dept/eoarcunion

Gilliam County

Phone _____ 541-384-2271
 Web extension.oregonstate.edu/gilliam

Grant County

Phone _____ 541-575-1911
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/grant

Harney County

Phone _____ 541-573-2506
 Web extension.oregonstate.edu/harney

Hermiston Agricultural Research & Extension Center

Phone _____ 541-567-6337
 Web _____oregonstate.edu/dept/hermiston

Hood River County

Phone _____ 541-386-3343
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.hoodriver

Jackson County Southern Oregon Research Center

Phone _____ 541-776-7371
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec

Jefferson County

Phone _____ 541-475-7107
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.jefferson

Josephine County

Phone _____ 541-476-6613
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.josephine

Klamath Basin Research and Extension Center

Phone _____ 541-883-7131
 Web _____oregonstate.edu/dept/kbrec

Lake County

Phone _____ 541-947-6054
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/lake

Lane County

Phone _____ 541-344-5859
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/lane

Lincoln County

Phone _____ 541-574-6534
 Web extension.oregonstate.edu/lincoln

Linn County

Phone _____ 541-967-3871
 Web __extension.oregonstate.edu/linn

Malheur Experiment Station

Phone _____ 541-889-2174
 Web __clinton.shock@oregonstate.edu

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 Agricultural 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, Food Innovation Center

Phone _____ 503-872-6680
 Web _____fic.oregonstate.edu

Seafood Research & Education Center

Phone _____ 503-325-4531
 Web _____osuseafoodlab.oregonstate.edu

Sherman County

Phone _____ 541-565-3230
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.sherman

Tillamook County

Phone _____ 503-842-3433
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.tillamook

Umatilla County

Phone _____ 541-278-5403
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.umatilla

Umatilla County, Milton-Freewater

Phone _____ 541-938-5597
 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

Wasco County

Phone _____ 541-296-5494
 Web _extension.oregonstate.edu/wasco

Washington County

Phone _____ 503-821-1150
 Web _____extension.oregonstate.edu/_____.washington

Wheeler County

Phone _____ 541-763-4115
 Web extension.oregonstate.edu/wheeler

Yamhill County

Phone _____ 503-434-7517
 Web extension.oregonstate.edu/yamhill

OSU Food Science & Technology Department

The Department of Food Science & Technology addresses the processing, quality, and safety of foods, seafood, wine, and malt beverages.

100 Wiegand Hall

Corvallis, OR 97331-6602

Phone _____ 541-737-3131

Fax _____ 541-737-1877

Email _deborah.yacas@oregonstate.edu

Web _____oregonstate.edu/foodsci

OSU Integrated Plant Protection Center (IPPC)

The IPPC was formed in the College of Agricultural Sciences in 1967 and has conducted research and outreach in a state, national, and international setting.

Cordley Hall 2040

Corvallis, OR 97331-2915

Phone _____ 541-737-3541

Fax _____ 541-737-3080

Email Kathy.DeBellis@oregonstate.edu

Web _____ipmnet.org

OSU National Pesticide Information Center

NPIC provides objective, science based information about a wide variety of pesticide related topics. Toll-free telephone service is available to anyone in the US, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, including the general public, the hearing impaired, and medical, veterinary, or other health care professionals. Service is available in over 170 languages. Please check the website for hours of operation.

310 Weniger Hall
 Corvallis, OR 97331-6502
 Phone _____ 800-858-7378
 Fax _____ 541-737-0761
 Email _____ npic@ace.orst.edu
 Web _____ npic.orst.edu

OSU Oregon Small Farms Program

107 Crop Sciences Bldg
 Corvallis, OR 97331
 Phone _____ 541-737-2821
 Toll free _____ 800-365-0201
 Fax _____ 541-737-1589
 Email _____ smallfarmsprogram
 _____ @oregonstate.edu
 Web _____ smallfarms.oregonstate.edu

North Willamette Research and Extension Center

Phone _____ 503-678-1264

Southern Oregon Research and Extension Center

Phone _____ 541-776-7371

OSU Oregon Wine Research Institute

The Oregon Wine Research Institute (OWRI) is dedicated to addressing the research and outreach needs of the wine industry in Oregon.
 4017 Agriculture and Life Sciences Bldg
 Corvallis, OR 97331
 Phone _____ 541-737-3620
 Email _____ mark.chien@oregonstate.edu
 Web _____ owri.oregonstate.edu

OSU Seed Certification Service

The Oregon Seed Certification Service provides certification of quality seed and propagating material.
 31 Crop Science Building
 Corvallis, OR 97331-3003
 Phone _____ 541-737-4513
 Fax _____ 541-737-2624
 Web _____ seedcert.oregonstate.edu

OSU Soil Science

Agriculture & Life Sciences Bldg
 Room 3017
 Corvallis, OR 97331
 Phone _____ 541-737-2441
 Fax _____ 541-737-1589
 Web _____ cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu

OSU Sun Grant Western Regional Center

The Sun Grant Initiative is a national program established to create new solutions for America's energy needs and to revitalize rural communities by working with land-grant universities and their federal and state laboratory partners on research, education, and extension programs.
 138 Strand Ag Hall
 Corvallis, OR 97331
 Phone _____ 541-737-4251
 Fax _____ 541-737-3178
 Email _____ sungrant@oregonstate.edu
 Web _____ sungrant.oregonstate.edu

Northwest Wine Studies Center, Chemeketa Community College

The Northwest Wine Studies Center is a wine industry resource that provides continuing education and degree programs in all aspects of viticulture and enology.
 215 Doaks Ferry Rd NW
 Salem, OR 97309
 Phone _____ 503-399-5139
 Web _____ chemeketa.edu/programs/
 _____ winestudies



Firesteed Winery estate vineyard in Rickreall, Oregon. Photo by Liz Beeles.



Grapes on the vine. Photo by Jenny Marin.



State government

AGRICULTURE AND SEAFOODS 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 _____ 503-872-6604

Fax _____ 503-872-6601

Email _____ kanderson@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/OCC

Kris Anderson, Commodity
Commission Program Manager

Oregon Albacore Commission

PO Box 983

Lincoln City, OR 97367-0983

Phone _____ 541-994-2647

Fax _____ 541-994-2647

Email _____ nancy@oregonsalmon.org

Web _____ oregonalbacore.org

Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission

PO Box 688

Ontario, OR 97914-0688

Phone _____ 541-881-1335

Email _____ ddk@fmtc.com

Edith Kressly, Administrator

Oregon Beef Council

1827 NE 44th Ave, Suite 315

Portland, OR 97213

Phone _____ 503-274-2333

Fax _____ 503-274-5405

Email _____ will@orbeef.org

Web _____ orbeef.org

Will Wise, Administrator

Oregon Blueberry Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-0366

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Web _____ oregonblueberry.com

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Clover Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-6819

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Web _____ oregonclover.org

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Dairy Products Commission (dba Oregon Dairy and Nutrition Council)

10505 SW Barbur Blvd

Portland, OR 97219-6853

Phone _____ 503-229-5033

Fax _____ 503-245-7916

Email _____ info@odncouncil.org

Web _____ odncouncil.org

Pete Kent, Administrator

Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission

PO Box 1160

Coos Bay, OR 97420-0301

Phone _____ 541-267-5810

Fax _____ 541-267-5772

Email _____ hugh@oregondungeness.org

Web _____ oregondungeness.org

Hugh Link, Administrator

Oregon Fine Fescue Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-0366

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Web _____ oregonfinefescue.org

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Hazelnut Commission

21595-A Dolores Way NE

Aurora, OR 97002-9738

Phone _____ 503-678-6823

Fax _____ 503-678-6825

Email _____ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org

Web _____ oregonhazelnuts.org

Meredith Nagley, Administrator

Oregon Hop Commission

PO Box 298

Hubbard, OR 97032

Phone _____ 503-982-7600

Fax _____ 503-982-7602

Email _____ michelle@oregonhops.org

Web _____ oregonhops.org

Michelle Palacios, Administrator

Oregon Mint Commission

PO Box 3366

Salem, OR 97302-0366

Phone _____ 503-364-2944

Fax _____ 503-581-6819

Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com

Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Orchardgrass Seed Producers Commission

6745 SW Hampton, Suite 101

Portland, OR 97223

Phone _____ 503-924-1181

Fax _____ 503-598-3668

Email _____ misty@westernadvocates.com

Web _____ oregonorchardgrass.org

Misty Slagle, Administrator

Oregon Potato Commission

9320 SW Barbur Blvd, Suite 130

Portland, OR 97219-5405

Phone _____ 503-239-4763

Fax _____ 503-245-5524

Email _____ info@oregonspuds.com

Web _____ oregonspuds.com

Bill Brewer, President, CEO

Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission

9320 SW Barbur Blvd, Suite 130

Portland, OR 97219-5405

Phone _____ 503-239-4763

Fax _____ 503-245-5524

Web _____ OPVCresearch@gmail.com

Jennifer Fletcher, Administrator

Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission

4845 B SW Dresden

Corvallis, OR 97333-3915

Phone _____ 541-758-4043

Fax _____ 541-758-4553

Email _____ philip@oregon-berries.com

Web _____ oregon-berries.com

Philip Gütt, Administrator

Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com
Web _____ ryegrass.com
_____ ryegrasscovercrop.com
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Salmon Commission

PO Box 983
Lincoln City, OR 97367-0983
Phone _____ 541-994-2647
Fax _____ 541-994-2647
Email _____ nancy@oregonsalmon.org
Web _____ oregonsalmon.org
Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

Oregon Sheep Commission

1270 Chemeketa St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-364-5462
Fax _____ 503-585-1921
Email _____ rkos@rdkcompany.com
Web _____ oregonsheepcommission.com
Richard Kosesan, Administrator

Oregon Strawberry Commission

4845 B SW Dresden
Corvallis, OR 97333-3915
Phone _____ 541-758-4043
Fax _____ 541-758-4553
Email _____ info@oregon-strawberries.org
Web _____ oregon-strawberries.org
Philip Gütt, Administrator

Oregon Sweet Cherry Commission

2667 Reed Rd
Hood River, OR 97031-9609
Phone _____ 541-386-5761
Email _____ osweetcherry@gmail.com
Web _____ osweetcherry.org
Dana Branson, Administrator

Oregon Tall Fescue Commission

PO Box 3366
Salem, OR 97302-0366
Phone _____ 503-364-2944
Fax _____ 503-581-6819
Email _____ bryan@ostlund.com
Web _____ oregontallfescue.org
Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

Oregon Trawl Commission

16289 Hwy 101 S, Suite C
Brookings, OR 97415
Phone _____ 541-469-7830
Fax _____ 541-469-7863
Email _____ info@ortrawl.net
Web _____ ortrawl.org
Brad Pettinger, Administrator

Oregon Wheat Commission

1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 370
Portland, OR 97209-2800
Phone _____ 503-467-2161
Fax _____ 503-467-2165
Email _____ browe@oregonwheat.org
Web _____ owgl.org
Blake Rowe, Administrator



AGRICULTURE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF (ODA)

Administration and Information

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4550
Fax _____ 503-986-4750
Email _____ info@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oregon.gov/ODA

Director

Alexis Taylor

Deputy Director

Lisa Charpilloz Hanson

Assistant Director

Lauren Henderson

Director of Communications

Bruce Pokarney

Information lines

Agricultural burning info 503-986-4755
Avian influenza reporting 800-347-7028
Invasive species _____ 866-468-2337
Pesticide complaints _____ 2-1-1
Shellfish safety _____ 800-448-2474
Smoke complaint _____ 503-986-4709

Oregon Farm Mediation Program

The Oregon Farm Mediation Program works to resolve agricultural related conflicts. If you need help with disagreements over contracts, boundary disputes, employment problems, nuisance complaints, family partnership issues, or other problems where at least one of the parties is involved in agriculture, the program may be able to help.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4558
Toll free _____ 800-347-7028
Fax _____ 503-986-4750
Email _____ kwalker@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oda.direct/mediation

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.

Director

Vacant as of printing

State Veterinarian

Dr. Brad LeaMaster

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Food Safety

Phone _____ 503-986-4720

Fax _____ 503-986-4729

Email _____ fsd-expert@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/FSP

Animal Health & Identification

Phone _____ 503-986-4680

Fax _____ 503-986-4734

Email _____ ahid-expert@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/AHID

ODA Internal Services and Consumer Protection Programs

Internal Services and Consumer Protection (ISCP) Programs provide consumer protection, ensure fair competition among businesses, and facilitate interstate commerce and international trade. This is done by: ensuring the accuracy, validity, uniformity, and confidence in Oregon's Commercial Weighing System; ensuring that motor fuels sold in Oregon meet national standards for quality; providing safe, accurate, timely, and cost-efficient laboratory analysis and technical support to ODA enforcement programs and other local, state and federal agencies; providing analytical and technical support for moving value added food products to domestic and foreign markets. The ISCP also administers the Wolf Depredation Compensation Grant and the Egg-Laying Hen Cage/Space Compliance programs.

Director

Jason Barber

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-986-4670

Fax _____ 503-986-4784

Email _____ msd-info@oda.state.or.us

Web _____ oda.direct/ISCP

ODA Market Access and Certification Programs

Market Access and Certification Programs assist Oregon's agricultural producers to successfully sell and ship products to local, national, and international markets. The marketing portion of the program area works to promote and create demand for Oregon agricultural products. The inspection and certification portion of the program area adds value by making products more marketable. It also provides services to facilitate product movement, and services that overcome trade barriers and technical constraints affecting agriculture. These programs reach rural and urban areas alike to create jobs and sustainable opportunities for the state's multi-billion dollar agricultural sector.

Director

Lindsay Eng

Development & Marketing

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 _____ oda.direct/MAC

Certification & Inspection

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Fax _____ 503-872-4737

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

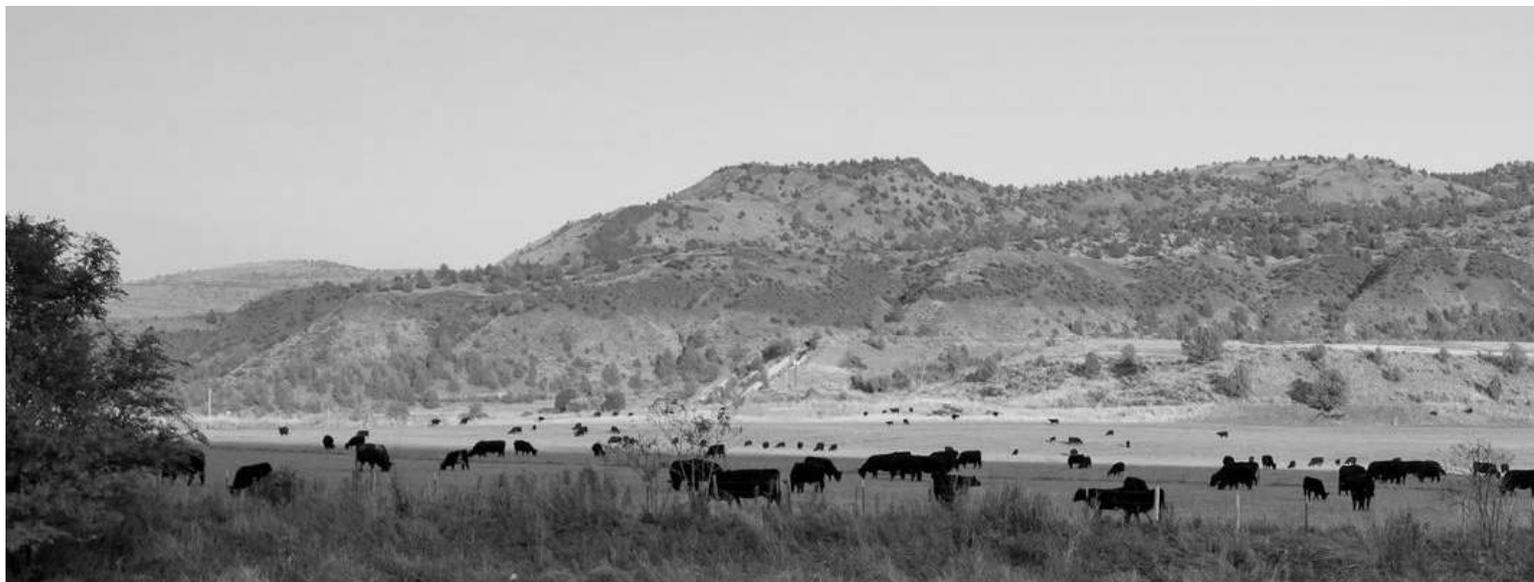
Web _____ oda.direct/MA-CertInsp

Plant Health

Phone _____ 503-986-4620

Fax _____ 503-872-4737

Web _____ oda.direct/PHP



ODA Natural Resource Programs

Natural Resource Programs address water quality and natural resource conservation on agricultural lands, the appropriate use of pesticides, labeling and sale of fertilizer, field burning in the Willamette Valley, and shellfish plat leasing. Through outreach efforts, compliance, monitoring, and coordination with other natural resource agencies, the programs help landowners meet society goals in a manner that makes both economic and environmental sense. In addition, maintaining high quality agricultural land in production is an important long-term strategy for Oregon. The Land Use Program provides technical assistance to farmers as well as local, regional, and state governments on land use proposals.

Director

Stephanie Page
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301

Natural Resources

Phone _____ 503-986-4700
Fax _____ 503-986-4730
Email _____nrd-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web _____oda.direct/NRP

Pesticides & Fertilizers

Phone _____ 503-986-4635
Fax _____ 503-986-4735
Email _____pesticide-expert@oda.state.or.us
Web _____oda.direct/PFP

ODA Plant Protection and Conservation Programs

Plant Programs protect Oregon's agricultural industries and natural environment from harmful plant pests, diseases, and noxious weeds; enhance the value and marketability of exported nursery stock, Christmas trees, seeds and other agricultural products; and further the conservation of threatened and endangered plants. This is accomplished through four programs: Insect Pest Prevention & Management, Native Plant Conservation, Noxious Weed Control, and Nursery & Christmas Tree.

Director

Helmuth Rogg
635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4636
Fax _____ 503-986-4786
Email _____plant-pest-disease-expert
_____@oda.state.or.us

Insect Pest Prevention & Management

Web _____oda.direct/IPPM

Native Plant Conservation

Web _____oda.direct/NPC

Nursery & Christmas Tree

Web _____oda.direct/NCT

Noxious Weeds

Web _____oda.direct/NWP

Oregon State Board of Agriculture

The State Board of Agriculture advises the Oregon Department of Agriculture regarding administration and enforcement of department programs, and its policies. The board holds quarterly meetings, solicits producer and public input, and represents a full spectrum of commodity production.

Board Members

Barbara Boyer, Chair
Pete Brentano
Stephanie Hallock
Bryan Harper
Tracey Liskey
Sharon Livingston
Laura Masterson
Marty Myers
Tyson Raymond, Vice Chair
Alexis Taylor, ODA Director

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4558
Fax _____ 503-986-4750
Email _____kwalker@oda.state.or.us
_____kvalness@oda.state.or.us
Web _____oda.direct/BoardAgriculture



Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI)

The Bureau of Labor and Industries enforces anti-discrimination laws in employment, housing and public accommodations; enforces compliance with state laws relating to wages, hours, terms and conditions of employment; educates employers to understand and comply with civil rights and other labor and employment laws; and partners with government, labor, business and educational institutions to develop a highly-skilled Oregon workforce.

800 NE Oregon St, Suite 1045

Portland, OR 97232

Phone _____ 971-673-0761

Fax _____ 971-673-0762

Email _____ mailb@boli.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/BOLI

Eugene

Phone _____ 541-686-7623

Salem

Phone _____ 503-378-3292

Bend—Apprenticeship & Training

Phone _____ 541-322-2435

Medford—Apprenticeship & Training

Phone _____ 541-776-6201

Employment Department

Support economic stability for Oregonians and communities during times of unemployment through the payment of unemployment benefits.

Serve businesses by recruiting and referring the best qualified applicants to jobs, and provide resources to diverse job seekers in support of their employment needs.

Develop and distribute quality workforce and economic information to promote informed decision making.

875 Union St NE

Salem, OR 97311

Phone _____ 503-947-1394

Toll free _____ 800-237-3710

Fax _____ 503-947-1472

Web _____ oregon.gov/EMPLOY

Worksource Centers

Albany _____ 541-967-2171

Astoria _____ 503-325-4821

Baker City _____ 541-523-6331

Beaverton/Hillsboro _____ 503-526-4473

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

Eugene _____ 541-686-7601

Florence _____ 541-997-1913

Grants Pass _____ 541-476-1187

Gresham _____ 503-669-7112

Hermiston _____ 541-567-3381

Klamath Falls _____ 541-883-5630

La Grande _____ 541-963-7111

La Pine _____ 541-536-5380

Lebanon _____ 541-259-5787

Lincoln City _____ 541-994-6992

Madras _____ 541-475-2382

McMinnville _____ 503-472-5118

Medford _____ 541-776-6060

Milton-Freewater _____ 541-938-3373

Newport _____ 541-265-8891

Ontario _____ 541-889-5394

Oregon City _____ 971-673-6400

Pendleton _____ 541-276-9050

Portland, N/NE _____ 503-280-6046

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

Email _____ Rick.Wallace@state.or.us

Web _____ pacificbiomass.org

**Environmental Quality,
Department of (DEQ)**

DEQ is a regulatory agency charged with protecting the quality of Oregon's environment.

811 SW 6th Ave

Portland, OR 97204

Phone _____ 503-229-5696

Toll free _____ 800-452-4011

Fax _____ 503-229-6124

Email _____ DEQInfo@deq.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/DEQ

**Fish and Wildlife, Department of
(ODFW)**

ODFW's mission is to protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

4034 Fairview Industrial Dr SE

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-947-6000

Toll free _____ 800-720-6339

Email _____ odfw.info@state.or.us

Web _____ dfw.state.or.us

**Forestry, Oregon Department of
(ODF)**

ODF serves the people of Oregon by protecting, managing, and promoting stewardship of Oregon's forests to enhance environmental, economic, and community sustainability.

2600 State St

Salem, OR 97310

Phone _____ 503-945-7200

Fax _____ 503-945-7212

Email _____ information@odf.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODF



Health Departments

Oregon County Health Departments protect and promote the health of all the people of Oregon.

Web _____ 1.usa.gov/lhddirectories

Baker County

Phone _____ 541-523-8211

Web _____ bakercounty.org

Benton County

Phone _____ 541-766-6835

Web _____ co.benton.or.us/health

Clackamas County

Phone _____ 503-742-5300

Web _____ clackamas.us/publichealth

Clatsop County

Phone _____ 503-325-8500

Web _____ co.clatsop.or.us

Columbia County—The Public Health Foundation of Columbia County

Phone _____ 503-397-4651

Web _____ tphfcc.org

Coos County

Phone _____ 541-751-2400

Web _____ co.coos.or.us/Departments/
___ CoosHealthWellness/PublicHealth

Crook County

Phone _____ 541-447-5165

Web _____ co.crook.or.us

Curry County

Phone _____ 541-425-7545

Web _____ currych.org

Deschutes County

Phone _____ 541-322-7400

Web _____ deschutes.org/health

Douglas County

Phone _____ 402-444-7471

Web _____ douglascountyhealth.com

Gilliam County (North Central Public Health District)

Phone _____ 541-506-2600

Web _____ ncphd.org

Grant County

Phone _____ 541-575-0429

Web _____ granthealth.org

Harney County

Phone _____ 541-573-2271

Web _____ co.harney.or.us

Hood River County

Phone _____ 541-386-1115

Web _____ co.hood-river.or.us

Jackson County

Phone _____ 541-774-8209

Web _____ jacksoncountyor.org/hhs

Jefferson County

Phone _____ 541-475-4456

Web _____ co.jefferson.or.us

Josephine County

Phone _____ 541-474-5325

Web _____ co.josephine.or.us

Klamath County

Phone _____ 541-882-8846

Web _____ klamathcounty.org/378/
Public-Health

Lake County

Phone _____ 541-947-6045

Web _____ lakecountyor.org/government/
public_health

Lane County

Phone _____ 541-682-4036

Web _____ lanecounty.org

Lincoln County

Phone _____ 541-265-4112

Web _____ co.lincoln.or.us/hhs

Linn County

Phone _____ 541-967-3888

Web _____ co.linn.or.us

Malheur County

Phone _____ 541-889-7279

Web _____ malheurcountyhealthdepartment.
_____blogspot.com

Marion County

Phone _____ 503-588-5357

Web _____ co.marion.or.us/HLT

Morrow County

Phone _____ 541-676-5421

Web _____ co.morrow.or.us/publichealth

Multnomah County

Phone _____ 503-823-4000

Web _____ multco.us/health

Polk County

Phone _____ 503-623-8175

Web _____ co.polk.or.us/ph

Sherman County (North Central Public Health District)

Phone _____ 541-506-2600

Web _____ shermancountyhealthdepartment.
org

Tillamook County

Phone _____ 503-842-3900

Web _____ tillamookchc.org/

Umatilla County

Phone _____ 541-278-5432

Web _____ co.umatilla.or.us/health/

Union County, Center for Human Development Inc.

Phone _____ 541-962-8800

Web _____ chdinc.org

Wallowa County

Phone _____ 541-426-4848

Web _____ co.wallowa.or.us/public-health/
health-department/

Wasco County, North Central Public Health District

Phone _____ 541-506-2600

Web _____ ncphd.org/

Washington County

Phone _____ 503-846-4402

Web _____ co.washington.or.us

Wheeler County

Phone _____ 541-763-2725

Web _____ asherhealth.info

Yamhill County

Phone _____ 503-434-7525

Web _____ hhs.co.yamhill.or.us/hhs-ph

Land Conservation and Development, Department of (DLCD)

DLCD's mission is to support all of its partners in creating and implementing comprehensive plans and implementing ordinances that reflect and balance the statewide planning goals, the vision of citizens, and the interests of local, state, federal and tribal governments.

635 Capitol St NE, Suite 150

Salem, OR 97301-2540

Phone _____ 503-373-0050

Web _____ oregon.gov/LCD

Eastern Oregon Regional

Phone _____ 541-318-7921

Metro Regional

Phone _____ 503-725-2183

_____ 503-725-2182

North Coast Regional

Phone _____ 503-812-5448

Mid-Valley Regional

Phone _____ 503-934-0056

South Valley Regional

Phone _____ 541-393-7675

_____ 503-559-1380

Southern Oregon Regional

Phone _____ 541-414-7932

Central Oregon Regional

Phone _____ 541-318-7920

_____ 541-318-7921

Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)

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

775 Summer St NE, Suite 330
Salem, OR 97301-1283

Phone _____ 503-373-1265

Email LUBASupport@dsl.state.or.us

Web oregon.gov/LUBA

Occupational Safety & Health Division (Oregon-OSHA)

Oregon OSHA is dedicated to improving occupational safety and health in Oregon by working with labor, business, and other agencies, and by helping employers to provide every worker in Oregon with a safe and healthful workplace.

350 Winter St NE
Salem, OR 97301-3882

Phone _____ 503-378-3272

Toll free _____ 800-922-2689

Fax _____ 503-947-7461

Email tech.web@oregon.gov

Web osha.oregon.gov

Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Medical Marijuana Program

Our role is to administer the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act as approved by the voters of the state in November 1998.

PO Box 14450

Portland, OR 97293-0450

Phone _____ 971-673-1234

Web oregon.gov/oha/mmj

Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC), Recreational Marijuana Program

The Oregon Liquor Control Commission is the state agency that regulates the commercial growing, processing, and selling of recreational marijuana.

9079 SE McLoughlin Blvd

Portland, OR 97222-7355

Phone _____ 503-872-5000

Toll free _____ 800-452-6522

Email marijuana.workerpermit@oregon.gov

marijuana.licensing@oregon.gov

Web oregon.gov/olcc/marijuana

Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

OEM's mission is to lead statewide efforts to develop and enhance preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation capabilities to protect the lives, property and environment of the whole community.

PO Box 14370

Salem, OR 97309-5062

Phone _____ 503-378-2911

Fax _____ 503-373-7833

Web oregon.gov/OMD/OEM

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)

The mission of the Parks and Recreation Department is to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations.

725 Summer St NE, Suite C

Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-986-0707

Toll-free _____ 800-551-6949

Fax _____ 503-986-0794

Email park.info@state.or.us

Web oregon.gov/OPRD

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board is a state agency that provides grants to take care of Oregon's streams, rivers, wetlands, and natural areas. Local community members and property owners decide jointly what needs to be done to conserve and improve rivers and natural habitat in their communities. OWEB funds come from the Oregon Lottery. The OWEB board consists of 17 Oregonians drawn from the public at large, tribes, state natural resource agency boards and commissions, universities, and federal natural resources agencies.

775 Summer St NE, Suite 360

Salem, OR 97301-1290

Phone _____ 503-986-0178

Fax _____ 503-986-0199

Web oregon.gov/OWEB

OWEB Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds

The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds mission is to restore native fish populations and the aquatic systems that support them.

775 Summer St NE Suite 360

Salem, OR 97301

Phone _____ 503-986-0178

Fax _____ 503-986-0199

Web oregon-plan.org

Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)

PARC responds to pesticide-related incidents in Oregon that have suspected health, animal, or environmental effects. Telephone calls to PARC will automatically be forwarded to 211 info 24-hours a day. PARC staff will followup with callers within one business day.

635 Capitol St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone _____ 503-986-6470

Fax _____ 503-986-4735

Email parc@oda.state.or.us

Web oda.direct/PARC

Revenue, Department of (DOR)

The Oregon Department of Revenue administers Oregon tax laws and collects taxes for over 30 programs.

955 Center St NE

Salem, OR 97301-2555

Phone _____ 503-378-4988

Toll free _____ 800-356-4222

Fax _____ 503-945-8738

Email questions.dor@state.or.us

Web oregon.gov/DOR

Secretary of State, Corporation Division

One stop shopping for information required to start a business in Oregon.

Business Xpress

Public Service Building, Suite 151

Salem, OR 97310

Phone _____ 503-986-2200

Email corporation.division@state.or.us

Web oregon.gov/business

Soil & Water Conservation Commission

The function of the commission is to advise and develop policy in the administration of its duties.

635 Capitol St NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532
Phone _____ 503-986-4775
Fax _____ 503-986-4730
Email _____ msimpson@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oda.direct/SWCC

Soil & Water Conservation Districts (SWCD)

The SWCDs provide technical assistance, educational outreach, and other conservation services to landowners, managers, and citizens.

635 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone _____ 503-986-4718
Fax _____ 503-986-4730
Email _____ jbyers@oda.state.or.us
Web _____ oda.fyi/SWCD
Directory _oda.direct/SWCCDirectory

Baker Valley SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext. 109

Benton SWCD

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

Burnt River SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext. 109

Clackamas County SWCD

Phone _____ 503-210-6000
Web _____ conservationdistrict.org

Clatsop SWCD

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

Columbia SWCD

Phone _____ 503-433-3205
Web _____ columbiaswcd.com

Coos SWCD

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

Crook County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-447-3548

Curry County SWCD

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

Deschutes SWCD

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

Douglas SWCD

Phone _____ 541-957-5061

Eagle Valley SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext. 109

East Multnomah SWCD

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

Ft. Rock/Silver Lake SWCD

Phone _____ 541-947-5854

Gilliam County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-384-2672

Grant SWCD

Phone _____ 541-575-0135 ext. 3

Harney SWCD

Phone _____ 541-573-5010

Hood River SWCD

Phone 541-386-4588 or 541-386-6719
Web _____ hoodriverswcd.org

Illinois Valley SWCD

Phone _____ 541-592-3731

Jackson SWCD

Phone _____ 541-664-1070
Web _____ jswcd.org

Jefferson County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-923-4358 ext. 101

Josephine (Two Rivers) SWCD

Phone _____ 541-474-6840

Keating SWCD

Phone _____ 541-523-7121 ext.109

Klamath SWCD

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

Lakeview SWCD

Phone _____ 541-947-5855

Lincoln SWCD

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

Linn SWCD

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

Malheur County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-889-2588 ext. 101

Marion SWCD

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

Monument SWCD

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

Morrow SWCD

Phone _____ 541-676-5452

Polk SWCD

Phone _____ 503-623-9680
Web _____ polkswcd.org

Sherman County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-565-3216 ext. 3
Web _____ shermancountyswcd.com

Siuslaw SWCD

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

Tillamook County SWCD

Phone _____ 503-842-2240 ext. 110
Web _____ tillamookcountyswcd.org

Tualatin SWCD

Phone _____ 503-334-2288
Web _____ swcd.net

Umatilla County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-278-8049
Web _____ umatillacountyswcd.com

Umpqua SWCD

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

Union SWCD

Phone _____ 541-963-1313
Web _____ unionswcd.org

Upper Willamette SWCD

Phone _____ 541-465-6443 Ext. 5

Wallowa SWCD

Phone _____ 541-426-4521

Wasco County SWCD

Phone _____ 541-296-6178 ext. 3
Web _____ wascoswcd.org

West Multnomah SWCD

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

Wheeler SWCD

Phone _____ 541-468-2990
Web _____ wheelerswcd.org

Yamhill SWCD

Phone _____ 503-472-6403
Web _____ yamhillswcd.org

State Lands, Department of

Mission: To ensure a Common School Fund legacy through sound management of our trust responsibilities and the protection of waters of the state.

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

Phone _____ 503-986-5200
Fax _____ 503-378-4844
Email _____ julie.curtis@state.or.us
Web _____ www.oregon.gov/dsl

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF (ODOT)**Citizens Representative (Ask ODOT) Office**

Ask ODOT is your first point of contact for finding information, services, or needing to resolve issues with the Oregon Department of Transportation.

355 Capitol Street NE, MS 11

Salem, OR 97301-3871

Phone _____ 1-888-ASKODOT

Toll free _____ 1-888-275-6368 x4

Fax _____ 503-986-3396

Email ___ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/
_____ COMM/CRO

Driver and Motor Vehicle Services (DMV)

DMV promotes driver safety, protects financial and ownership interests in vehicles, and collects revenue to finance Oregon's intermodal transportation system. We also license and regulate certain businesses.

1905 Lana Ave NE

Salem, OR 97314

Phone _____ 503-945-5000

Email ___ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV

Motor Carrier Transportation Division

The Motor Carrier Transportation Division promotes a safe, efficient, and responsible commercial transportation industry by simplifying compliance, reducing regulatory requirements wherever appropriate, preserving the infrastructure, enhancing the private/public partnership, fostering effective two-way communication, and delivering superior customer service while recognizing the vital economic interests of the commercial trucking industry.

3930 Fairview industrial Drive SE

Salem, OR 97302

Phone _____ 503-378-6699

Toll-free _____ 888-275-6368

Fax _____ 503-378-6880

Email ___ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us

Web _____ oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT/

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT (WRD)**Watermasters**

The Water Resources Department is the state agency charged with administration of the laws governing surface and ground water resources.

725 Summer St NE, Suite A

Salem, OR 97301-1271

Phone _____ 503-986-0900

Fax _____ 503-986-0904

Email ___ webmaster@wrd.state.or.us

Web ___ oregon.gov/owrd/pages/offices

Baker City

Rick Lusk

Watermaster, Dist. 8

Phone _____ 541-523-8224 ext. 231

Bend

Jeremy Giffin

Watermaster, Dist. 11

Phone _____ 541-306-6885

Burns

JR Johnson

Watermaster, Dist. 10

Phone _____ 541-573-2591

Canyon City

Eric Julsrud

Watermaster, Dist. 4

Phone _____ 541-575-0119

Clackamas

Amy Kim

Watermaster, Dist. 20

Phone _____ 503-722-1410

Condon

Ken Thiemann

Watermaster, Dist. 21

Phone _____ 541-384-4207

Coquille

Greg Wacker

Watermaster, Dist. 19

Phone _____ 541-297-6157

Enterprise

David Bates

Watermaster, Dist. 7

Phone _____ 541-426-4464

Eugene

Lanaya Blakely

Watermaster, Dist. 2

Phone _____ 541-682-3620

Grants Pass

Jake Johnstone

Watermaster, Dist. 14

Phone _____ 541-261-2213

Hillsboro

Jake Constans

Watermaster, Dist. 18

Phone _____ 503-846-7780

Klamath Falls

Danette Watson

Watermaster, Dist. 17

Phone _____ 541-883-4182

La Grande

Shad Hattan

Watermaster, Dist. 6

Phone _____ 541-963-1031

Lakeview

Brian Mayer

Watermaster, Dist. 12

Phone _____ 541-947-6038

Medford

Shavon Haynes

Watermaster, Dist. 13

Phone _____ 541-774-6880

Pendleton

Greg Silbernagel

Watermaster, Dist. 5

Phone _____ 541-278-5456

Roseburg

Susan Douthit

Watermaster, Dist. 15

Phone _____ 541-440-4255

Salem

Joel Plahn

Watermaster, Dist. 16

Phone _____ 503-986-0889

The Dalles

Robert Wood

Watermaster, Dist. 3

Phone _____ 541-506-2652

Tillamook

Nikki Hendricks

Watermaster, Dist. 1

Phone _____ 503-815-1967

Vale

Ron Jacobs

Watermaster, Dist. 9

Phone _____ 541-473-5130

Federal government

AGRICULTURE, US DEPARTMENT OF (USDA)

USDA oversees national forests and rangelands, anti-hunger programs, food-source and supply safety, crop technology, and agricultural product marketing.

1400 Independence Ave SW
Washington, DC 20250
Phone _____ 202-720-2791
Web _____ usda.gov

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

AMS administers programs that create domestic and international marketing opportunities for U.S. producers of food, fiber, and specialty crops. AMS also provides the agriculture industry with valuable services to ensure the quality and availability of wholesome food for consumers across the country. Much of the agency's support for agriculture is provided through commodity-specific efforts, such as its Dairy; Specialty Crops; Livestock, Poultry and Seed; and Cotton and Tobacco Programs. AMS also oversees the National Organic Program; Science and Technology Program; and the Transportation and Marketing Program. AMS also provides regulatory oversight for over 20 research and promotion programs, and enforces other Federal regulations such as the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) and the Seed Act.

Phone _____ 202-720-5115
Fax _____ 202-692-0313
Email _____ amsadministratoroffice@ams.usda.gov
Web _____ ams.usda.gov

Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC)

AgNIC represents a global voluntary partnerships of institutions offering information, reference services, a calendar of events and news in the field of agriculture. The USDA's National Agricultural Library serves as the Secretariat.

10301 Baltimore Avenue, Room 115
Beltsville, MD 20705
Phone _____ 301-504-6999
Fax _____ 301-504-7042
Email _____ agnicinbox@gmail.com
Web _____ agnic.org

Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Oregon Wildlife Services (WS)

USDA-APHIS-WS provides federal leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts with agriculture, urban, and natural resources, public health and safety, and endangered and threatened species by creating a balance between people and wildlife. Wildlife Services is a service agency that works in cooperation with federal and state agencies, counties, and private entities.

6135 NE 80th, Suite A-8
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2346
Fax _____ 503-326-2637
Email David.E.Williams@aphis.usda.gov
Web _____ aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage

Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection & Quarantine (PPQ)

PPQ safeguards agriculture and natural resources from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of animal and plant pests and noxious weeds to ensure an abundant, high-quality, and varied food supply.

6135 NE 80th, Suite A-5
Portland, OR 97218
Phone _____ 503-326-2814
Fax _____ 503-326-2969
Web _____ aphis.usda.gov/plant_health

Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS)

Veterinary Services protects and improves the health, quality, and marketability of the nation's animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics by preventing, controlling and eliminating animal diseases, and monitoring and promoting animal health and productivity.

1550 Irving St, Ste 100
Tumwater, WA 98512
Phone _____ 360-753-9430
Fax _____ 360-753-9585
Email _____ vsor@aphis.usda.gov
Web _____ aphis.usda.gov/animal_health

Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)

CNPP advances and promotes food and nutrition guidance for all Americans.

3101 Park Center Dr, 10th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22302-1594
Phone _____ 703-305-7600
Fax _____ 703-305-3300
Email _____ John.Webster@cnpp.usda.gov
Web _____ cnpp.usda.gov

Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service is a primary source of economic information and research in the US Department of Agriculture.

1400 Independence Ave. SW
Mail Stop 1800
Washington, DC 20250-0002
Phone _____ 202-694-5050
Email _____ InfoCenter@ers.usda.gov
Web _____ ers.usda.gov

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)—Portland Field Office

FNS provides children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education.

620 SW Main St, Room 403
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-5971
Fax _____ 503-326-5973
Web _____ fns.usda.gov/fns

National Agricultural Library

The National Agricultural Library houses agricultural information and serves as the nexus for a national network of state land-grant and USDA field libraries.

Abraham Lincoln Bldg
10301 Baltimore Ave
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351
Phone _____ 301-504-5755
Email _____ AgRef@ARS.USDA.GOV
Web _____ nal.usda.gov
Twitter _____ @National_Ag_Lib

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

NASS provides statistics related to US agriculture.

1400 Independence Ave SW
Room #5029
Washington, DC 20250
Phone _____ 800-727-9540
Fax _____ 202-690-2090
Email _____ nass@nass.usda.gov
Web _____ nass.usda.gov

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Oregon Field Office

USDA_NASS Oregon Field Office provides statistics specific to Oregon's agricultural production.

620 SW Main St, Room 229
Portland, OR 97205
Phone _____ 503-326-2131
Toll free _____ 800-338-2157
Fax _____ 503-326-2549
Email NASSRFONWR@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 _____ 202-720-2791
Web _____ nifa.usda.gov

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to help farmers and other landowners and managers take steps to conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources on private lands.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232
Phone _____ 503-414-3200
Fax _____ 855-651-9082
Web _____ oda.fyi/NRCS-OR

NRCS National Water and Climate Center (NWCC), West

NWCC leads the development and transfer of water and climate information and technology to support natural resource conservation.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 802
Portland, OR 97232-1274
Phone _____ 503-414-3031
Fax _____ 503-414-3011
Email _____ rashawn.tama@por.usda.gov
Web _____ wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

Oregon Farm Service Agency (FSA)

FSA administers farm commodity and conservation programs and loans.

7620 SW Mohawk
Tualatin, OR 97062
Phone _____ 503-692-6830
Fax _____ 855-824-6185
Email _____ phil.ward@or.usda.gov
Web _____ fsa.usda.gov/or

Risk Management Agency (RMA)-Regional Office

RMA helps producers manage their business risks through production and market-based insurance programs.

11707 E Sprague Ave, Suite 201
Spokane, WA 99206-6125
Phone _____ 509-228-6320
Fax _____ 509-228-6321
Email _____ rsowa@rma.usda.gov
Web _____ rma.usda.gov

Rural Development (RD) Oregon State Office

USDA Rural Development enhances the ability of rural communities to develop by providing financial and technical resources.

1220 SW 3rd Avenue, Suite 1801
Portland, OR 97204
Phone _____ 503-414-3300
Fax _____ 866-923-5626
Web _____ rurdev.usda.gov/or

Service Centers (Oregon)

The USDA Service Centers provide Oregon offices of Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), or Conservation District (CD).

Web _____
_____ offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app

Baker County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-523-7121

Benton County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-967-5925

Clackamas County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 503-655-3144

Clatsop County

(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-325-4571

Columbia County

(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-397-4555

Coos County/Curry County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-396-4323 ext. 2

Crook County/Deschutes County

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

Douglas County

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

Gilliam County/Wheeler County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-384-4251

Grant County

(NRCS, CD) _____ 541-575-1274 ext. 2

Harney County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-573-6446

Hood River County

(NRCS) _____ 541-352-1037
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-298-8559

Jackson County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-423-6156

Josephine County

(NRCS) _____ 541-673-6071

Jefferson County

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

Klamath County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-883-6924

Lake County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-947-2367

Lincoln County

(NRCS) _____ 541-563-5627

Linn County

(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-967-5925

Malheur County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-889-9689

Marion County

(FSA, NRCS, CD) 503-399-5741 ext. 2

Morrow County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-676-9011

Multnomah County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 503-655-3144

Polk County
(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-623-5534

Sherman County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-565-3551

Tillamook County
(NRCS, CD) _____ 503-842-2848

Umatilla County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-278-8049

Union County
(FSA, NRCS) _____ 541-963-4178

Wallowa County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) 541-426-4521 ext. 2

Wasco County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 541-298-8559

Washington County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 503-648-3174

Yamhill County
(FSA, NRCS, CD) _____ 503-472-1474

Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE)

SARE is a nationwide research and education grants program.

1400 Independence Ave SW, Stop 2223
Washington, DC 20250-2223

Phone _____ 202-720-5384

Email _____ rhedberg@nifa.usda.gov

Web _____ sare.org

World Agricultural Outlook Board

The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) serves as USDA's focal point for economic intelligence and the commodity outlook for US and world agriculture.

Phone _____ 202-720-5447

Email _____ scarter@oce.usda.gov

Web _____ usda.gov/oce/commodity

Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)

The Bureau of Reclamation's mission is to help meet the increasing water demands of the west while protecting the environment and the public's investment.

1849 C St NW, MC 91-00000

Washington, DC 20240-0001

Phone _____ 202-513-0501

Fax _____ 202-513-0309

Web _____ usbr.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, & Watersheds

Office of Wetlands, Oceans, & Watersheds promotes a watershed approach to manage, protect, and restore the water resources and aquatic ecosystems of US marine and fresh waters.

1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW (4100T)

Washington, DC 20460

Phone _____ 202-566-1730

Toll free _____ 800-832-7828

Fax _____ 202-566-1736

Email _____ wetlands.help@epa.gov

Web _____ epa.gov/OWOW

EPA Region 10—The Pacific Northwest

EPA Region 10 is responsible for implementing environmental programs in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

1200 Sixth Ave

Seattle, WA 98101

Phone _____ 206-553-1200

Toll free _____ 800-424-4372

Email _____ epa-seattle@epa.gov

Web _____ epa.gov/r10earth

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

EEOC promotes equality of opportunity in the workplace and enforces federal laws prohibiting employment discrimination.

131 M St, NE

Washington, DC 20507

Phone _____ 800-669-4000

TTY _____ 800-669-6820

Fax _____ 202-663-4912

Email _____ info@eeoc.gov

Web _____ eeoc.gov

Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Programs, Oregon

The mission of the USGS Water Resources Discipline is to provide reliable, impartial, timely information that is needed to understand the nation's water resources.

2130 SW 5th Ave

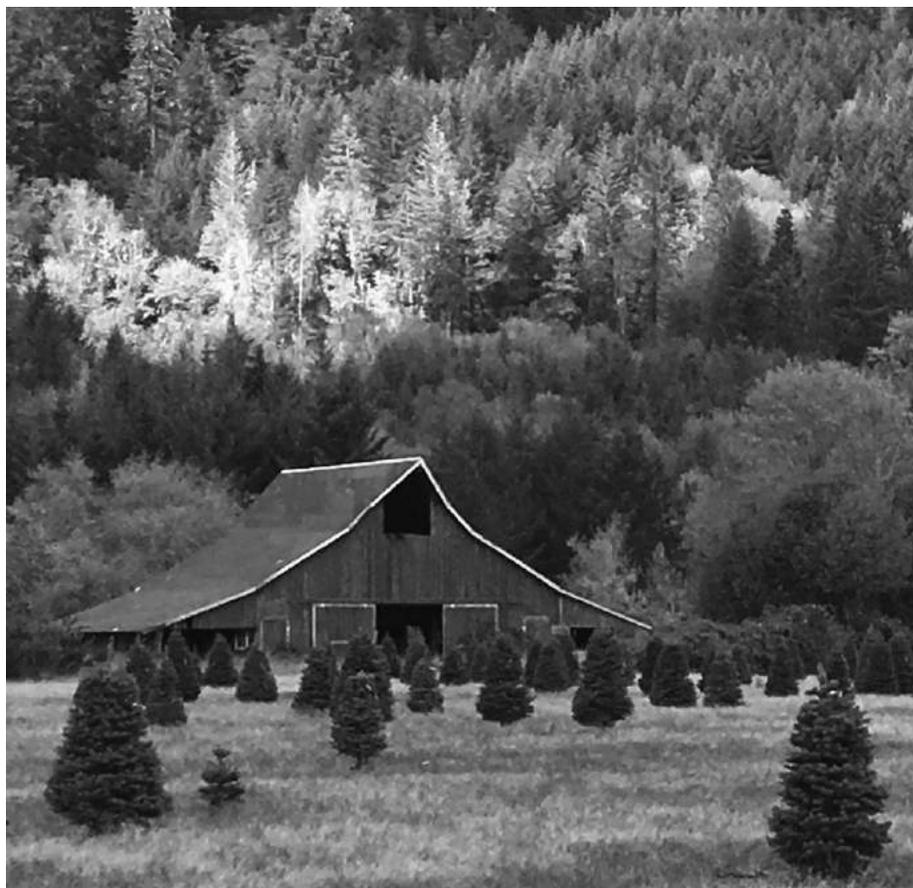
Portland, OR 97201

Phone _____ 503-251-3200

Fax _____ 503-251-3470

Email _____ info-or@usgs.gov

Web _____ or.water.usgs.gov



Christmas trees. Photo by Debbie Driesner.

**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
US DEPARTMENT OF (HHS)**

**HHS Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)**

CDC is a US government agency charged with protecting the health and safety of all Americans and providing essential human services.

1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone _____ 800-232-4636
Web _____ cdc.gov

**HHS Food and Drug
Administration (FDA)**

FDA is responsible for assuring the safety, efficacy, and security of the nations food and drugs.

10903 New Hampshire Ave
Silver Spring, MD 20993
Phone _____ 888-463-6332
Email _____ furls@fda.gov
Web _____ fda.gov

**HHS National Health
Information Center (NHIC)**

NHIC is a health information referral service.

1101 Wootton Parkway, Suite LL 100
Rockville, MD 20892
Phone _____ 240-453-8280
Fax _____ 240-453-8281
Email _____ info@nhic.org
Web _____ health.gov/nhic

**HOMELAND SECURITY, US
DEPARTMENT OF (USDHS)**

**US Citizenship and Immigration
Services (USCIS)—Oregon Field
Office**

Created as a separate bureau by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, USCIS provides immigration and citizenship services.

1455 NW Overton St
Portland, OR 97209
Phone _____ 800-375-5283
Email _____ SCOPSSCATA@dhs.gov
Web _____ uscis.gov
Web _____ 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
Email _____ webmaster@DOL.gov
Web _____ 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
Email _ NWR.WebContent@noaa.gov
Web _____ westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the US, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas. NWS data and products form a national information database which can be used by government, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Email ___ w-nws.webmaster@noaa.gov
Web _____ nws.noaa.gov

Portland/Metro

Phone _____ 503-326-2340

Eastern Oregon,

Phone _____ 541-276-7832

Southwestern Oregon,

Phone _____ 541-773-1067



Hops growing on vines. Photo by Shannon Brubaker.

Transportation, US Department of (DOT)

DOT works to ensure a fast, safe, and efficient, US transportation system.

1200 New Jersey Ave SE

Washington, DC 20590

Phone _____ 202-366-4000

Web _____ dot.gov

US Army Corps of Engineers— Portland District Office

The mission of the USACE is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the public by planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil work projects.

333 SW First Ave

Portland, OR 97204-3440

Phone _____ 503-808-5150

Web _____ nwp.usace.army.mil

US Bureau of Land Management (BLM)—Oregon State Office

The BLM manages some of America's most beautiful landscapes: forests and rangelands, beaches, and mountains, wild and scenic rivers, hundreds of camping, hiking, fishing, and hunting opportunities and a landscape of varied plants and ecosystems.

333 SW First Ave

Portland, OR 97204-3440

Phone _____ 503-808-6002

Web _____ blm.gov/or

Facebook _____ BLMOregon

Twitter _____ @BLMOREGON

US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)—Oregon Office

The Oregon Fish & Wildlife staff work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

2600 S.E. 98th Ave, Ste 100

Portland, OR 97266

Phone _____ 503-231-6179

Fax _____ 503-231-6195

Web _____ fws.gov/oregonfwo

US Forest Service (USFS)— Pacific Northwest Region

The Forest Service manages public lands in national forests and grasslands.

1220 SW 3rd Ave

Portland, OR 97204-3440

Phone _____ 503-808-2468

Web _____ fs.usda.gov/r6





Cowboy Jake Taylor works for Oliver Ranch in Seneca, Oregon. Photo by Shannon Brubaker.

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