

# OREGON AGRICULTURE

---

OREGON IS CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF STATEHOOD IN 2009. THE SESQUICENTENNIAL HOLDS SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT AGRICULTURAL ROOTS RUN DEEP INTO OUR STATE'S HISTORY.

Many of the pioneers who came to the Oregon Territory did so with the dream of farming and ranching among the beautiful and abundant natural resources found within our borders. Today, more than 1,000 family farms and ranches in Oregon are designated as "century farms or ranches," and nearly two-dozen have been officially recognized as sesquicentennial farms. To me, those numbers offer proof that agriculture is a sustainable industry.

As I travel throughout the state, I am fascinated to see the tremendous diversity of agriculture. More than 220 different commodities are produced in Oregon. Each of our 36 counties can count on agricultural production to provide meaningful jobs and millions of dollars to the economy. For some areas of the state, farming and ranching is the main economic engine. I'm also impressed to see that the value of agricultural production in Oregon has increased 20 of the past 22 years. While many industries in Oregon have seen extreme peaks and valleys, agriculture remains one of the pillars of our economy, environment, and way of life.

Our agriculture industry plays a significant role in dealing with contemporary issues such as climate change and renewable energy. I look to agriculture to help us find solutions in these critical areas.

This publication provides statistical evidence of a strong and dynamic Oregon industry. The real story can be found observing the men and women who contribute to our state's agricultural production. From the farmer to the field worker to the processor, each contributor should be commended for the hard work and sacrifice they make to provide us all with food and fiber.

*Theodore R. Kulongoski*  
*Governor of Oregon*



# REGULATIONS AND RESOURCES

---

OREGON AGRICULTURE REMAINS A VIBRANT AND VIABLE INDUSTRY. THE HARD WORK AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE PART OF OUR FARMING, RANCHING, AND FISHING COMMUNITIES ARE IMPRESSIVE. I AM VERY PROUD OF THIS INDUSTRY AND REMAIN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ITS FUTURE.

The value of agricultural production in Oregon is approaching \$5 billion, an all-time high. We have our first billion dollar commodity—greenhouse and nursery products. Eight commodities are valued at more than \$100 million. I can think of several reasons to feel good about Oregon agriculture, but it is always important to remember that our farmers, ranchers, and fishers also face a series of challenges that make these successes all the more laudable. I look for good things to happen in 2009 but recognize that it will also be a time of struggle for many in agriculture.

This is the second edition of the Oregon Agripedia, which provides statistics, a comprehensive collection of state and federal agricultural laws, and a resource directory of agricultural organizations and agencies. The feedback after year one has been positive. We hope you will continue to find this “three-in-one” publication convenient and useful.

Once again, I ask all Oregonians to join me in thanking everyone connected to agriculture for helping to sustain our economy and our environment.

*Sincerely,  
Katy Coba, ODA Director*



# OREGON AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES STATISTICS

---

OREGON'S GROWING AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO BE A MAJOR CORNERSTONE IN THE STATE'S ECONOMY. BECAUSE OF ITS WIDE DIVERSITY, OREGON AGRICULTURE PROVIDES A STRONG AND STEADY BASE FOR THE ENTIRE ECONOMY.

This is the 26<sup>th</sup> annual edition of Oregon Agriculture & Fisheries Statistics, which provides a comprehensive summary of the state's agriculture—both current and historic. The statistics section of the Oregon Agripedia provides essential background information to agricultural leaders, educators, and legislators. Facts are essential for making wise decisions in today's rapidly changing world. This publication provides information used by producers, agribusiness people, and farm organizations to make production and marketing plans or to educate decision makers on the impact of legislation.

This publication is prepared and printed through a special cooperative agreement between the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Field Office of the US Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The foundation of this crop and livestock reporting system is the thousands of Oregon producers who voluntarily provide the basic data—and to them we extend a special "thank you." Most of this information is gathered by our dedicated staff of office and field enumerators employed by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA). Thanks are also in order to our many other partners throughout the state who provide knowledge and information to help us compile the most accurate statistics possible.

*Sincerely,  
Christopher A. Mertz, OASS Director*

# CONTENTS

## OREGON AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES STATISTICS A—9

<b>Oregon farm economy</b> _____	<b>10</b>
Crop production summary, table 1 _____	10
Number of farms and land in farms, table 2 _____	11
Farms by sales class, table 3 _____	11
Exports: Estimated value, table 4 _____	12
Exports: Top destinations, table 5 _____	12
World supply and utilization, table 6 _____	13
Per capita consumption, table 7 _____	14
Oregon Farm Economy overview _____	15
Crop production rankings, table 9 _____	17
Gross farm and ranch sales, table 10 _____	18
Value of production, table 11 _____	19
Cash receipts, table 12 _____	20
Prices received by farmers, table 13 _____	21
Prices paid by farmers, table 14 _____	22
Prices indices, table 15 _____	23
Price indices and parity ratios, table 16 _____	23
Government payments, table 17 _____	23
Monthly precipitation, table 18 _____	24
Oregon Agricultural Commodities _____	25
Record highs and lows, table 19 _____	26
Oregon Nursery and Greenhouse _____	27
Nursery and greenhouse overview _____	27
Gross sales, table 20 _____	27
Operations, acreage, and sales, table 21 _____	28
Summary, by sales size group, table 22 _____	28
Gross sales and operations, table 23 _____	28
Floriculture: Operations by sales, table 24 _____	29
Floriculture sales by type, table 25 _____	29
Floriculture: Potted products, table 26 _____	30
<b>Oregon Christmas trees</b> _____	<b>31</b>
Christmas tree overview _____	31
Production, sales, wages, by size of operation, table 27 _____	31
Trees sold by species and size of operation, table 28 _____	32
Acres and sales by county, table 29 _____	32
Number of trees planted, by species, table 30 _____	33
Workers and wages, table 31 _____	33

<b>Oregon field crops</b> _____	<b>34</b>
Field crop overview _____	34
Field crops summary, table 32 _____	35
All wheat: Historical, table 33 _____	36
All wheat by county, table 34 _____	37
Winter wheat summary by county, table 35 _____	38
Winter wheat: Non-irrigated, table 36 _____	39
Winter wheat: Irrigated, table 37 _____	40
Spring wheat: All practices, table 38 _____	41
Spring wheat: Non-irrigated, table 39 _____	42
Spring wheat: Irrigated, table 40 _____	43
Wheat varieties, table 41 _____	44
Barley: Historical, table 42 _____	46
Barley summary, table 43 _____	47
Oats summary, table 44 _____	48
Field corn summary, table 45 _____	49
Small grain stocks, table 46 _____	50
Field corn stocks, table 47 _____	50
Hay: Acreage and production, table 48 _____	51
All hay: Historical, table 49 _____	52
Alfalfa hay summary, table 50 _____	53
Other hay summary, table 51 _____	54
All hay summary, table 52 _____	55
All potatoes: Historical, table 53 _____	56
Potatoes, by county, table 54 _____	56
Potato stocks, table 55 _____	57
Production, farm disposition and value, table 56 _____	57
Potatoes for processing, table 57 _____	57
Grass seed summary, table 58 _____	58
Grass seed historical, table 59 _____	59
Peppermint summary, table 60 _____	59
<b>Oregon fruits and nuts</b> _____	<b>60</b>
Fruit and nut overview _____	60
Fruit and nut summary, table 61 _____	61
Tree fruit production, table 62 _____	62
Processed utilization: Apples and sweet cherries, table 63 _____	62
Apples and sweet cherries, historical, table 64 _____	63
Pears summary, table 65 _____	64
Hazelnuts, prunes, and plums, historical table 66 _____	65
Hazelnuts: Commercial, table 67 _____	66
Hazelnuts by county and year, table 68 _____	66
Hazelnuts by variety and year, table 69 _____	66

<b>Oregon vineyards and wineries</b> _____	<b>67</b>	Market lambs by weight, table 109 _____	95
Vineyard and winery overview _____	67	Sheep and lambs inventory, table 110 _____	96
Wine grapes by variety, table 70 _____	67	Sheep and lambs summary, table 111 _____	96
Wine grapes by county, table 71 _____	67	Wool production and value, table 112 _____	96
Wineries by region, table 72 _____	68	Goat inventory, table 113 _____	97
Wineries by variety and area, table 73 _____	68	Chickens inventory and value, table 114 _____	97
Vineyards summary, table 74 _____	69	Eggs production and value, table 115 _____	97
Wineries: Sales by variety, table 75 _____	69	Egg production any layers	
Wineries: Crush by variety, table 76 _____	69	by month, table 116 _____	97
<b>Oregon berries</b> _____	<b>70</b>	Mink summary, table 117 _____	98
Berry overview _____	71	Honey summary, table 118 _____	98
Berry crops summary, table 77 _____	71	<b>Oregon commercial fishing</b> _____	<b>99</b>
Berry crops by county, table 78 _____	72	Commercial fishing summary _____	99
Strawberries, historical, table 79 _____	74	Commercial food fish, table 119 _____	100
<b>Oregon vegetables</b> _____	<b>75</b>	Oysters production, historical, table 120 _____	101
Vegetable overview _____	75	Oyster production, 2007, table 121 _____	101
Vegetable summary, table 80 _____	76	Aquaculture and mariculture, table 122 _____	101
Vegetables by county, table 81 _____	76	State field offices _____	102
Onions, historical, table 82 _____	77	<b>REGULATIONS: OREGON FARMER'S</b>	
Snap beans, historical, table 83 _____	78	<b>HANDBOOK B—103</b>	
Sweet corn, historical, table 84 _____	79	<b>Agricultural employment</b> _____	<b>104</b>
Green peas, historical, table 85 _____	80	Discrimination laws _____	104
Cold storage holdings, table 86 _____	81	Employing minors _____	108
Fertilizer usage, table 87 _____	82	Employment eligibility verification _____	110
Hired workers by region, table 88 _____	84	Fair Employment Practices Act _____	111
Average wage rates, table 89 _____	84	Fair Labor Standards Act	
<b>Oregon livestock</b> _____	<b>85</b>	(FLSA-minimum wage): federal law _____	112
Livestock overview _____	85	Family and Medical Leave Act: federal _____	115
Value of production, table 90 _____	86	Family medical leave: Oregon _____	116
Inventory and value, table 91 _____	86	Farm labor contracting _____	117
Inventory, by county, table 92 _____	87	Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural	
Cattle, historical table 93 _____	88	Worker Protection Act (MSPA) _____	119
Cattle by class, table 94 _____	89	Minimum wage: Oregon law _____	122
Cattle disposition, table 95 _____	89	Recruiting Workers Using WorkSource	
Cattle value and income, table 96 _____	89	Oregon Employment Department _____	124
Milk cows and milk production,		Social Security: No-match _____	126
historical, table 97 _____	90	Workers' compensation _____	128
Milk production by quarter, table 98 _____	91	<b>Worker safety</b> _____	<b>132</b>
Milk disposition, table 99 _____	91	Agricultural labor housing and	
Milk marketings and income, table 100 _____	91	related facilities _____	132
Manufactured dairy products, table 101 _____	91	Field sanitation standard _____	134
Hogs, historical, table 102 _____	92	OR-OSHA hazard communication standard _____	135
Hogs disposition, table 103 _____	93	OR-OSHA safety checklist _____	136
Hogs value and income, table 104 _____	93	Worker health and safety (Oregon OSHA) _____	137
Annual farrowings, table 105 _____	93	Worker protection standard (WPS) for	
Sheep: Historical, table 106 _____	94	pesticide applications _____	138
Sheep by class, table 107 _____	95		
Breeding ewes and lambs, table 108 _____	95		

<b>Taxes</b> _____	<b>142</b>	<b>Water</b> _____	<b>177</b>
Income tax withholding: federal _____	142	Activities in waters and wetlands _____	177
Income tax withholding: Oregon _____	144	Fish passage at artificial in-channel obstructions and dams _____	178
Property tax special assessment _____	146	Fish screening and by-pass devices at water diversions and dams _____	179
Self-employment tax _____	147	Ground water _____	180
Social Security tax _____	149	Water quality management area plans _____	181
Unemployment tax: federal _____	151	Water rights _____	182
Unemployment tax: Oregon _____	152		
<b>Farming issues and business resources</b> _____	<b>154</b>	<b>Plants</b> _____	<b>184</b>
Attorneys _____	154	Importation of plants _____	184
Biosecurity on the farm or ranch _____	154	Invasive species _____	184
Bird, predator, and rodent damage control _____	155	Nursery and Christmas tree grower licensing _____	184
Energy and agriculture _____	156	Oregon Noxious Weed Control Program _____	185
Exclusive farm use (EFU) zones and permitted non-farm uses _____	158	Protected native plants _____	185
Farm Mediation Program _____	160		
Farm scales _____	160	<b>Animals</b> _____	<b>187</b>
Federal motor carrier safety regulations (FMCSR) _____	162	Brands _____	187
Field burning _____	162	Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) _____	188
Grants and financial resources for producers and agribusiness _____	163	Dairy production _____	189
Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program _____	164	Disposing of dead animals _____	189
Right-to-farm _____	165	Emergency animal disease preparedness _____	190
State operator license and farm vehicle registration _____	165	Exotic animal permit _____	190
		Importation of animals _____	190
		Interstate movement of cattle and pasture to pasture permits _____	192
<b>Marketing and certification</b> _____	<b>167</b>		
Direct marketing, roadside stands, and farmers' markets _____	167	<b>DIRECTORY: OREGON AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES C—195</b>	
Field inspections for export seed certification _____	167	Agricultural Organizations alphabetical listing _____	196
Food processing _____	168	State Government _____	224
Good Agricultural Practices and Good Handling Practices (GAP/GHP) _____	168	Federal Government _____	236
Grain inspection _____	168		
Organic food production _____	169		
Weed-free Forage Program _____	169		
<b>Waste management</b> _____	<b>170</b>		
Composting _____	170		
Disposal of solid wastes _____	171		
Federal hazardous materials regulations (HMR) _____	172		
Pesticide use, distribution, transportation, and storage _____	172		
Underground storage tanks _____	175		
Waste tire usage _____	175		







# 2007 - 2008 Oregon Agriculture & Fisheries Statistics

*Published cooperatively by*

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service  
Cynthia Clark, *Administrator*

Oregon Department of Agriculture  
Katy Coba, *Director*



*Compiled by*

United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service  
Oregon Field Office

Christopher A. Mertz, *Director*

Bruce Eklund, *Deputy Director*

***Office Staff***

Jeremy Beach  
Chuck Bennett  
Vernisha Bethea  
Laura Burgess  
Ann Clemon

Jose Franco  
Cheryl Ito  
Chelcee Noland  
Monique Scarnato  
Janet Shea

Eric Stebbins  
Mali Viste  
Dee Wiest

***NASDA Supervisory Staff***

Joyce Anderson  
Glenda Blair  
Orval Cary  
Harold Cogburn

Deborah Cramer  
Forrest Hawk  
Penny Jordan  
Dona LeFore

Nichole Lindsay  
Gail Scharfe  
Jeaninne Wagner

Published December 2008.



Contains Recycled Materials

This publication is available in alternative format upon request. TTY (503) 986-4762. The Oregon Department of Agriculture is an Equal Opportunity Employer, providing services to the public without regard to race, color, national origin, religious preference, sex, age, or disability.

Copies of this publication available at no charge by contacting either the OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 635 Capitol St., NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532, (503) 986-4550, or the OREGON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE (OR FO), 1220 SW3rd Ave., Room 1735, Portland, OR 97204-2899, (503) 326-2131. Additional information is available at <http://www.nass.usda.gov> or e-mail: [nass-or@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass-or@nass.usda.gov).

Table 1 - Crop production summary, Oregon, 2007

Crop	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Unit	Production <sup>1</sup>	Price per unit	Total value
	<i>Acres</i>			<i>1,000 units</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Greenhouse and nursery</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>988,000</b>
<b>Field crops</b>						
Barley	53,000	47	Bushels	2,491	5.11	12,729
Beans, dry edible	7,900	18.5	Cwt.	146	29.00	4,234
Corn, grain	35,000	195	Bushels	6,825	4.45	30,371
Corn, silage	25,000	26	Ton	650	30.48	19,812
Hay, alfalfa	400,000	4.1	Ton	1,640	153.00	250,920
Hay, all other	600,000	2.2	Ton	1,320	166.00	219,120
Hops	5,270	1,811	Pounds	9,543	3.12	29,774
Oats	22,000	93	Bushels	2,046	3.89	7,959
Peas, Austrian winter	2,000	18	Cwt.	36	12.90	464
Peppermint	22,000	87	Pounds	1,914	14.00	26,796
Potatoes, all	36,500	554	Cwt.	20,238	7.75	156,941
Spearmint	2,200	129	Pounds	284	12.90	3,664
Sugarbeets	11,000	31.9	Ton	351	39.50	13,865
Wheat, all	855,000	55	Bushels	46,785	8.23	384,691
Wheat, spring	120,000	53	Bushels	6,360	8.62	54,823
Wheat, winter	735,000	55	Bushels	40,425	8.16	329,868
<b>Total field crops</b>	<b>2,076,870</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1,161,340</b>
<b>Seed crops <sup>2</sup></b>						
Alfalfa seed	3,240	650	Pounds	2,090	1.48	3,091
Bentgrass seed	8,540	570	Pounds	4,871	2.47	12,017
Bluegrass seed	22,060	1,103	Pounds	24,338	0.98	23,964
Clover seed, crimson	3,580	780	Pounds	2,806	1.01	2,844
Clover seed, red	14,520	630	Pounds	9,088	1.20	10,908
Fescue seed, chewings	9,310	1,180	Pounds	10,997	0.83	9,168
Fescue seed, red	7,480	1,010	Pounds	7,521	0.72	5,432
Fescue seed, tall	161,490	1,520	Pounds	245,587	0.75	184,225
Orchardgrass seed	15,530	770	Pounds	11,897	1.40	16,654
Ryegrass seed, annual	128,100	1,850	Pounds	237,400	0.28	66,472
Ryegrass seed, perennial	161,120	1,500	Pounds	241,083	0.67	160,540
Sugarbeet seed	2,372	2,450	Pounds	5,818	0.61	3,542
Vegetable/flower seed	11,271	-	Pounds	-	-	22,575
<b>Total seed crops</b>	<b>548,613</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>521,432</b>
<b>Fruit and nut crops</b>						
Apples	4,200	16.05	Ton	68.0	562.00	37,943
Cherries, sweet	12,500	2.80	Ton	34.0	1,450.00	49,256
Cherries, tart	750	0.33	Ton	0.3	692.00	173
Grapes, wine	13,800	2.80	Ton	38.6	1,880.00	72,568
Hazelnuts	28,100	1.32	Ton	37.0	2,040.00	75,480
Peaches	600	4.51	Ton	2.7	970.00	2,618
Pears, Bartlett	4,200	14.00	Ton	59.0	375.00	22,147
Pears, other	12,000	12.30	Ton	147.0	458.00	67,270
Prunes and plums	1,500	2.00	Ton	3.0	421.00	1,264
<b>Total fruit and nut crops</b>	<b>77,650</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>328,719</b>
<b>Berry crops</b>						
Blueberries	4,600	9,780	Pounds	45,000	1.50	67,488
Blackberries	7,100	8,300	Pounds	58,900	0.49	28,597
Boysenberries	800	4,880	Pounds	3,900	0.57	2,206
Cranberries	2,700	183	Barrels	495	59.60	29,502
Loganberries	30	3,000	Pounds	90	0.98	88
Raspberries, black	1,400	2,610	Pounds	3,650	0.98	3,583
Raspberries, red	1,700	2,940	Pounds	5,000	0.89	4,434
Strawberries	1,900	13,000	Pounds	24,700	0.66	16,378
<b>Total berry crops</b>	<b>20,230</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>152,276</b>
<b>Vegetable crops</b>						
Snap beans, processing	19,100	6.0	Ton	115	202.00	23,239
Sweet corn, processing	21,900	9.7	Ton	212	88.40	18,756
Onions, storage	20,800	712.0	Cwt.	14,816	3.84	50,390
Green peas, processing	18,000	2.3	Ton	41	205.00	8,437
<b>Total vegetable crops</b>	<b>79,800</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>100,822</b>

<sup>1</sup> Utilized production is listed for fruit, nut, and berry crops.

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

**Table 2 - Number of farms and land in farms: Total farms, land, average size, and value, Oregon and the United States, selected years 1993-2007<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Oregon				United States			
	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre <sup>2</sup>	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre <sup>2,3</sup>
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1993	37.5	17,500	467	663	2,202	968,845	440	736
1994	38.0	17,500	461	747	2,198	965,935	440	798
1995	38.5	17,500	455	844	2,196	962,515	438	844
1996	38.5	17,500	455	928	2,191	958,675	438	887
1997	39.0	17,500	449	960	2,191	956,010	436	926
1998	39.5	17,300	438	960	2,192	952,080	434	974
1999	40.0	17,300	433	1,000	2,187	948,460	434	1,020
2000	40.0	17,300	433	1,050	2,167	945,080	436	1,090
2001	40.0	17,200	430	1,100	2,149	942,070	438	1,150
2002	40.0	17,200	430	1,150	2,135	940,300	440	1,210
2003	40.0	17,200	430	1,200	2,127	938,650	441	1,270
2004	40.0	17,200	430	1,250	2,113	936,295	443	1,360
2005	40.0	17,100	428	1,350	2,099	933,210	445	1,650
2006	39.3	17,100	435	1,420	2,089	932,430	446	1,900
<b>2007</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>930,920</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>2,160</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Reference date for value per acre estimates is January 1 of each year.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

**Table 3 - Economic sales classes: Number of farms and land in farms, Oregon and the United States, 2002-2007**

Area	Year	\$1,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$249,999	\$250,000-\$499,999	\$500,000 and over	Total	
		Number of farms by economic sales class						
		<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Farms</i>	
Oregon	2002	26,800	8,900	2,000	1,200	1,100	40,000	
United States	2002	1,201,840	604,570	168,820	86,550	73,580	2,135,360	
Oregon	2003	26,800	8,900	2,000	1,200	1,100	40,000	
United States	2003	1,199,270	600,540	167,220	86,550	73,280	2,126,860	
Oregon	2004	26,500	9,000	2,050	1,250	1,200	40,000	
United States	2004	1,181,190	599,280	167,030	88,980	76,490	2,112,970	
Oregon	2005	26,000	9,200	2,100	1,300	1,400	40,000	
United States	2005	1,166,320	596,040	167,080	89,840	79,410	2,098,690	
Oregon	2006	25,200	9,200	2,100	1,400	1,400	39,300	
United States	2006	1,152,910	597,350	166,420	90,760	81,350	2,088,790	
Oregon	2007	24,000	9,400	2,000	1,300	1,600	38,300	
United States	2007	1,135,320	594,230	167,990	93,000	84,970	2,075,510	
		Land in farms by economic sales class						
		<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	
Oregon	2002	1,700	4,500	3,700	3,400	3,900	17,200	
United States	2002	126,625	271,155	196,305	149,170	197,045	940,300	
Oregon	2003	1,700	4,500	3,700	3,400	3,900	17,200	
United States	2003	124,770	270,055	196,055	150,135	197,635	938,650	
Oregon	2004	1,600	4,600	3,700	3,400	3,900	17,200	
United States	2004	120,890	266,600	193,665	151,375	203,765	936,295	
Oregon	2005	1,500	4,400	3,600	3,400	4,200	17,100	
United States	2005	118,200	260,665	192,295	152,195	209,855	933,210	
Oregon	2006	1,500	4,300	3,600	3,400	4,300	17,100	
United States	2006	114,685	258,890	191,350	153,980	213,425	932,430	
Oregon	2007	1,400	4,300	3,500	3,300	4,500	17,000	
United States	2007	112,840	255,505	192,260	153,000	217,315	930,920	

**Table 4 - Agricultural exports: Estimated value by commodity group, Oregon, fiscal years 2003-2007**

Commodity	Fiscal year ending September 30				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Wheat and wheat products <sup>1</sup>	138,726	185,730	140,786	153,791	239,065
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	97,200	103,100	112,400	113,000	145,300
Seeds	93,400	110,800	103,800	102,300	174,300
Fruit and fruit preparations <sup>2</sup>	97,500	107,700	108,600	156,500	170,600
Nursery products <sup>3</sup>	33,808	36,630	38,062	41,924	49,400
Tree nuts <sup>1</sup>	26,465	34,221	30,194	31,357	52,200
Dairy products	13,200	1,000	500	300	500
Hides and skins	12,500	15,100	15,300	20,200	23,600
Christmas trees <sup>3</sup>	11,356	14,500	17,276	19,400	15,300
Feeds and fodders	11,900	12,900	12,400	16,200	16,600
Live animals and red meat	11,500	11,000	13,800	15,200	17,600
Poultry	2,100	2,300	2,900	3,100	3,000
Fats, oils and grease	300	400	400	400	700
Other <sup>4</sup>	293,892	262,919	305,382	313,128	286,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>843,847</b>	<b>898,300</b>	<b>901,800</b>	<b>986,800</b>	<b>1,194,800</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on industry estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Apples, apple juice, and apple products, as well as other miscellaneous fruits assumed to equal the previous year. Current year production data are not released until July or later.

<sup>3</sup> Based on NASS survey data.

<sup>4</sup> Other includes sugar, minor oilseeds, essential oils, beverages other than juice, wine, and other miscellaneous products.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Web site: <www.ers.usda.gov/data/stateexports>, unless otherwise noted.

**Table 5 - Agricultural exports: Top destinations from United States, 2007**

Area/Country	Value of exports	Percent of total
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Canada	14,061,906	15.6
Mexico	12,692,167	14.1
Japan	10,119,763	11.3
China, Peoples Republic	8,314,192	9.2
Korea, Republic of	3,528,281	3.9
Taiwan	3,094,338	3.4
Egypt	1,801,436	2.0
Indonesia	1,541,662	1.7
Turkey	1,495,607	1.7
Netherlands	1,482,532	1.6
Germany	1,362,151	1.5
Russian Federation	1,328,537	1.5
United Kingdom	1,320,765	1.5
Colombia	1,222,874	1.4
Hong Kong	1,167,797	1.3
Spain	1,115,003	1.2
Philippines	1,112,212	1.2
Thailand	880,265	1.0
Dominican Republic	778,506	0.9
Nigeria	716,689	0.8
Saudi Arabia	710,069	0.8
Italy	688,237	0.8
Guatemala	676,626	0.8
Morocco	669,682	0.7
Australia	662,048	0.7
Belgium/Luxembourg	634,748	0.7
Israel	606,352	0.7
Venezuela	602,794	0.7
Iraq	576,062	0.6
Malaysia	562,842	0.6
<b>Total exports*</b>	<b>89,942,809</b>	<b>84.0</b>

\* Total exports is world total.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 6 - World supply and utilization: Major crops, livestock and products, 2002-2009

Item/unit	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009 F
	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>
<b>Wheat</b>							
Area (hectares)	215.2	210.2	217.6	218.8	212.4	217.3	223.9
Production (metric tons)	568.7	553.8	625.7	620.9	596.2	610.8	664.2
Exports <sup>1</sup> (metric tons)	105.6	108.6	110.8	116.3	110.7	113.8	120.5
Consumption <sup>2</sup> (metric tons)	605.3	588.6	606.9	624.7	616.4	621.5	647.2
Ending stocks <sup>3</sup> (metric tons)	166.8	132.1	150.9	147.1	126.8	116.1	133.1
<b>Coarse grains</b>							
Area (hectares)	293.0	307.0	300.3	301.7	305.6	317.2	313.7
Production (metric tons)	875.8	916.7	1,016.6	980.3	988.5	1,074.5	1,069.0
Exports <sup>1</sup> (metric tons)	102.1	103.2	100.9	107.1	117.7	125.8	119.2
Consumption <sup>2</sup> (metric tons)	903.9	945.4	979.4	993.5	1,014.9	1,063.5	1,086.1
Ending stocks <sup>3</sup> (metric tons)	170.5	141.7	178.9	165.7	139.3	150.2	133.2
<b>Rice, milled</b>							
Area (hectares)	146.0	148.4	150.7	152.7	153.8	154.4	155.3
Production (metric tons)	378.3	391.9	401.3	418.3	420.2	428.0	431.7
Exports <sup>1</sup> (metric tons)	28.7	27.4	28.5	30.4	30.8	28.3	27.7
Consumption <sup>2</sup> (metric tons)	408.0	414.0	409.3	415.8	420.1	425.2	428.2
Ending stocks <sup>3</sup> (metric tons)	103.3	81.1	73.2	75.7	75.7	78.5	82.0
<b>Total grains</b>							
Area (hectares)	654.2	665.5	668.6	673.3	671.7	689.0	692.8
Production (metric tons)	1,822.8	1,862.4	2,043.6	2,019.4	2,004.9	2,113.2	2,165.0
Exports <sup>1</sup> (metric tons)	236.4	239.2	240.2	253.8	259.2	267.8	267.3
Consumption <sup>2</sup> (metric tons)	1,917.2	1,948.1	1,995.6	2,034.0	2,051.4	2,110.3	2,161.6
Ending stocks <sup>3</sup> (metric tons)	440.6	354.9	402.9	388.4	341.8	344.8	348.2
<b>Oilseeds</b>							
Crush (metric tons)	269.9	279.1	302.7	318.5	329.0	340.6	350.7
Production (metric tons)	331.4	335.9	381.5	391.3	403.3	387.8	417.3
Exports (metric tons)	69.6	67.0	74.4	75.7	83.5	89.4	90.6
Ending stocks (metric tons)	48.5	44.7	57.1	64.9	72.6	56.7	57.6
<b>Meals</b>							
Production (metric tons)	186.0	190.5	206.8	216.2	224.8	233.1	238.7
Exports (metric tons)	53.7	58.6	60.4	65.6	68.3	73.4	73.7
<b>Oils</b>							
Production (metric tons)	95.9	102.4	111.4	118.4	121.5	128.2	133.5
Exports (metric tons)	35.8	38.9	42.4	47.0	48.5	51.7	54.0
<b>Cotton</b>							
Area (hectares)	30.8	32.3	35.7	34.7	34.7	33.3	32.1
Production (bales)	91.0	96.8	121.4	116.6	122.0	119.9	114.9
Exports (bales)	30.3	33.3	35.0	44.6	37.2	38.9	39.9
Consumption (bales)	97.6	97.1	107.4	114.6	121.6	121.8	122.9
Ending stocks (bales)	47.9	48.2	60.7	62.4	63.0	61.3	53.2
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007 P</b>	<b>2008 F</b>
	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>	<i>Million units</i>
<b>Beef and pork<sup>4</sup></b>							
Production (metric tons)	146.0	148.7	152.6	157.3	157.8	156.1	158.0
Consumption (metric tons)	145.9	148.8	152.1	156.5	156.8	155.5	157.5
Exports <sup>1</sup> (metric tons)	10.2	10.7	11.4	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.1
<b>Broilers and turkeys<sup>4</sup></b>							
Production (metric tons)	62.3	63.1	64.6	67.8	68.8	72.9	76.0
Consumption (metric tons)	61.6	62.5	63.8	67.1	68.5	72.6	75.4
Exports <sup>1</sup> (metric tons)	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.3
<b>Dairy</b>							
Milk production (metric tons)	405.3	409.6	415.7	421.4	427.8	435.7	439.6

F=forecast, P=preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes intra-European Union trade but includes intra-former Soviet Union trade.<sup>2</sup> Where stocks data are not available, consumption includes stock changes.<sup>3</sup> Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries.<sup>4</sup> Calendar year data, selected countries.

Information contacts: Crops, Ed Allen (202) 694-5288; red meat and poultry, Leland Southhard (202) 694-5288; dairy, LaVerne Williams (202) 694-5190.

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

Table 7 - Per capita consumption: Major food commodities, United States, 1997-2006

Commodity <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>Red meats</b> <sup>2 3 4</sup>	109.0	113.2	115.1	113.7	111.4	114.0	111.7	112.1	110.2	109.9
Beef	62.6	63.6	64.3	64.5	63.1	64.5	61.9	63.0	62.4	62.7
Veal	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Lamb and mutton	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pork	44.7	48.2	49.3	47.8	46.9	48.2	48.4	47.9	46.5	46.0
<b>Poultry</b> <sup>2 3 4</sup>	63.6	64.3	67.4	67.9	67.8	70.7	71.2	72.7	73.6	74.8
Chicken	50.0	50.4	53.6	54.2	54.0	56.8	57.5	59.3	60.5	61.4
Turkey	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.3
<b>Fish and shellfish</b> <sup>3</sup>	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.1	16.5
<b>Eggs</b> <sup>4</sup>	30.2	30.8	32.2	32.3	32.5	32.8	32.8	33.0	32.8	32.4
<b>Dairy products</b> <sup>5</sup>										
Cheese (excluding cottage) <sup>2 6</sup>	27.5	27.8	29.0	29.8	30.0	30.4	30.4	31.2	31.5	32.4
American	11.8	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.0
Italian	10.8	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.7
Other cheeses <sup>7</sup>	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7
Cottage cheese	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Beverage milks <sup>2</sup>	201.9	198.5	197.6	193.8	189.9	188.9	186.2	183.4	181.1	181.6
Fluid whole milk <sup>8</sup>	71.0	69.5	70.1	69.2	67.2	66.5	65.5	62.7	59.6	57.7
Fluid lower fat milk <sup>9</sup>	97.4	95.6	95.2	94.7	93.9	94.4	93.7	93.9	94.2	95.7
Fluid skim milk	33.5	33.4	32.2	29.9	28.8	27.9	26.8	26.5	26.9	27.8
Fluid cream products <sup>10</sup>	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.7	10.5	11.8	12.5	12.8	12.9
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.2	9.2	10.3	11.0
Ice cream	16.1	16.3	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.7	16.4	13.8	14.5	14.4
Ice cream, low fat <sup>11</sup>	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.8
Frozen yogurt	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Fats and oils - total fat content</b>	62.6	63.0	65.6	81.8	82.9	87.7	87.0	86.4	85.5	84.3
Butter and margarine (prod. wt.)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	11.4	10.9	9.7	9.7	8.5	9.3
Shortening	20.5	20.5	21.1	31.6	32.6	33.3	32.8	32.6	29.1	24.8
Lard and edible tallow (direct use)	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.5
Salad and cooking oils	28.0	27.3	28.8	33.7	35.5	39.6	40.1	39.9	42.6	44.4
<b>Fruits and vegetables</b> <sup>12</sup>	705.2	702.9	704.2	709.0	701.5	681.2	701.6	700.5	685.9	676.0
Fruit	288.7	290.5	288.7	285.6	288.4	268.5	279.9	279.0	270.6	269.6
Fresh fruit	129.9	129.0	130.2	128.5	125.8	126.7	128.2	128.0	126.3	129.1
Canned fruit	20.0	17.0	19.2	17.5	17.6	16.7	17.2	16.9	16.5	15.4
Dried fruit	10.6	12.1	10.1	10.4	9.8	10.4	9.8	9.2	10.0	10.0
Frozen fruit	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.2	7.1	4.1	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.0
Selected fruit juices	123.2	127.7	123.7	124.6	127.9	110.3	118.9	119.4	112.2	109.4
Vegetables	416.5	412.4	415.5	423.4	413.1	412.7	421.6	421.5	415.3	406.4
Fresh vegetables	190.9	186.3	192.9	199.3	196.2	195.4	200.0	201.3	198.0	196.0
Canning vegetables	105.5	105.3	102.9	103.2	96.4	100.6	100.9	102.8	104.9	94.8
Freezing vegetables	80.0	80.3	80.8	79.3	79.4	76.9	78.8	79.0	75.7	74.6
Dehydrated and chips	31.9	32.4	30.5	33.2	33.4	32.3	34.7	31.8	29.7	33.9
Pulses	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.2
<b>Peanuts (shelled)</b>	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5
<b>Tree nuts (shelled)</b>	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.4
<b>Flour and cereal products</b> <sup>13</sup>	197.4	194.4	196.0	199.3	195.0	192.1	193.5	191.7	191.5	192.5
Wheat flour	146.8	143.0	144.0	146.3	141.0	136.6	136.5	134.3	133.9	134.2
Rice (milled basis)	17.5	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.3	20.1	20.9	20.7	20.5	20.6
<b>Caloric sweeteners</b> <sup>14</sup>	147.7	148.9	151.2	148.8	147.0	146.1	141.3	141.4	141.9	138.6
<b>Coffee (green bean equivalent)</b>	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.5
<b>Cocoa (chocolate liquid equivalent)</b>	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.2

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

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Boneless, trimmed weight.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes shipments to the US territories.

<sup>5</sup> Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Includes condensed and evaporated milk and dry milk products.

<sup>6</sup> Whole and part-skim milk cheese. Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products.

<sup>7</sup> Includes Swiss, brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, and Gouda.

<sup>8</sup> Plain and flavored.

<sup>9</sup> Plain and flavored, and buttermilk.

<sup>10</sup> Heavy cream, light cream, half and half, eggnog, sour cream, and dip.

<sup>11</sup> Formerly known as ice milk.

<sup>12</sup> Farm weight.

<sup>13</sup> Includes rye, corn, oats, and barley products. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, and fuel.

<sup>14</sup> Dry weight equivalent.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Jane Allshouse, (202) 694-5449, Web site: <ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables>

## Oregon Farm Economy

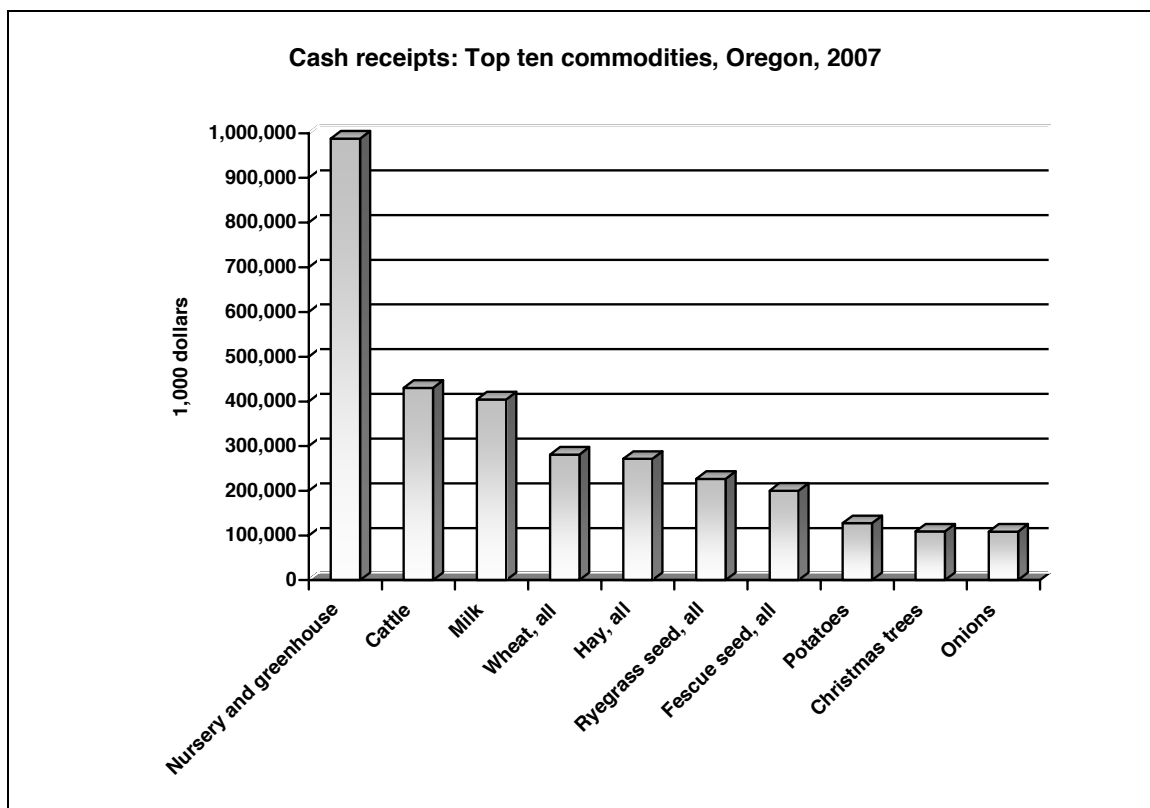
Total cash receipts for all commodities increased in 2007 to 4.4 billion dollars. Greenhouse and nursery products continued to be the largest commodity group in the state as it totaled \$988 million in cash receipts. This industry represented 23 percent of the state total. Complete information on cash receipts for the top fifty commodities in Oregon can be found in table 12.

Table 8 contains detailed information about the total value added to the US economy from the agricultural sector in Oregon. The Economic Research Service (ERS) compiles these data each year. The concepts presented are consistent with those employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The methodology used is slightly different from NASS estimates but provides a solid basis to evaluate revenues, expenditures, and net farm income. The value of the agricultural sector is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a given year.

The value created by the agricultural sector increased 11 percent to \$5.4 billion dollars in 2007.

The value of crop production increased 11 percent. The values of livestock production, and revenues from services and forestry increased 17 and 5 percent, respectively. Farm expenditures increased for most inputs in 2007. Overall, purchased inputs increased 2 percent from 2006. Farm originated inputs, which includes feed, livestock purchased, and seed, increased 3 percent. Manufactured inputs increased 8 percent, whereas the all other purchased inputs category decreased 2 percent. Employee compensation continued to be the single largest expenditure totaling \$825 million in 2007, a 1 percent increase over 2006. Direct government payments increased to \$124 million in 2007, up 5 percent from 2006. Net farm income totaled \$1.5 billion, up 51 percent from the previous year.

Exports continued to play a major role in Oregon agriculture in 2007. Exports increased 21.0 percent from 2006 to \$1.2 billion. Detailed export data, for Oregon and the United States, are listed in tables 4 and 5. Some of the export data for Oregon were prorated from national estimates.



**Table 8 - Value added to the US economy by agriculture, Oregon, 2003-2007<sup>1</sup>**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Value of crop production	2,600.1	2,653.8	2,631.6	2,983.6	3,300.2
Food grains	163.2	218.5	165.6	180.9	281.3
Feed crops	255.1	274.9	268.3	273.9	302.6
Oil crops	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.4
Fruits and tree nuts	305.8	346.5	357.2	410.7	477.8
Vegetables	391.3	321.7	332.4	418.0	434.9
All other crops	1,460.1	1,484.4	1,501.7	1,697.3	1,800.5
Home consumption	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.2
Value of inventory adjustment <sup>2</sup>	20.4	4.4	3.1	0.2	-0.4
Value of livestock production	870.3	1,041.0	1,037.4	958.4	1,124.6
Meat animals	397.9	525.5	546.5	559.8	449.0
Dairy products	270.1	359.5	355.4	326.3	404.6
Poultry and eggs	98.8	118.0	93.5	95.0	113.1
Miscellaneous livestock	39.3	40.2	45.0	48.7	99.8
Home consumption	2.8	5.2	7.8	9.2	8.8
Value of inventory adjustment <sup>2</sup>	61.3	-7.6	-10.9	-80.7	49.2
Revenues from services and forestry	665.3	822.8	925.4	932.1	977.3
Machine hire and custom work	31.0	36.4	111.2	85.0	101.5
Forest products sold	179.4	281.1	286.5	259.2	231.6
Other farm income	113.0	136.7	153.2	162.8	162.5
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings	341.9	368.6	374.4	425.1	481.6
<b>Value of agricultural sector production (+)</b>	<b>4,135.7</b>	<b>4,517.6</b>	<b>4,594.4</b>	<b>4,874.1</b>	<b>5,402.0</b>
<b>Purchased inputs (-)</b>	<b>1,671.9</b>	<b>1,660.8</b>	<b>1,857.1</b>	<b>2,092.4</b>	<b>2,141.3</b>
Farm origin	436.4	471.1	501.6	546.2	560.1
Feed purchased	259.7	308.1	304.3	350.0	377.1
Livestock and poultry purchased	28.3	30.3	26.3	25.3	27.7
Seed purchased	148.5	132.7	171.0	171.0	155.2
Manufactured inputs	479.6	503.6	585.0	609.8	659.3
Fertilizers and lime	151.2	161.4	190.4	197.9	221.2
Pesticides	141.1	148.7	158.8	163.8	161.3
Petroleum fuels and oils	107.9	126.2	154.9	170.0	191.3
Electricity	79.3	67.3	80.9	78.0	85.5
Other purchased inputs	755.9	686.1	770.5	936.4	922.0
Repair and maintenance of capital items	187.6	197.0	203.3	240.7	241.6
Machine hire and custom work	70.0	59.6	44.2	61.5	68.5
Marketing, storage, and transportation	129.4	104.1	143.8	188.7	138.9
Contract labor	52.5	61.5	55.5	69.3	87.3
Miscellaneous expenses	316.5	263.9	323.7	376.2	385.8
<b>Net government transactions (+)</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-42.5</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>-53.0</b>	<b>-71.2</b>
Direct government payments	111.3	80.7	129.1	118.2	124.0
Vehicle registration and licensing fees	20.7	19.8	19.9	18.0	19.0
Property taxes	99.6	103.4	126.4	153.2	176.2
Gross value added	2,454.8	2,814.3	2,720.0	2,728.7	3,189.5
<b>Capital consumption (-)</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>407.8</b>	<b>433.7</b>	<b>447.4</b>	<b>458.9</b>
Net value added <sup>3</sup>	2,072.1	2,406.5	2,286.3	2,281.3	2,730.6
<b>Payments to stakeholders (-)</b>	<b>1,029.5</b>	<b>1,191.4</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>	<b>1,309.0</b>	<b>1,259.7</b>
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	641.5	731.5	813.4	814.2	824.7
Net rent received by non-operator landlords	222.4	297.0	287.9	285.4	213.6
Real estate and non-real estate interest	165.6	162.9	184.0	209.4	221.5
<b>Net farm income<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,042.7</b>	<b>1,215.1</b>	<b>1,001.0</b>	<b>972.3</b>	<b>1,470.9</b>
Net income per farm <sup>5</sup> .....dollars	26,066	30,377	25,025	24,741	38,405

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Net income per farm is calculated by dividing net farm income by the NASS estimate of number of farms. NASS estimated 40,000 farms for 2003, 2004, and 2005. The farm estimate was 39,300 for 2006 and 38,300 for 2007.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.



**Table 9 - Oregon production: Rank among states and percent of the United States, selected commodities, 2007**

Commodity	Oregon's rank among states	Oregon production	Unit	United States production	Oregon's percent of the US
<b>Field crops</b>					
Peppermint	2	1,914	1,000 pounds	6,794	28.2
Hops	2	9,543	1,000 pounds	60,253	15.8
Spearmint	2	284	1,000 pounds	2,379	11.9
Potatoes, all	7	20,238	1,000 cwt.	446,807	4.5
Barley	11	2,491	1,000 bushel	211,825	1.2
Sugarbeets	10	351	1,000 cwt.	31,912	1.1
Oats	13	2,046	1,000 bushel	91,599	2.2
Wheat, all	13	46,785	1,000 bushel	2,066,722	2.3
Hay, all	19	2,960	1,000 tons	150,304	2.0
<b>Seed crops <sup>1</sup></b>					
Bentgrass seed	1	4,871	1,000 pounds	-	-
Ryegrass seed	1	478,483	1,000 pounds	-	-
Fescue seed	1	264,105	1,000 pounds	-	-
Orchardgrass seed	1	11,897	1,000 pounds	-	-
Kentucky bluegrass seed	3	24,338	1,000 pounds	-	-
Alfalfa seed	5	2,090	1,000 pounds	-	-
<b>Berry crops <sup>2</sup></b>					
Blackberries	1	58,900	1,000 pounds	58,900	100.0
Boysenberries	1	3,900	1,000 pounds	7,280	53.6
Loganberries	1	90	1,000 pounds	90	100.0
Raspberries, black	1	3,650	1,000 pounds	3,650	100.0
Raspberries, red	2	5,000	1,000 pounds	60,100	8.3
Strawberries	3	24,700	1,000 pounds	2,499,400	1.0
Blueberries	3	45,000	1,000 pounds	282,930	15.9
Cranberries	4	495,000	Barrels	6,554,000	7.6
<b>Fruit and nut crops <sup>2</sup></b>					
Hazelnuts	1	37,000	Tons	37,000	100.0
Prunes and plums	2	3,000	Tons	10,920	27.5
Cherries, sweet	3	34,000	Tons	306,210	11.1
Pears, all	3	206,000	Tons	871,850	23.6
Grapes, wine	6	38,600	Tons	7,017,000	0.6
Cherries, tart	7	0.5	Million pounds	249	0.2
Apples, all	7	135.0	Million pounds	9,070	1.5
Peaches	15	2,700	Tons	1,117,185	0.2
<b>Vegetable crops</b>					
Snap beans, processing	2	115,010	Tons	767,770	15.0
Onions, storage	1	14,816	1,000 cwt.	57,305	25.9
Green peas, processing	3	41,100	Tons	435,930	9.4
Sweet corn, processing	4	212,240	Tons	2,897,430	7.3
<b>Horticulture crops</b>					
Christmas trees, sold <sup>1</sup>	1	7,053	1,000 trees	20,808	-
Potted florist azaleas	1	12,356	1,000 dollars	28,723	43.0
Cut flowers, all	5	11,970	1,000 dollars	415,659	2.9
Potted flowering plants, all	11	21,563	1,000 dollars	660,628	3.3
Potted petunias	11	1,499	1,000 dollars	31,627	4.7
Bedding/garden plants, all	11	65,161	1,000 dollars	1,764,278	3.7
<b>Livestock</b>					
Crab, Dungeness <sup>3</sup>	-	17,026	1,000 pounds	-	-
Mink, pelt production	3	278,500	Pelts	2,827,900	9.8
Trout	10	967	1,000 dollars	87,546	1.1
Sheep and lambs	10	220	1,000 head	6,055	3.6
Wool production	10	1,270	1,000 pounds	34,533	3.7
Milk production	17	2,233	Million pounds	185,602	1.2
Cattle and calves, all	23	1,390	1,000 head	96,669	1.4
Egg production	30	726	Million eggs	90,581	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Ranking from the 2002 Census of Agriculture.<sup>2</sup> Utilized production is listed for fruit and berry crops.<sup>3</sup> Final US data not available at time of publication.

**Table 10 - Gross farm and ranch sales, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007**  
Oregon State University county estimates

County	All crops		All animal products		Total sales	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Baker	20,482	17,869	44,194	49,279	64,675	67,148
Benton	96,069	97,801	13,188	13,789	109,257	111,590
Clackamas	340,817	353,421	51,521	56,492	392,338	409,914
Clatsop	6,234	5,567	10,034	11,184	16,267	16,752
Columbia	29,801	28,323	3,898	4,002	33,700	32,325
Coos	30,189	38,366	16,304	16,890	46,493	55,256
Crook	16,394	18,602	24,882	21,702	41,276	40,305
Curry	23,606	28,889	3,479	3,500	27,086	32,388
Deschutes	14,360	15,092	13,168	10,441	27,528	25,533
Douglas	51,145	59,622	25,862	21,979	77,007	81,601
Gilliam	15,594	27,558	10,027	10,022	25,621	37,580
Grant	7,074	6,913	35,878	40,397	42,952	47,310
Hamey	17,445	19,408	50,248	50,884	67,992	70,291
Hood River	69,830	67,679	1,200	1,200	71,030	68,879
Jackson	55,641	59,444	26,415	22,574	82,056	82,018
Jefferson	38,756	44,586	13,934	9,855	52,690	54,441
Josephine	18,371	18,467	12,987	11,273	31,359	29,740
Klamath	115,099	157,497	89,982	140,824	205,081	298,321
Lake	29,838	36,327	28,854	28,864	58,692	65,191
Lane	101,402	107,020	32,325	31,984	133,727	139,004
Lincoln	10,823	10,474	1,823	1,833	12,646	12,307
Linn	230,578	237,549	51,465	57,466	282,043	295,015
Malheur	158,785	129,634	90,652	131,639	249,437	261,273
Marion	478,592	479,784	108,020	134,944	586,611	614,728
Morrow	144,820	177,419	105,051	144,974	249,871	322,393
Multnomah	76,575	79,321	2,654	2,855	79,229	82,176
Polk	115,071	117,131	33,582	42,884	148,653	160,015
Sherman	28,379	43,416	1,809	2,974	30,187	46,390
Tillamook	5,796	4,993	103,355	115,316	109,151	120,309
Umatilla	232,014	292,039	54,160	66,389	286,174	358,428
Union	41,905	56,534	16,490	16,563	58,395	73,096
Wallowa	22,208	25,622	18,554	17,896	40,762	43,518
Wasco	77,566	69,622	7,174	6,998	84,741	76,619
Washington	302,779	330,470	16,155	20,837	318,934	351,307
Wheeler	1,736	3,791	9,974	9,224	11,709	13,015
Yamhill	243,492	254,673	33,478	41,432	276,970	296,106
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>3,269,261</b>	<b>3,520,921</b>	<b>1,162,775</b>	<b>1,371,359</b>	<b>4,432,037</b>	<b>4,892,280</b>

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

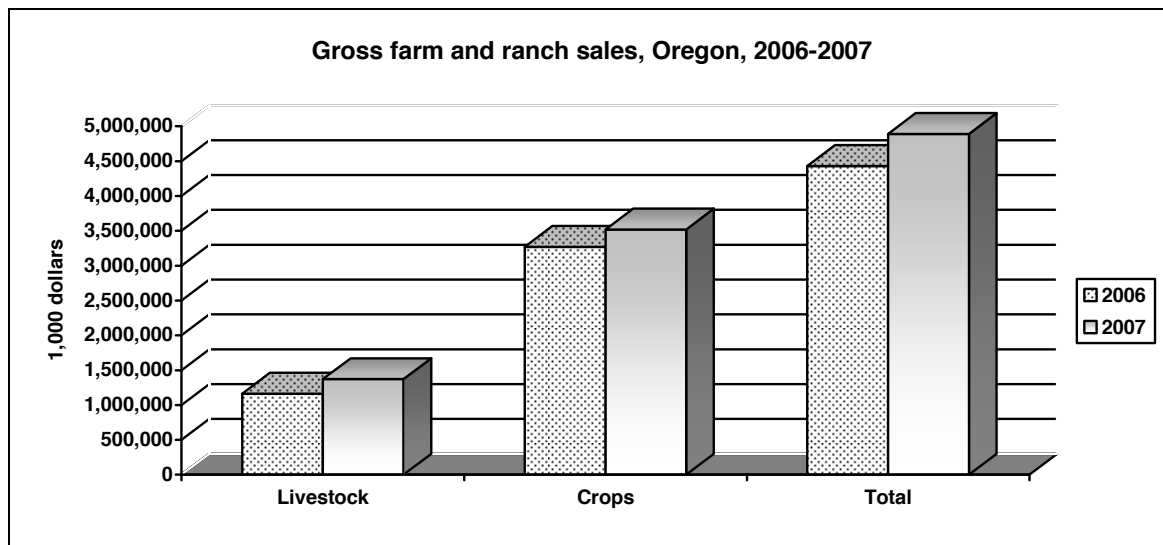


Table 11 - Value of agriculture and fishery production: By commodity, Oregon, 2005-2007

Commodity	2007 rank	Year of production			2007 as % of all commodities
		2005	2006	2007	
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Value by commodity group</b>					
<b>All commodities</b>		<b>4,223,604</b>	<b>4,627,302</b>	<b>4,962,059</b>	<b>100.00</b>
All farm production (less fishery)		4,136,567	4,521,032	4,864,379	98.03
All crops		2,800,476	3,267,366	3,578,003	72.11
Greenhouse, nursery and tree farms		990,061	1,080,980	1,102,872	22.23
Field crops		815,290	914,996	1,228,011	24.75
Seed crops		391,378	505,703	534,902	10.78
Fruit and nut crops		349,400	427,184	482,632	9.73
Vegetable crops		254,347	338,503	229,586	4.63
All livestock and poultry products		1,054,658	1,000,022	1,060,350	21.37
Forest products, farm		281,433	253,644	226,026	4.56
Fishery products		87,037	106,270	97,680	1.97
<b>Top 50 commodities</b>					
Greenhouse and nursery products	1	877,000	966,000	988,000	19.91
Grass seed, all	2	373,440	482,633	507,732	10.23
Hay, all	3	352,580	421,080	470,040	9.47
Cattle and calves	4	524,765	489,010	465,249	9.38
Milk	5	358,588	329,574	408,639	8.24
Wheat, all	6	177,361	198,411	384,691	7.75
Potatoes, all	7	128,835	119,538	156,941	3.16
Christmas trees	8	107,976	109,455	109,267	2.20
Pears, all	9	63,808	89,592	89,417	1.80
Hazelnuts	10	61,824	46,440	75,480	1.52
Grapes	11	42,000	60,200	72,568	1.46
Blueberries	12	33,258	53,091	67,488	1.36
Eggs	13	50,872	53,268	55,176	1.11
Onions, all	14	66,513	133,160	50,390	1.02
Field corn, grain, and silage	15	27,650	31,247	50,183	1.01
Cherries, all	16	37,300	48,821	49,429	1.00
Crab landings, Dungeness	17	26,563	53,831	38,224	0.77
Apples	18	21,238	29,712	37,943	0.76
Grass and grain straw	19	27,979	34,672	35,207	0.71
Mint for oil	20	31,346	29,575	30,460	0.61
Sweet corn, all	21	29,611	31,371	29,777	0.60
Hops	22	20,618	23,006	29,774	0.60
Cranberries	23	15,208	22,460	29,502	0.59
Blackberries	24	36,867	36,193	28,597	0.58
Equine	25	26,174	29,785	26,903	0.54
Snap beans, processing	26	21,893	16,249	23,239	0.47
Vegetable and flower seed	27	12,535	17,544	22,575	0.45
Groundfish landings, all	28	18,472	20,213	20,793	0.42
Hay silage	28	13,409	13,670	17,447	0.35
Strawberries	30	13,680	15,882	16,378	0.33
Garlic	31	11,848	13,268	14,796	0.30
Squash and pumpkins	32	13,571	20,670	14,730	0.30
Mink	33	9,751	13,474	14,415	0.29
Sugarbeets	34	13,808	15,563	13,865	0.28
Tomatoes	35	12,098	11,546	12,863	0.26
Barley	36	4,354	7,137	12,729	0.26
Sheep and lambs	37	11,189	9,100	11,861	0.24
Shrimp landings, all	38	6,901	4,651	9,564	0.19
Tuna, albacore landings	39	8,815	8,047	9,468	0.19
Watermelons	40	6,237	8,280	9,100	0.18
Green peas, processing	41	5,326	7,418	8,437	0.17
Raspberries	42	16,327	14,596	8,017	0.16
Oats	43	3,089	3,895	7,959	0.16
Whiting	44	6,834	8,377	7,006	0.14
Hybrid poplars	45	5,085	5,525	5,605	0.11
Hogs	46	5,013	5,763	5,375	0.11
Salmon	47	10,377	4,947	4,720	0.10
Dry edible beans	48	3,942	4,636	4,234	0.09
Sugarbeet seed	49	4,560	4,431	3,542	0.07
Snap beans, fresh market	50	3,465	3,535	3,270	0.07
<b>Other commodities</b>					
Other livestock and poultry		66,553	70,707	70,443	1.42
Other vegetable crops		85,538	95,346	65,273	1.32
Other field, seed and fruit crops and tree farms		19,052	23,858	23,347	0.47
Other fishery		9,075	6,204	7,905	0.16

Table 12 - Cash receipts: Farm marketings by commodity, Oregon, 2005-2007

Commodity	2005	2006	2007	2007 as % of all commodities
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Total receipts by commodity group</b>				
<b>All commodities</b>	<b>3,693,965</b>	<b>4,055,023</b>	<b>4,359,297</b>	<b>100.00</b>
All crops	2,635,263	3,008,490	3,286,301	75.39
Greenhouse, nursery and Christmas trees	990,061	1,080,980	1,102,872	25.30
Field crops	643,157	683,425	852,095	19.55
Seed crops	391,983	507,353	535,995	12.30
Fruit/nut crops	357,198	410,654	477,749	10.96
Vegetable crops	252,864	326,078	317,590	7.29
All livestock and poultry products	1,058,702	1,046,533	1,072,996	24.61
<b>Top 50 commodities</b>				
Greenhouse and nursery products	877,000	966,000	988,000	22.66
Cattle and calves	528,212	543,361	430,615	9.88
Milk, all	355,448	326,340	404,613	9.28
Wheat, all	165,631	180,930	281,253	6.45
Hay, all	252,340	256,916	271,648	6.23
Ryegrass seed, all	197,811	231,483	227,012	5.21
Fescue seed, all	116,094	175,762	200,318	4.60
Potatoes, all	89,476	100,544	127,862	2.93
Christmas trees	107,976	109,455	109,267	2.51
Onions, all	66,460	122,413	108,790	2.50
Pears, all	69,571	76,528	88,313	2.03
Grapes	42,000	60,200	72,568	1.66
Hazelnuts	61,824	46,440	72,420	1.66
Blueberries	33,258	53,091	67,488	1.55
Eggs	50,824	53,309	55,135	1.26
Cherries, all	37,300	48,821	49,429	1.13
Grass and grain straw	26,646	34,260	35,089	0.80
Apples	23,275	26,249	34,490	0.79
Blackberries, loganberries, and boysenberries	40,489	39,553	30,891	0.71
Mint	31,346	29,575	30,460	0.70
Sweet corn	29,611	31,371	29,777	0.68
Hops	20,618	23,006	29,774	0.68
Cranberries	15,208	22,460	29,502	0.68
Snap beans, all	25,355	19,708	26,427	0.61
Bluegrass seed	17,244	23,147	23,964	0.55
Field corn, grain and silage	15,643	15,521	23,942	0.55
Vegetable and flower seed	12,528	17,502	22,535	0.52
Equine	22,740	22,354	21,790	0.50
Clover seed, all	17,076	19,527	20,081	0.46
Orchardgrass seed	8,284	13,538	16,654	0.38
Strawberries	13,680	15,882	16,378	0.38
Garlic	11,848	13,268	14,796	0.34
Squash and pumpkins	13,334	20,466	14,730	0.34
Mink	9,751	13,474	14,415	0.33
Sugarbeets	13,808	15,563	13,865	0.32
Sheep and lambs	13,291	11,195	13,271	0.30
Tomatoes	12,052	10,244	12,383	0.28
Bentgrass seed	9,391	11,355	12,017	0.28
Barley	7,963	4,997	10,219	0.23
Watermelon	6,229	8,273	9,093	0.21
Green peas, processing	5,326	7,418	8,437	0.19
Raspberries, all	16,327	14,596	8,017	0.18
Hay silage	6,119	5,183	6,483	0.15
Hybrid poplars	5,085	5,525	5,605	0.13
Hogs	4,980	5,243	5,149	0.12
Oats	486	2,640	4,757	0.11
Cabbage	2,116	205	4,560	0.10
Beans, dry edible	3,571	4,024	4,383	0.10
Sugarbeet seed	4,560	4,431	3,542	0.08
Cantaloupes and muskmelon	2,902	2,983	3,140	0.07
<b>Other commodities</b>				
Other livestock and poultry	73,456	71,257	128,008	2.94
Other vegetable crops	77,631	89,729	85,457	1.96
Other field crops	9,737	10,422	12,548	0.29
Other seed crops	8,768	10,452	9,684	0.22
Other fruit crops	4,266	6,834	8,253	0.19

Table 13 - Prices received by farmers, selected commodities, Oregon, 2001-2007 <sup>1</sup>

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average price
<i>All wheat - Dollars per bushel</i>													
2001	2.65	2.72	3.00	3.10	3.01	3.08	3.09	3.14	3.32	3.47	3.38	3.43	3.27
2002	3.26	3.30	3.26	3.01	3.16	3.23	3.53	3.74	4.28	4.26	4.05	4.00	3.72
2003	3.88	3.64	3.43	3.39	3.12	3.26	3.68	3.59	3.55	3.41	3.60	3.69	3.70
2004	3.72	3.87	3.88	4.01	3.99	3.88	3.80	3.65	3.67	3.68	3.73	3.65	3.69
2005	3.72	3.72	3.65	3.69	3.69	3.66	3.70	3.42	3.18	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.35
2006	3.10	3.36	3.37	3.42	3.45	3.97	3.94	4.08	3.91	4.62	4.54	4.34	4.48
<b>2007</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>8.23</b>
<i>Barley - Dollars per bushel</i>													
2001	2.08	1.95	2.06	2.11	2.21	2.15	2.07	2.02	2.10	2.26	2.09	2.13	2.06
2002	2.02	2.02	1.97	2.08	1.98	2.06	2.08	2.30	2.43	2.55	2.54	2.51	2.36
2003	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.51	2.23	2.34	2.36	2.43	2.53	2.48	2.64	2.52	2.47
2004	2.43	2.47	2.30	2.62	2.58	-	2.24	1.76	1.86	1.73	1.88	1.90	1.94
2005	2.04	2.09	2.11	2.17	2.16	-	2.11	2.18	2.15	2.10	2.23	2.10	2.15
2006	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.24	2.25	2.31	2.29	2.31	2.46	2.72	3.37	3.65	2.93
<b>2007</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>5.11</b>
<i>Potatoes - Dollars per cwt.</i>													
2001	4.60	4.80	5.05	4.90	4.70	6.30	6.45	6.35	5.35	4.70	5.60	5.85	6.40
2002	7.15	6.20	8.05	8.50	8.00	8.10	8.15	5.35	5.55	4.70	5.25	5.60	5.65
2003	6.15	5.60	6.85	7.25	6.70	5.40	4.50	4.80	4.45	4.50	5.25	5.45	5.35
2004	5.30	5.60	6.70	6.65	6.40	5.65	5.45	4.60	4.35	4.35	4.70	4.95	5.10
2005	4.90	4.80	5.80	6.35	6.90	5.95	5.50	5.15	4.80	4.70	5.55	5.70	5.85
2006	5.65	5.35	6.20	6.40	6.90	9.35	9.40	5.75	5.60	4.90	6.90	6.45	6.45
<b>2007</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>7.75</b>
<i>All hay - Dollars per ton</i>													
2001	93.00	94.00	92.00	89.00	98.00	111.00	110.00	112.00	114.00	115.00	117.00	114.00	112.00
2002	116.00	108.00	112.00	108.00	109.00	112.00	103.00	108.00	106.00	101.00	99.00	95.00	100.00
2003	95.00	92.00	86.00	90.00	93.00	96.00	89.00	93.00	91.00	90.00	86.00	91.00	88.50
2004	84.00	82.00	83.00	84.00	88.00	109.00	111.00	108.00	104.00	113.00	103.00	100.00	105.00
2005	96.00	100.00	102.00	100.00	99.00	119.00	112.00	111.00	112.00	115.00	107.00	115.00	114.00
2006	118.00	116.00	114.00	121.00	116.00	127.00	122.00	120.00	132.00	130.00	131.00	130.00	130.00
<b>2007</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>134.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>142.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>156.00</b>	<b>148.00</b>	<b>151.00</b>	<b>153.00</b>	<b>157.00</b>	<b>162.00</b>	<b>157.00</b>
<i>Alfalfa hay - Dollars per ton</i>													
2001	96.00	97.00	98.00	96.00	104.00	117.00	116.00	116.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	116.00	116.00
2002	118.00	110.00	114.00	109.00	110.00	115.00	107.00	109.00	106.00	101.00	98.00	96.00	101.00
2003	97.00	93.00	85.00	90.00	94.00	102.00	100.00	97.00	94.00	91.00	90.00	96.00	94.00
2004	90.00	86.00	87.00	87.00	89.00	112.00	114.00	111.00	109.00	117.00	106.00	103.00	108.00
2005	98.00	100.00	103.00	100.00	106.00	121.00	116.00	112.00	115.00	119.00	111.00	119.00	118.00
2006	122.00	122.00	121.00	125.00	129.00	129.00	123.00	122.00	133.00	131.00	132.00	131.00	131.00
<b>2007</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>132.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>138.00</b>	<b>144.00</b>	<b>148.00</b>	<b>151.00</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>149.00</b>	<b>153.00</b>	<b>159.00</b>	<b>153.00</b>
<i>Beef cattle - Dollars per cwt.</i>													
2001	70.40	70.70	73.40	72.40	71.40	72.10	71.80	72.00	69.30	68.40	65.60	65.80	70.40
2002	66.60	67.90	68.70	64.90	63.70	63.00	61.70	60.90	60.90	59.70	61.30	63.30	63.30
2003	64.70	65.70	65.40	67.50	69.70	68.60	69.90	72.90	75.70	76.30	77.10	76.40	70.70
2004	74.20	73.40	79.10	80.70	82.60	85.50	86.30	86.20	83.50	83.60	81.30	80.30	82.30
2005	81.40	81.10	86.10	89.10	93.80	92.40	85.20	82.70	83.50	83.90	84.70	85.40	85.90
2006	88.10	88.00	86.30	84.60	85.30	83.60	84.30	82.70	83.70	80.80	74.80	71.10	82.30
<b>2007</b>	<b>72.60</b>	<b>75.50</b>	<b>80.80</b>	<b>81.70</b>	<b>82.50</b>	<b>80.10</b>	<b>79.00</b>	<b>80.40</b>	<b>80.20</b>	<b>77.60</b>	<b>75.20</b>	<b>77.60</b>	<b>78.60</b>
<i>Lambs - Dollars per cwt.</i>													
2001	80.70	86.10	88.10	81.30	79.90	70.00	68.00	62.00	60.50	59.50	55.50	57.50	68.20
2002	56.00	60.00	60.00	61.00	60.00	67.00	67.00	70.60	72.00	72.00	77.00	80.00	68.00
2003	85.00	86.50	86.50	86.50	88.00	90.00	88.00	87.00	88.00	89.00	88.50	90.00	88.20
2004	91.00	94.00	93.00	94.50	94.50	94.00	95.00	94.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	94.50	94.40
2005	101.00	107.00	110.00	105.00	104.00	104.00	100.00	100.00	98.00	97.60	97.60	95.90	101.00
2006	95.00	91.00	88.00	85.00	86.00	86.00	90.00	88.00	89.00	96.00	96.00	92.00	89.60
<b>2007</b>	<b>92.00</b>	<b>91.20</b>	<b>92.60</b>	<b>92.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>94.00</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>96.00</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>96.00</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>95.30</b>

<sup>1</sup> Missing data (-) not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 14 - Prices paid by farmers: Specified products, United States and western regions, April, 2005-2008

Product and unit	United States				Western Region				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	
<b>Fuels<sup>1</sup></b>									
Unleaded gasoline, service station	Gal.	2.21	2.57	2.63	3.28	2.44	2.68	3.13	3.44
Unleaded gasoline, bulk delivery	Gal.	2.23	2.60	2.64	3.33	2.43	2.70	3.07	3.42
Diesel fuel, bulk delivery	Gal.	1.97	2.28	2.43	3.62	2.10	2.34	2.49	3.69
L.P. gas (propane, butane, etc)	Gal.	1.47	1.69	1.73	2.28	1.64	1.95	2.08	2.60
<b>Feed<sup>1</sup></b>									
Alfalfa meal	Cwt.	15.40	16.40	18.20	21.10	19.20	20.20	21.80	28.40
Alfalfa pellets	Cwt.	15.20	16.40	18.70	21.30	16.50	17.60	19.20	22.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%	Cwt.	17.20	18.20	20.00	23.00	22.80	23.10	27.60	34.40
Dairy feed, 16% protein	Tons	197.00	210.00	249.00	313.00	192.00	202.00	246.00	356.00
Broiler grower feed	Tons	237.00	255.00	306.00	387.00	235.00	286.00	266.00	562.00
Soybean meal, 44%	Cwt.	16.10	16.90	18.20	23.40	25.40	25.50	26.80	32.50
Stock salt	50 lbs.	4.78	4.67	5.02	5.45	5.68	5.64	5.62	6.58
Trace mineral blocks	50 lbs.	5.52	5.68	6.15	6.60	5.86	5.92	6.59	7.48
<b>Fertilizer<sup>2</sup></b>									
Anhydrous ammonia	Tons	416.00	521.00	523.00	755.00	529.00	653.00	668.00	941.00
Nitrogen solution, 32% N	Tons	243.00	269.00	308.00	426.00	300.00	326.00	344.00	520.00
Sulfate of ammonia	Tons	244.00	266.00	288.00	391.00	231.00	262.00	275.00	411.00
Urea, 44%-46%	Tons	332.00	362.00	453.00	552.00	376.00	413.00	471.00	613.00
<b>Agricultural chemicals<sup>3</sup></b>									
<b>Fungicides</b>									
Chlorothalonil (Bravo), 6# /Gal. EC	Gal.	45.20	46.70	47.00	48.20	-	-	-	-
Myclobutanil (Nova, Rally), 40% WP	Lb.	72.20	70.20	69.10	68.30	-	-	-	-
Sulfur, 95% WP	Lb.	0.37	0.40	*	*	-	-	-	-
Ziram, 76% WP	Lb.	2.86	2.88	3.08	3.35	-	-	-	-
<b>Herbicides</b>									
2, 4-D, 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	15.90	16.20	15.90	17.20	-	-	-	-
Atrazine (AAtrex), 4# /Gal. L	Gal.	12.40	12.10	12.20	15.30	-	-	-	-
Glyphosate (Roundup), 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	33.80	29.30	28.90	40.50	-	-	-	-
MCPA, 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	18.00	18.90	18.50	19.10	-	-	-	-
<b>Insecticides</b>									
Azinphos-methyl (Guthion), 50% WP	Lb.	10.80	11.40	11.70	11.60	-	-	-	-
Carbaryl (Sevin), 80% S, SP, WP	Lb.	5.85	5.51	6.43	7.12	-	-	-	-
Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban), 4# /Gal. EC	Gal.	38.70	37.30	37.80	37.40	-	-	-	-
Malathion, 5# /Gal. EC	Gal.	30.00	30.70	31.80	35.10	-	-	-	-
Oil (Superior oil, Supreme, Volck)	Gal.	5.99	6.62	7.99	9.68	-	-	-	-
<b>Farm machinery and tractors<sup>3</sup></b>									
Baler, round, 1200-1500 lb. bale	Each	20,300	20,300	21,900	23,300	-	-	-	-
Disk harrow, tandem, 18-20 ft.	Each	21,600	22,000	23,400	24,100	-	-	-	-
Field cultivator, 20-25 ft.	Each	19,600	21,000	22,100	23,600	-	-	-	-
Tractor, 2-WD, 50-59 P.T.O H.P.	Each	23,400	23,700	24,300	25,000	-	-	-	-
Tractor, 2-WD, 140-159 P.T.O H.P.	Each	91,900	95,500	100,000	104,000	-	-	-	-
Tractor, 4-WD, 200-280 P.T.O H.P.	Each	142,000	150,000	154,000	176,000	-	-	-	-
Windrower, self propelled, 14-16 ft.	Each	72,100	75,100	78,700	83,500	-	-	-	-

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

\* Discontinued in 2007.

**Table 15 - Prices received indices: Oregon and United States, by month and annual average, 2007**

Month	Base period 1910-1914=100						Base period 1990-1992=100					
	Oregon			United States			Oregon			United States		
	Crops	Livestock	All products	Crops	Livestock	All products	Crops	Livestock	All products	Crops	Livestock	All products
Jan.	958	819	816	645	869	777	170	112	153	131	113	122
Feb.	825	845	830	679	907	806	147	115	139	138	118	127
Mar.	848	894	858	700	943	834	151	122	145	142	123	131
Apr.	751	896	782	701	973	848	134	123	131	142	127	133
May	748	920	799	693	1,010	862	133	126	131	141	132	136
Jun.	849	918	874	698	1,026	872	151	126	142	142	134	137
Jul.	893	939	908	695	1,053	883	159	128	149	141	137	139
Aug.	847	929	871	702	1,049	883	151	127	144	142	137	139
Sep.	850	963	876	704	1,057	890	151	132	147	143	138	140
Oct.	818	925	849	732	1,003	896	145	126	140	149	131	141
Nov.	991	927	972	734	1,026	900	176	127	162	149	134	142
Dec.	1,041	904	1,008	743	1,025	906	185	124	170	151	134	143
Annual	877	908	885	702	995	863	156	124	147	142	130	136

**Table 16 - Price indices and parity ratios, United States, 2007**

Month	Base period 1910-1914=100			Base period 1990-1992=100		
	Prices received	Prices paid	Parity ratio	Prices received	Prices paid	Parity ratio
Jan.	777	2,064	38	122	155	79
Feb.	806	2,085	39	127	156	81
Mar.	834	2,115	39	131	159	82
Apr.	848	2,139	40	133	160	83
May	862	2,143	40	136	161	84
Jun.	872	2,149	41	137	161	85
Jul.	883	2,156	41	139	162	86
Aug.	883	2,155	41	139	162	86
Sep.	890	2,159	41	140	162	86
Oct.	896	2,175	41	141	163	86
Nov.	900	2,206	41	142	165	86
Dec.	906	2,220	41	143	167	86
Annual	863	2,148	40	136	161	84

**Table 17- Government payments: Payments by government programs and total, Oregon, 2000-2007<sup>1 2</sup>**

Government program	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Production flexibility contracts .....	33,585	25,872	21,146	-471	-337	-25	-	-
Fixed direct payments .....	-	-	4,071	34,270	29,557	30,077	27,679	27,791
Counter-cyclical payments .....	-	-	-	579	162	2,067	2,553	-1
Loan deficiency payments .....	23,283	1,762	349	1,172	3,351	2,033	1,310	241
Marketing loan gains .....	2,053	380	2	190	46	50	5	6
Milk income loss payments .....	-	-	8,898	7,015	2,148	39	4,859	534
Conservation programs .....	22,932	26,058	27,610	35,173	42,284	73,676	81,002	93,974
Ad hoc and emergency programs .....	55,536	49,194	17,115	33,411	3,479	21,204	813	1,460
Miscellaneous programs .....	239	1,680	1,299	-11	-6	14	-7	6
<b>Total government payments .....</b>	<b>137,628</b>	<b>104,946</b>	<b>80,490</b>	<b>111,328</b>	<b>80,684</b>	<b>129,135</b>	<b>118,214</b>	<b>124,011</b>

<sup>1</sup> Missing data (-) may indicate zero payments or program may be combined into another category.

<sup>2</sup> The negative numbers are representative of unanticipated over payments under earlier programs.

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

Table 18 - Precipitation: Monthly totals with annual departures from normal, selected weather stations, Oregon, 2007

Weather station	Monthly precipitation (inches)												Annual (inches)	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	DFN <sup>1</sup>
<b>Coastal areas</b>														
Astoria/Clatsop	7.62	10.74	8.89	2.92	1.63	2.53	2.81	0.84	1.75	7.38	5.06	12.77	64.94	-1.46
Bandon <sup>2</sup>	5.74	8.52	5.14	2.42	1.39	1.17	0.81	2.26	1.83	5.99	7.58	10.16	53.01	-5.88
Florence	9.69	16.38	8.99	4.04	2.28	2.76	1.60	1.41	3.83	6.56	9.34	17.59	84.47	8.02
North Bend	6.72	9.01	4.44	2.72	1.39	1.00	0.97	1.74	2.26	4.99	6.86	11.67	53.77	-9.53
Tillamook	4.11	5.48	3.99	3.16	1.28	2.05	1.01	1.02	1.81	5.43	5.60	11.92	46.86	-41.76
<b>Willamette Valley</b>														
Aurora <sup>2</sup>	4.80	5.26	3.29	2.26	0.90	0.79	0.63	0.66	2.77	5.49	4.95	7.72	39.52	-1.53
Corvallis <sup>2</sup>	4.05	6.37	2.42	1.99	1.75	0.65	0.52	0.91	2.70	3.89	4.74	10.03	40.02	-2.68
Detroit Lake <sup>2</sup>	9.53	10.96	7.17	4.04	2.93	2.37	0.71	1.32	2.55	10.32	12.03	19.27	83.20	15.65
Eugene	4.04	5.12	1.97	2.23	1.34	0.38	0.46	0.61	1.53	4.94	4.34	7.12	34.08	-15.29
Hillsboro	3.29	3.79	2.37	1.96	1.29	0.97	0.40	0.53	1.55	3.02	3.89	8.94	32.00	-5.57
McMinnville	3.94	5.13	2.04	2.09	0.91	1.12	0.29	0.73	1.86	4.17	3.61	8.04	33.93	-9.25
Portland	2.72	3.45	3.22	2.02	1.40	1.10	0.52	0.47	1.96	3.24	4.23	7.55	31.88	-4.42
Salem	3.92	5.28	2.40	2.19	1.27	0.78	0.34	0.72	2.46	4.51	3.74	8.25	35.86	-3.30
<b>SW Valleys</b>														
Grants Pass	1.70	6.93	1.68	1.75	0.61	0.81	0.70	0.27	0.47	4.10	3.38	6.45	28.85	-2.16
Medford	1.69	3.67	0.97	1.24	0.27	0.20	0.62	0.23	0.46	2.19	2.81	2.76	17.11	-1.75
Roseburg	3.22	4.42	1.94	2.24	0.91	0.36	0.48	0.96	1.05	3.67	4.26	5.67	29.18	-3.55
<b>North Central</b>														
Condon	1.01	0.85	0.67	2.11	0.69	1.67	-	0.57	0.16	2.06	2.19	1.19	13.17	-0.88
Echo <sup>2</sup>	0.47	1.06	0.68	0.58	0.51	1.05	0.04	0.04	0.26	0.72	1.69	1.30	8.40	-0.56
Heppner	0.76	1.17	1.01	1.49	1.04	2.08	0.06	0.37	0.44	2.20	1.46	1.36	13.44	-0.47
Hermiston	0.41	0.93	0.63	0.64	0.47	1.08	0.03	0.07	0.14	1.08	1.32	1.30	8.10	-0.86
Madras <sup>2</sup>	0.30	0.58	0.23	0.84	0.12	1.18	0.56	0.27	0.47	1.65	1.53	0.45	8.18	-2.24
Moro	0.84	0.86	0.74	0.93	0.34	0.75	0.04	0.45	0.24	2.02	1.75	0.81	9.77	-1.35
Parkdale <sup>2</sup>	4.63	2.19	1.87	1.54	0.36	0.31	0.75	0.66	0.40	4.67	3.42	4.04	24.84	-5.98
Pendleton	0.49	1.58	1.11	0.73	0.60	0.87	0.27	0.45	0.24	1.14	1.85	1.38	10.71	-1.31
The Dalles	1.39	0.87	0.65	0.56	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.50	0.39	1.43	2.64	2.78	11.55	-0.96
<b>South Central</b>														
Agency Lake <sup>2</sup>	1.07	2.74	0.56	1.02	0.74	0.22	0.93	0.22	0.32	2.59	1.53	1.88	13.82	-2.38
Bend	1.29	0.81	0.08	0.62	0.35	1.17	0.44	0.27	0.49	1.94	2.54	1.46	11.46	-0.24
Burns	0.14	1.58	0.41	1.27	0.30	0.80	0.01	0.57	0.20	0.97	1.18	1.32	8.75	-1.21
Christmas Valley <sup>2</sup>	0.27	0.67	0.61	0.91	0.54	0.99	0.14	0.89	0.81	1.12	0.61	0.48	8.04	-4.34
Klamath Falls	0.59	2.77	0.42	0.62	0.28	0.50	0.35	0.28	0.15	1.86	0.92	1.53	10.27	-3.23
Klamath Falls <sup>2</sup>	0.57	2.59	0.50	0.73	0.24	0.44	0.66	0.29	0.15	1.74	0.78	1.60	10.29	-3.21
Lakeview <sup>2</sup>	0.41	1.04	0.62	0.79	0.13	0.65	0.10	0.10	1.18	1.51	0.48	0.54	7.55	-8.07
Lorella <sup>2</sup>	0.85	1.95	0.92	0.63	0.32	0.46	0.63	0.22	0.41	2.41	0.51	0.81	10.12	-3.38
Redmond	0.56	0.16	0.11	0.33	0.07	0.40	0.15	0.75	0.34	0.59	0.24	0.08	3.78	-4.79
Worden <sup>2</sup>	0.49	2.16	0.34	0.45	0.20	0.39	0.30	0.11	0.19	2.19	0.59	1.14	8.55	-4.95
<b>Northeast</b>														
Baker City	0.11	0.63	0.47	0.37	0.57	1.05	0.28	0.22	0.36	0.71	1.15	1.35	7.27	-3.60
Joseph	0.44	1.18	0.91	1.51	1.32	1.40	0.05	0.33	1.18	2.08	2.74	2.06	15.20	-9.65
La Grande	0.25	0.97	0.57	0.66	1.02	0.46	0.36	0.65	0.07	0.94	1.34	1.25	8.54	-8.90
Prairie City <sup>2</sup>	0.40	1.45	0.84	1.36	0.94	1.47	0.19	0.82	0.49	1.10	2.14	0.63	11.83	-9.07
Union	0.24	1.02	0.57	0.98	0.74	1.58	0.24	0.57	0.46	1.09	1.41	1.47	10.37	-3.41
<b>Southeast</b>														
Ontario	0.04	0.73	0.16	0.55	0.44	0.75	-	0.16	0.69	0.62	0.83	1.14	6.11	-3.57
Rome	0.06	0.35	0.10	0.68	0.07	0.68	0.02	0.01	1.25	1.04	0.39	0.86	5.51	-2.77

<sup>1</sup> DFN=Departure from normal using 1961-1990 normals period.

<sup>2</sup> Agri-Met weather stations.

Source: AWIS, Inc. Copyright 2008, All rights reserved.



## Oregon Agricultural Commodities

**Horticulture and specialty products**

Bulbs, flower  
 Christmas trees  
 Conifers  
 Evergreens, broadleaf  
 Flowers, cut  
 Greenhouse crops  
 Greens, cut  
 Herbs  
 Mushrooms  
 Nursery crops  
 Plants, bedding  
 Plants, foliage  
 Plants, potted  
 Poplars, hybrid  
 Shrubs, deciduous  
 Sod  
 St. Johns Wort  
 Trees, deciduous  
 Trees, flowering

**Field crops**

Alfalfa hay  
 Alfalfa seed  
 Barley  
 Beans, dry edible  
 Bentgrass seed  
 Bentgrass seed, creeping  
 Birdsfoot trefoil seed  
 Buckwheat  
 Canola oil  
 Clover and ladino seed, white  
 Clover seed, arrowleaf  
 Clover seed, crimson  
 Clover seed, red  
 Clover seed, subterranean  
 Clover seed, sweet  
 Corn for grain  
 Dill for oil  
 Fescue, chewings  
 Fescue, hard  
 Fescue, red  
 Fescue, tall  
 Ginseng  
 Hops  
 Kale  
 Kentucky bluegrass seed  
 Lentils

Meadow foxtail seed  
 Meadowfoam  
 Mustard seed  
 Oats  
 Orchardgrass seed  
 Peas, Austrian winter  
 Peas, dry field  
 Peas, Chinese  
 Peas, wrinkled green seed  
 Peavine hay  
 Peppermint for oil  
 Peppermint for rootstock  
 Potatoes  
 Radish seed  
 Rice, wild  
 Reed Canarygrass seed  
 Rye  
 Ryegrass seed, annual  
 Ryegrass seed, perennial  
 Safflower  
 Silage, corn  
 Silage, hay  
 Silage, mint  
 Sorghum  
 Soybeans  
 Spearmint for oil  
 Spearmint for rootstock  
 Straw, grain  
 Straw, grass  
 Sugarbeets for seed  
 Sugarbeets for sugar  
 Sunflower oil and seed  
 Triticale  
 Vegetable and flower seeds  
 Vetch seed, common  
 Vetch seed, hairy  
 Wheat  
 Wheatgrass seed

**Fruits, nuts, and berries**

Apples  
 Apricots  
 Blackberries, Evergreen  
 Blackberries, Marion  
 Blackberries, other  
 Blueberries  
 Boysenberries  
 Cherries, sweet

Cherries, tart  
 Chestnuts  
 Cranberries  
 Currants, red  
 Elderberries  
 Gooseberries  
 Grapes  
 Hazelnuts  
 Kiwifruit  
 Loganberries  
 Nectarines  
 Peaches  
 Pears, Asian  
 Pears, Bartlett  
 Pears, winter and other  
 Prunes and plums  
 Raspberries, black  
 Raspberries, red  
 Strawberries  
 Walnuts

**Vegetable and truck crops**

Artichokes  
 Asparagus  
 Beans, lima  
 Beans, snap  
 Beets  
 Broccoli  
 Brussel sprouts  
 Cabbage  
 Cantaloupes and muskmelons  
 Carrots  
 Cauliflower  
 Celery  
 Corn, sweet  
 Cucumbers  
 Eggplant  
 Endive  
 Escarole  
 Garlic  
 Horseradish  
 Lettuce  
 Mustard  
 Mustard greens  
 Onions, green  
 Onions, bulb  
 Parsley  
 Parsnips  
 Peas, green  
 Peppers  
 Radishes  
 Rhubarb

Rutabagas  
 Spinach  
 Squash and pumpkins  
 Swiss chard  
 Tomatoes  
 Turnips  
 Wasabi  
 Watermelons

**Livestock, poultry, and dairy**

Alpacas  
 Cattle and calves  
 Chickens  
 Dairy products  
 Eggs  
 Emus  
 Equine  
 Game birds  
 Goats  
 Hogs and pigs  
 Bees  
 Llamas  
 Mink  
 Ostriches  
 Pigeons  
 Pheasants  
 Quail  
 Rabbits  
 Rheas  
 Sheep and lambs  
 Turkeys  
 Wool

**Fishery products**

Bass  
 Clams  
 Cod  
 Crabs  
 Flounder  
 Halibut  
 Oysters  
 Perch  
 Red snapper  
 Rockfish  
 Salmon  
 Shad  
 Shrimp  
 Smelt  
 Steelhead  
 Sturgeon  
 Trout  
 Tuna

Table 19 - Record highs and lows: Selected commodities, Oregon, 1869-2007

Commodity	Unit	Record high		Record low		Year data series began
		Quantity	Year(s)	Quantity	Year(s)	
<b>Wheat, all</b>						
Harvested	Acres	1,350,000	1980	115,000	1870	1869
Yield	Bushels	70.7	1996	13.7	1900	1869
Production	1,000 bushel	77,400	1980	2,300	1870	1869
<b>Barley</b>						
Harvested	Acres	616,000	1957	6,000	1869	1869
Yield	Bushels	76.0	1995	17.0	1918	1869
Production	1,000 bushel	21,868	1957	210	1869	1869
<b>Hay, all</b>						
Harvested	Acres	1,200,000	1932	925,000	1992	1909
Yield	Ton	3.48	1998	1.32	1924	1909
Production	1,000 tons	3,624	2004	1,422	1909	1909
<b>Potatoes</b>						
Harvested	Acres	75,000	1917	4,000	1869	1869
Yield	Cwt.	594	2005	45	1904, 1914	1869
Production	1,000 cwt.	30,683	2000	288	1869	1869
<b>Onions, bulb</b>						
Harvested	Acres	20,800	2007	750	1918	1918
Yield	Cwt.	712	2007	134	1918	1918
Production	1,000 cwt.	14,816	2007	100	1918	1918
<b>Ryegrass, annual</b>						
Harvested	Acres	145,000	1970	21,000	1937	1936
Yield	Pounds	2,070	1999	257	1937	1936
Production	1,000 pounds	266,460	1999	7,055	1937	1936
<b>Pears, Bartlett</b>						
Production	Ton	85,000	1979, 1981	17,025	1925	1925
<b>Hazelnuts<sup>1</sup></b>						
Production	Ton	49,500	2001	60	1927	1927
<b>Strawberries</b>						
Harvested	Acres	18,300	1957	1,900	2007	1918
Yield	Cwt.	135	2004	14	1934	1918
Production	1,000 cwt.	1,014	1988	69	1918	1918
<b>Blackberries, all</b>						
Harvested	Acres	7,100	2007	700	1942, 1943	1939
Yield	Pounds	9,110	1992	2,000	1950	1939
Production	1,000 pounds	63,900	2007	3,000	1950	1939
<b>Sweet corn, processing</b>						
Harvested	Acres	48,900	1995	1,480	1934	1934
Yield	Ton	10.08	2005	1.40	1935	1934
Production	Ton	452,330	1995	2,200	1934	1934
<b>Snap beans, processing</b>						
Harvested	Acres	43,600	1974	160	1921	1918
Yield	Ton	8.30	1958	2.50	1922, 1923, 1926, 1927	1918
Production	Ton	183,200	1974	500	1920, 1921	1918
<b>Milk production<sup>1</sup></b>	Million pounds	2,264	2005	857	1925	1924
<b>Cattle and calves, all</b>	1,000 head	1,800	1982	308	1867	1867
<b>Beef cows</b>	1,000 head	730	1982	154	1928	1920
<b>Milk cows</b>	1,000 head	290	1943	36	1867	1867

<sup>1</sup> Utilized production.

## Oregon Nursery and Greenhouse

Oregon's horticultural industries continued to grow in 2007 with sales of \$988 million for nursery and greenhouse products. Sales again set a new record high, however the pace did slow. Sales in 2007 increased 2 percent from the previous year, compared to a 10 percent annual increase from 2005 to 2006. The total number of operations in the state remained at 2,100, the same as 2006. The industry employed 21,000 workers and paid \$345 million in wages during 2007. Products were marketed throughout the US and other countries with approximately 75 percent of total sales occurring outside of Oregon.

Overall, the value of nursery sales increased \$22 million from last year. Container, bare root, and greenhouse sales all increased, whereas balled and burlapped and other nursery product sales both decreased from 2006. Container sales increased \$47.7 million, 11 percent above 2006. Greenhouse sales increased 8 percent, and bare root product sales rose 2 percent. Balled and burlapped product sales decreased 13 percent and all other nursery products dropped to 75 percent of the 2006 total.

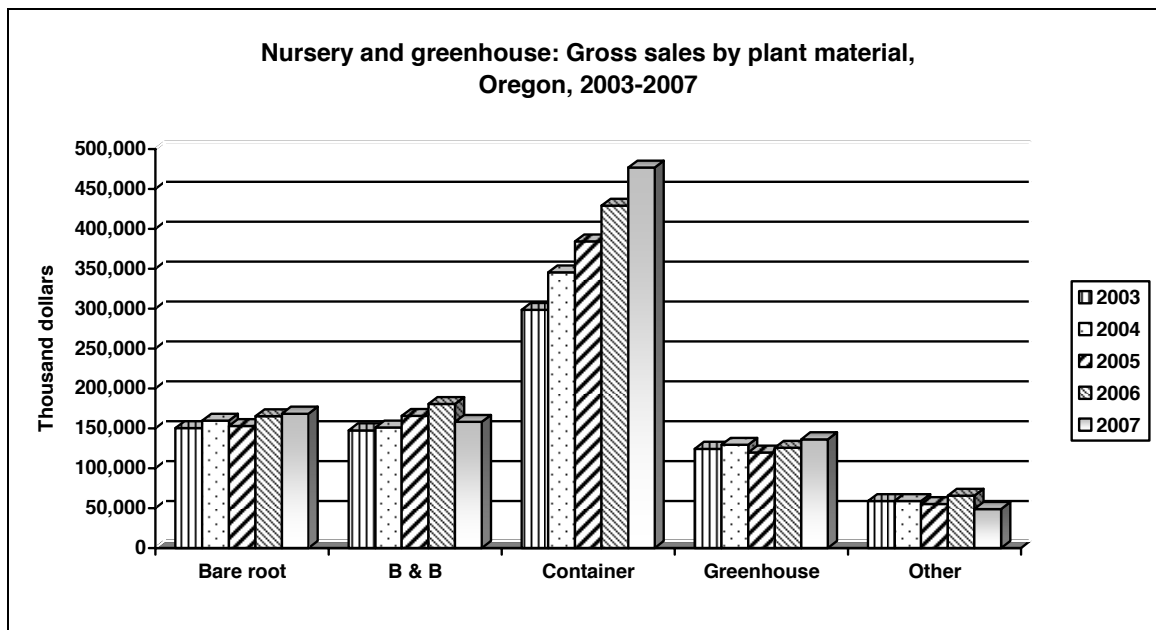
Firms with sales of over \$2 million comprised 73 percent of the total sales and accounted for just over half of the acreage in the state. Smaller firms, with \$20,000 or less in sales, accounted for over half of the total operations in the state with sales in this category growing to \$10 million in 2007.

Oregon's top five counties of production, Marion, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, and Multnomah, had sales of \$845.7 million. These five counties accounted for 86 percent of the total sales. Marion continued to be the leading county with sales of \$238 million. Clackamas was second with \$213 million, followed by Washington with \$197 million, then Yamhill and Multnomah with \$143 million and \$55 million, respectively.

**Table 20 - Nursery and greenhouse: Gross sales, by plant material, Oregon, 2001-2007**

Plant material	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 / 2006
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Bare root	145,100	147,500	150,100	159,400	152,700	165,200	168,300	102
B and B <sup>1</sup>	129,100	142,100	147,400	151,000	165,600	180,500	157,900	87
Container	243,100	265,100	298,300	345,300	384,000	429,000	476,700	111
Greenhouse	114,700	120,100	124,300	129,400	119,700	125,700	136,200	108
Other	48,000	52,200	58,900	58,900	55,000	65,600	48,900	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>680,000</b>	<b>727,000</b>	<b>779,000</b>	<b>844,000</b>	<b>877,000</b>	<b>966,000</b>	<b>988,000</b>	<b>102</b>

<sup>1</sup> Balled and burlapped.



**Table 21 - Nursery and greenhouse: Operations, acreage, and gross sales, by county, Oregon, 2005-2007**

County	Number of operations		Acres		Gross sales		
	2007	2007	2005	2006	2007	2007 / 2006	
	<i>Operations</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Clackamas	530	13,300	206,500	212,500	212,700	100	
Curry	20	250	3,700	4,200	3,625	86	
Deschutes	40	300	3,800	4,600	4,700	102	
Douglas	50	600	3,900	3,900	4,500	115	
Jackson	70	125	3,300	3,700	3,500	95	
Josephine	50	200	2,800	2,800	3,600	129	
Klamath	20	1,700	17,500	20,900	17,500	84	
Lane	150	850	24,500	24,500	33,000	135	
Linn	80	800	15,300	16,900	18,200	108	
Marion	350	15,000	194,800	230,900	238,000	103	
Multnomah	170	5,000	46,600	47,000	55,000	117	
Polk	50	1,500	9,700	9,700	10,500	108	
Umatilla	20	600	8,000	9,600	8,000	83	
Washington	250	7,000	193,300	212,600	197,000	93	
Yamhill	110	5,500	110,100	125,700	143,000	114	
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	140	975	33,200	36,500	35,175	96	
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>877,000</b>	<b>966,000</b>	<b>988,000</b>	<b>102</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Contains counties with less than two million dollars of sales and counties that were combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

**Table 22 - Nursery and greenhouse: Summary, by sales size group, Oregon, 2005-2007**

Sales size group	Number of operations		Acres		Gross sales		Total workers		Total wages	
	2006	2007	2005	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2006	2007	2005	2007 <sup>1</sup>	2005	2007 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Operations</i>	<i>Operations</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Less than \$20,000	1,131	1,110	2,200	3,500	6,100	10,000	1,170	900	1,100	1,900
\$20,000-\$99,999	483	475	2,700	3,200	21,000	23,000	1,400	1,150	5,020	5,600
\$100,000-\$199,999	84	130	1,200	1,400	11,800	20,000	630	600	4,065	6,200
\$200,000-\$499,999	146	145	3,700	3,900	44,600	42,000	1,500	1,250	13,480	13,800
\$500,000-\$1,999,999	165	150	11,300	11,200	167,000	170,000	4,600	3,900	53,640	61,800
More than \$2,000,000	91	90	30,700	30,500	715,500	723,000	12,700	13,200	216,600	255,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>51,800</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>966,000</b>	<b>988,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>293,905</b>	<b>345,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data collected every other year.

**Table 23 - Nursery and greenhouse: Gross sales and operations, historic trends, Oregon, 1990-2007**

Year	Gross sales	Change from previous year	Operations	
			Total operations	Operations with over \$2 million in sales
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Operations</i>	<i>Operations</i>
1990	315,000	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
1991	341,000	108	1,704	( <sup>1</sup> )
1992	345,000	101	1,900	( <sup>1</sup> )
1993	347,000	101	1,986	( <sup>1</sup> )
1994	385,000	111	1,979	32
1995	419,000	109	1,905	38
1996	448,000	107	1,983	41
1997	492,000	110	2,040	40
1998	532,000	108	2,082	43
1999	584,000	110	2,185	62
2000	642,000	110	2,102	69
2001	680,000	106	2,139	70
2002	727,000	107	2,183	71
2003	779,000	107	2,044	76
2004	844,000	108	2,073	84
2005	877,000	104	2,151	88
2006	966,000	110	2,100	91
<b>2007</b>	<b>988,000</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>90</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data not available.

**Table 24 - Floriculture: Number of growers by reported gross value of sales, expanded wholesale value, Oregon, 2002-2007**

Year	Reported gross value of sales							Expanded wholesale value <sup>1</sup>
	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 or more	Total	
	<i>Growers</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2002	65	78	33	73	49	37	335	93,669
2003	54	63	28	67	51	39	302	94,261
2004	38	61	23	61	57	39	279	100,846
2005	43	67	21	70	57	40	298	107,703
2006	23	52	21	59	49	39	243	114,827
<b>2007</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>125,910</b>

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

**Table 25 - Floriculture: Flats, hanging baskets and cut products, producers, sales, price, and value, Oregon, 2006-2007**

Floriculture product	Producers		Total quantity sold		Percent of sales at wholesale		Wholesale price		Value of sales at wholesale	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
<b>Annual bedding and garden plants in flats</b>										
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 flats</i>	<i>1,000 flats</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars per flat</i>	<i>Dollars per flat</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Begonia	29	26	43	51	96	96	9.87	12.26	424	625
Geraniums from seed	8	7	14	17	97	98	15.41	16.19	216	275
Impatiens, <i>I. wallerana</i>	31	33	92	106	90	91	10.42	11.34	959	1,202
Impatiens, New Guinea	8	6	16	14	62	57	14.08	23.12	225	324
Marigold	34	35	105	105	94	95	10.75	11.40	1,129	1,197
Pansy/viola	26	29	163	168	96	97	10.23	10.13	1,667	1,702
Petunias	34	36	196	197	92	93	10.94	12.27	2,144	2,417
Other flowering/fo liar	31	31	879	901	95	95	9.11	12.34	8,008	11,118
Vegetable type	25	23	154	146	93	92	11.58	16.58	1,783	2,421
<b>Annual bedding and garden plants in hanging baskets</b>										
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 baskets</i>	<i>1,000 baskets</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars per basket</i>	<i>Dollars per basket</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Begonia	14	17	13	20	90	95	11.85	13.08	154	262
Geraniums from cuttings	24	22	40	33	89	92	11.94	13.18	478	435
Impatiens, <i>I. wallerana</i>	15	15	10	8	87	95	8.84	9.76	88	78
Impatiens, New Guinea	12	13	24	15	96	95	11.19	13.09	269	196
Petunias	19	22	39	38	86	92	10.59	12.17	413	462
Other flowering or foliar	33	36	330	398	84	89	11.68	12.26	3,854	4,879
<b>Cut flowers and cut cultivated greens</b>										
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 stems</i>	<i>1,000 stems</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cents per stem</i>	<i>Cents per stem</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Tulips	4	4	8,236	8,533	100	100	24.4	25.4	2,010	2,107
Other cut flowers	14	12	*	*	94	96	*	*	3,941	5,016
Other cut cultivated greens	8	9	*	*	99	99	*	*	4,554	4,635

\* Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

**Table 26 - Floriculture: Potted type products, producers, sales, price, and value, Oregon, 2006-2007**

Floriculture product	Producers	Quantity sold			Percent of sales at wholesale	Wholesale price		Value of all sales at wholesale	
		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or more	Total		Less than 5 inches	5 inches or more		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>		<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Dollars per pot</i>
<b>Annual bedding and garden plants in pots</b>									
Begonia .....	2006	24	371	24	395	96	1.19	2.65	505
	2007	26	245	27	272	98	1.48	2.79	438
Geraniums from seed .....	2006	10	424	-	424	92	0.72	-	306
	2007	11	522	10	532	95	0.85	2.09	465
Geraniums from veg. cuttings .....	2006	33	1,285	76	1,361	85	1.60	4.45	2,394
	2007	30	1,885	115	2,000	91	1.97	4.49	4,230
Impatiens, <i>I. wallerana</i> .....	2006	18	297	-	297	94	1.01	-	298
	2007	22	319	-	319	97	1.00	-	320
Impatiens, New Guinea .....	2006	27	103	9	112	94	1.61	2.43	188
	2007	24	111	10	121	95	1.62	2.66	206
Marigold .....	2006	12	494	-	494	59	1.03	-	508
	2007	15	523	-	523	62	0.98	-	513
Pansy or viola .....	2006	20	1,356	-	1,356	94	0.77	-	1,047
	2007	24	1,207	-	1,207	93	0.93	-	1,119
Petunias .....	2006	19	643	74	717	89	0.93	2.47	781
	2007	25	1,127	103	1,230	94	1.10	2.52	1,499
Other flowering or foliar .....	2006	33	3,359	607	3,966	92	1.51	4.34	7,706
	2007	34	4,399	837	5,236	94	1.12	4.86	8,995
Vegetable type .....	2006	20	943	214	1,157	92	0.76	1.92	1,128
	2007	21	1,091	196	1,287	93	0.84	1.84	1,277
<b>Herbaceous perennials</b>									
Potted hardy or garden mums .....	2006	21	206	686	892	99	1.28	2.39	1,903
	2007	26	308	627	935	99	1.07	2.56	1,935
<b>Flowering potted plants</b>									
Azaleas .....	2006	7	1,368	2,960	4,328	100	2.20	4.97	17,721
	2007	7	835	1,697	2,532	100	2.38	6.11	12,356
Poinsettias .....	2006	18	86	306	392	94	2.85	6.12	2,118
	2007	16	109	414	523	96	2.50	5.84	2,690
Spring flowering bulbs .....	2006	10	54	46	100	98	1.88	3.47	261
	2007	7	32	20	52	97	1.89	4.71	155
Other potted flowering plants .....	2006	18	411	956	1,367	89	1.22	4.58	4,880
	2007	17	938	874	1,812	96	1.31	5.46	6,001

Floriculture product	Producers	Quantity sold				Percent of sales at wholesale	Wholesale price			Value of all sales at wholesale	
		Less than 1 gallon	1 to 2 gallon	2 gallon and larger	Total		Less than 1 gallon	1 to 2 gallon	2 gallon and larger		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>1,000 pots</i>		<i>1,000 pots</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars per pot</i>		<i>Dollars per pot</i>
<b>Herbaceous perennials</b>											
Potted hosta <sup>1</sup> .....	2006	24	-	93	-	93	89	-	3.82	-	355
	2007	26	-	105	-	105	90	-	3.72	-	391
Other potted .....	2006	48	4,909	2,066	28	7,003	94	1.30	3.31	9.76	13,493
	2007	49	6,986	1,948	30	8,964	96	1.15	3.60	9.70	15,338

<sup>1</sup> Pot sizes are combined and price includes weighted average to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

### Oregon Christmas Trees

In 2007, Oregon Christmas tree growers cut and sold 7.05 million trees with a value of \$109.3 million. Compared to 2006, the number of trees sold was up 111,000 trees and the price was down 28 cents per tree. The total number of Christmas tree operations was down in 2007. There were fewer growers with less than 30 acres of trees compared to 2005, but more growers with greater than 30 acres of trees.

The number of workers employed decreased 5 percent in 2007 and the average wage per worker increased 10 percent. Growers were asked how many additional workers they would have hired if workers had been plentiful in 2007. Growers reported a need of 40 full-time workers and 343 seasonal workers.

Douglas fir accounted for the largest percentage of trees sold in Oregon, but the number of Douglas fir trees has decreased each survey since 2003. The number of noble fir trees sold, conversely, has increased each survey. In 2001, Douglas firs accounted for 57 percent of trees cut and sold. In 2007, Douglas firs accounted for 50 percent.

California remained the number one destination for Oregon grown Christmas trees; Oregon was the number two destination. In 2007, more trees were sold in Oregon than in any other survey year.

**Table 27 - Christmas trees: Production, sales, workers, wages, and average price per tree, by size of operation, Oregon, 2001, 2003, and 2005 - 2007**

Category and year	Size of operation					All operations
	1-14 acres	15-29 acres	30-49 acres	50-99 acres	100+ acres	
2001	6,800	2,853	4,139	5,170	79,281	98,243
2003	5,016	4,416	5,312	7,258	91,553	113,555
2005	7,230	3,318	4,480	6,616	86,332	107,976
2006	4,659	3,326	4,563	7,798	89,109	109,455
Value of sales (1,000 dollars).....2007	3,480	2,873	4,115	7,612	91,187	109,267
2001	532	232	273	372	4,710	6,119
2003	328	295	365	437	5,231	6,656
2005	464	259	300	431	5,457	6,911
2006	377	225	316	623	5,401	6,942
Number of trees sold (1,000 trees) .....2007	272	211	298	619	5,653	7,053
2001	12.78	12.30	15.16	13.90	16.83	16.06
2003	15.29	14.97	14.55	16.61	17.50	17.06
2005	15.58	12.81	14.93	15.35	15.82	15.62
2006	12.36	14.78	14.44	12.52	16.50	15.77
Average price per tree (dollars).....2007	12.79	13.62	13.81	12.30	16.13	15.49
2001	6,344	2,412	2,948	3,439	35,827	50,970
2003	5,745	3,776	3,884	4,476	43,225	61,106
2005	7,165	3,689	4,060	4,713	43,193	62,820
2007	5,662	3,197	4,548	4,404	44,039	61,850
2001	2,520	655	704	892	4,395	9,166
2003	1,725	863	884	796	5,317	9,585
2005	2,070	854	633	901	5,194	9,652
2007	1,636	731	709	783	5,296	9,155
2001	1,896	655	1,096	1,890	19,053	24,590
2003	794	815	997	1,953	24,651	29,210
2005	995	847	1,442	1,883	27,001	32,168
2007	930	1,119	1,435	1,954	27,983	33,421
2003	970	200	110	75	95	1,450
2005	1,130	185	112	70	93	1,590
2007	1,069	174	116	76	105	1,540

<sup>1</sup> The number of operations was not estimated for the 2001 survey.

**Table 28 - Christmas trees: Trees sold, sales, and average price received, by species and size of operation, Oregon, 2001, 2003, and 2005 - 2007**

Species and year	Number of trees sold	Average price	Value of sales	Sales by size of operation				
				1-14 acres	15-29 acres	30-49 acres	50-99 acres	100+ acres
	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Douglas fir	2001 3,465	12.35	42,804	2,274	1,184	1,527	2,263	35,556
	2003 3,693	12.08	44,631	1,825	1,360	2,099	2,246	37,101
	2005 3,625	10.73	38,885	1,698	1,275	1,183	2,259	32,470
	2006 3,544	11.65	41,288	1,788	742	1,286	2,859	34,613
	2007 3,516	10.85	38,149	1,192	633	909	2,728	32,687
Noble fir	2001 2,165	22.27	48,219	3,486	1,226	2,142	2,606	38,759
	2003 2,405	24.48	58,879	2,175	2,306	2,695	4,457	47,246
	2005 2,755	21.96	60,508	4,225	1,567	2,458	3,727	48,531
	2006 2,830	21.22	60,053	2,388	2,119	2,660	3,921	48,965
	2007 2,904	21.31	61,884	1,883	1,759	2,602	3,805	51,835
Grand fir	2001 393	14.70	5,777	917	400	375	261	3,824
	2003 415	17.66	7,329	684	605	440	440	5,160
	2005 367	17.06	6,262	982	427	600	463	3,790
	2006 427	14.41	6,153	471	393	497	790	4,002
	2007 491	14.37	7,056	390	418	488	843	4,917
Nordmann fir	2001 9	24.11	217	1	17	54	32	113
	2003 28	22.75	637	180	61	51	85	260
	2005 39	22.87	892	163	17	167	155	390
	2006 21	22.29	468	10	37	35	170	216
	2007 33	21.27	702	13	36	36	183	434
Scotch pine	2001 31	6.61	205	29	4	22	6	144
	2003 45	9.38	422	43	18	13	2	346
	2005 78	7.15	558	40	7	50	2	459
	2006 66	8.73	576		14	29	6	527
	2007 56	9.73	545		10	30	3	502
Other species	2001 56	18.23	1,021	93	22	19	2	885
	2003 70	23.67	1,657	109	66	14	28	1,440
	2005 47	18.53	871	122	25	22	10	692
	2006 54	16.98	917	2	21	56	52	786
	2007 53	17.57	931	2	17	50	50	812
Total	2001 6,119	16.06	98,243	6,800	2,853	4,139	5,170	79,281
	2003 6,656	17.06	113,555	5,016	4,416	5,312	7,258	91,553
	2005 6,911	15.62	107,976	7,230	3,318	4,480	6,616	86,332
	2006 6,942	15.77	109,455	4,659	3,326	4,563	7,798	89,109
	2007 7,053	15.49	109,267	3,480	2,873	4,115	7,612	91,187

**Table 29 - Christmas trees: Acres, trees sold, sales, and price, by county, Oregon, 2003, 2005, and 2007**

County	Acres in operations			Number of trees sold			Total sales			Average price per tree		
	2003	2005	2007	2003	2005	2007	2003	2005	2007	2003	2005	2007
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Benton	11,500	9,000	7,200	1,446	1,050	920	25,671	17,378	15,347	17.75	16.55	16.68
Clackamas	17,700	17,500	19,000	2,438	2,500	2,560	39,008	36,875	36,352	16.00	14.75	14.20
Douglas	2,000	1,500	900	91	45	42	1,389	700	667	15.26	15.56	15.87
Lane	2,600	4,000	3,400	165	260	220	2,660	3,770	3,181	16.12	14.50	14.46
Linn	1,300	2,600	2,800	66	140	270	1,213	2,310	3,791	18.38	16.50	14.04
Marion	12,500	12,500	12,900	1,493	1,400	1,460	26,234	21,840	21,798	17.57	15.60	14.93
Polk	6,100	7,800	8,300	496	900	1,091	9,672	15,210	19,998	19.50	16.90	18.33
Washington	2,600	2,800	2,600	176	240	180	3,348	4,000	2,873	19.02	16.67	15.96
Yamhill	2,800	3,920	3,600	161	290	240	2,294	4,350	3,719	14.25	15.00	15.50
Other counties	2,006	1,200	1,150	124	86	70	2,066	1,543	1,542	16.66	17.94	22.03
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>61,106</b>	<b>62,820</b>	<b>61,850</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>6,911</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>113,555</b>	<b>107,976</b>	<b>109,267</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>15.49</b>

STATISTICS



**Table 30 - Christmas trees: Number of trees planted, by species and year planted, Oregon, 2000-2007**

Species	Year planted							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>
Douglas fir	3,865	3,522	3,591	3,340	3,323	3,018	2,832	2,934
Noble fir	4,649	5,951	5,140	5,098	5,200	4,047	3,349	3,040
Grand fir	719	706	670	927	733	611	519	574
Nordmann fir	176	194	199	372	466	520	480	511
Scotch pine	62	39	37	22	17	21	13	21
Other species	148	80	76	67	70	73	118	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>9,713</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>8,290</b>	<b>7,311</b>	<b>7,200</b>

**Table 31 - Christmas trees: Workers and wages, by size of operation, Oregon, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007**

Category and year	Size of operation					All operations	
	1-14 acres	15-29 acres	30-49 acres	50-99 acres	100+ acres		
Full-time workers.....	2001	11	28	8	41	594	682
	2003	15	24	6	50	673	768
	2005	26	26	19	63	702	836
	2007	13	22	22	48	693	798
Seasonal workers .....	2001	2,509	627	696	851	3,801	8,484
	2003	1,710	839	878	746	4,644	8,817
	2005	2,044	828	614	838	4,492	8,816
	2007	1,623	709	687	735	4,603	8,356
Total workers .....	2001	2,520	655	704	892	4,395	9,166
	2003	1,725	863	884	796	5,317	9,585
	2005	2,070	854	633	901	5,194	9,652
	2007	1,636	731	709	783	5,296	9,155
Total wages (1,000 dollars).....	2001	1,896	655	1,096	1,890	19,053	24,590
	2003	794	815	997	1,953	24,651	29,210
	2005	995	847	1,442	1,883	27,001	32,168
	2007	930	1,119	1,435	1,954	27,983	33,421
Annual average wage/worker (dollars) .....	2001	752	1,000	1,557	2,119	4,335	2,683
	2003	460	944	1,128	2,454	4,636	3,047
	2005	481	992	2,278	2,090	5,198	3,333
	2007	568	1,531	2,024	2,495	5,284	3,651

## Oregon Field Crops

The beginning of the 2007 growing season was cool and wet, with adequate to surplus topsoil moisture. Mild and dry conditions prevailed during the second week of April, giving producers much needed time to catch up on field work. Conditions quickly became cool and wet again; however, this was not enough to hinder crop growth, and intermittent periods of warmer and dry conditions proved to be beneficial as crop development progressed ahead of normal by the end of April.

Although the month started out unseasonably cool, wet, and windy, May was generally warm and dry, which made for good working conditions. Barley planting was nearly complete by mid-month, and by the end of the month, the first cutting of alfalfa hay was almost halfway done. Irrigation began early in some areas due to the lack of rain. By the end of the month, all spring wheat and barley throughout the state had emerged.

Hot and dry conditions continued through the early part of June; however, cooler temperatures and light precipitation soon followed. This allowed producers to continue field work activities, while providing non-irrigated crops some much needed moisture. The precipitation was enough to cause some damage to downed hay, but not enough to provide adequate moisture to crops in some areas. By the end of June, all first cutting of alfalfa hay was complete and the second cutting was underway. All of the winter wheat crop and most of the spring wheat crop had headed by this time.

By mid-July, conditions were very hot and dry, with temperatures well exceeding the average throughout most of the state. The grass seed harvest was very active and the winter wheat harvest was underway. Toward the end of the month, cooler temperatures and precipitation provided relief to drought stressed crops, while causing damage to downed hay. The mint harvest was underway by the end of July.

In early August, conditions were generally warm and dry throughout the eastern portion of the state, while western Oregon experienced cooler weather. Despite a few scattered thunderstorms, topsoil moisture was depleted and was mostly very short to short. The second cutting of alfalfa hay was nearing completion. By mid to late August, the dry bean harvest had begun, the hop harvest was well underway, sugarbeets were being swathed, the mint harvest was nearing completion, and all of the winter wheat crop had been harvested.

Conditions remained warm and dry through the beginning of September. The potato harvest was nearly complete by mid-month, with beans following closely behind. There was a slight cooling trend toward the end of the month, just in time for fall seed bed preparation. Corn for silage was in full swing and all small grains had been harvested. The third cutting of alfalfa hay was completed and fall plantings of winter wheat were well underway by the end of September.

Temperatures continued to drop in early October, with many areas receiving above average rainfall. Many hay producers continued with fourth cuttings due to high demand and high prices. The sugarbeet harvest began mid-month and continued through the end of October, as did the corn harvest. At this time, conditions became warm and dry again and most fall small grains had been planted. All hay production totaled 3.0 million tons, down 9.1 percent from 2006. Alfalfa

production totaled 1.6 million tons, down 13.3 percent from the previous year. Alfalfa prices were up 16.8 percent to \$153.00 per ton. All other hay production was down slightly to 1.3 million tons in 2007. Prices were up 30.7 percent for all other hay to \$166.00 per ton.

Winter wheat production totaled 40.4 million bushels in 2007, up 4.5 percent from the previous year. The season average price was \$8.16 per bushel, an increase of \$3.76 from the previous year. Spring wheat production totaled 6.4 million bushels, up 10.6 percent from 2006. The 2007 season average price increased \$3.72 to \$8.62 per bushel.

Barley production increased 2.3 percent to 2.5 million bushels in 2007. Harvested acreage was up 26.2 percent; however, yields averaged 47 bushels per acre, compared to 58 bushels per acre the year before. The 2007 season average price increased significantly from \$2.93 in 2006 to \$5.11 in 2007.

Oat production increased 7.7 percent to 2 million bushels. Acreage planted increased by 20 percent but acreage harvested only increased by 10 percent. Yields averaged 93 bushels per acre, down slightly from 95 bushels per acre the previous year. The 2007 season average price increased significantly to \$3.89 per bushel, a \$1.84 increase from 2006.

Corn for grain production totaled 6.8 million bushels, a 30.7 percent increase from 2006. The season average price was up \$1.21 to \$4.45 per bushel. Production of corn for silage was up 13.6 percent to 650,000 tons in 2007. The season average price was \$30.48 per ton, up from \$25.06 in 2006.

Potato production was up 9.2 percent to 20.2 million cwt. Growers increased their harvested acreage in 2007 to 36,500 acres and average yields increased 4.5 percent to 554 cwt. per acre. The season average price was up \$1.30 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Dry edible bean production decreased 23.2 percent to 146,000 cwt. in 2007. The season average price was up from \$24.40 per cwt. in 2006 to \$29.00 per cwt. in 2007. Dry edible pea production decreased 40.4 percent to 99,000 cwt. due to a decrease in acreage. The season average dry pea price was up \$4.00 to \$11.50 per cwt. Austrian winter pea production was down 20 percent to 36,000 cwt. in 2007. The season average price increased \$5.46 to \$12.90 per cwt.

Peppermint for oil acreage remained the same as the previous year at 22,000 acres, but, for the second consecutive year, reached a historic low with 1.9 million pounds produced. Mint for tea, which is becoming more prevalent in the state, was not included in these totals. The average price was up \$1.00 to \$14.00 per pound. Spearmint production totaled a record high 284,000 pounds, up 23.5 percent from 2006. The 2007 average price was up \$1.20 to \$12.90 per pound.

Sugarbeet production totaled 351,000 tons in 2007, down 10.9 percent from the previous year. The season average price was \$39.50 per ton. Hop production totaled 9.5 million pounds in 2007, up 7.8 percent from the year before. The season average price was up \$0.52 to \$3.12 per pound.

Table 32 - Major field crops: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, Oregon, 2006-2007

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Unit	Production	Average price per unit	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested					
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>1,000 units</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Wheat, winter</b>							
2006	760.0	730.0	53.0	Bushels	38,690	4.40	170,236
2007	750.0	735.0	55.0	Bushels	40,425	8.16	329,868
<b>Wheat, spring</b>							
2006	120.0	115.0	50.0	Bushels	5,750	4.90	28,175
2007	125.0	120.0	53.0	Bushels	6,360	8.62	54,823
<b>Wheat, all <sup>1</sup></b>							
2006	880.0	845.0	52.6	Bushels	44,440	4.48	198,411
2007	875.0	855.0	54.7	Bushels	46,785	8.23	384,691
<b>Barley</b>							
2006	55.0	42.0	58.0	Bushels	2,436	2.93	7,137
2007	63.0	53.0	47.0	Bushels	2,491	5.11	12,729
<b>Oats</b>							
2006	50.0	20.0	95.0	Bushels	1,900	2.05	3,895
2007	60.0	22.0	93.0	Bushels	2,046	3.89	7,959
<b>Corn for grain <sup>2</sup></b>							
2006	51.0	29.0	180.0	Bushels	5,220	3.24	16,913
2007	60.0	35.0	195.0	Bushels	6,825	4.45	30,371
<b>Corn for silage <sup>3</sup></b>							
2006	-	22.0	26.0	Ton	572	25.06	14,334
2007	-	25.0	26.0	Ton	650	30.48	19,812
<b>Sugarbeets <sup>4</sup></b>							
2006	13.1	13.1	30.1	Ton	394	39.50	15,563
2007	12.0	11.0	31.9	Ton	351	39.50	13,865
<b>Potatoes, all <sup>5</sup></b>							
2006	35.0	35.0	530.0	Cwt.	18,533	6.45	119,538
2007	36.5	36.5	554.0	Cwt.	20,238	7.75	156,941
<b>Hops</b>							
2006	-	5.0	1,757.0	Pounds	8,849	2.60	23,006
2007	-	5.3	1,811.0	Pounds	9,543	3.12	29,774
<b>Dry edible peas</b>							
2006	8.5	8.1	20.5	Cwt.	166	7.50	1,245
2007	5.5	4.3	23.0	Cwt.	99	11.50	1,139
<b>Austrian winter peas</b>							
2006	5.0	2.5	18.0	Cwt.	45	7.44	335
2007	3.0	2.0	18.0	Cwt.	36	12.90	464
<b>Dry edible beans</b>							
2006	10.0	9.8	19.4	Cwt.	190	24.40	4,636
2007	8.0	7.9	18.5	Cwt.	146	29.00	4,234
<b>Alfalfa hay</b>							
2006	-	430.0	4.4	Ton	1,892	131.00	247,852
2007	-	400.0	4.1	Ton	1,640	153.00	250,920
<b>Other hay</b>							
2006	-	620.0	2.2	Ton	1,364	127.00	173,228
2007	-	600.0	2.2	Ton	1,320	166.00	219,120
<b>All hay <sup>6</sup></b>							
2006	-	1,050.0	3.1	Ton	3,256	130.00	421,080
2007	-	1,000.0	3.0	Ton	2,960	157.00	470,040
<b>Peppermint</b>							
2006	-	22.0	94.0	Pounds	2,068	13.00	26,884
2007	-	22.0	87.0	Pounds	1,914	14.00	26,796
<b>Spearmint</b>							
2006	-	2.0	115.0	Pounds	230	11.70	2,691
2007	-	2.2	129.0	Pounds	284	12.90	3,664

<sup>1</sup> All wheat value of production is derived from the summation of spring and winter wheat.

<sup>2</sup> Corn for grain acreage planted consists of acres planted for all purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Corn for silage price data are from Oregon State University. Value of production is derived from Oregon State University price data and NASS production estimates.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary, final price and value available February 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Value of production may not calculate due to rounding.

<sup>6</sup> After 1988, all hay market-year average price cannot be derived from value and production.

**Table 33 - All wheat: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1875-2007**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1875	-	255	19.0	4,845	-	-
1880	-	465	20.0	9,300	-	-
1885	-	585	18.0	10,530	-	-
1890	-	590	17.0	10,030	-	-
1895	-	685	20.0	13,700	-	-
1900	-	865	13.7	11,890	-	-
1905	-	670	18.2	12,195	-	-
1910	-	715	19.5	13,938	0.88	12,265
1915	-	960	22.0	21,090	0.86	18,137
1920	1,073	1,049	20.8	21,795	1.94	42,282
1925	1,614	964	19.6	18,893	1.34	25,317
1930	1,136	1,027	23.0	23,621	0.74	17,480
1935	1,082	878	17.7	15,503	0.72	11,162
1940	890	839	20.2	16,960	0.66	11,194
1945	970	921	23.7	21,810	1.45	31,624
1950	997	952	24.9	23,693	2.05	48,571
1955	876	824	26.6	21,899	2.03	44,455
1960	838	793	33.6	26,626	1.81	48,193
1965	942	806	35.2	28,399	1.36	38,751
1970	735	673	39.7	26,717	1.46	39,007
1975	1,310	1,255	46.2	58,040	3.78	219,391
1980	1,410	1,350	57.3	77,400	3.98	313,470
1985	1,140	1,065	52.6	56,040	3.38	189,415
1990	1,010	968	59.5	57,616	2.74	157,868
1995	975	910	66.9	60,920	4.79	291,389
1996	940	920	70.7	65,085	4.20	273,165
1997	955	935	64.6	60,390	3.55	213,705
1998	910	885	65.0	57,490	2.63	151,171
1999	870	783	44.3	34,659	2.81	97,456
2000	935	910	58.8	53,540	2.63	140,899
2001	910	855	38.2	32,650	3.27	106,718
2002	945	840	41.1	34,500	3.72	128,130
2003	1,115	1,080	49.6	53,540	3.70	197,580
2004	1,000	955	58.6	55,980	3.69	206,539
2005	955	895	59.8	53,560	3.35	177,361
2006	880	845	52.6	44,440	4.48	198,411
<b>2007</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>46,785</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>384,691</b>

<sup>1</sup> Series began 1869.

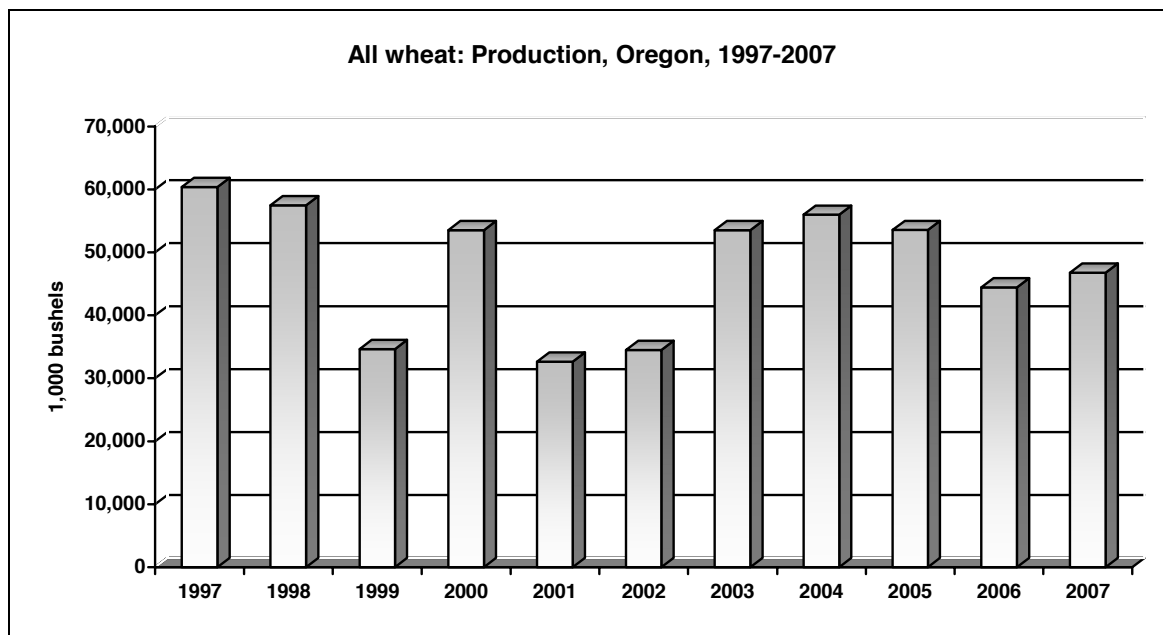


Table 34 - All wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	1,900	1,900	75.5	143,900	2,000	2,000	90.5	180,800
Clackamas	700	600	88.0	52,800	1,100	1,000	79.0	79,000
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	1,500	1,500	91.5	137,100	1,300	1,300	93.0	120,800
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	2,300	2,300	78.5	181,000	3,000	2,900	92.0	267,100
Marion	2,200	2,100	78.5	164,900	2,400	2,400	85.5	205,500
Multnomah	700	700	75.0	52,400	900	800	83.0	66,300
Polk	3,900	3,800	85.0	323,000	4,400	4,200	97.0	406,400
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	9,100	8,900	77.0	686,800	10,200	9,900	92.0	911,800
Yamhill	3,300	3,100	85.0	263,300	3,500	3,500	81.0	283,500
Combined counties	400	400	72.0	28,800	500	500	78.0	39,100
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>2,034,000</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>2,560,300</b>
Gilliam	95,000	92,100	42.0	3,873,000	95,800	93,800	42.0	3,924,600
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	167,200	161,700	40.5	6,513,200	166,900	163,700	41.5	6,755,600
Sherman	116,100	111,600	47.5	5,277,200	114,400	112,400	52.0	5,867,800
Wasco	70,200	68,100	50.0	3,410,400	68,100	66,800	49.0	3,271,000
<b>North Central</b>	<b>448,500</b>	<b>433,500</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>19,073,800</b>	<b>445,200</b>	<b>436,700</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>19,819,000</b>
Baker	8,100	8,000	85.0	681,500	8,800	8,500	85.0	724,600
Umatilla	303,100	288,100	54.0	15,566,500	299,600	292,700	56.5	16,564,700
Union	30,000	28,900	72.0	2,081,400	31,100	30,100	69.5	2,088,700
Wallowa	11,900	11,500	55.0	633,100	10,800	10,400	58.0	603,900
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>353,100</b>	<b>336,500</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>18,962,500</b>	<b>350,300</b>	<b>341,700</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>19,981,900</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	1,000	700	67.5	47,100	700	600	74.0	44,400
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>44,400</b>
Crook	1,300	1,100	78.0	85,700	1,500	1,300	93.5	121,400
Deschutes	500	500	86.0	43,000	800	600	92.5	55,400
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	6,300	6,100	100.0	611,400	7,700	7,500	101.5	760,300
Klamath	11,800	11,000	91.0	1,000,000	10,500	9,800	84.0	824,600
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	29,400	28,500	86.5	2,467,600	26,600	26,200	95.0	2,484,100
Wheeler	1,100	800	73.0	58,500	1,600	1,300	61.5	79,800
Combined counties	1,000	1,000	56.5	56,400	800	800	67.5	53,800
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>51,400</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>4,322,600</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>4,379,400</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>880,000</b>	<b>845,000</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>44,440,000</b>	<b>875,000</b>	<b>855,000</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>46,785,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 35 - Winter wheat, all practices: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	1,700	1,700	77.5	131,900	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	600	500	93.5	46,800	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	1,300	1,300	95.0	123,800	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	2,100	2,100	81.0	170,000	2,100	2,100	100.0	209,600
Marion	1,500	1,400	85.0	119,000	1,400	1,400	95.5	134,000
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	3,400	3,300	88.5	292,000	3,700	3,500	99.5	347,400
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	7,500	7,400	80.5	594,000	7,500	7,400	99.5	734,800
Yamhill	3,000	2,800	87.5	245,300	2,800	2,800	85.5	239,500
Combined counties	500	500	85.0	42,500	4,000	3,900	94.0	367,000
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>1,765,300</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>2,032,300</b>
Gilliam	84,300	81,800	43.5	3,577,500	83,200	81,800	43.0	3,519,900
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	138,400	133,900	39.5	5,305,100	141,100	138,900	41.0	5,724,500
Sherman	110,000	105,800	48.0	5,098,600	105,300	103,700	53.5	5,558,300
Wasco	67,400	65,400	51.0	3,334,200	63,500	62,400	49.5	3,093,800
<b>North Central</b>	<b>400,100</b>	<b>386,900</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>17,315,400</b>	<b>393,100</b>	<b>386,800</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>17,896,500</b>
Baker	5,900	5,800	92.0	534,300	5,400	5,200	90.5	470,800
Umatilla	273,700	260,300	55.5	14,383,000	269,400	263,700	58.0	15,256,400
Union	23,400	22,600	77.0	1,735,400	23,800	23,100	70.5	1,632,000
Wallowa	4,200	4,000	53.0	212,500	5,600	5,400	48.5	261,000
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>307,200</b>	<b>292,700</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>16,865,200</b>	<b>304,200</b>	<b>297,400</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>17,620,200</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>44,400</b>
Crook	800	700	70.5	49,500	900	700	91.5	64,200
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	2,800	2,700	111.5	301,000	3,500	3,400	106.0	360,300
Klamath	3,400	2,700	92.5	250,300	3,300	2,900	81.5	236,300
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	21,500	21,100	94.5	1,991,600	20,900	20,700	100.0	2,069,400
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	1,100	800	62.5	49,800
Combined counties	1,600	1,500	69.5	104,600	800	600	86.0	51,600
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>2,697,000</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>2,831,600</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>760,000</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>38,690,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>735,000</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>40,425,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 36 - Winter wheat, non-irrigated: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	600	500	93.5	46,800	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	3,000	2,800	87.5	245,300	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	17,100	16,800	83.0	1,391,100	-	-	-	-
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>1,683,200</b>	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	83,700	81,200	43.5	3,520,500	82,700	81,300	42.5	3,472,400
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	132,700	128,400	38.0	4,873,400	132,500	130,900	37.5	4,884,500
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	66,000	64,000	50.5	3,218,500	60,000	59,000	47.5	2,787,800
Combined counties	109,700	105,500	48.0	5,072,900	105,000	103,400	53.5	5,529,700
<b>North Central</b>	<b>392,100</b>	<b>379,100</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>16,685,300</b>	<b>380,200</b>	<b>374,600</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>16,674,400</b>
Baker	600	600	54.0	32,300	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	255,000	241,900	53.0	12,816,800	250,400	245,000	56.5	13,787,000
Union	14,000	13,300	70.0	931,000	14,100	13,500	62.0	835,200
Wallowa	3,500	3,300	43.0	142,500	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	-	5,300	5,100	42.0	213,800
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>273,100</b>	<b>259,100</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>13,922,600</b>	<b>269,800</b>	<b>263,600</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>14,836,000</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	-	-	-	-	800	800	46.0	36,800
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	-	-	-	-	1,000	900	46.0	41,400
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,200	47.0	56,400
<b>Southeast</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,600</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>134,600</b>
Combined districts	4,100	3,700	39.5	146,900	21,400	20,900	95.5	1,991,000
<b>State total</b>	<b>690,000</b>	<b>662,000</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>32,438,000</b>	<b>675,000</b>	<b>662,000</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>33,636,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 37 - Winter wheat, irrigated: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Northwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	600	600	95.0	57,000	500	500	95.0	47,500
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	5,700	5,500	78.5	431,700	8,600	8,000	105.0	840,000
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	1,400	1,400	82.5	115,700	3,500	3,400	90.0	306,000
Combined counties	300	300	85.5	25,700	300	300	95.5	28,600
<b>North Central</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>630,100</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,222,100</b>
Baker	5,300	5,200	96.5	502,000	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	18,700	18,400	85.0	1,566,200	19,000	18,700	78.5	1,469,400
Union	9,400	9,300	86.5	804,400	9,700	9,600	83.0	796,800
Wallowa	700	700	100.0	70,000	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	-	5,700	5,500	94.0	518,000
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>2,942,600</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>2,784,200</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	2,700	2,100	108.0	226,300	2,500	2,100	95.0	199,500
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	20,000	19,700	98.5	1,935,600	19,900	19,800	102.5	2,028,000
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	3,800	3,600	113.0	406,100	4,500	4,300	109.0	469,500
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>2,568,000</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>2,697,000</b>
Combined districts	1,400	1,200	93.0	111,300	800	800	107.0	85,700
<b>State total</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>6,252,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>6,789,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Table 38 - Spring wheat, all practices: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	900	800	72.0	57,500
Marion	700	700	65.5	45,900	1,000	1,000	71.5	71,500
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	500	500	62.0	31,000	700	700	84.5	59,000
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1,600	1,500	62.0	92,800	2,700	2,500	71.0	177,000
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	700	700	63.0	44,000
Combined counties	1,600	1,600	62.0	99,000	1,800	1,700	70.0	119,000
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>268,700</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>528,000</b>
Gilliam	10,700	10,300	28.5	295,500	12,600	12,000	33.5	404,700
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	28,800	27,800	43.5	1,208,100	25,800	24,800	41.5	1,031,100
Sherman	6,100	5,800	31.0	178,600	9,100	8,700	35.5	309,500
Wasco	2,800	2,700	28.0	76,200	4,600	4,400	40.5	177,200
<b>North Central</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>1,758,400</b>	<b>52,100</b>	<b>49,900</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>1,922,500</b>
Baker	2,200	2,200	67.0	147,200	3,400	3,300	77.0	253,800
Umatilla	29,400	27,800	42.5	1,183,500	30,200	29,000	45.0	1,308,300
Union	6,600	6,300	55.0	346,000	7,300	7,000	65.0	456,700
Wallowa	7,700	7,500	56.0	420,600	5,200	5,000	68.5	342,900
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>2,097,300</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>44,300</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>2,361,700</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	600	600	95.5	57,200
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	3,500	3,400	91.5	310,400	4,200	4,100	97.5	400,000
Klamath	8,400	8,300	90.5	749,700	7,200	6,900	85.5	588,300
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	7,900	7,400	64.5	476,000	5,700	5,500	75.5	414,700
Wheeler	700	500	69.0	34,600	500	500	60.0	30,000
Combined counties	800	700	78.5	54,900	800	800	72.0	57,600
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>1,625,600</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>1,547,800</b>
Combined districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>State total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>5,750,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>6,360,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties or districts to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 39 - Spring wheat, non-irrigated: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	-	6,800	6,500	70.0	455,000
<b>Northwest</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>455,000</b>
Gilliam	10,700	10,300	28.5	295,500	12,600	12,000	33.5	404,700
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	24,800	23,900	33.5	800,400	24,000	23,000	37.5	857,000
Sherman	5,500	5,300	27.0	142,400	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	-	4,000	3,800	34.0	129,200
Combined counties	2,500	2,400	23.0	55,200	9,000	8,600	35.0	301,000
<b>North Central</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>41,900</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>1,293,500</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>1,691,900</b>
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	22,500	21,000	35.0	739,500	25,700	24,600	37.5	923,000
Union	2,200	2,000	48.0	96,000	3,300	3,100	50.0	155,000
Wallowa	3,500	3,400	33.5	113,100	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	200	200	36.0	7,200	1,600	1,500	40.5	60,400
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>955,800</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>1,138,400</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,100	38.5	42,400
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	3,200	2,900	40.0	116,000	1,200	1,200	38.5	46,100
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	900	700	36.5	25,500	600	600	38.5	23,200
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>141,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>111,700</b>
Combined districts	4,000	3,900	61.5	239,200	-	-	-	-
<b>State total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>2,630,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>3,397,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties or districts to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 40 - Spring wheat, irrigated: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Northwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	4,000	3,900	104.5	407,700	1,800	1,800	96.5	174,100
Sherman	600	500	72.5	36,200	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	-	600	600	80.0	48,000
Combined counties	300	300	70.0	21,000	100	100	85.0	8,500
<b>North Central</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>464,900</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>230,600</b>
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	6,900	6,800	65.5	444,000	4,500	4,400	87.5	385,300
Union	4,400	4,300	58.0	250,000	4,000	3,900	77.5	301,700
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	6,200	6,100	73.5	447,500	7,000	6,800	79.0	536,300
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>1,141,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>1,223,300</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	-	-	-	-	6,000	5,800	94.0	545,900
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	4,700	4,500	80.0	360,000	4,500	4,300	85.5	368,600
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	12,500	12,200	92.0	1,124,100	5,500	5,400	96.5	521,600
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>1,484,100</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>1,436,100</b>
Combined districts	400	400	74.0	29,500	1,000	900	81.0	73,000
<b>State total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>3,120,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>2,963,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties or districts to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 41 - Wheat varieties, by class and totals by type, Oregon 2007-2008

Variety by class	Percent of all wheat		Planted acres <sup>1</sup>		2008 planted acres by district <sup>1</sup>			
	2007 <sup>2</sup>	2008 <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008	NC	NE	SE	Other <sup>3</sup>
	Percent	Percent	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<b>White wheat varieties</b>								
<b>Soft white winter</b>								
Eltan	0.2	0.1	2,000	1,200	-	1,200	-	-
Foote	-	0.1	-	1,400	-	300	100	1,000
Gene	2.3	2.2	20,300	21,300	16,700	3,600	1,000	-
Gene/Stephens	0.5	0.1	4,500	1,300	-	-	-	1,300
Madsen	4.7	3.9	41,000	37,600	4,200	11,400	2,100	19,900
Madsen/Stephens	1.3	0.8	11,200	7,900	4,900	3,000	-	-
Madsen/Stephens/Tubbs	0.1	2.0	800	18,900	18,900	-	-	-
Madsen/Stephens/Weatherford	0.2	0.2	1,500	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Madsen/Tubbs	0.2	0.7	1,600	7,000	1,400	5,300	-	300
Malcolm	0.6	0.3	5,100	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
ORCF 101 (OSU Clearfield)	12.1	13.1	106,000	125,800	120,300	4,600	400	500
ORCF 102 (OSU Clearfield)	1.4	2.0	12,200	19,400	6,000	13,400	-	-
Rod	0.4	0.2	3,300	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Rod/Stephens	-	0.1	-	1,000	-	900	100	-
Rod/Tubbs	-	2.0	-	19,200	-	19,200	-	-
Stephens	26.2	25.6	229,200	245,900	122,500	89,400	32,500	1,500
Stephens/Tubbs	2.5	2.8	21,600	27,100	19,300	7,400	400	-
Tubbs	14.7	14.0	128,200	134,300	77,700	32,800	2,100	21,700
Tubbs 06	1.7	1.7	14,800	16,300	6,200	4,200	300	5,600
Weatherford	0.6	0.3	5,500	3,100	2,000	1,100	-	-
Yamhill	0.5	0.3	4,700	3,200	200	200	1,000	1,800
Other varieties <sup>4</sup>	8.9	4.8	78,500	45,600	17,700	24,700	800	2,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>692,000</b>	<b>744,000</b>	<b>419,700</b>	<b>224,500</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>59,000</b>
<b>Soft white spring</b>								
Alpowa	6.7	8.1	58,600	77,300	45,200	13,800	9,400	8,900
Alturas	0.1	0.2	800	1,800	-	1,700	100	-
Louise	0.7	1.4	6,200	13,000	10,800	500	-	1,700
Merrill	-	0.1	-	1,000	-	200	-	800
Nick	0.1	0.5	1,300	4,800	-	4,800	-	-
Penawawa	0.3	0.5	2,400	4,500	1,000	2,400	800	300
Twin	0.1	0.1	1,000	1,100	-	-	700	400
Other varieties <sup>5</sup>	1.0	1.0	8,400	9,200	1,500	5,000	1,700	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>78,700</b>	<b>112,700</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>13,100</b>
<b>White club</b>								
Coda	0.9	0.7	8,200	6,300	6,300	-	-	-
Hiller	-	0.2	-	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
Other varieties <sup>6</sup>	0.5	0.2	4,100	1,800	200	1,600	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>All white wheat</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>783,000</b>	<b>866,600</b>	<b>486,500</b>	<b>254,500</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>72,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2008 planted acres are preliminary estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may not match class totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Other districts combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>4</sup> Other soft white winter varieties include: Basin, Brundage 96, Clearfirst, Gene/Madsen, Gene/Madsen/Stephens, Goetze, Hill 81, Hill 81 /Madsen, Lambert, Macvicar, Madsen/Macvicar, Madsen/Rod/Stephens, Madsen/Tubbs/Weatherford, and other soft white winter varieties reported as unknown.

<sup>5</sup> Other soft white spring varieties include: Adams, Alpowa/Penawawa, Cataldo, Dirkwin, Jubilee, Owens, Wawawai, and other soft white spring varieties reported as unknown.

<sup>6</sup> Other white club varieties include: Cara, Chuckar, and other white club varieties reported as unknown.

Table 41 (continued) - Wheat varieties: Varieties by class and totals by type, Oregon 2007-2008

Variety by class	Percent of all wheat		Planted acres <sup>1</sup>		2008 planted acres by district <sup>1</sup>			
	2007 <sup>2</sup>	2008 <sup>2</sup>	2007	2008	NC	NE	SE	Other <sup>3</sup>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Red wheat varieties</b>								
<b>Hard red winter</b>								
Boundary	1.3	0.5	11,800	4,700	-	4,700	-	-
Buchanan	0.2	0.9	1,900	8,300	-	8,300	-	-
Declo	0.9	0.2	8,300	1,500	500	1,000	-	-
Finley	0.9	0.3	7,800	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
Paladin	-	0.2	-	1,500	1,300	200	-	-
Other varieties <sup>4</sup>	1.7	0.6	14,900	6,100	-	5,900	200	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Hard red spring</b>								
Express	0.6	0.7	5,100	6,800	6,100	700	-	-
Hank	0.1	0.9	1,100	8,600	-	8,200	400	-
Hollis	-	0.4	-	3,600	3,600	-	-	-
Jefferson	2.7	2.8	23,900	26,800	19,600	7,200	-	-
Pronto	-	0.1	-	1,000	300	700	-	-
Solana	0.2	0.3	1,700	2,900	-	2,900	-	-
Tara 2002	-	0.1	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Westbred 926	-	0.2	-	2,200	-	2,000	200	-
Yecora Rojo	0.4	0.6	3,900	5,500	-	-	5,000	500
Other varieties <sup>5</sup>	1.2	0.9	10,600	8,500	400	7,500	600	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>All red wheat</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>91,800</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>All other wheat <sup>6</sup></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>All wheat by type</b>								
<b>Winter wheat</b>	85.7	81.2	750,000	780,000	433,400	246,600	41,000	59,000
<b>Spring wheat</b>	14.3	18.8	125,000	180,000	88,500	58,700	19,200	13,600
<b>All wheat</b>	100.0	100.0	875,000	960,000	521,900	305,300	60,200	72,600

<sup>1</sup> 2008 planted acres are preliminary estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may not match class totals due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Other districts combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>4</sup> Other hard red winter varieties include: Residence, and other hard red winter varieties reported as unknown.

<sup>5</sup> Other hard red spring varieties include: Westbred 936, and other hard red spring varieties reported as unknown.

<sup>6</sup> All other wheat includes varieties not categorized in other totals to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

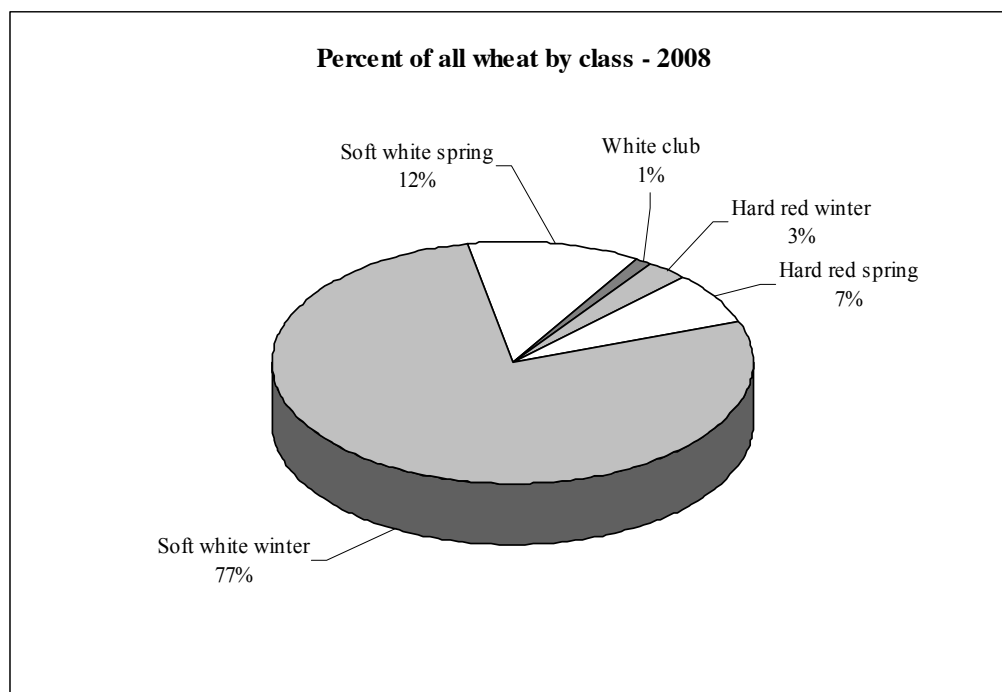


Table 42 - Barley: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1870-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars per bushel</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1870	-	7	30.5	214	0.75	160
1875	-	20	29.0	580	0.80	464
1880	-	29	29.0	841	0.67	563
1885	-	35	29.5	1,032	0.49	506
1890	-	42	27.5	1,155	0.70	808
1895	-	55	22.5	1,238	0.40	495
1900	-	66	28.0	1,848	0.42	776
1905	-	92	28.5	2,622	0.52	1,363
1910	-	100	23.0	2,300	0.63	1,449
1915	-	85	25.0	2,125	0.55	1,169
1920	-	67	27.5	1,842	1.24	2,284
1925	-	84	28.0	2,352	0.69	1,623
1930	90	72	31.2	2,246	0.48	1,078
1935	142	112	27.0	3,024	0.47	1,421
1940	263	213	25.0	5,325	0.50	2,662
1945	285	257	29.5	7,582	1.06	8,037
1950	362	337	32.0	10,784	1.25	13,480
1955	614	559	32.0	17,888	0.99	17,709
1960	514	457	36.0	16,452	1.03	16,946
1965	439	369	46.0	16,974	1.08	18,332
1970	440	395	46.0	18,170	1.02	18,715
1975	200	177	51.0	9,027	2.53	22,838
1980	170	155	65.0	10,075	2.97	29,923
1985	360	350	55.0	19,250	2.00	38,500
1990	145	130	70.0	9,100	2.32	21,112
1995	105	95	76.0	7,220	3.08	22,238
1996	160	150	64.0	9,600	2.72	26,112
1997	126	116	69.0	8,004	2.39	19,130
1998	150	130	62.0	8,060	1.70	13,702
1999	145	135	51.0	6,885	1.89	13,013
2000	150	140	60.0	8,400	1.96	16,464
2001	110	100	45.0	4,500	2.06	9,270
2002	78	68	53.0	3,604	2.36	8,505
2003	70	60	64.0	3,840	2.47	9,485
2004	75	66	73.0	4,818	1.94	9,347
2005	65	45	45.0	2,025	2.15	4,354
2006	55	42	58.0	2,436	2.93	7,137
<b>2007</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>12,729</b>

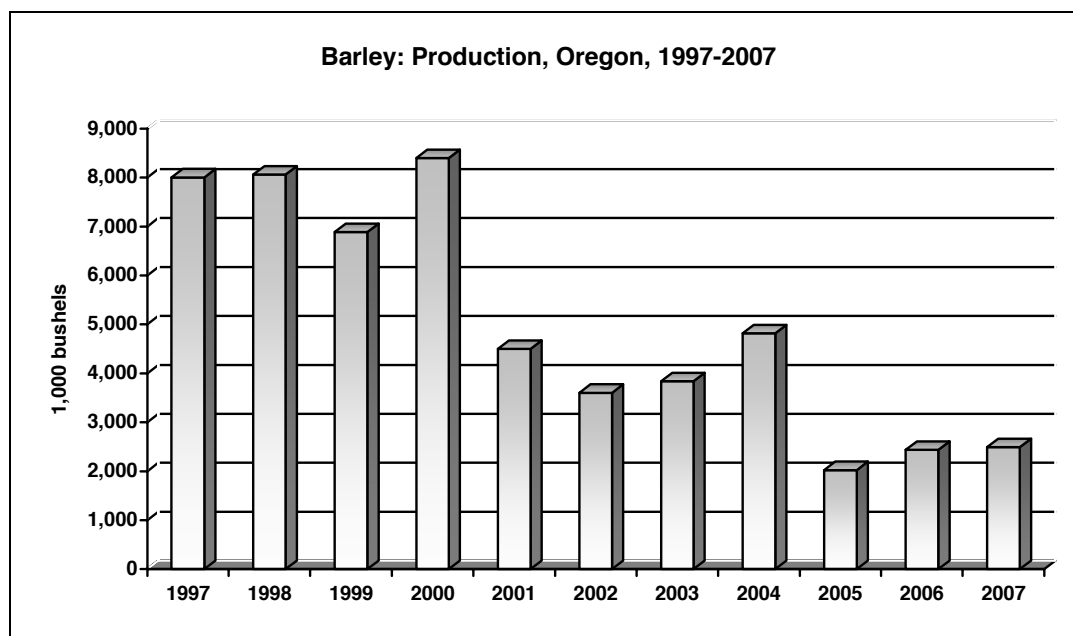
<sup>1</sup> Series began in 1869.

Table 43 - All barley: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Northwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	10,000	9,800	29.0	285,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	3,200	3,100	55.0	170,000	-	-	-	-
Sherman	10,400	10,100	56.0	565,600	12,500	11,500	43.0	495,200
Wasco	-	-	-	-	4,000	3,600	31.5	112,700
Combined counties	10,800	9,400	49.0	459,400	3,800	3,800	39.0	147,600
<b>North Central</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>1,195,000</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>1,040,500</b>
Baker	-	-	-	-	1,300	800	73.0	58,400
Umatilla	-	-	-	-	6,000	4,200	29.5	124,700
Union	3,600	2,800	58.0	162,300	4,700	3,300	61.5	202,600
Wallowa	4,400	3,800	40.5	154,800	4,700	4,500	42.5	191,800
Combined counties	4,200	3,300	60.5	198,900	-	-	-	-
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>516,000</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>577,500</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	1,300	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-
Klamath	10,200	5,800	77.5	449,000	8,900	8,000	79.0	632,500
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	2,700	1,800	92.0	165,700	1,700	1,100	91.0	100,200
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-
Combined counties	2,900	900	52.5	47,300	1,400	1,200	63.5	76,300
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>662,000</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>809,000</b>
Combined districts	1,300	1,000	63.0	63,000	1,300	1,200	53.5	64,000
<b>State total</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>2,436,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2,491,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties or districts to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 44 - Oats: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	900	600	83.5	50,000	700	600	65.0	39,000
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	1,500	1,100	68.0	75,000	2,300	1,500	98.5	148,000
Marion	1,700	1,000	102.0	102,000	1,300	900	90.0	81,000
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	2,400	1,900	97.5	185,000	3,600	1,600	59.0	94,000
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	5,200	3,000	93.5	280,000	7,000	4,000	91.0	363,000
Yamhill	3,100	1,800	89.0	160,000	2,800	1,900	112.0	213,000
Combined counties	2,000	1,000	88.0	88,000	900	700	75.5	53,000
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>940,000</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>991,000</b>
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	3,600	2,200	57.5	127,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	-	-	-	-	700	400	75.0	30,000
<b>North Central</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>5,300</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>157,000</b>
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallowa	2,300	1,200	115.0	138,000	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	1,400	500	86.0	43,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>181,000</b>	-	-	-	-
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	2,600	500	52.0	26,000	4,900	500	84.0	42,000
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-
Klamath	10,000	3,000	128.5	385,000	9,600	3,600	122.0	440,000
Lake	2,500	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-
Malheur	6,900	800	99.0	79,000	8,600	1,100	120.0	132,000
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	1,300	1,100	102.5	113,000	1,400	1,300	98.5	128,000
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>603,000</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>742,000</b>
Combined districts	4,400	2,500	70.5	176,000	7,000	1,700	92.0	156,000
<b>State total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>2,046,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties or districts to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Table 45 - Field corn: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006				2007			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	700	600	119.5	71,800	-	-	-	-
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>71,800</b>	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	600	600	98.5	59,000	700	600	230.0	138,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	7,000	5,000	220.0	1,100,000	11,000	6,000	240.0	1,440,000
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	200	-	-	-	200	100	80.0	8,000
<b>North Central</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>1,159,000</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>1,586,000</b>
Baker	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Umatilla	5,000	3,500	225.0	787,500	9,000	7,500	206.5	1,550,200
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	500	100	111.0	11,100	200	-	-	-
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>798,600</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>1,550,200</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>500</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malheur	22,300	19,200	166.0	3,190,600	24,900	20,000	180.0	3,600,000
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined counties	300	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>3,190,600</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>
Combined districts	-	-	-	-	13,300	800	111.0	88,800
<b>State total</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>5,220,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>6,825,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties or districts to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 46 - Small grains: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon 1997-2007

Crop year	Production	September 1	December 1	Following year	
				March 1	June 1
<b>All wheat</b>					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
1997	60,390	54,793	42,811	25,723	17,648
1998	57,490	60,000	41,860	29,154	18,628
1999	34,659	41,097	35,235	23,330	19,027
2000	53,540	46,237	36,626	26,692	17,618
2001	32,650	32,287	29,702	23,615	16,779
2002	34,500	36,792	33,455	28,821	18,777
2003	53,540	43,350	33,825	27,989	16,938
2004	55,980	44,868	33,990	24,148	13,704
2005	53,560	43,210	32,742	22,375	15,922
2006	44,440	39,479	28,623	17,524	9,284
<b>2007</b>	<b>46,785</b>	<b>32,792</b>	<b>23,827</b>	<b>14,459</b>	<b>6,803</b>
<b>Barley</b>					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
1997	8,004	7,832	5,363	4,781	2,066
1998	8,060	6,688	4,212	2,563	*
1999	6,885	5,460	4,783	3,640	1,927
2000	8,400	5,195	6,411	2,844	1,460
2001	4,500	3,638	2,745	2,487	1,592
2002	3,604	3,991	2,659	1,813	373
2003	3,840	2,493	2,959	1,681	1,117
2004	4,818	4,869	3,860	2,693	2,522
2005	2,025	2,457	1,706	1,605	805
2006	2,436	2,310	2,056	1,229	313
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>Oats<sup>1</sup></b>					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
1997	2,852	1,289	1,116	*	*
1998	3,850	*	*	*	*
1999	2,000	*	*	*	*
2000	2,450	*	*	*	*
2001	1,925	*	*	333	254
2002	2,520	527	521	402	317
2003	1,500	384	365	346	184
2004	1,940	499	386	237	171
2005	1,404	416	297	213	167
2006	1,900	346	223	180	127
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>156</b>

<sup>1</sup> Beginning in March of 1998, oat estimates include off-farm stocks only.

\* Data not published.

Table 47 - Field corn: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon, 1997-2007

Crop year	Production	December 1	Following year		
			March 1	June 1	September 1
<b>Field corn<sup>1</sup></b>					
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>
1997	5,265	*	904	296	58
1998	6,270	*	420	223	166
1999	5,250	1,041	740	345	160
2000	4,860	*	*	322	108
2001	2,520	*	*	355	*
2002	3,200	261	212	112	73
2003	5,100	183	190	124	74
2004	4,760	208	233	228	*
2005	4,000	159	287	167	139
2006	5,220	253	193	175	111
<b>2007</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>252</b>

<sup>1</sup> Corn estimate includes off-farm stocks only.

\* Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 48 - Hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, selected years 1950-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Alfalfa hay			Other hay			All hay		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>
1950	263	2.8	723	757	1.3	998	1,020	1.7	1,721
1955	309	2.7	834	725	1.3	947	1,034	1.7	1,781
1960	336	2.9	958	693	1.5	1,011	1,029	1.9	1,969
1965	397	3.0	1,191	653	1.5	995	1,050	2.1	2,186
1970	415	3.1	1,287	602	1.6	969	1,017	2.2	2,256
1975	420	3.5	1,470	620	1.7	1,054	1,040	2.4	2,524
1980	425	4.2	1,785	645	1.9	1,193	1,070	2.8	2,978
1981	425	4.1	1,743	635	1.8	1,143	1,060	2.7	2,886
1982	420	4.2	1,764	650	1.9	1,203	1,070	2.8	2,967
1983	440	4.2	1,848	670	1.9	1,273	1,110	2.8	3,121
1984	445	4.1	1,825	660	2.0	1,287	1,105	2.8	3,112
1985	450	4.1	1,823	630	1.9	1,166	1,080	2.8	2,989
1986	460	4.2	1,932	650	1.9	1,202	1,110	2.8	3,134
1987	400	4.2	1,680	650	1.8	1,138	1,050	2.7	2,818
1988	385	4.1	1,579	650	1.7	1,073	1,035	2.6	2,652
1989	400	4.3	1,720	650	1.8	1,170	1,050	2.8	2,890
1990	420	4.3	1,806	600	1.7	1,020	1,020	2.8	2,826
1991	425	4.2	1,785	650	1.8	1,170	1,075	2.8	2,955
1992	400	4.0	1,600	525	1.6	840	925	2.6	2,440
1993	420	4.2	1,764	620	2.1	1,302	1,040	3.0	3,066
1994	410	4.0	1,640	600	2.0	1,200	1,010	2.8	2,840
1995	450	4.3	1,935	650	2.1	1,365	1,100	3.0	3,300
1996	460	4.4	2,024	610	2.0	1,220	1,070	3.0	3,244
1997	420	4.7	1,974	615	2.1	1,292	1,035	3.2	3,266
1998	400	4.8	1,920	570	2.6	1,454	970	3.5	3,374
1999	420	4.4	1,848	680	2.0	1,360	1,100	2.9	3,208
2000	390	4.2	1,638	690	2.0	1,380	1,080	2.8	3,018
2001	460	4.3	1,978	565	1.9	1,074	1,025	3.0	3,052
2002	495	4.3	2,129	620	2.2	1,364	1,115	3.1	3,493
2003	480	4.6	2,208	620	2.2	1,364	1,100	3.3	3,572
2004	480	4.3	2,064	650	2.4	1,560	1,130	3.2	3,624
2005	400	4.4	1,760	600	2.3	1,380	1,000	3.1	3,140
2006	430	4.4	1,892	620	2.2	1,364	1,050	3.1	3,256
2007	400	4.1	1,640	600	2.2	1,320	1,000	3.0	2,960

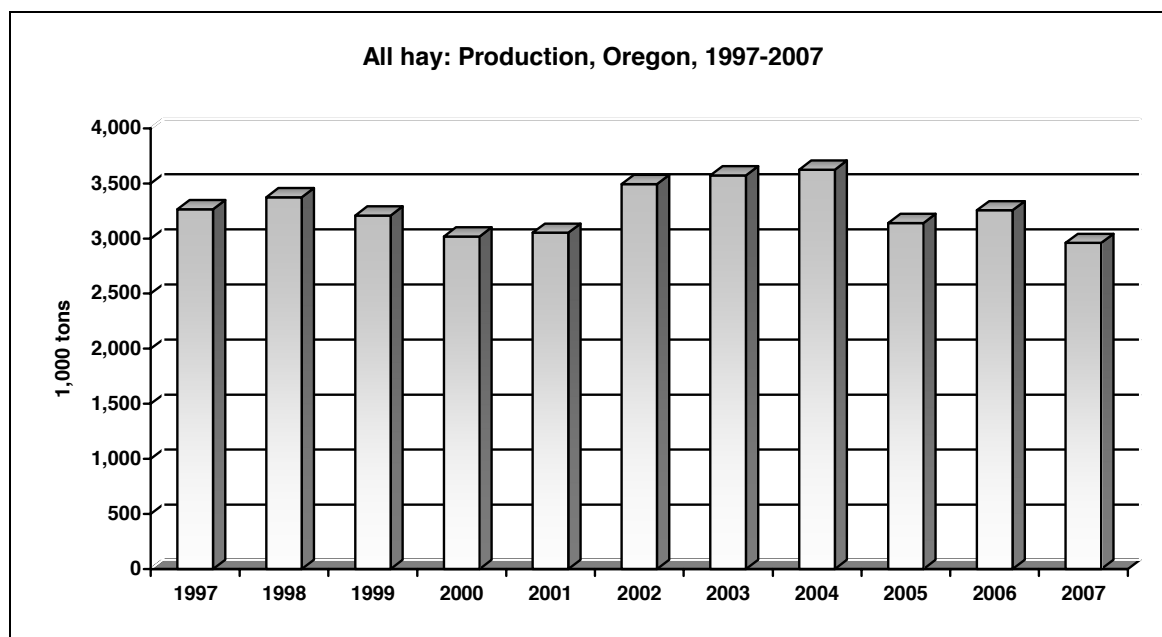
<sup>1</sup> Series began in 1909.

Table 49 - All hay: Production, price, value and stocks, Oregon, selected years 1950-2007

Crop year	Crop value			Stocks	
	Production <i>1,000 tons</i>	Season avg. price <sup>1</sup> <i>Dollars per ton</i>	Value of production <sup>2</sup> <i>1,000 dollars</i>	December 1 <i>1,000 tons</i>	Following year May 1 <i>1,000 tons</i>
1950	1,721	25.00	43,025	1,025	275
1955	1,781	26.60	47,374	1,359	107
1960	1,969	23.10	45,483	1,269	315
1965	2,186	25.80	56,399	1,457	284
1970	2,256	26.00	58,656	1,607	203
1975	2,524	59.50	150,178	1,600	303
1980	2,978	79.50	236,751	1,798	745
1981	2,886	60.00	173,160	2,382	289
1982	2,967	75.00	222,525	2,165	267
1983	3,121	75.00	234,075	1,958	281
1984	3,112	73.00	227,176	2,185	218
1985	2,989	76.50	228,659	2,023	179
1986	3,134	65.00	203,710	2,100	689
1987	2,818	68.00	191,624	2,057	366
1988	2,652	76.00	201,552	1,591	159
1989	2,890	88.50	245,710	1,243	318
1990	2,826	92.00	253,062	1,498	198
1991	2,955	92.50	249,195	1,684	384
1992	2,440	85.00	194,060	1,537	73
1993	3,066	97.50	262,794	1,686	521
1994	2,840	99.00	255,480	1,761	85
1995	3,300	99.50	303,615	2,310	264
1996	3,244	104.00	313,336	2,108	97
1997	3,266	117.00	361,020	1,600	621
1998	3,374	104.00	337,698	2,159	135
1999	3,208	92.00	286,208	2,245	128
2000	3,018	94.50	278,772	1,766	241
2001	3,052	112.00	333,626	1,901	183
2002	3,493	100.00	348,019	2,550	340
2003	3,572	88.50	313,262	2,357	371
2004	3,624	105.00	371,892	2,366	362
2005	3,140	114.00	352,580	1,790	210
2006	3,256	130.00	421,080	1,840	180
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>157.00</b>	<b>470,040</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>150</b>

<sup>1</sup> Derived from monthly estimates.

<sup>2</sup> After 1988, all hay market-year average price cannot be derived directly from all hay value and production. It is the weighted average of the market-year average prices of alfalfa and other hay.

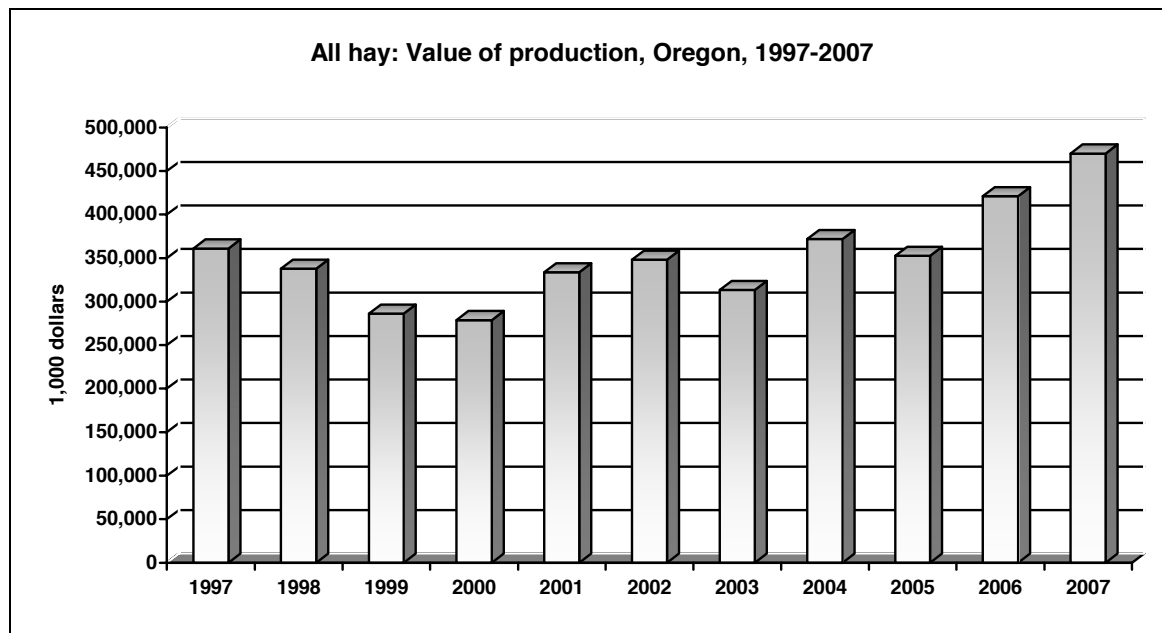


Table 50 - Alfalfa hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006			2007		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	1,300	4.5	5,800	1,400	4.0	5,600
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	700	4.3	3,000	700	3.1	2,200
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	1,500	4.0	6,000	1,000	4.2	4,200
Marion	1,800	4.7	8,500	1,700	5.6	9,500
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	900	5.3	4,800	1,000	4.8	4,800
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1,700	4.7	8,000	1,200	5.8	7,000
Yamhill	1,800	4.8	8,700	1,800	4.3	7,700
Combined counties	1,700	4.2	7,100	1,400	4.5	6,300
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>47,300</b>
Gilliam	-	-	-	1,300	3.0	3,900
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	29,000	6.5	188,000	22,200	6.8	149,600
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	5,800	4.2	24,500	6,600	4.0	26,400
Combined counties	2,700	5.3	14,400	500	7.0	3,500
<b>North Central</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>226,900</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>183,400</b>
Baker	31,000	4.2	130,000	25,000	3.4	85,000
Umatilla	35,000	6.4	224,000	32,000	6.1	195,500
Union	18,500	3.3	61,600	22,000	2.9	64,000
Wallowa	15,600	3.5	55,000	17,000	3.5	59,000
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>470,600</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>403,500</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	1,600	4.9	7,800	1,500	5.9	8,800
Jackson	5,500	4.4	24,000	4,000	4.7	18,700
Josephine	700	4.1	2,900	-	-	-
Combined counties	300	5.0	1,500	700	6.1	4,300
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>31,800</b>
Crook	16,300	4.2	68,200	16,700	4.6	76,500
Deschutes	7,600	3.8	29,000	8,000	3.8	30,500
Grant	11,000	3.2	35,000	11,000	2.4	26,400
Harney	41,000	2.8	115,000	40,000	3.0	120,000
Jefferson	14,000	5.3	73,500	13,000	4.9	64,000
Klamath	60,000	4.6	276,200	56,000	4.0	225,000
Lake	64,000	3.4	220,000	58,000	3.0	174,600
Malheur	55,000	5.1	280,000	51,000	4.9	250,000
Wheeler	4,000	2.4	9,500	3,500	2.0	7,000
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>272,900</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,106,400</b>	<b>257,200</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>974,000</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>430,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,892,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,640,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 51 - Other hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006			2007		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackamas	19,000	2.1	40,000	17,000	2.3	39,600
Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	26,000	2.3	59,000	28,000	2.2	61,500
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	24,000	2.2	53,000	30,000	1.8	53,000
Marion	10,200	3.1	32,000	9,000	3.0	27,000
Multnomah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polk	10,200	2.1	21,500	10,500	2.0	21,000
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	9,400	2.6	24,400	9,000	2.6	23,400
Yamhill	15,700	2.4	38,000	15,000	2.3	34,200
Combined counties	24,900	2.1	51,900	25,900	2.2	56,300
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>139,400</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>319,800</b>	<b>144,400</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>316,000</b>
Gilliam	-	-	-	700	1.4	1,000
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow	4,500	5.6	25,000	4,000	5.7	22,800
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	4,100	2.6	10,800	4,000	3.1	12,400
Combined counties	2,000	3.1	6,200	2,000	3.1	6,200
<b>North Central</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>42,400</b>
Baker	41,000	2.3	94,000	36,000	2.1	75,500
Umatilla	8,000	3.0	24,000	8,000	3.2	25,200
Union	18,000	1.9	35,000	17,000	2.0	34,000
Wallowa	24,000	2.7	65,000	25,000	2.8	69,400
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>218,000</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>204,100</b>
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	30,500	1.8	54,000	31,000	1.9	59,400
Jackson	16,500	2.4	39,000	16,000	2.8	44,000
Josephine	8,000	1.7	13,700	-	-	-
Combined counties	11,000	1.9	20,500	19,900	2.0	40,600
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>144,000</b>
Crook	25,000	3.1	77,000	20,000	3.5	70,000
Deschutes	13,000	1.9	25,000	15,000	3.0	44,400
Grant	33,000	1.7	57,000	29,000	2.0	58,000
Harney	82,000	1.5	126,000	70,000	1.3	90,100
Jefferson	11,000	4.0	44,000	12,000	3.9	47,000
Klamath	33,000	2.9	96,000	32,000	3.0	96,000
Lake	74,000	1.9	143,000	72,000	1.8	129,600
Malheur	35,500	2.1	76,000	36,000	1.8	66,400
Wheeler	6,500	2.0	13,000	6,000	2.0	12,000
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>313,000</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>657,000</b>	<b>292,000</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>613,500</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>620,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,364,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 52 - All hay: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county	2006			2007		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Benton	8,400	2.3	19,400	9,400	2.1	19,700
Clackamas	20,300	2.3	45,800	18,400	2.5	45,200
Clatsop	3,300	1.4	4,500	3,200	1.6	5,000
Columbia	6,700	2.3	15,500	6,200	2.5	15,300
Lane	26,700	2.3	62,000	28,700	2.2	63,700
Lincoln	2,400	2.3	5,600	2,200	2.3	5,100
Linn	25,500	2.3	59,000	31,000	1.8	57,200
Marion	12,000	3.4	40,500	10,700	3.4	36,500
Multnomah	3,800	2.2	8,400	4,200	2.4	10,200
Polk	11,100	2.4	26,300	11,500	2.2	25,800
Tillamook	2,000	2.8	5,600	2,100	3.5	7,300
Washington	11,100	2.9	32,400	10,200	3.0	30,400
Yamhill	17,500	2.7	46,700	16,800	2.5	41,900
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>150,800</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>371,700</b>	<b>154,600</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>363,300</b>
Gilliam	1,500	3.5	5,200	2,000	2.5	4,900
Hood River	1,700	3.5	6,000	1,700	3.8	6,400
Morrow	33,500	6.4	213,000	26,000	6.6	172,400
Sherman	1,500	6.3	9,400	800	4.1	3,300
Wasco	9,900	3.6	35,300	10,600	3.7	38,800
<b>North Central</b>	<b>48,100</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>268,900</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>225,800</b>
Baker	72,000	3.1	224,000	61,000	2.6	160,500
Umatilla	43,000	5.8	248,000	40,000	5.5	220,700
Union	36,500	2.6	96,600	39,000	2.5	98,000
Wallowa	39,600	3.0	120,000	42,000	3.1	128,400
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>688,600</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>607,600</b>
Coos	9,300	2.0	18,300	11,300	2.3	26,000
Curry	2,000	1.9	3,700	1,900	2.0	3,800
Douglas	32,100	1.9	61,800	32,500	2.1	68,200
Jackson	22,000	2.9	63,000	20,000	3.1	62,700
Josephine	8,700	1.9	16,600	7,400	2.0	15,100
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>74,100</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>163,400</b>	<b>73,100</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>175,800</b>
Crook	41,300	3.5	145,200	36,700	4.0	146,500
Deschutes	20,600	2.6	54,000	23,000	3.3	74,900
Grant	44,000	2.1	92,000	40,000	2.1	84,400
Harney	123,000	2.0	241,000	110,000	1.9	210,100
Jefferson	25,000	4.7	117,500	25,000	4.4	111,000
Klamath	93,000	4.0	372,200	88,000	3.6	321,000
Lake	138,000	2.6	363,000	130,000	2.3	304,200
Malheur	90,500	3.9	356,000	87,000	3.6	316,400
Wheeler	10,500	2.1	22,500	9,500	2.0	19,000
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>585,900</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,763,400</b>	<b>549,200</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,587,500</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3,256,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2,960,000</b>

Table 53 - All potatoes: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, selected years 1875-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1875	-	8.0	85	682	1.45	988
1880	-	9.0	74	664	0.98	653
1890	-	18.0	59	1,069	1.08	1,158
1900	-	31.0	63	1,953	0.75	1,465
1910	-	42.0	53	2,218	1.32	2,920
1920	-	38.0	78	2,964	1.45	4,298
1930	34.0	34.0	93	3,162	0.95	3,004
1940	35.0	35.0	144	5,040	0.60	3,024
1950	36.5	36.5	217	7,920	1.48	11,740
1960	34.5	34.5	227	7,838	2.47	19,407
1970	54.5	53.6	284	15,229	1.78	27,139
1980	48.0	47.0	420	19,745	4.60	90,761
1990	54.0	53.0	442	23,450	5.50	129,556
1991	51.0	50.0	443	22,170	3.95	87,810
1992	46.0	45.0	468	21,075	5.50	115,451
1993	50.4	49.4	468	23,103	5.70	132,036
1994	56.4	55.8	493	27,514	4.75	130,731
1995	54.0	53.2	466	24,788	6.70	166,269
1996	62.0	61.0	494	30,124	4.60	138,574
1997	56.5	55.5	492	27,319	5.20	142,466
1998	59.0	58.0	452	26,229	5.05	132,115
1999	56.0	55.5	505	28,020	4.95	138,945
2000	57.0	56.5	543	30,683	4.80	146,637
2001	45.0	44.5	466	20,730	6.40	132,732
2002	50.0	49.8	501	24,936	5.65	141,269
2003	42.8	42.6	493	20,991	5.35	112,837
2004	37.0	37.0	534	19,775	5.10	101,241
2005	37.3	37.1	594	22,023	5.85	128,835
2006	35.0	35.0	530	18,533	6.45	119,538
<b>2007</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>20,238</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>156,941</b>

<sup>1</sup> Series began 1875.

Table 54 - Potatoes: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007

District and county <sup>1</sup>	2006			2007		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Combined counties	900	385	346,500	850	336	286,000
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>346,500</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>286,000</b>
Morrow	10,500	610	6,405,000	10,000	690	6,900,000
<b>North Central</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>6,405,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>6,900,000</b>
Baker	3,700	490	1,813,000	3,800	450	1,710,000
Umatilla	9,000	550	4,950,000	11,000	595	6,545,000
Union	1,700	455	773,500	1,800	325	585,000
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>7,536,500</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>8,840,000</b>
Jefferson	400	380	152,000	-	-	-
Klamath	5,300	485	2,570,500	5,100	480	2,448,000
Malheur	3,500	435	1,522,500	3,500	455	1,593,000
Combined counties	-	-	-	450	380	171,000
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>4,245,000</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>4,212,000</b>
<b>State total</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>18,533,000</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>20,238,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data published in combined counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



**Table 55 - Potatoes: Stocks, Oregon, 1996-2007**

Crop year	December 1	Following year					
		January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
1996	23,600	21,500	19,000	16,000	13,300	9,200	-
1997	20,500	19,000	16,000	13,000	9,800	6,500	-
1998	20,000	17,500	15,800	13,000	10,500	7,000	4,200
1999	22,000	20,500	18,600	15,500	13,000	9,000	5,500
2000	25,000	23,000	20,000	17,000	13,600	10,000	6,400
2001	17,500	15,500	14,000	11,500	8,500	6,500	3,000
2002	17,500	15,800	12,500	9,900	7,500	5,000	2,300
2003	18,000	15,800	13,500	11,000	8,400	5,500	2,900
2004	17,000	14,500	11,800	9,000	6,200	3,900	2,100
2005	19,000	16,500	14,500	11,500	8,500	5,000	2,300
2006	16,000	13,900	11,700	9,700	7,600	4,800	2,300
<b>2007</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>4,200</b>

<sup>1</sup> June 1 estimate started with 1998 crop year.

**Table 56 - Potatoes: Production, farm disposition, season average price and value, Oregon, 2003-2007**

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Farm disposition			Price per cwt.	Value of	
			Seed <sup>1</sup> , feed, household use	Shrink and loss	Sold		Production	Sales
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2003	20,991	883	275	1,290	19,426	5.35	112,837	104,350
2004	19,775	955	241	1,264	18,270	5.10	101,241	93,460
2005	22,023	837	255	1,392	20,376	5.85	128,835	119,200
2006	18,533	880	260	1,020	17,253	6.45	119,538	111,282
<b>2007</b>	<b>20,238</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>18,825</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>156,941</b>	<b>145,983</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where grown.

**Table 57 - Potatoes: Used for processing, selected areas, 2006 and 2007 crops<sup>1</sup>**

Storage season	To Dec. 1	To Jan. 1	To Feb. 1	To Mar. 1	To Apr. 1	To May 1	To Jun. 1	Entire season
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
<b>Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon</b>								
2006-2007	27,090	34,070	41,350	48,940	56,650	63,680	71,220	85,630
2007-2008	26,230	33,250	40,310	48,660	55,460	63,000	70,700	88,030
<b>Washington and other areas, Oregon</b>								
2006-2007	30,980	37,060	42,190	49,930	56,690	63,170	70,410	77,355
2007-2008	30,595	36,940	42,350	50,165	57,160	67,690	72,380	82,770
<b>Maine<sup>2</sup></b>								
2006-2007	1,755	2,360	2,910	3,465	4,185	4,810	5,470	7,635
2007-2008	1,700	2,170	2,815	3,440	3,990	4,670	5,240	7,640
<b>Other states<sup>3</sup></b>								
2006-2007	14,270	17,695	21,290	24,545	28,040	31,370	34,830	43,565
2007-2008	15,040	17,535	20,755	23,900	26,650	29,710	32,600	39,430
<b>Total</b>								
<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>74,095</b>	<b>91,185</b>	<b>107,740</b>	<b>126,880</b>	<b>145,565</b>	<b>163,030</b>	<b>181,930</b>	<b>214,185</b>
<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>73,565</b>	<b>89,895</b>	<b>106,230</b>	<b>126,165</b>	<b>143,260</b>	<b>165,070</b>	<b>180,920</b>	<b>217,870</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total quantity received and used for processing regardless of the state in which the potatoes were produced. Total excludes quantities used for potato chips in Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

<sup>2</sup> Includes potatoes grown in Maine only.

<sup>3</sup> Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

**Table 58 - Alfalfa, clover and grass seeds: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 2004-2007**  
Oregon State University estimates

Commodity	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Alfalfa</b>					
2004	5,680	630	3,605	115	4,154
2005	4,870	640	3,125	122	3,809
2006	3,880	620	2,392	132	3,147
2007	3,240	650	2,090	148	3,091
<b>Bentgrass<sup>1</sup></b>					
2004	9,020	528	4,767	227	10,806
2005	8,510	493	4,193	224	9,391
2006	8,580	567	4,862	234	11,355
2007	8,540	570	4,871	247	12,017
<b>Bluegrass<sup>2</sup></b>					
2004	20,100	894	17,975	85	15,275
2005	24,020	877	21,065	82	17,244
2006	23,500	1,060	24,906	93	23,147
2007	22,060	1,103	24,338	98	23,964
<b>Clover, crimson</b>					
2004	8,440	780	6,613	42	2,807
2005	6,100	780	4,785	50	2,381
2006	4,300	830	3,575	65	2,313
2007	3,580	780	2,806	101	2,844
<b>Clover, red</b>					
2004	10,950	540	5,944	100	5,924
2005	13,790	540	7,509	101	7,574
2006	15,610	550	8,644	107	9,244
2007	14,520	630	9,088	120	10,908
<b>Fescue, chewings</b>					
2004	5,380	810	4,344	56	2,434
2005	7,090	930	6,594	59	3,861
2006	8,250	1,220	10,025	74	7,446
2007	9,310	1,180	10,997	83	9,168
<b>Fescue, red</b>					
2004	6,650	670	4,454	52	2,299
2005	6,790	750	5,082	46	2,336
2006	7,190	700	5,057	63	3,182
2007	7,480	1,010	7,521	72	5,432
<b>Fescue, tall</b>					
2004	142,050	1,580	223,803	39	86,960
2005	145,330	1,510	219,158	50	109,199
2006	158,170	1,510	238,783	69	164,119
2007	161,490	1,520	245,587	75	184,225
<b>Orchardgrass</b>					
2004	18,110	880	15,954	53	8,447
2005	17,370	680	11,838	70	8,284
2006	15,970	910	14,579	93	13,541
2007	15,530	770	11,897	140	16,654
<b>Ryegrass, annual</b>					
2004	124,890	2,030	254,051	20	50,810
2005	125,400	1,460	183,348	28	51,309
2006	131,800	1,880	248,135	26	64,501
2007	128,100	1,850	237,400	28	66,472
<b>Ryegrass, perennial</b>					
2004	177,630	1,450	257,208	60	153,767
2005	192,950	1,390	267,556	55	146,512
2006	170,570	1,420	241,369	69	167,083
2007	161,120	1,500	241,083	67	160,540
<b>All other grass seed<sup>3</sup></b>					
2004	14,733	-	-	-	7,476
2005	17,819	-	-	-	11,540
2006	20,115	-	-	-	13,555
2007	20,216	-	-	-	12,417

<sup>1</sup> Bentgrass includes colonial and creeping bentgrass.

<sup>2</sup> Bluegrass includes Kentucky and POA trivialis (roughstock bluegrass).

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

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

**Table 59 - Alfalfa, clover and grass seeds: Production by type, Oregon, selected years 1935-2007**  
Oregon State University estimates

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

<sup>1</sup> Series began 1935.

<sup>2</sup> 1950-1965 includes Merion Kentucky bluegrass only.

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

**Table 60 - Peppermint for oil: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon, by county, 2006-2007 <sup>1</sup>**  
Oregon State University County estimates

County	2006			2007		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
Benton	1,050	95	99,750	950	90	85,500
Crook	590	80	47,200	570	83	47,310
Jefferson	280	80	22,400	130	83	10,790
Klamath	400	80	32,000	430	85	36,550
Lane	2,350	95	223,250	2,250	90	202,500
Linn	2,700	95	256,500	2,500	95	237,500
Marion	1,500	90	135,000	1,300	90	117,000
Morrow	1,800	110	198,000	1,800	120	216,000
Polk	250	85	21,250	200	85	17,000
Umatilla	2,200	110	242,000	2,100	120	252,000
Union	7,200	77	554,400	8,200	72	590,400
Other counties	1,210	92	111,250	1,440	77	111,310
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>21,530</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,943,000</b>	<b>21,870</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,923,860</b>

<sup>1</sup> Annual estimates are not set by NASS at the county level.

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

## Oregon Fruits and Nuts

Utilized production volume of 2007 Oregon grown fruits and nuts decreased 10 percent from 2006 but increased 14 percent over 2005. Grapes and peaches were the only two fruit crops with increased production in 2007.

Oregon ranked number one in hazelnut production and accounted for 100 percent of national production. Oregon ranked second nationally in total sweet cherry production. Oregon also ranked second in plum and prune production (not including California dried bases prunes). All pear production in Oregon was ranked third in the nation behind Washington and California. Oregon grapes were ranked sixth, but accounted for less than 1 percent of US production. Oregon ranked seventh for tart cherries, eleventh for apples, and tied for 16th for total peach production.

The value of 2007 Oregon grown fruits and nuts increased 17 percent over 2006 and increased 43 percent over 2005. Average grower prices were up for all fruit and nut crops except Bartlett pears and peaches, which were down slightly from 2006.

Hazelnuts were the most valuable fruit or nut crop within Oregon with a value of \$75.5 million. Grapes were the second most valuable crop at \$72.6 million. Pears other than Bartlett's were third at \$67.3 million, followed by sweet cherries at \$49.3 million.

Value of production, percent of total, Oregon 2007

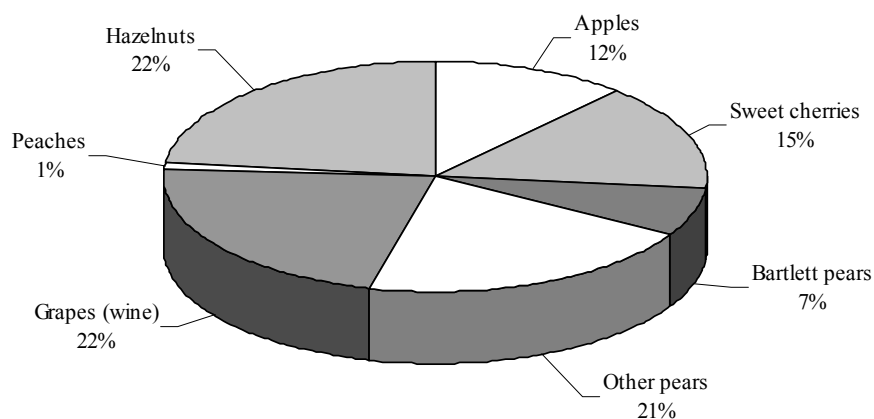


Table 61 - Fruit and nut crops: Utilized production, average price, and value, Oregon, 2005-2007

Year	All			Fresh market		Processing	
	Utilized production	Average price	Value of utilized production	Utilized production	Average price	Utilized production	Average price
<b>Apples</b>							
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	135.0	0.157	21,238	95.0	0.209	40.0	69.20
2006	150.0	0.198	29,712	105.0	0.267	45.0	74.50
<b>2007</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>0.281</b>	<b>37,943</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>0.387</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>138.00</b>
<b>Sweet cherries</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	25,600	1,450	37,186	14,000	1,930	11,600	876
2006	52,600	910	47,883	29,600	1,048	23,000	733
<b>2007</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>49,256</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>776</b>
<b>Tart cherries</b>							
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>
2005	0.3	0.380	114	-	-	-	-
2006	3.4	0.276	938	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.346</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Bartlett pears</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	57,000	347	19,756	28,000	485	29,000	213
2006	63,000	383	24,131	30,000	552	33,000	229
<b>2007</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>22,147</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Other pears</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	134,000	329	44,052	-	-	-	-
2006	152,000	431	65,461	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>67,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grapes (wine)</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	25,000	1,680	42,000	-	-	25,000	1,680
2006	34,400	1,750	60,200	-	-	34,400	1,750
<b>2007</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>72,568</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>1,880</b>
<b>Peaches</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	2,700	966	2,608	-	-	-	-
2006	2,000	1,180	2,350	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Prunes and plums</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	1,500	416	624	1,200	445	300	300
2006	8,500	339	2,885	2,500	496	6,000	274
<b>2007</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>Hazelnuts (in-shell basis)</b>							
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>
2005	27,600	2,240	61,824	-	-	-	-
2006	43,000	1,080	46,440	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>75,480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 62 - Tree fruit crops: Production, by area, Oregon, 2004-2007**  
Oregon State University estimates <sup>1</sup>

Year	Apples	Sweet cherries	Tart cherries	Pears		
				Bartlett	Asian	Winter
	Boxes	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Willamette Valley</b>						
2004	649,850	11,249	2,286	2,734	411	364
2005	371,735	3,593	336	2,250	317	340
2006	621,400	5,696	616	2,548	411	364
<b>2007</b>	<b>551,296</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>Coastal</b>						
2004	280	-	-	-	-	-
2005	270	-	-	-	-	-
2006	300	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Southwestern <sup>3</sup></b>						
2004	29,250	180	-	12,357	289	73,090
2005	1,080	162	-	7,523	284	55,018
2006	13,750	184	-	12,027	295	56,113
<b>2007</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>55,190</b>
<b>North Central</b>						
2004	3,046,125	37,127	-	50,495	616	126,666
2005	2,641,000	24,175	-	41,500	616	117,645
2006	2,117,771	59,836	-	45,925	616	111,450
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,293,900</b>	<b>30,812</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>101,100</b>
<b>Eastern</b>						
2004	187,350	1,088	-	-	-	-
2005	156,150	1,344	-	-	-	-
2006	75,150	1,036	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>South Central</b>						
2004	21,060	50	-	-	-	39
2005	20,589	30	-	-	-	16
2006	57,342	47	-	-	-	51
<b>2007</b>	<b>16,882</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>State total <sup>2</sup></b>						
2004	3,933,915	49,694	2,286	65,586	1,316	200,159
2005	3,190,824	29,304	336	51,273	1,217	173,019
2006	2,885,713	66,799	616	60,500	1,322	167,978
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,938,158</b>	<b>33,352</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>60,911</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>156,657</b>

<sup>1</sup> Areas are as defined by Oregon State University.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon State University state level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

<sup>3</sup> Apple crop failure in 2005.

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

**Table 63 - Processed utilization: Apples and sweet cherries, Oregon, 2005-2007**

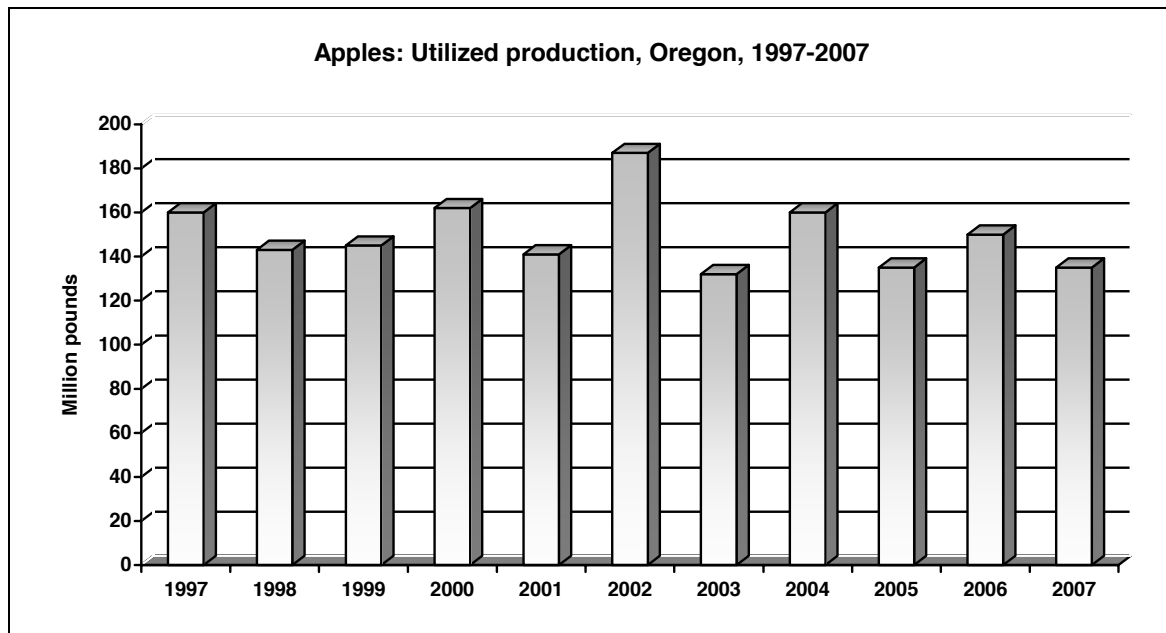
Year	Processed utilization <sup>1</sup>								Total processed
	Canned		Juice and cider		Brined		Other		
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	
<b>Apples</b>									
	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons
2005	-	-	10,500	26.00	-	-	9,500	-	20,000
2006	-	-	13,500	46.00	-	-	9,000	-	22,500
<b>2007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,500</b>
<b>Sweet cherries</b>									
	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons
2005	1,300	1,060.00	-	-	8,000	880.00	2,300	760.00	11,600
2006	2,700	900.00	-	-	18,000	732.00	2,300	546.00	23,000
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,010.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>765.00</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>704.00</b>	<b>13,500</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fresh equivalent basis.

**Table 64 - Apples and sweet cherries: Utilized production, price, and value, Oregon, selected years 1890-2007**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Apples			Sweet cherries		
	Utilized production	Price	Value	Utilized production	Price	Value
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1890	64.5	-	-	-	-	-
1900	110.4	-	-	-	-	-
1920	182.4	0.020	3,200	-	-	-
1925	211.2	0.023	4,274	-	-	-
1930	288.0	0.020	4,921	-	-	-
1935	130.1	0.015	1,718	13,200	-	-
1940	151.0	0.015	2,140	20,300	98	1,989
1945	127.0	0.061	7,235	19,700	259	5,102
1950	139.3	0.030	3,990	17,400	252	4,385
1955	112.8	0.050	5,210	31,000	178	5,518
1960	86.4	0.037	3,188	12,800	377	4,826
1965	111.8	0.033	3,723	20,100	366	7,357
1970	115.0	0.044	5,095	40,000	330	13,200
1975	150.0	0.048	7,200	36,500	347	12,666
1980	195.0	0.076	14,802	31,800	500	15,900
1985	160.0	0.126	20,200	27,000	621	16,761
1990	180.0	0.112	20,205	40,000	644	25,752
1991	120.0	0.186	22,330	36,500	871	31,785
1992	175.0	0.103	18,070	52,000	868	45,131
1993	160.0	0.131	20,920	34,000	893	30,349
1994	200.0	0.107	21,400	38,000	732	27,830
1995	140.0	0.116	16,205	31,000	766	23,733
1996	156.0	0.091	14,224	32,000	1,090	34,962
1997	160.0	0.238	38,032	50,000	1,130	56,660
1998	143.0	0.141	20,229	40,000	847	33,870
1999	145.0	0.109	15,845	35,000	789	27,615
2000	162.0	0.119	19,346	36,000	760	27,364
2001	141.0	0.121	17,085	34,000	842	28,617
2002	187.0	0.152	28,433	29,000	932	27,022
2003	132.0	0.175	23,066	41,000	1,080	44,450
2004	160.0	0.163	26,057	42,000	1,150	48,380
2005	135.0	0.157	21,238	25,600	1,450	37,186
2006	150.0	0.198	29,712	52,600	910	47,883
<b>2007</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>0.281</b>	<b>37,943</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>49,256</b>

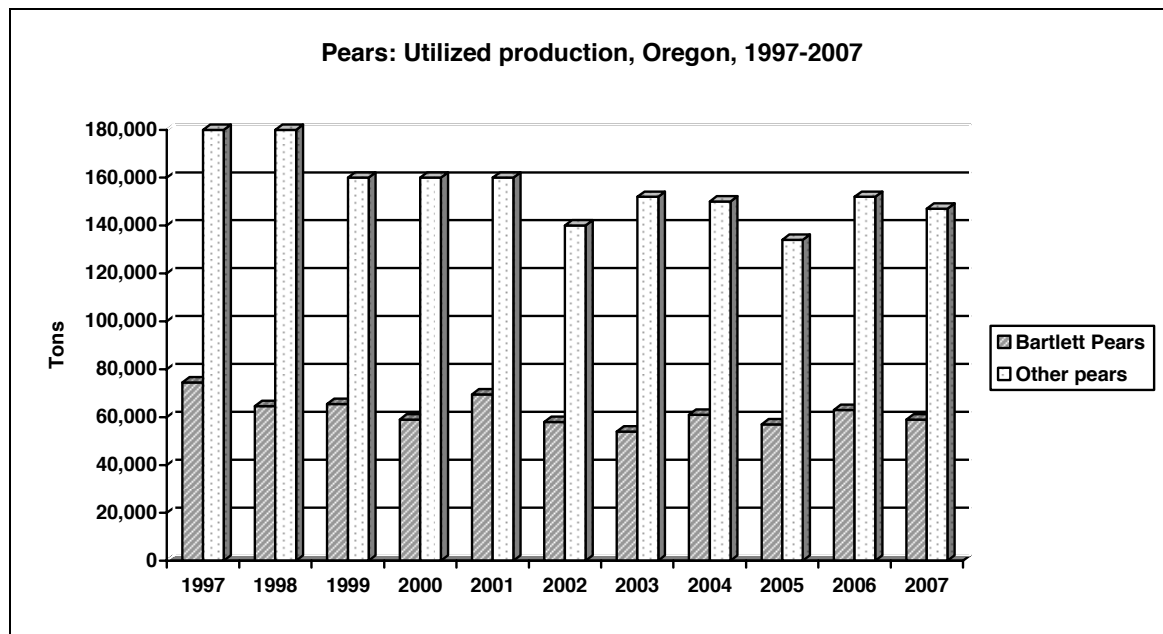
<sup>1</sup> Series began 1890.



**Table 65 - Bartlett pears and other pears: Utilized production, price, and value, Oregon, selected years 1925-2007**

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

<sup>1</sup> Series began 1925.

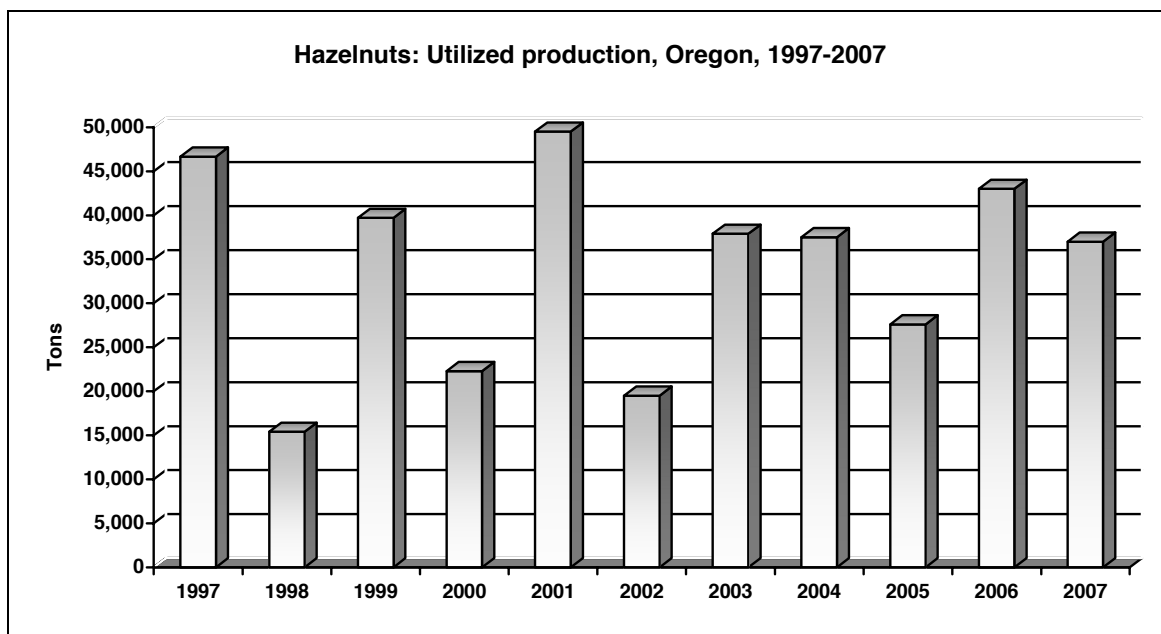




**Table 66 - Hazelnuts, prunes and plums: Utilized production, price, and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2007**

Year <sup>1 2</sup>	Hazelnuts			Prunes and plums		
	Utilized production	Price	Value	Utilized production	Price	Value
	<i>Tons</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920	-	-	-	50,300	74	3,738
1925	-	-	-	49,300	47	2,333
1930	300	340	102	87,300	27	2,334
1935	1,100	260	286	133,700	18	2,335
1940	2,700	240	648	36,600	32	1,179
1945	4,500	550	2,475	80,400	77	6,202
1950	5,350	350	1,872	22,300	105	2,342
1955	7,400	420	3,108	51,900	67	3,488
1960	8,400	420	3,528	4,000	163	652
1965	7,300	450	3,285	28,000	71	1,985
1970	8,750	570	4,988	20,300	98	1,983
1975	11,800	610	7,198	27,500	103	2,833
1980	15,100	1,151	17,386	33,000	150	4,950
1985	24,300	677	16,451	22,400	163	3,641
1990	21,500	783	16,835	17,000	155	2,641
1991	25,300	726	18,368	3,700	228	845
1992	27,500	552	15,180	20,000	160	3,208
1993	40,700	633	25,826	4,000	166	662
1994	21,000	834	17,514	14,000	127	1,772
1995	38,700	913	35,424	5,000	241	1,206
1996	18,750	837	15,819	5,500	354	1,947
1997	46,650	899	41,938	10,500	238	2,503
1998	15,400	964	14,846	9,900	274	2,714
1999	39,700	890	35,333	12,000	157	1,882
2000	22,300	890	19,847	8,500	192	1,633
2001	49,500	701	34,700	7,800	166	1,298
2002	19,500	1,000	19,500	7,200	251	1,808
2003	37,900	1,030	39,037	4,100	272	1,114
2004	37,500	1,440	54,000	7,500	352	2,637
2005	27,600	2,240	61,824	1,500	416	624
2006	43,000	1,080	46,440	8,500	339	2,885
<b>2007</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>75,480</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,264</b>

<sup>1</sup> Hazelnut series began 1927.  
<sup>2</sup> Prunes and plums series began 1919.  
<sup>3</sup> Tons (in-shell basis).



**Table 67 - Hazelnuts: Commercial operations, acres and trees, by county, and survey year**

County	2000 Survey			2004 Survey			2008 Survey		
	Operations	Acres	Trees	Operations	Acres	Trees	Operations	Acres	Trees
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
Clackamas	86	4,205	661,000	73	3,830	541,000	72	4,280	553,000
Lane	97	3,570	396,000	85	3,150	341,000	97	3,510	369,000
Linn	31	1,570	188,000	35	1,540	204,000	41	1,630	217,000
Marion	132	6,085	785,000	141	5,800	685,000	130	6,000	747,000
Polk	27	2,250	367,000	26	2,340	336,000	26	2,820	371,000
Washington	133	4,780	532,000	115	4,610	506,000	117	4,250	465,000
Yamhill	141	6,245	772,000	139	6,350	764,000	121	6,680	798,000
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	34	435	54,000	34	780	87,000	39	930	104,000
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>29,140</b>	<b>3,755,000</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>3,464,000</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>3,624,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Benton, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Multnomah counties.

**Table 68 - Hazelnuts: Trees, by county and year planted, Oregon, 2008 survey**

County	Trees planted								Share of total
	1901-84	1985-88	1989-92	1993-96	1997-2000	2001-2004	2005-2008	All years	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Clackamas	248,900	81,200	34,500	52,400	59,200	56,800	20,000	553,000	15.3
Lane	259,000	30,000	26,800	5,700	34,700	12,200	600	369,000	10.2
Linn	101,300	42,100	3,000	24,800	16,700	25,900	3,200	217,000	6.0
Marion	375,200	80,500	60,500	75,100	71,500	31,900	52,300	747,000	20.6
Polk	256,200	35,400	23,100	34,000	10,300	8,200	3,800	371,000	10.2
Washington	386,700	23,900	20,800	9,400	13,300	4,400	6,500	465,000	12.8
Yamhill	418,400	69,000	50,000	79,500	23,600	61,900	95,600	798,000	22.0
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	35,500	1,000	10,100	8,600	17,900	29,300	1,600	104,000	2.9
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>2,081,200</b>	<b>363,100</b>	<b>228,800</b>	<b>289,500</b>	<b>247,200</b>	<b>230,600</b>	<b>183,600</b>	<b>3,624,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Share of all years (percent)	<b>57.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Benton, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Multnomah counties.

**Table 69 - Hazelnuts: Trees, by variety and year planted, Oregon, 2008 survey**

Variety	Trees planted								Share of total
	1901-84	1985-88	1989-92	1993-96	1997-2000	2001-2004	2005-2008	All years	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Barcelona	1,766,500	194,800	95,800	55,900	38,700	46,000	12,400	2,210,100	61.0
Butler	16,900	16,400	2,000	2,000	1,300	-	-	38,600	1.1
Casina	10,500	10,300	61,100	70,600	2,000	1,100	-	155,600	4.3
Daviana	119,100	3,800	3,300	2,300	600	-	-	129,100	3.6
Duchilly	15,600	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	17,900	0.5
Ennis	83,600	116,100	51,800	104,800	53,600	27,800	1,700	439,400	12.1
Hall's giant	18,300	4,300	5,500	5,800	4,600	3,800	500	42,800	1.2
Lewis	3,900	-	1,100	22,500	123,200	121,400	75,100	347,200	9.6
Willamette	1,000	3,800	4,700	17,900	11,700	4,500	600	44,200	1.2
Other and unknown	45,800	11,300	3,500	7,700	11,500	26,000	93,300	199,100	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,081,200</b>	<b>363,100</b>	<b>228,800</b>	<b>289,500</b>	<b>247,200</b>	<b>230,600</b>	<b>183,600</b>	<b>3,624,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Oregon Vineyards and Wineries

Oregon produced and crushed a record number of grapes in 2007. Increased production is attributed to higher yields and newly bearing acreage. Across all varieties, the average price per ton received by growers increased \$130 over 2006. The value of Oregon's 2007 grape crop increased 21 percent over 2006.

Oregon gained 20 new wineries in 2007, 18 of which were bonded crushing facilities. Case sales increased 5 percent over 2006. Since 1997, case sales have more than doubled, as has the number of wineries crushing grapes.

**Table 70 - Wine grapes: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, by variety, Oregon, 2006-2007**

Variety	All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production		Price per ton <sup>1</sup>		Value of production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Cabernet Franc	105	131	77	90	2.83	2.78	218	250	1,750	1,790	382	448
Cabernet Sauvignon	490	571	418	494	2.51	2.85	1,051	1,406	1,630	1,840	1,713	2,587
Chardonnay	929	972	719	755	3.28	2.94	2,360	2,218	1,240	1,380	2,926	3,061
Gewurztraminer	192	203	175	179	2.66	2.68	465	480	1,120	1,170	521	562
Merlot	508	498	391	403	2.75	2.95	1,077	1,187	1,490	1,640	1,605	1,947
Muller Thurgau	81	92	72	67	5.93	5.73	427	384	920	920	393	353
Pinot Blanc	215	216	190	151	3.24	3.54	616	535	1,250	1,380	770	738
Pinot Gris	2,188	2,588	1,613	1,889	3.41	3.35	5,502	6,336	1,350	1,370	7,428	8,680
Pinot Noir	8,884	9,858	7,481	8,073	2.36	2.52	17,680	20,368	2,130	2,290	37,658	46,643
Sauvignon Blanc	66	76	39	50	3.31	2.42	129	121	1,180	1,200	152	145
Syrah	433	506	376	393	2.64	2.72	991	1,069	2,000	2,000	1,982	2,138
Tempranillo	119	133	77	101	2.23	2.50	172	253	1,970	1,900	339	481
Viognier	134	155	109	119	2.46	2.77	268	330	1,670	1,750	448	578
White Riesling	665	710	489	547	4.36	3.92	2,132	2,146	1,030	1,030	2,196	2,210
Zinfandel	60	66	51	23	2.57	3.96	131	91	1,700	1,730	223	157
All others	531	625	323	466	3.66	3.06	1,181	1,426	1,280	1,330	1,512	1,897
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>60,200</b>	<b>72,568</b>

<sup>1</sup> Price per ton is the weighted average of prices received by Oregon grape growers and prices paid by Oregon wineries.

<sup>2</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 71 - Wine grapes: Vineyards, acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 2006-2007**

County	Number of vineyards		All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Benton	31	35	389	414	333	363	1.93	2.35	643	854
Clackamas	43	44	338	403	276	303	2.55	2.75	705	832
Douglas	52	50	857	902	719	753	2.66	2.51	1,914	1,888
Hood River	14	14	122	150	100	123	2.26	1.95	226	240
Jackson	73	76	1,208	1,306	948	976	3.10	3.06	2,942	2,991
Josephine	32	30	552	605	454	480	3.27	3.26	1,483	1,563
Lane	41	42	929	1,042	699	696	2.80	2.89	1,955	2,010
Linn	12	12	67	61	43	42	2.09	2.02	90	85
Marion	34	33	1,392	1,384	860	1,223	2.78	3.11	2,392	3,801
Polk	71	77	2,082	2,660	1,853	1,891	2.60	2.70	4,812	5,097
Umatilla	22	31	519	688	394	559	2.80	2.67	1,103	1,490
Wasco	17	17	158	160	146	147	3.41	3.35	498	493
Washington	78	78	1,533	1,800	1,305	1,387	2.90	2.97	3,786	4,122
Yamhill	227	232	5,177	5,550	4,254	4,634	2.52	2.57	10,719	11,910
All others	23	21	277	275	216	223	5.24	5.49	1,132	1,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>38,600</b>

**Table 72 - Wineries: Number, crush, outshipments and cooperage, by area, Oregon 2006-2007<sup>1</sup>**

Area	All wineries <sup>2</sup>		Wineries crushing grapes		Wine grapes crushed		Total cooperage	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Tons	Tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Douglas County	21	24	13	14	1,017	969	405	452
Lane County	19	20	13	14	3,300	3,487	752	914
Marion County	16	17	10	12	1,930	2,315	343	416
Polk County	35	34	26	24	4,793	4,423	1,129	1,193
Washington County	28	26	21	19	3,241	3,977	802	977
Yamhill County	126	141	89	100	14,111	16,414	3,441	4,285
Other Willamette Valley <sup>3</sup>	38	37	25	27	1,673	1,930	689	865
Rogue Valley <sup>4</sup>	35	39	21	26	2,563	2,966	883	901
All others <sup>5</sup>	32	32	18	18	672	519	297	297
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>8,741</b>	<b>10,300</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for incomplete responses. <sup>2</sup> Includes growers sales privilege license holders (issued by the OLCC). <sup>3</sup> Benton, Clackamas, Linn, and Multnomah counties. <sup>4</sup> Jackson and Josephine counties. <sup>5</sup> Columbia, Coos, Clatsop, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lincoln, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, and Wasco counties.

**Table 73 - Wineries: Crush by variety and area, Oregon, 2006-2007<sup>1 2</sup>**

Variety	Douglas County		Lane County		Marion County		Polk County		Washington County		Yamhill County	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cabernet Sauvignon	37	52	77	78	5	9	72	57	8	16	284	183
Chardonnay	91	57	134	105	174	115	405	290	171	196	1,050	963
Gewurztraminer	25	37	37	35	31	20	62	66	68	53	75	84
Merlot	53	59	48	93	2	19	71	40	13	25	332	323
Muller Thurgau	22	22	27	-	8	22	43	42	85	99	228	197
Pinot Gris	85	76	1,538	1,545	303	399	513	790	987	1,054	1,563	1,660
Pinot Noir	303	273	1,071	1,148	881	1,073	3,165	2,781	1,390	1,924	9,081	11,272
Syrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viognier <sup>3</sup>	-	18	-	43	-	11	-	13	-	27	-	88
White Riesling	78	68	107	198	304	369	107	111	172	209	211	256
All other varieties	245	229	219	199	212	264	260	180	321	319	963	1,116
<b>All varieties</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>14,111</b>	<b>16,414</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for incomplete responses.  
<sup>2</sup> There were 285 tons crushed for sparkling wine in 2007 and 267 tons in 2006.  
<sup>3</sup> Viognier replaced Sauvignon Blanc in 2007.

**Table 73 (continued) - Wineries: Crush by variety and area, Oregon, 2006-2007<sup>1 2</sup>**

Variety	Other Willamette Valley <sup>4</sup>		Rogue Valley <sup>5</sup>		All other areas <sup>6</sup>		Oregon			
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Cases <sup>7</sup>	Cases <sup>7</sup>
Cabernet Sauvignon	110	84	233	258	103	106	929	843	58,550	53,130
Chardonnay	138	79	238	245	44	26	2,445	2,076	154,097	130,840
Gewurztraminer	37	12	70	120	13	2	418	429	26,345	27,038
Merlot	98	76	256	284	93	71	966	990	60,882	62,395
Muller Thurgau	10	2	-	-	-	-	423	384	26,660	24,202
Pinot Gris	177	291	327	398	46	31	5,539	6,244	349,097	393,529
Pinot Noir	829	1,107	656	681	116	58	17,492	20,317	1,102,437	1,280,483
Syrah	65	71	184	179	92	77	869	842	54,769	53,067
Viognier <sup>3</sup>	-	31	-	148	-	7	259	386	16,324	24,328
White Riesling	79	42	228	292	18	5	1,304	1,550	82,185	97,689
All other varieties	81	135	359	361	147	136	2,656	2,939	167,395	185,231
<b>All varieties</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>2,098,739</b>	<b>2,331,933</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for incomplete responses.  
<sup>2</sup> There were 285 tons crushed for sparkling wine in 2007 and 267 tons in 2006.  
<sup>3</sup> Viognier replaced Sauvignon Blanc in 2007.  
<sup>4</sup> Benton, Clackamas, Linn and Multnomah counties.  
<sup>5</sup> Jackson and Josephine counties.  
<sup>6</sup> Columbia, Coos, Clatsop, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lincoln, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, and Wasco counties.  
<sup>7</sup> Equivalent cases of wine production are equal to tons crushed times 150 gallons divided by 2.38 gallons per case.

**Table 74 - Vineyards and wineries: Number, acreage, production, value, and crush Oregon, 1997-2007**

Category/unit	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Vineyards</b>											
Vineyards (Number)	412	425	491	480	520	582	673	709	734	770	792
Area planted (Acres)	7,800	9,000	9,800	10,500	11,100	12,100	13,400	13,700	14,100	15,600	17,400
Area harvested (Acres)	6,300	7,100	7,400	8,100	8,800	9,400	10,700	11,100	11,800	12,600	13,800
Yield (Ton/acre)	2.94	2.07	2.42	2.30	2.60	2.34	2.24	1.75	2.12	2.73	2.80
Production (Tons)	18,500	14,700	17,900	18,600	22,800	22,000	24,000	19,400	25,000	34,400	38,600
Price (Dollars/ton)	1,120	1,180	1,310	1,400	1,480	1,470	1,510	1,660	1,680	1,750	1,880
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,720	17,346	23,449	26,040	33,744	32,340	36,240	32,200	42,000	60,200	72,568
<b>Wineries</b>											
Wineries crushing grapes (Number)	103	102	120	122	131	150	170	193	215	236	254
Wine grapes crushed (Tons)	18,669	13,265	16,523	17,663	22,163	20,905	21,860	18,620	23,450	33,300	37,000

**Table 75 - Wineries: Sales by variety, Oregon, 1997-2007**

Variety	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>	<i>1,000 cases</i>
Cabernet Sauvignon	21.4	24.2	21.9	16.7	19.3	17.2	18.7	16.2	24.3	19.9	17.7
Chardonnay	182.0	174.5	139.3	172.2	181.5	141.8	142.1	160.6	136.2	96.4	83.9
Merlot	-	25.9	29.2	33.1	37.8	31.2	41.6	44.4	43.8	36.5	26.3
Pinot Gris	81.6	119.0	83.9	154.3	144.1	172.7	222.3	241.5	267.8	278.4	310.2
Pinot Noir	292.2	337.9	278.4	352.8	427.8	447.7	527.8	540.3	782.8	811.0	854.5
White Riesling	81.0	88.0	89.9	101.6	90.7	81.5	46.1	59.3	77.9	74.3	72.7
All other still wine	142.3	110.8	119.0	141.8	164.7	166.7	184.4	207.7	236.5	294.7	330.3
All sparkling wine	26.8	14.2	16.3	19.3	16.1	14.4	16.0	16.2	22.0	17.5	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>827.3</b>	<b>894.4</b>	<b>777.9</b>	<b>991.8</b>	<b>1,082.1</b>	<b>1,073.2</b>	<b>1,199.1</b>	<b>1,286.1</b>	<b>1,591.3</b>	<b>1,628.6</b>	<b>1,711.5</b>

**Table 76 - Wineries: Crush by variety, Oregon, 1997-2007**

Variety	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cabernet Franc	-	-	-	-	75	115	164	140	202	300	257
Cabernet Sauvignon	906	551	645	657	967	443	649	528	650	929	843
Chardonnay	4,256	2,680	3,098	2,764	2,795	2,277	1,893	1,441	1,568	2,445	2,076
Gewurztraminer	444	252	265	333	421	432	408	239	253	418	429
Merlot	572	631	703	984	1,210	979	789	627	674	966	990
Muller Thurgau	412	318	399	488	386	324	263	255	319	423	384
Pinot Blanc	169	129	176	182	341	364	390	351	390	630	575
Pinot Gris	2,344	1,731	2,410	2,917	3,558	4,058	4,689	3,681	4,317	5,539	6,244
Pinot Noir	7,140	5,176	6,628	7,242	9,901	9,462	10,072	8,964	12,086	17,492	20,317
Sauvignon Blanc	59	87	119	105	96	89	92	84	49	108	102
Semillion	-	31	28	23	20	19	51	22	-	-	-
Syrah	-	-	31	109	221	358	424	400	606	869	842
Tempranillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	135	162	186
Viognier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	194	259	386
White Riesling	1,424	1,043	1,219	1,143	1,192	879	1,109	1,013	1,000	1,304	1,550
Zinfandel	178	119	117	137	86	59	77	75	130	142	159
All others	765	517	685	579	969	1,047	790	638	877	1,314	1,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,669</b>	<b>13,265</b>	<b>16,523</b>	<b>17,663</b>	<b>22,163</b>	<b>20,905</b>	<b>21,860</b>	<b>18,620</b>	<b>23,450</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>37,000</b>

### Oregon Berries

Oregon's total utilized value of production of all berry crops produced in Oregon for 2007 was \$152.3 million, an increase of 5 percent from 2006 and up 28 percent from 2005. Harvested acres of all berries in Oregon totaled 20,230 acres in 2007. This was an increase of 70 acres from last year and up 970 acres from two years ago. All berry utilized production totaled 190.7 million pounds in 2007, compared to 160.1 million pounds the year before and 165.9 million pounds two years before. The 2007 crop year was a very good season for the majority of the berries in Oregon. All but three showed substantial increases in production from the 2006 season.

Production of all blackberries in 2007 was 58.9 million pounds, compared to 42.4 million pounds in 2006 and 48.4 million pounds in 2005. Good yields lead to the abundance of blackberries. Total blackberry acres harvested in 2007 were 7,100, up 200 acres from last year and up 600 acres from two years ago. Value of production for all blackberries totaled \$28.6 million, down 21 percent from 2006 and down 22 percent from 2005. Blackberry prices declined considerably due the over abundance in production. Many growers had canneries turn them away because of the glut of blackberries. Industry contacts indicated that this was due to early projections of production being high for some blackberry varieties. Marion blackberry production in 2007 was 29.3 million pounds, a 28 percent increase from 2006 and up 11 percent from 2005. Harvested acres in 2007 totaled 4,500 acres, unchanged from a year ago, but up 200 acres from two years before. Marion blackberry value of production was \$14.6 million in 2007, down 24 percent from 2006 and down 23 percent from 2005.

Red raspberry production in Oregon totaled 5.0 million pounds in 2007, compared to 6.2 million pounds in 2006 and 7.2 million pounds in 2005. Black raspberry production also declined in 2007 to 3.7 million pounds compared to 4.0 million pounds in 2006 and 4.2 million pound in 2005. Harvested acres for both red and black raspberries decreased in 2007 at 1,700 acres and 1,400 acres respectfully. This is a decline of 200 acres for red raspberries from 2006 and 2005 and a decline of 100 acres for black raspberries from 2006, but up 100 acres from 2005. Value of production for raspberries dropped in 2007, more so for black raspberries than for red raspberries. The value of the red raspberry crop was \$4.4 million, down

8 percent from 2006 and down 25 percent from 2005. Black raspberry value of production was \$3.6 million, down 63 percent from 2006 and down 66 percent from 2005. This drastic decrease in black raspberry value of production was due to lower prices and the abundance of other berries in the market. Rumors of raspberry imports from other berry producing countries most likely helped lower prices as well.

Blueberry production continued its upward trend due to high demand thanks to consumer healthier eating habits and positive medical research results. Production in 2007 totaled 45.0 million pounds, up 26 percent from 2006 and 30 percent from 2005. Acres harvested in 2007 were 4,600, up 200 acres from 2006 and 600 acres from 2005. At this pace, blueberry growers will not have a problem surpassing the 5,000 acre threshold next crop season. Blueberry value of production totaled \$67.5 million in 2007, compared to \$53.1 million in 2006 and \$ 33.3 million in 2005. Thanks to high consumer demand, the value of blueberries will continue to soar.

Strawberry production during the 2007 season was 24.7 million pounds, a 7 percent increase from a year ago, but a 1 percent decrease from two years before. Harvested acres continue to decline as growers struggle to find adequate labor and compete with other major producing areas. Acres harvested totaled 1,900 in 2007, compared to 2,100 acres in 2006 and 2,200 in 2005. The strawberry value of production was \$16.4 million in 2007. This is an increase of 3 percent from last year and up 20 percent from two years ago. This increase in the value of production indicates that Oregon strawberries continue to be premium berries because they are sweeter, redder, and simply better.

Cranberry production in Oregon increased in 2007 to 495,000 barrels, compared to 465,000 barrels in 2006 and 440,000 barrels in 2005. One barrel of cranberries equals 100 pounds. Acres harvested in 2007 totaled 2,700 acres, unchanged since 2005. Total value of production for cranberries reached \$29.5 million in 2007, an increase of 31 percent from 2006 and 94 percent from 2005. The longer growing season in Oregon continued to produce a higher quality berry, and a higher return on the crop.

**Value of production, percent of total, Oregon 2007**

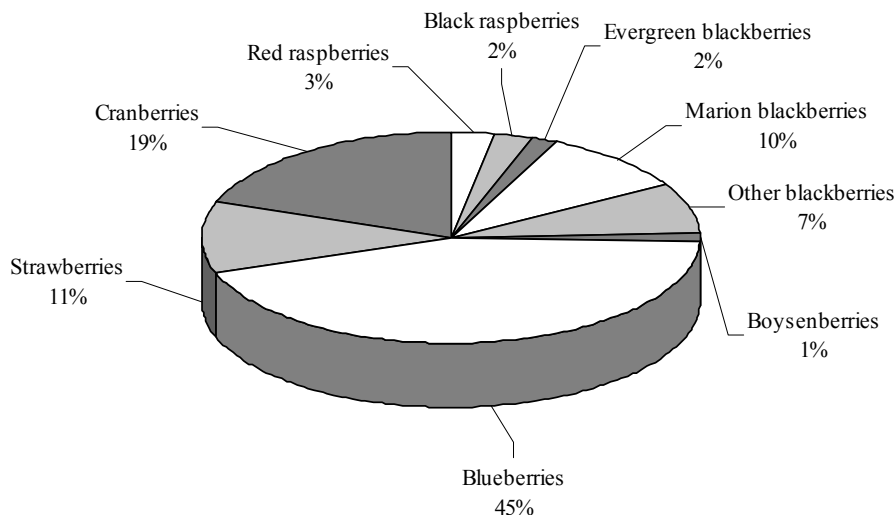


Table 77 - Berry crops: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, 2005-2007

Crop and year	Harvested	Yield per acre	Utilized production			Price			Value of production
			Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	All	
<b>Caneberries</b>									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Red raspberries									
2005	1,900	3,790	1,300	5,900	7,200	1.550	0.660	0.821	5,909
2006	1,900	3,240	950	5,200	6,150	1.730	0.610	0.783	4,816
2007	1,700	2,940	900	4,100	5,000	1.510	0.750	0.887	4,434
Black raspberries									
2005	1,300	3,260	20	4,220	4,240	1.870	2.460	2.460	10,418
2006	1,500	2,670	10	4,000	4,010	1.980	2.440	2.440	9,780
2007	1,400	2,610	50	3,600	3,650	1.810	0.970	0.982	3,583
Evergreen blackberries									
2005	900	6,330	300	5,400	5,700	1.260	0.680	0.711	4,050
2006	800	6,000	200	4,600	4,800	1.800	0.690	0.736	3,534
2007	600	10,500	400	5,900	6,300	1.490	0.340	0.413	2,602
Marion blackberries									
2005	4,300	6,140	400	26,000	26,400	1.360	0.710	0.720	19,004
2006	4,500	5,090	900	22,000	22,900	1.740	0.800	0.837	19,166
2007	4,500	6,510	300	29,000	29,300	1.330	0.490	0.499	14,609
Other blackberries									
2005	1,300	12,500	1,500	14,800	16,300	1.710	0.760	0.847	13,813
2006	1,600	9,190	1,600	13,100	14,700	1.310	0.870	0.918	13,493
2007	2,000	11,700	2,000	21,300	23,300	1.220	0.420	0.489	11,386
All blackberries									
2005	6,500	7,450	2,200	46,200	48,400	1.590	0.723	0.762	36,867
2006	6,900	6,140	2,700	39,700	42,400	1.490	0.810	0.854	36,193
2007	7,100	8,300	2,700	56,200	58,900	1.270	0.448	0.486	28,597
Boysenberries									
2005	600	3,830	200	2,100	2,300	1.630	1.480	1.490	3,434
2006	600	3,830	100	2,200	2,300	1.580	1.410	1.420	3,260
2007	800	4,880	100	3,800	3,900	1.540	0.540	0.566	2,206
Loganberries									
2005	60	3,670	20	200	220	1.420	0.800	0.855	188
2006	60	2,000	10	110	120	1.320	0.791	0.833	100
2007	30	3,000	10	80	90	1.620	0.900	0.978	88
<b>All caneberries</b>									
2005	10,360	-	3,740	58,620	62,360	-	-	-	56,816
2006	10,960	-	3,770	51,210	54,980	-	-	-	54,149
2007	11,030	-	3,760	67,780	71,540	-	-	-	38,908
<b>Blueberries</b>									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2005	4,000	8,630	13,800	20,700	34,500	1.210	0.800	0.964	33,258
2006	4,400	8,090	13,900	21,700	35,600	1.790	1.300	1.490	53,091
2007	4,600	9,780	16,800	28,200	45,000	1.600	1.440	1.500	67,488
<b>Strawberries</b>									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>Dollars per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2005	2,200	11,500	2,400	22,600	25,000	1.180	0.480	54.700	13,680
2006	2,100	11,000	3,600	19,400	23,000	1.340	0.570	69.100	15,882
2007	1,900	13,000	2,700	22,000	24,700	1.340	0.580	66.300	16,378
<b>Cranberries<sup>1</sup></b>									
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Barrels</i>	<i>Dollars per barrel</i>	<i>Dollars per barrel</i>	<i>Dollars per barrel</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2005	2,700	163	5,000	435,000	440,000	48.700	34.40	34.60	15,208
2006	2,700	172	*	465,000	465,000	*	48.30	48.30	22,460
2007	2,700	183	*	495,000	495,000	*	59.60	59.60	29,502

<sup>1</sup> A barrel weighs 100 pounds.

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

**Table 78 - Berry crops: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2005-2007**  
**Oregon State University county estimates**

County	Acreage			Production		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
<b>Evergreen blackberries</b>						
Clackamas	230	200	180	1,173	1,240	1,404
Lane	20	20	20	66	136	130
Linn	15	15	10	50	84	45
Marion	640	560	500	3,277	3,472	3,900
Multnomah	38	30	25	207	186	195
Polk	50	40	30	248	248	234
Washington	50	40	30	250	248	234
Yamhill	25	20	20	128	124	156
<b>Oregon<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>6,298</b>
<b>Marion and other blackberries</b>						
Benton	45	48	50	203	276	255
Clackamas	1,080	1,200	1,400	8,035	6,480	11,900
Lane	45	40	40	113	188	186
Linn	80	80	80	264	488	448
Marion	2,650	2,685	3,100	20,034	14,499	26,350
Multnomah	150	160	170	1,116	864	1,445
Polk	250	270	300	1,878	1,458	2,550
Washington	830	895	920	6,184	4,833	7,820
Yamhill	430	465	480	2,946	2,511	4,080
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	7	8	11	36	42	55
<b>Oregon<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>40,809</b>	<b>31,639</b>	<b>55,089</b>
<b>Boysenberries</b>						
Clackamas	240	200	200	612	700	900
Lane	15	15	15	39	75	68
Linn	35	35	35	119	196	179
Marion	685	550	550	1,822	1,925	2,475
Multnomah	45	40	40	124	140	180
Polk	20	20	20	56	70	90
Washington	45	40	40	117	140	180
Yamhill	135	100	100	375	350	450
<b>Oregon<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>4,522</b>
<b>Blueberries</b>						
Benton	160	165	180	800	1,271	1,359
Clackamas	425	446	580	3,464	3,572	5,046
Lane	135	140	160	945	1,029	1,216
Linn	140	145	155	630	1,131	1,225
Marion	915	961	1,153	7,910	8,072	10,377
Multnomah	155	163	179	1,360	1,410	1,602
Polk	95	100	115	860	890	1,024
Washington	660	700	910	5,636	5,978	8,645
Yamhill	295	310	372	2,434	2,511	3,274
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	406	510	601	3,028	3,273	3,995
<b>Oregon<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>27,067</b>	<b>29,137</b>	<b>37,763</b>

<sup>1</sup> Counties not listed are combined into other counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon State University state-level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

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



**Table 78 (continued) - Berry crops: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2005-2007**  
**Oregon State University county estimates**

County	Acreage			Production		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
<b>Strawberries</b>						
Benton	50	55	70	100	550	602
Clackamas	230	220	205	2,760	2,530	2,378
Douglas	20	20	20	140	120	140
Lane	85	85	90	170	578	648
Linn	165	165	170	330	1,584	1,292
Marion	1,255	1,190	1,130	14,558	13,804	13,108
Multnomah	60	55	50	684	632	580
Polk	25	25	25	325	290	290
Washington	610	580	550	7,076	6,728	6,380
Yamhill	150	145	140	1,800	1,682	1,624
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	15	10	10	89	53	58
<b>Oregon <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>28,032</b>	<b>28,551</b>	<b>27,100</b>
<b>Red raspberries</b>						
Benton	30	33	35	120	182	168
Clackamas	750	650	500	3,600	2,990	2,500
Douglas	18	18	15	63	65	53
Lane	30	30	30	150	195	180
Linn	320	325	325	736	1,495	1,463
Marion	190	150	100	855	720	500
Multnomah	350	300	250	1,680	1,380	1,250
Polk	35	30	25	168	138	125
Washington	200	175	150	960	788	750
Yamhill	50	50	40	175	180	200
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	8	8	8	29	23	23
<b>Oregon <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>8,536</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>7,212</b>
<b>Black raspberries</b>						
Clackamas	400	445	480	888	1,113	1,200
Lane	15	18	15	30	67	53
Linn	10	10	15	16	27	23
Marion	75	85	90	174	213	225
Multnomah	12	15	15	29	38	38
Polk	35	40	50	77	100	125
Washington	575	655	710	1,328	1,638	1,775
Yamhill	45	50	55	106	125	138
<b>Oregon <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>3,577</b>

<sup>1</sup> Counties not listed are combined into other counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon State University state-level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

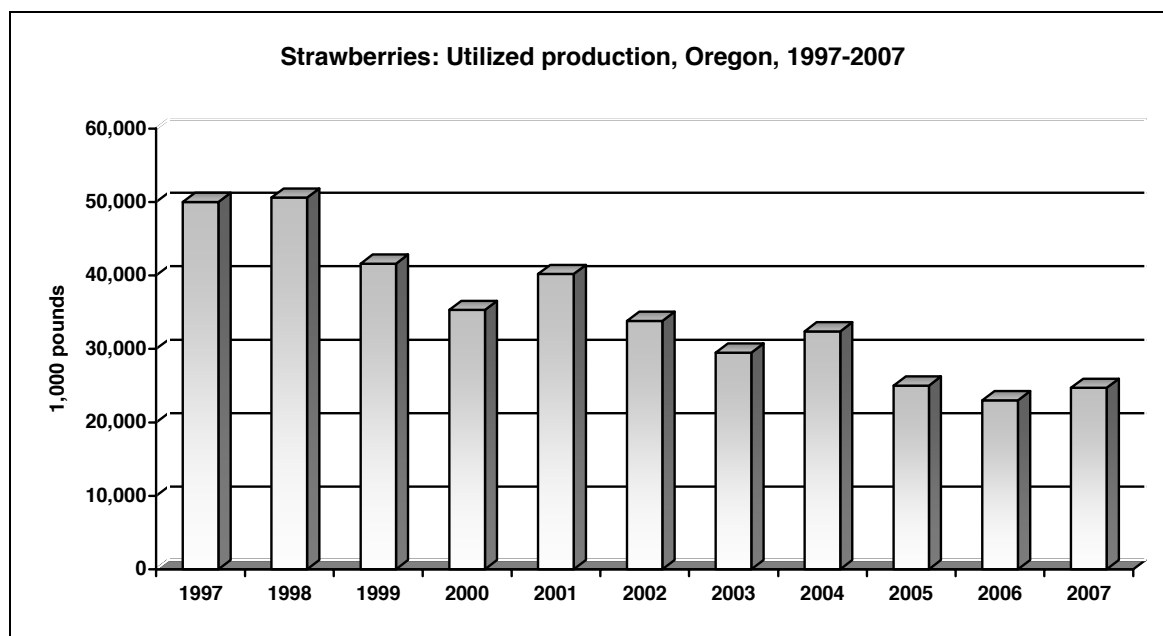
Source: Oregon Agricultural Information Network, Oregon State University. Web site: <http://oain.oregonstate.edu>.

Table 79 - Strawberries: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2007

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

<sup>1</sup> Series began 1918.

<sup>2</sup> The following quantities were not harvested or not marketed due to economic conditions: 1,700,000 lbs. in 1940; 340,000 lbs. in 1945; 8,500,000 lbs. in 1987; 5,000,000 lbs. in 1995.



## Oregon Vegetables

Production of Oregon's principle vegetable crops, which includes bulb onions, snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas, totaled 1,134,900 tons in 2007. This was an increase of 20 percent from the previous year, mainly driven by a large rise in the bulb onion crop. Harvested acreage decreased 1,200 acres for a grand total of 84,400 acres. A corresponding sharp decline in the season average price for bulb onions drove the total value of production down 41 percent from last year. The value of production totaled \$111.8 million for 2007.

The USDA estimates eight processing vegetables; lima beans, snap beans, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, spinach, and tomatoes. Oregon once again remained sixth in the nation for processing vegetables, producing 368,250 tons. California continued to lead all states by producing 69 percent of the total production. In 2007, Oregon ranked seventh in the nation for fresh market vegetable production. Total production increased from 12,355,000 cwt. in 2006 to 17,102,000 cwt. in 2007.

**Onions:** Bulb onions were once again the state's leading vegetable crop, even with a sharp price decline in 2007. This decrease is mainly due to an overabundance of onions from higher yields and record high prices last year because of a poor international crop. The season average price was down

77 percent in Malheur County and 66 percent in the rest of Oregon. The total value of production in 2007 was \$50.4 million, over \$80 million less than in 2006.

**Snap beans:** Producers received a \$27.00 increase per ton for their 2007 crop. Production also increased to 115,010 tons, mainly driven by a yield that was 22 percent higher than the previous year. The value of the snap bean crop rose to \$23.2 million, the highest total since 2000.

**Sweet corn:** Fresh market acreage increased slightly while processed acreage dropped 16 percent in 2007. Both fresh market and processed prices were higher this year, a rise of \$1.40 per cwt for fresh and \$6.60 per ton for processed. The total value of production for both crops totaled \$29.8 million, a decrease of 5 percent mainly attributed to the decline in processed acreage.

**Green peas:** Producers harvested 18,000 acres of green peas in 2007. Yields were down 10 percent from last year, from 2.52 tons per acre to 2.28 tons per acre. An increase in acreage still drove total production up 300 tons from last year, totaling 41,100 tons. The season average price also increased \$23.00 per ton, bringing the total value of the 2007 crop to \$8.4 million.

**Value of production, percent of total, Oregon 2007**

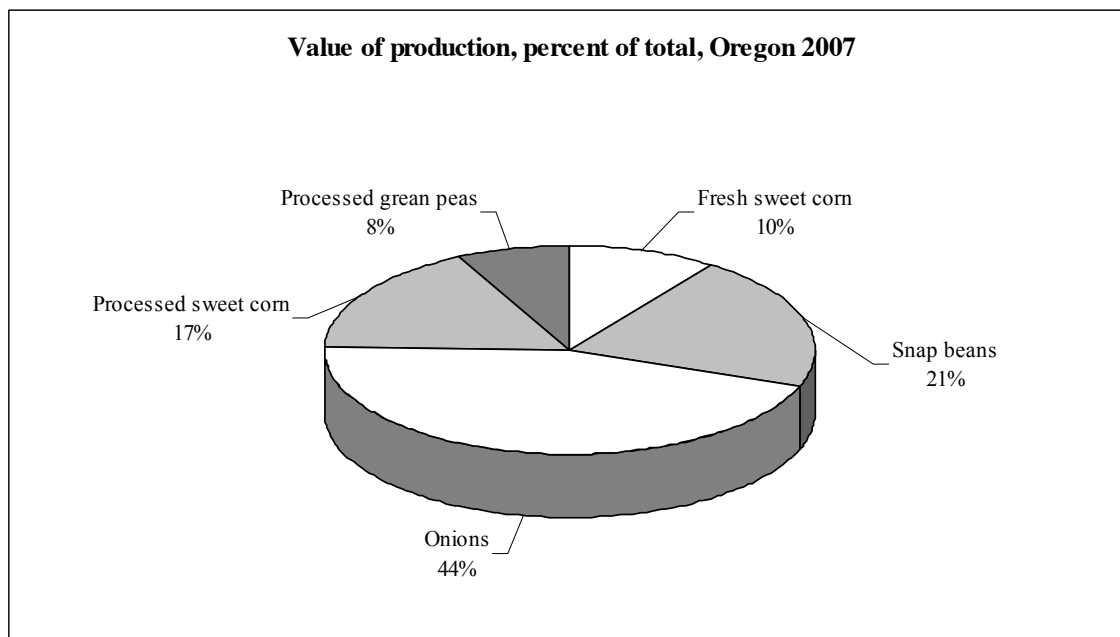


Table 80 - Vegetable crops: Acreage, yield, production, and value, 2005-2007

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
<b>Fresh market</b>						
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Sweet corn</b>						
2005	4,400	4,400	120.00	528	21.00	11,088
2006	4,500	4,500	122.00	549	20.00	10,980
2007	4,600	4,600	112.00	515	21.40	11,021
<b>Onions, bulb <sup>1</sup></b>						
Malheur County						
2005	11,700	11,500	640.00	7,360	7.60	50,312
2006	11,700	11,700	520.00	6,084	17.30	90,548
2007	12,000	12,000	780.00	9,360	3.90	20,206
Other Oregon						
2005	7,800	7,800	360.00	2,808	6.70	16,201
2006	8,400	8,400	550.00	4,620	10.60	42,612
2007	9,100	8,800	620.00	5,456	3.60	30,184
<b>Onions, all</b>						
2005	19,500	19,300	527.00	10,168	7.36	66,513
2006	20,100	20,100	533.00	10,704	14.39	133,160
2007	21,100	20,800	712.00	14,816	3.84	50,390
<b>Processing</b>						
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Snap beans</b>						
2005	18,600	18,500	6.30	116,530	188.00	21,893
2006	18,900	18,800	4.95	92,970	175.00	16,249
2007	19,100	19,100	6.02	115,010	202.00	23,239
<b>Sweet corn</b>						
2005	23,200	23,200	10.08	233,810	79.20	18,523
2006	26,100	26,000	9.58	249,160	81.80	20,391
2007	21,900	21,900	9.69	212,240	88.40	18,756
<b>Green peas</b>						
2005	16,200	16,100	1.93	31,040	172.00	5,326
2006	17,600	16,200	2.52	40,800	182.00	7,418
2007	18,000	18,000	2.28	41,100	205.00	8,437

<sup>1</sup> Onion price calculations are based on production, less shrinkage and loss. Production, less shrinkage and loss, is 9,038,000; 9,254,000; and 13,106,000 cwt. for 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively, at the state level. Prices are primarily fresh but include processed bulb onions.

Table 81 - Major processing vegetables and onions: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2005-2007  
Oregon State University county estimates

County	Harvested acreage			Production		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
<b>Sweet corn, processing</b>						
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Washington	1,910	1,810	1,700	18,939	17,409	16,554
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	18,780	22,180	17,650	187,324	214,563	175,624
<b>Oregon <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>20,690</b>	<b>23,990</b>	<b>19,350</b>	<b>206,263</b>	<b>231,972</b>	<b>192,178</b>
<b>Snap beans, processing</b>						
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	18,980	17,990	18,910	119,626	103,430	121,102
<b>Oregon <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>17,990</b>	<b>18,910</b>	<b>119,626</b>	<b>103,430</b>	<b>121,102</b>
<b>Onions, bulb</b>						
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Jackson	50	50	50	26	26	26
Malheur	11,200	11,200	11,300	7,224	6,608	8,758
Marion	1,890	1,100	-	851	495	-
Morrow	2,700	2,700	5,500	1,755	1,769	3,025
Polk	20	20	-	7	7	-
Umatilla	3,800	3,800	3,780	2,660	2,470	2,476
Washington	130	10	-	43	3	-
Yamhill	40	30	-	13	10	-
Other counties <sup>1</sup>	20	20	850	10	10	425
<b>Oregon <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>19,850</b>	<b>18,930</b>	<b>21,480</b>	<b>12,589</b>	<b>11,398</b>	<b>14,710</b>

<sup>1</sup> Counties not listed or categories denoted with "-" are combined into other counties to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>2</sup> Oregon State University state-level estimates may differ from official NASS estimates.

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

Table 82 - Onions, bulb: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Loss <sup>2</sup>	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested					
	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	1,000 dollars
1920	-	880	211	186	-	0.69	128
1925	-	1,200	217	260	-	1.99	517
1930	-	1,600	255	408	-	0.87	355
1935	-	2,200	285	627	-	1.21	759
1940	3,300	3,300	228	751	45	1.18	830
1945	4,700	4,500	312	1,405	-	2.71	3,814
1950	4,700	4,600	385	1,770	-	1.07	1,893
1955	5,400	4,800	423	2,028	-	1.80	3,650
1960	5,400	5,000	404	2,018	381	2.57	4,206
1965	5,600	5,500	469	2,579	571	2.64	5,300
1970	7,200	6,800	447	3,039	676	3.24	7,647
1975	7,700	7,600	469	3,567	822	9.68	26,571
1980	8,900	8,700	522	4,538	717	14.33	54,737
1985	13,400	13,100	518	6,785	1,763	6.06	30,427
1986	11,900	11,700	508	5,945	921	12.42	62,402
1987	12,900	12,800	549	7,032	1,388	10.86	61,277
1988	14,000	13,700	485	6,649	961	10.54	59,934
1989	13,500	13,300	505	6,710	1,090	11.93	67,052
1990	13,700	13,500	534	7,215	1,356	9.73	56,982
1991	14,700	14,200	558	7,926	1,046	11.36	78,184
1992	15,400	15,100	554	8,371	1,290	13.68	96,855
1993	17,500	16,800	499	8,376	3,000	20.46	110,016
1994	19,800	19,300	532	10,276	1,690	12.85	110,310
1995	19,500	19,100	516	9,854	2,260	9.17	69,666
1996	18,700	18,300	518	9,474	1,842	10.24	78,394
1997	19,800	19,400	555	10,770	2,467	13.61	113,009
1998	19,800	19,500	483	9,420	1,709	8.98	69,254
1999	20,300	20,100	609	12,243	2,486	4.89	47,725
2000	19,800	19,600	567	11,120	2,140	9.65	85,092
2001	19,100	18,900	580	10,958	2,010	6.22	54,779
2002	19,300	19,300	605	11,669	1,910	8.43	81,157
2003	19,300	19,100	547	10,441	1,850	9.93	85,275
2004	19,900	18,500	696	12,876	2,250	4.04	42,932
2005	19,500	19,300	527	10,168	1,130	7.36	66,513
2006	20,100	20,100	533	10,704	1,450	14.39	133,160
<b>2007</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>14,816</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>50,390</b>

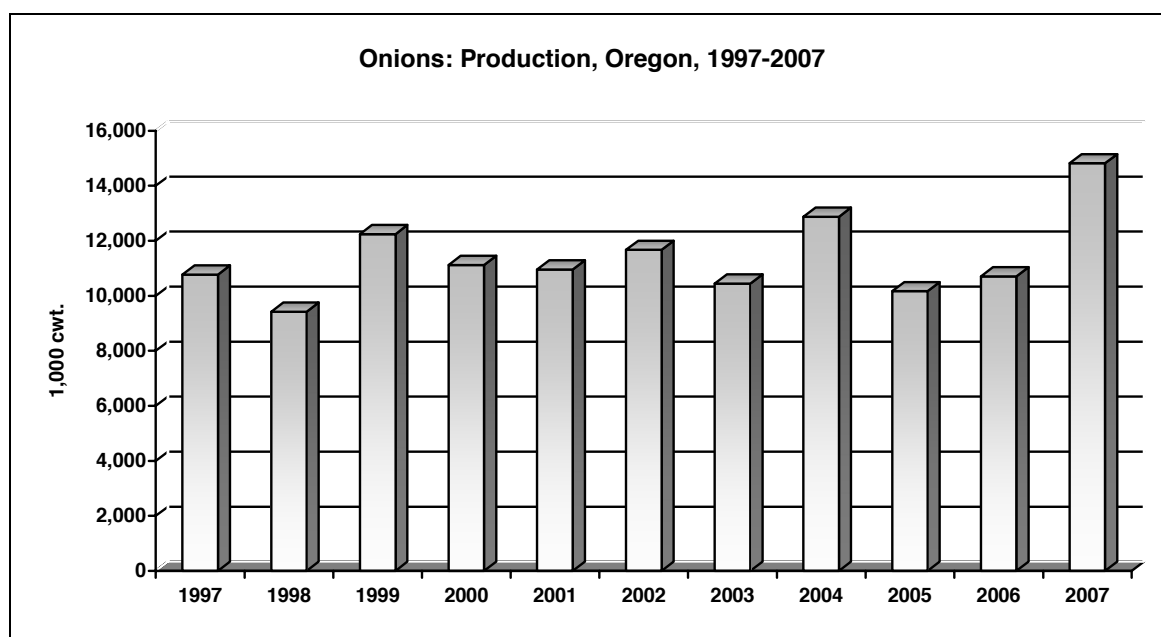
<sup>1</sup> Series began 1920.<sup>2</sup> Onions harvested but not sold due to shrinkage and loss.

Table 83 - Snap beans for processing: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1920-2007

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

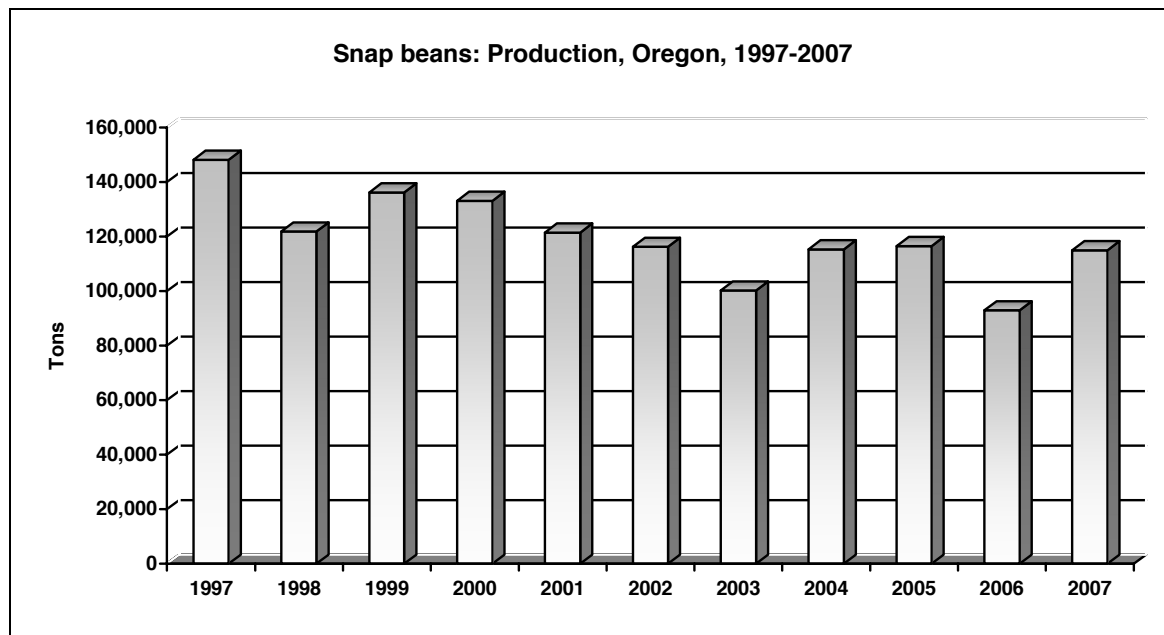
<sup>1</sup> Series began 1918.

Table 84 - Sweet corn for processing: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1935-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1935	3,300	2,600	1.40	3,600	16	57
1940	1,500	1,500	3.30	5,000	14	70
1945	5,800	5,700	3.60	20,500	29	592
1950	9,500	9,100	3.70	33,700	28	937
1955	12,000	11,500	4.70	54,000	27	1,480
1960	21,900	21,500	4.95	106,400	24	2,543
1965	30,500	28,800	5.82	167,600	24	4,039
1970	30,200	29,500	7.08	208,850	28	5,743
1975	43,100	41,300	7.73	319,200	62	19,695
1980	34,100	33,700	8.68	292,520	62	18,224
1985	38,800	38,600	9.19	354,730	70	24,725
1990	47,800	47,200	8.40	396,480	86	33,899
1991	48,000	47,500	8.42	399,950	84	33,636
1992	43,500	43,300	9.04	391,430	81	31,862
1993	46,100	44,800	8.65	387,520	83	32,280
1994	48,600	47,300	9.13	431,850	83	35,628
1995	49,400	48,900	9.25	452,330	78	35,372
1996	49,100	48,300	9.07	438,080	84	36,843
1997	41,500	41,000	8.61	353,000	84	29,580
1998	37,400	37,300	8.36	311,920	84	26,104
1999	44,200	44,000	8.14	358,270	82	29,268
2000	35,800	35,700	8.59	306,650	80	24,647
2001	29,300	29,100	7.80	226,870	80	18,167
2002	33,000	33,000	7.99	263,580	78	20,629
2003	31,000	30,100	9.03	271,680	81	21,999
2004	28,500	28,500	9.12	259,910	81	20,974
2005	23,200	23,200	10.08	233,810	79	18,523
2006	26,100	26,000	9.58	249,160	82	20,391
<b>2007</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>9.69</b>	<b>212,240</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>18,756</b>

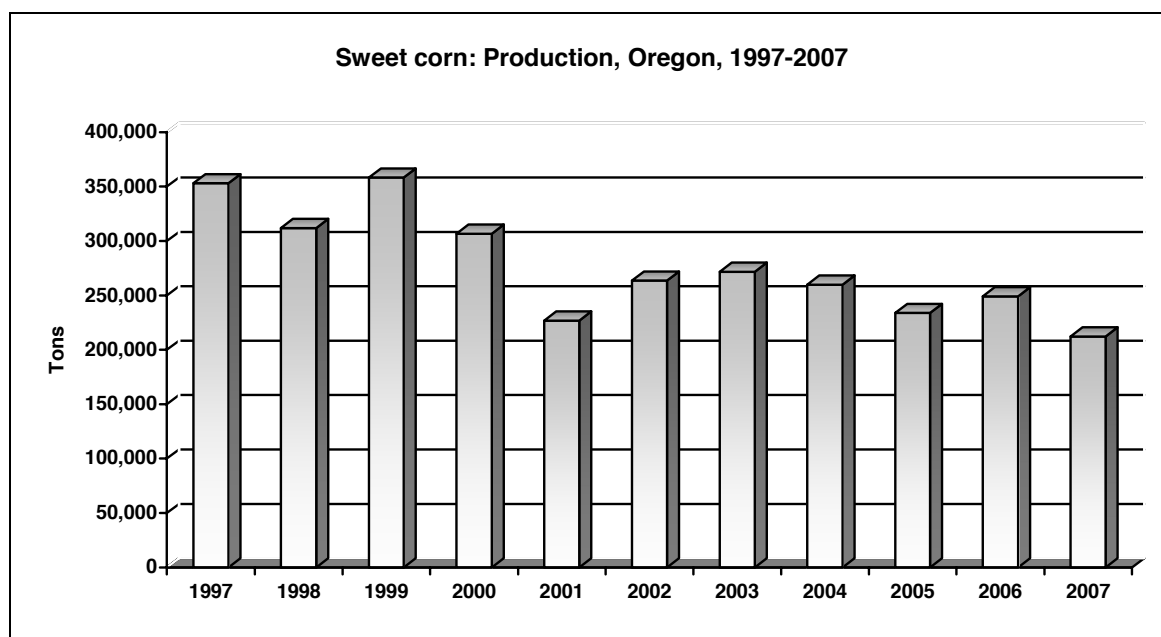
<sup>1</sup> Series began 1934.

Table 85 - Green peas for processing: Acreage, yield, production, and value, Oregon, selected years 1935-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1935	9,300	8,180	0.88	7,160	55	390
1940	29,900	29,000	0.71	20,590	44	902
1945	56,800	44,300	0.93	41,200	82	3,370
1950	55,750	52,260	1.06	55,400	76	4,183
1955	63,000	59,000	0.65	38,640	87	3,366
1960	57,400	57,200	0.90	51,480	82	4,242
1965	60,000	56,400	1.38	77,850	88	6,851
1970	47,500	43,700	0.97	42,400	100	4,236
1975	52,200	49,100	1.12	55,000	205	11,275
1980	34,800	32,600	1.66	54,120	173	9,363
1985	37,100	35,400	1.22	43,190	204	8,811
1990	36,900	34,900	1.25	43,630	252	10,995
1991	39,600	35,500	1.74	61,770	234	14,454
1992	40,700	39,400	0.96	37,820	224	8,472
1993	34,000	33,900	1.53	51,870	238	12,345
1994	37,100	36,500	1.47	53,660	236	12,664
1995	36,600	33,700	2.10	70,770	225	15,923
1996	22,400	22,100	1.64	36,240	232	8,408
1997	28,100	27,800	1.54	42,810	235	10,060
1998	31,300	30,600	1.61	49,260	243	11,986
1999	35,800	35,400	1.35	47,850	229	10,977
2000	34,900	32,200	2.00	64,370	210	13,515
2001	23,200	22,900	1.68	38,540	178	6,860
2002	20,300	20,200	1.43	28,910	176	5,076
2003	22,400	22,200	1.77	39,260	208	8,170
2004	17,700	16,700	2.48	41,400	188	7,774
2005	16,200	16,100	1.93	31,040	172	5,326
2006	17,600	16,200	2.52	40,800	182	7,418
<b>2007</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>8,437</b>

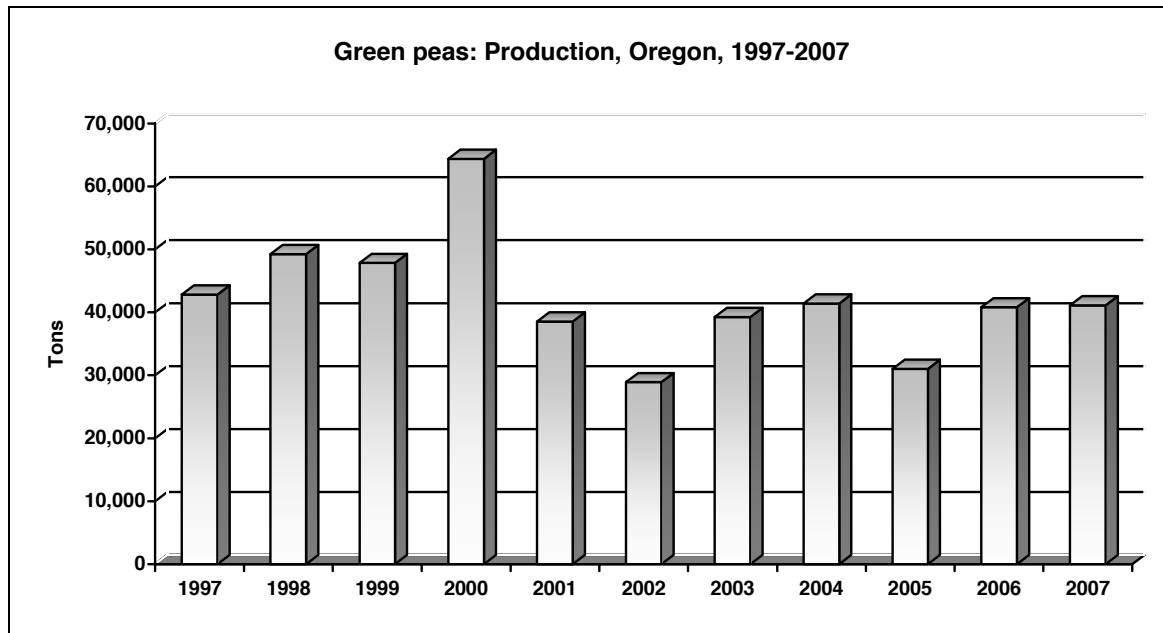
<sup>1</sup> Series began 1934.



Table 86 - Cold storage holdings: Selected items, quarterly, Pacific region and United States, 2005-2007

Commodity and year	March 31		June 30		September 30		December 31	
	Pacific <sup>1</sup>	United States	Pacific <sup>1</sup>	United States	Pacific <sup>1</sup>	United States	Pacific <sup>1</sup>	United States
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>Frozen berries</b>								
Blackberries								
2005	-	18,580	-	10,041	-	32,441	-	25,677
2006	-	19,575	-	14,397	-	31,326	-	26,743
2007	-	22,748	-	18,641	-	44,603	-	32,000
Blueberries								
2005	14,853	53,737	9,150	28,198	34,764	109,229	21,686	77,360
2006	12,487	47,039	8,191	26,785	31,651	114,351	29,365	98,719
2007	20,260	65,398	12,021	37,700	51,803	147,570	39,161	114,114
Boysenberries								
2005	-	662	-	1,656	-	2,124	-	1,949
2006	-	2,073	-	1,690	-	2,573	-	3,105
2007	-	3,666	-	2,840	-	3,800	-	3,255
Raspberries, red								
2005	23,674	27,061	24,141	28,213	65,488	70,147	52,157	55,801
2006	36,161	39,472	32,062	36,572	59,285	64,459	47,873	52,208
2007	31,180	34,686	23,646	27,572	47,583	52,212	30,576	33,681
Strawberries								
2005	127,338	173,610	305,590	359,214	281,158	324,809	183,695	218,762
2006	94,715	127,657	335,142	382,403	253,018	294,710	171,818	202,475
2007	119,576	150,460	393,108	443,993	354,042	401,274	241,877	280,186
<b>Frozen vegetables</b>								
Green beans, regular								
2005	62,202	118,892	44,840	76,655	119,691	256,015	84,359	171,319
2006	49,269	101,480	29,922	54,377	133,371	249,492	92,556	183,610
2007	59,446	117,447	37,559	72,177	120,268	234,744	89,899	183,696
Green beans, French								
2005	8,150	16,416	5,431	8,157	17,374	33,938	10,490	22,341
2006	5,701	15,658	3,560	8,388	17,778	39,236	12,452	27,433
2007	6,240	15,506	3,626	9,303	21,430	42,510	16,940	32,284
Sweet corn, cut								
2005	245,538	362,385	163,302	234,965	305,759	521,330	264,246	464,177
2006	183,557	320,651	117,332	188,557	314,522	567,303	285,268	475,671
2007	188,088	307,655	98,364	161,547	310,070	519,243	293,123	461,503
Sweet corn, cob								
2005	112,399	161,320	56,919	78,525	144,560	256,009	154,682	263,818
2006	94,320	163,904	40,247	71,738	177,873	316,029	156,021	281,694
2007	99,087	172,282	42,234	69,152	171,224	295,144	160,695	256,464
Green peas								
2005	90,608	159,511	145,418	227,162	178,234	306,054	115,970	214,851
2006	62,098	124,143	148,267	222,513	214,107	360,778	144,834	230,351
2007	80,489	124,968	169,236	241,116	198,741	330,052	140,146	232,647
<b>Potatoes</b>								
French fries								
2005	421,036	855,761	448,163	947,971	486,561	932,179	420,115	848,595
2006	471,108	929,837	422,341	877,400	395,236	808,199	372,163	758,254
2007	422,018	886,170	385,137	871,947	408,128	868,810	373,055	820,461
Other frozen potatoes								
2005	108,239	237,905	102,567	242,493	109,556	248,179	81,601	202,504
2006	98,477	229,048	84,862	230,711	77,919	201,410	68,982	196,566
2007	86,093	230,056	56,986	206,261	67,919	211,157	45,830	191,894
<b>Selected livestock products</b>								
Butter								
2005	-	132,436	-	179,648	-	124,061	-	58,649
2006	-	195,330	-	262,970	-	190,550	-	108,605
2007	-	193,104	-	272,975	-	240,254	-	155,162
Poultry								
2005	75,329	1,088,879	83,533	1,199,617	104,260	1,235,135	64,938	1,134,544
2006	85,612	1,255,037	109,109	1,294,864	101,915	1,180,841	58,468	973,555
2007	-	953,310	-	1,100,147	-	1,166,345	-	1,007,260
Pork								
2005	-	543,778	-	492,494	-	431,573	-	428,529
2006	-	504,978	-	412,622	-	458,359	-	442,501
2007	-	494,761	-	467,949	-	484,934	-	458,665
Beef								
2005	48,875	372,323	42,823	342,106	56,745	438,750	56,496	434,442
2006	62,033	436,157	59,071	449,112	74,746	491,916	69,673	482,079
2007	63,348	427,188	71,781	430,323	82,161	486,724	82,806	482,509

<sup>1</sup> Pacific region for cold storage includes Washington, Oregon, and California.

Table 87 - Fertilizer: Material sold or distributed, Oregon, 2003-2007

Material and grade	January 1-December 31				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
<b>Liming materials</b>					
Calcium hydroxide (hydrate)	170	130	166	182	1,031
Standard dolomite	38,340	51,999	52,551	51,908	42,739
Standard calcite	129,290	144,152	160,981	150,855	155,890
By-product lime	239,275	290,592	242,178	285,061	273,067
Liming materials, other analysis	7	2	15	131	-
<b>Total liming materials</b>	<b>407,082</b>	<b>486,875</b>	<b>455,891</b>	<b>488,137</b>	<b>472,727</b>
<b>Agricultural minerals</b>					
Boron	2,157	2,290	1,664	2,221	1,670
Calcium	911	786	791	866	668
Copper	117	263	206	199	231
Gypsum	23,351	28,206	27,937	32,558	32,206
Iron	3,569	3,409	4,245	4,964	6,063
Magnesium	574	330	498	979	637
Manganese	166	251	200	356	337
Molybdenum	2	1	1	2	2
Sulfur	3,915	5,338	5,341	7,542	6,160
Trace combinations	470	579	406	1,121	1,820
Zinc	1,697	1,656	1,844	1,906	1,215
Other analysis	-	-	-	-	7,614
<b>Total agricultural minerals</b>	<b>36,929</b>	<b>43,108</b>	<b>43,133</b>	<b>52,714</b>	<b>58,623</b>
<b>Organic materials</b>					
Bone meal	487	349	572	761	623
Blood meal	272	54	162	349	293
Compost	11,362	10,239	11,848	12,054	12,402
Cotton seed meal	160	1,246	2,213	158	440
Feather meal	-	-	-	37	8,916
Fish scrap	1,546	1,023	1,393	1,081	921
Kelp	77	183	99	278	334
Greensand	15	39	198	262	235
Guano	-	4	5	93	177
Ash	8,222	26,929	9,147	16,206	15,321
Log yard scrap	-	29,400	6,575	13,168	1,815
Poultry manure	895	1,258	1,754	3,254	4,135
Other analysis	-	-	-	37	8,916
<b>Total organic materials</b>	<b>23,092</b>	<b>70,754</b>	<b>33,999</b>	<b>48,025</b>	<b>46,229</b>
<b>Nitrogen materials</b>					
Anhydrous ammonia ..... 82-0-0	25,827	40,382	20,379	30,909	28,816
Aqua ammonia ..... 20-0-0	2,695	2,510	3,858	2,132	3,538
Ammonium nitrate ..... 34-0-0	30,517	27,912	16,636	5,700	4,335
Ammonium nitrate solution ..... 20-0-0	893	1,066	747	1,177	1,031
Ammonium nitrate-sulfate ..... 30-0-0	21	1	4	-	-
Ammonium polysulfide ..... 20-0-0	4,946	4,657	383	487	752
Ammonium sulfate ..... 21-0-0	106,556	104,282	125,852	108,508	120,572
Ammonium sulfate solution ..... 6-0-0	1,074	881	1,093	724	193
Ammonium thiosulfate ..... 12-0-0	12,854	13,118	10,826	13,281	14,515
Calcium ammonium nitrate ..... 17-0-0	749	2,068	864	1,295	8,678
Calcium nitrate ..... 15-0-0	5,775	4,357	4,225	4,922	4,967
Calcium nitrate-urea ..... 33.8-0-0	448	-	-	-	-
Nitric acid ..... 15-0-0	940	1,155	749	-	-
Nitrogen solutions, 28%-32%	101,491	105,839	72,755	98,711	100,465
Sodium nitrate ..... 16-0-0	55	88	48	33	8
Sulfur coated urea ..... 36-0-0	1,447	1,933	1,649	1,588	2,735
Polymer coated urea ..... 42-0-0	288	507	3,069	3,514	3,464
Urea ..... 46-0-0	170,253	182,972	168,036	190,436	194,768
Urea solution ..... 20-0-0	20	193	66	46	82
Urea formaldehydes	3,201	2,716	2,050	1,482	2,001
Nitrogen material, other analysis	4,560	3,909	7,509	9,072	6,226
<b>Total nitrogen materials</b>	<b>474,610</b>	<b>500,546</b>	<b>440,798</b>	<b>474,017</b>	<b>497,146</b>

Table 87 (continued) - Fertilizer: Material sold or distributed, Oregon, 2003-2007

Material and grade	January 1-December 31				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
<b>Phosphate materials</b>					
Ammonium metaphosphate.....12-51-0	27	4	-	-	13
Ammonium phosphate.....11-48-0	-	22	-	180	236
Diammonium phosphate.....18-46-0	1,715	1,371	2,050	650	47
Ammonium phosphate sulfate.....16-20-0	45,762	46,287	38,109	36,238	36,537
Monoammonium phosphate.....11-52-0	55,973	68,405	59,705	68,211	69,090
Rock phosphate.....0-3-0	1,028	1,874	2,258	2,144	1,851
Phosphoric acid.....0-54-0	251	718	546	811	623
Liquid ammonium polyphosphate....10-34-0	6,384	6,215	6,225	5,834	6,170
Superphosphate, enriched.....0-23-0	16	17	15	40	13
Superphosphate, triple.....0-46-0	1,893	1,798	1,515	1,353	1,533
Superphosphoric acid.....0-68-0	21,557	24,605	21,112	21,780	19,979
Phosphate materials, other analysis	5,558	556	685	1,484	3,852
<b>Total phosphate materials</b>	<b>140,164</b>	<b>151,872</b>	<b>132,220</b>	<b>138,725</b>	<b>139,944</b>
<b>Potash materials</b>					
Potash suspensions	269	162	160	290	18
Potassium hydroxide	284	492	96	177	293
Muriate of potash, 60%.....0-0-60	58,166	77,318	51,318	32,851	34,327
Muriate of potash, 62%.....0-0-62	5,302	3,269	8,953	8,908	14,351
Potassium-magnesium sulfate.....0-0-22	16,504	22,966	19,288	24,606	17,697
Potassium-metaphosphate.....0-55-37	1	6	123	219	121
Potassium-nitrate.....14-0-44	364	336	367	295	302
Potassium sulfate.....0-0-50	11,416	9,007	6,819	8,315	10,602
Potash materials, other analysis	937	958	290	1,066	2,234
<b>Total potash materials</b>	<b>93,243</b>	<b>114,514</b>	<b>87,414</b>	<b>76,727</b>	<b>79,945</b>
<b>Agricultural amendments</b>					
Zeolite	-	792	886	956	1,100
Surfactants	18	16	13	38	28
Biological inoculum	105	167	328	236	318
Polyacrylamide	14	217	15	36	61
Humic acid	206	387	171	385	1,102
Calcined clay	676	930	1,001	1,004	886
Other agricultural amendments	961	345	400	481	995
<b>Total agricultural admendments</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>4,490</b>
<b>Turf, nursery, and garden</b>					
Potting media	51,091	53,030	45,592	39,183	32,039
Other turf, nursery, and garden	24,818	21,894	23,404	25,416	34,157
Hydroponic products	65	65	75	112	142
<b>Total turf, nursery, and garden</b>	<b>75,974</b>	<b>74,989</b>	<b>69,071</b>	<b>64,711</b>	<b>66,338</b>
<b>Fertilizer products, other analysis</b>	<b>18,710</b>	<b>18,614</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>10,103</b>	<b>10,359</b>
<b>Total Oregon tonnage</b>	<b>1,271,784</b>	<b>1,464,126</b>	<b>1,276,425</b>	<b>1,356,295</b>	<b>1,375,801</b>

Source: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Web site: &lt;oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/fertilizer.shtml&gt;

**Table 88 - Hired workers: Annual average number of workers, hours worked, and wage rates, by region and the United States, 2006-2007<sup>1</sup>**

Region	All hired workers				Average annual wage rates <sup>2</sup>					
	Hired workers		Hours worked		All hired		Field		Field and livestock	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Hours per week</i>	<i>Hours per week</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>
Northeast I	32.5	31.5	40.5	40.7	10.35	10.49	9.70	9.92	9.50	9.70
Northeast II	35.0	33.3	39.0	39.7	10.09	10.62	9.58	9.88	9.29	9.70
Appalachian I	33.0	31.5	37.1	36.8	9.64	9.36	9.08	8.78	9.02	8.85
Appalachian II	26.8	25.8	35.0	34.9	9.30	9.75	8.43	8.79	8.65	9.13
Southeast	32.3	29.5	37.2	36.8	9.05	9.15	8.48	8.50	8.51	8.53
Florida	47.0	46.8	40.4	40.3	9.38	9.73	8.51	8.82	8.56	8.82
Lake	56.3	59.8	38.4	38.6	10.37	10.87	9.64	10.12	9.65	10.01
Cornbelt I	46.8	46.5	38.3	39.5	10.59	10.55	10.18	10.08	9.88	9.90
Cornbelt II	25.0	23.3	39.9	38.7	10.65	11.10	9.39	9.89	9.95	10.44
Delta	30.8	27.3	39.5	38.2	8.34	8.78	7.83	8.28	8.01	8.41
Northern Plains	31.3	31.8	40.6	42.9	9.95	10.36	9.65	10.13	9.55	9.90
Southern Plains	50.0	54.8	38.9	39.0	9.33	9.53	8.17	8.38	8.66	9.02
Mountain I	23.5	22.0	42.9	43.9	9.25	9.24	8.77	8.50	8.76	8.74
Mountain II	21.3	18.3	44.3	42.3	9.36	10.03	8.42	9.23	8.64	9.42
Mountain III	21.0	20.8	46.9	45.7	8.91	9.37	7.78	8.26	8.27	8.70
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>9.77</b>	<b>9.94</b>
California	159.0	160.3	44.2	45.2	10.09	10.51	9.00	9.56	9.20	9.72
Hawaii	7.0	6.5	37.8	39.1	12.18	12.84	10.20	10.70	10.32	10.86
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>751.8</b>	<b>739.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>9.49</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agricultural service workers.<sup>2</sup> Annual rates are averages of the published wage rates for each survey week weighted by the number of hours worked during the week. The annual average for all states, regions, and the US is based on data collected for January, April, July, and October.<sup>3</sup> Excludes Alaska.**Table 89 - Hired workers: Annual average wage rates, selected states and the United States, 2003-2007<sup>1 2</sup>**

Year	All hired	Field	Field and livestock
	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>	<i>Dollars per hour</i>
<b>Oregon</b>			
2003	9.39	8.47	8.76
2004	9.66	8.91	8.84
2005	9.91	8.96	9.06
2006	10.33	9.39	9.48
<b>2007<sup>3</sup></b>	-	-	-
<b>Washington</b>			
2003	9.14	8.50	8.70
2004	9.58	9.03	9.15
2005	9.45	8.77	8.99
2006	10.40	9.87	9.97
<b>2007<sup>3</sup></b>	-	-	-
<b>Idaho</b>			
2003	8.04	7.63	7.81
2004	8.63	8.00	8.36
2005	8.73	8.10	8.43
2006	9.36	8.81	8.97
<b>2007<sup>3</sup></b>	-	-	-
<b>California</b>			
2003	9.25	8.34	8.50
2004	9.33	8.41	8.58
2005	9.77	8.81	9.01
2006	10.09	9.00	9.20
<b>2007</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>9.72</b>
<b>United States<sup>4</sup></b>			
2003	9.08	8.31	8.42
2004	9.23	8.45	8.56
2005	9.51	8.70	8.84
2006	9.87	9.06	9.15
<b>2007</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>9.49</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes agricultural service workers.<sup>2</sup> Annual rates are averages of the published wage rates for each survey week weighted by the number of hours worked during the week. The annual average for all states, regions, and the US is based on data collected for January, April, July, and October.<sup>3</sup> State level data were not published in 2007.<sup>4</sup> Excludes Alaska.

## Oregon Livestock

Cattle and calf inventory totaled 1.39 million head on January 1, 2008, up 3.7 percent from the previous year. Our beef herd increased in size over the year, with beef cow numbers up 5.2 percent, at 605,000 head. Beef replacement heifers were up 4.5 percent, with an inventory of 115,000 head. Steer inventory held steady at 170,000 head. Prices continued to decline, with cattle prices averaging \$78.60 per hundredweight, and calf prices averaged \$105.00 per hundredweight. Value of production totaled \$465.2 million, down 4.9 percent from the previous year.

Our dairy herd held steady, with milk cow inventory totaling 115,000 head, and dairy replacement heifers totaling 65,000 head on January 1, 2008, both unchanged from the previous year. Average milk per cow during 2007 was up to a record 19,417 pounds, an increase of 2.2 percent. Milk fat percentage held steady at 3.7 percent, or 718 pounds per cow. Overall milk production was down less than 1 percent from 2006, at 2.2 billion pounds. However, due to higher prices, the total value of production increased 24 percent to \$408.6 million dollars.

Hog inventory totaled 25,000 head on December 1, 2007, unchanged from the previous year. Market animals increased by 1,000 head, with slight increases towards heavier weight groups. Breeding animals were down 1,000 head. The average price received was up 10 cents to \$50.10 per hundredweight. Total value of production was down 6.7 percent to \$5.4 million due to a decrease in marketings.

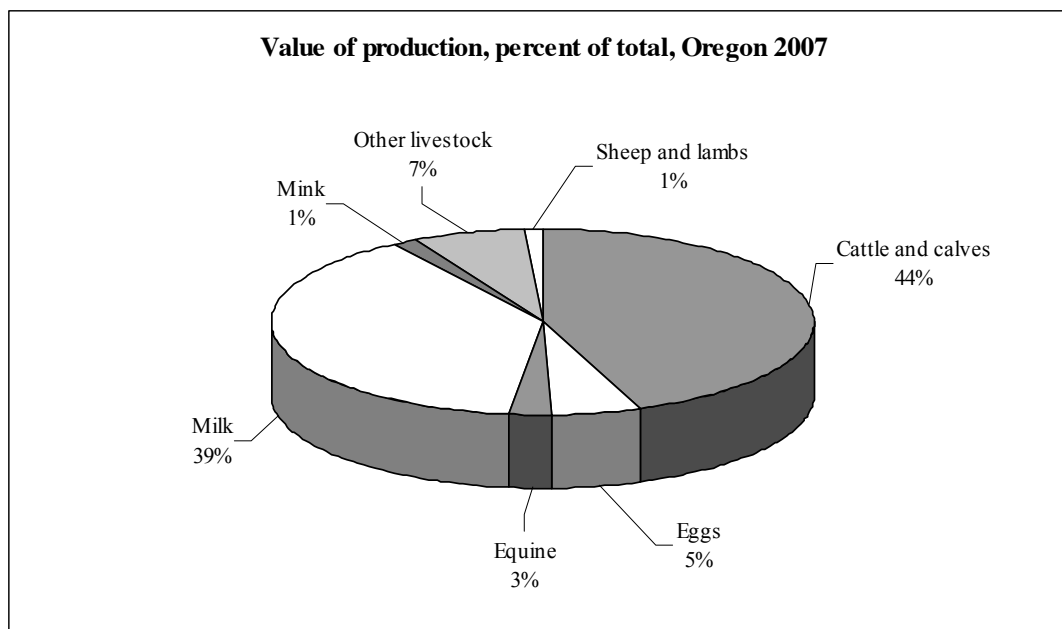
Sheep inventory totaled 220,000 head on January 1, 2008, up 2.3 percent from the previous year. Market sheep inventory

increased 2.8 percent to 73,000 head. Our breeding flock saw a small increase in ewes, which were up 2.6 percent to 118,000 head. Rams and replacement lambs were unchanged at 7,000 head and 22,000 head respectively. The 2007 lamb crop totaled 150,000 head, up 7.1 percent. Our lambing rate increased from 123 percent in 2006 to 130 percent in 2007. Sheep prices continued to decline at \$31.80 per hundredweight, down 13 percent. Lamb prices were stronger, at \$95.30 per hundredweight, up 6.3 percent. Value of production totaled \$11.9 million, up 30 percent. Wool production was up 8.5 percent to 1.3 million pounds shorn. The average price per pound of wool dropped 3 cents to 56 cents per pound, for a value of production totaling \$711,000.

Goat inventory totaled 31,900 head on January 1, 2008, an increase of 5.6 percent from the previous year. The majority of growth was in the Meat and Other goat category, with an increase of 1,600 head for a total of 24,800 head. Angora goats gained 100 more head for a total of 1,400 head. Our milk goat inventory was unchanged at 5,700 head.

Chicken inventory, excluding commercial broilers, totaled 3.18 million birds on December 1, 2007, down 6.0 percent from the previous year. Of this total, 2.56 million were laying hens and 606,000 were pullets. The 2007 egg production totaled 726 million eggs, down 5.9 percent from the previous year. The price per dozen received by producers averaged 91.2 cents, up 10 percent, for a total value of production of \$55.2 million

Value of production, percent of total, Oregon 2007



**Table 90 - Value of production: Livestock and livestock products, selected items, Oregon, 2005-2007<sup>1</sup>**

Commodity	Value of production			Percent of total <sup>2</sup>		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Cattle and calves	524,765	489,010	465,249	49.8	48.9	43.9
Milk	358,588	329,574	408,639	34.0	33.0	38.5
Eggs <sup>3</sup>	50,872	53,268	55,176	4.8	5.3	5.2
Equine <sup>4</sup>	26,174	29,785	26,903	2.5	3.0	2.5
Mink <sup>3</sup>	9,751	13,474	14,415	0.9	1.3	1.4
Sheep and lambs	11,189	9,100	11,861	1.1	0.9	1.1
Hogs and pigs	5,013	5,763	5,375	0.5	0.6	0.5
Honey	1,753	2,340	2,289	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wool	762	690	711	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other livestock	65,791	67,018	69,732	6.2	6.7	6.6
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>1,054,658</b>	<b>1,000,022</b>	<b>1,060,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> May not add to 100 due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Product of NASS production estimate and OSU price estimate.

<sup>4</sup> Data from Oregon State University.

**Table 91 - Livestock: Inventory and value, cattle, sheep, and hogs, Oregon, selected years 1994-2008**

Year	Inventory			Value per head			Total inventory value		
	Jan. 1		Dec. 1	Jan. 1		Dec. 1	Jan. 1		Dec. 1
	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1994	1,450	420	64	685	68	60	993,250	28,560	3,840
1995	1,550	365	45	630	68	79	976,500	24,820	3,555
1996	1,590	353	40	515	82	100	818,850	28,946	4,000
1997	1,580	319	35	520	91	88	821,600	29,029	3,080
1998	1,520	285	30	630	96	48	957,600	27,360	1,440
1999	1,530	215	30	600	80	77	918,000	17,200	2,310
2000	1,450	210	32	690	83	83	1,000,500	17,430	2,656
2001	1,360	245	24	730	93	83	992,800	22,785	1,992
2002	1,400	285	26	760	80	77	1,064,000	22,800	2,002
2003	1,360	235	27	760	93	72	1,033,600	21,855	1,944
2004	1,440	215	27	810	117	110	1,166,400	25,155	2,970
2005	1,430	225	23	970	120	100	1,387,100	27,000	2,300
2006	1,420	220	25	1,050	128	93	1,491,000	28,160	2,325
2007	1,340	215	25	930	121	77	1,246,200	26,015	1,925
<b>2008</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,431,700</b>	<b>27,280</b>	<b>-</b>

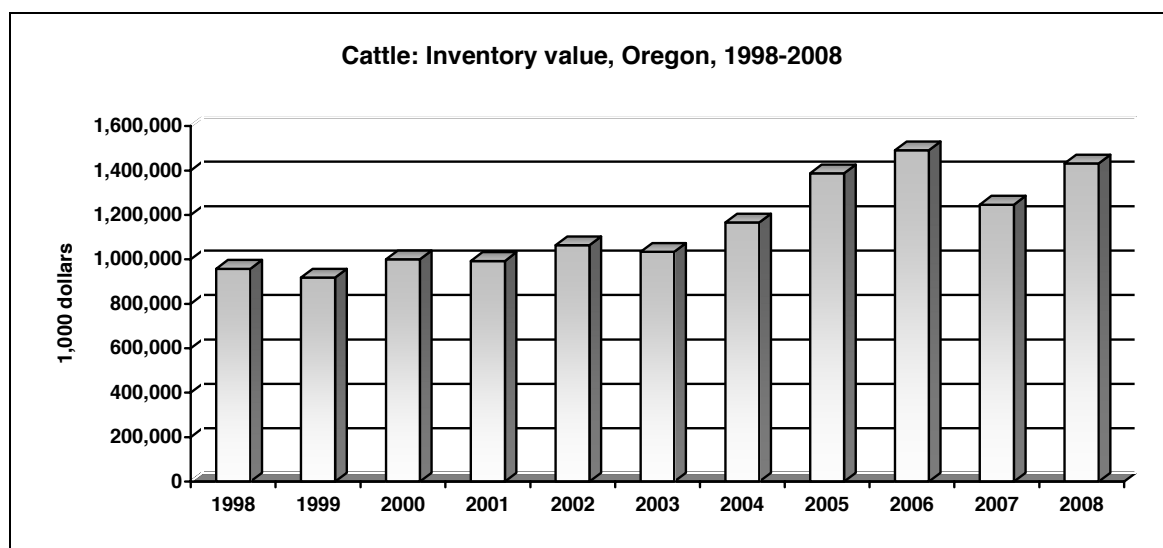


Table 92 - Livestock: Inventory, by county, Oregon, 2007-2008

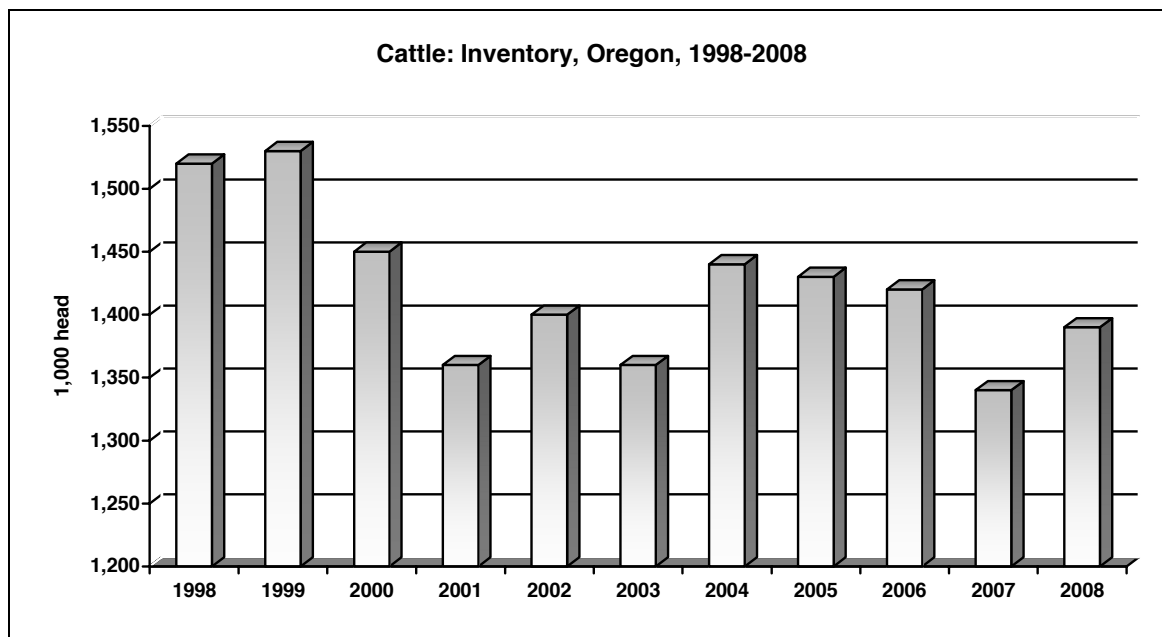
District and county	January 1, 2008			December 1, 2007	
	All cattle and calves	Cows that have calved		All sheep and lambs	All hogs and pigs
		Beef	Milk		
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Benton	8,500	2,500	1,900	7,000	500
Clackamas	28,000	10,000	1,600	4,000	5,000
Clatsop	8,000	3,000	1,200	600	-
Columbia	7,800	5,500	-	2,000	-
Lane	28,000	13,400	3,000	22,000	1,200
Lincoln	4,600	2,800	-	1,600	-
Linn	33,500	12,500	4,000	53,000	1,100
Marion	49,000	7,500	15,700	10,000	4,200
Multnomah	4,200	1,700	-	4,400	-
Polk	19,000	4,000	5,100	-	-
Tillamook	44,000	1,500	28,000	-	-
Washington	11,400	3,600	3,400	1,500	1,900
Yamhill	24,000	6,200	7,200	4,000	1,500
Combined counties <sup>1</sup>	-	-	500	600	1,400
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>110,700</b>	<b>16,800</b>
Gilliam	15,600	9,500	-	-	-
Hood River	1,100	600	-	-	-
Morrow	95,000	19,000	-	-	-
Sherman	3,300	2,500	-	-	-
Wasco	20,000	12,000	-	-	1,600
Combined counties <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	9,200	500
<b>North Central</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>43,600</b>	-	<b>9,200</b>	<b>2,100</b>
Baker	90,600	41,500	-	3,700	-
Umatilla	63,000	31,000	-	8,000	-
Union	35,700	15,500	-	1,600	1,200
Wallowa	31,700	28,300	-	1,500	-
Combined counties <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	600
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>221,000</b>	<b>116,300</b>	-	<b>14,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Coos	19,000	9,500	3,000	7,000	-
Curry	6,500	4,800	-	12,000	-
Douglas	49,000	20,000	-	30,000	600
Jackson	25,600	13,400	-	5,000	-
Josephine	5,600	2,400	1,000	600	800
Combined counties <sup>1</sup>	-	-	600	-	600
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>105,700</b>	<b>50,100</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Crook	53,000	30,000	-	900	-
Deschutes	16,800	8,800	-	2,400	-
Grant	47,000	29,300	-	500	-
Harney	118,000	70,000	-	3,100	-
Jefferson	26,500	10,500	-	6,000	-
Klamath	94,500	43,000	4,200	5,000	-
Lake	85,000	51,000	-	-	-
Malheur	198,000	67,000	3,300	7,200	-
Wheeler	19,500	11,200	-	-	-
Combined counties <sup>1</sup>	-	-	500	600	2,300
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>658,300</b>	<b>320,800</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Combined districts <sup>1</sup>	-	-	30,800	-	-
<b>State total</b>	<b>1,390,000</b>	<b>605,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Counties with less than 400 head are not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. These livestock are included in combined counties, combined districts, and state totals.

Table 93 - Cattle and calves: Inventory, value, and calf crop: Oregon, selected years 1870-2008

Year <sup>1</sup>	January 1					Calf crop
	All cattle and calves			All cows that have calved		
	Total inventory	Value per head	Total value	Beef cows	Milk cows	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1870	373	23	8,626	-	42	-
1880	631	12	7,508	-	50	-
1890	587	19	11,086	-	98	-
1900	628	25	15,569	-	115	-
1910	677	24	15,900	-	160	-
1920	891	52	46,599	218	200	-
1925	796	34	27,382	203	217	315
1930	757	55	41,408	161	229	294
1935	928	24	21,840	212	275	351
1940	937	38	35,231	208	262	385
1945	1,158	63	73,186	322	284	436
1950	1,085	110	119,350	328	233	449
1955	1,486	91	135,226	495	233	619
1960	1,421	128	181,888	553	181	624
1965	1,659	102	169,218	693	142	735
1970	1,514	175	264,950	632	98	692
1975	1,650	165	272,250	709	91	665
1980	1,575	485	763,875	681	94	705
1985	1,650	410	676,500	639	96	650
1990	1,400	605	847,000	592	98	640
1995	1,550	630	976,500	650	100	710
1996	1,590	515	818,850	675	95	700
1997	1,580	520	821,600	678	92	710
1998	1,520	630	957,600	682	88	690
1999	1,530	600	918,000	662	88	680
2000	1,450	690	1,000,500	650	90	650
2001	1,360	730	992,800	590	90	660
2002	1,400	760	1,064,000	605	105	660
2003	1,360	760	1,033,600	593	117	690
2004	1,440	810	1,166,400	603	117	700
2005	1,430	970	1,387,100	630	120	660
2006	1,420	1,050	1,491,000	599	121	650
2007	1,340	930	1,246,200	575	115	680
<b>2008</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,431,700</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>115</b>	-

<sup>1</sup> Series began 1870.





**Table 94 - Cattle and calves: Inventory, by class, Oregon, January 1, 2003-2008**

Year	All cattle and calves	All cows that have calved			Heifers, steers, and bulls 500 lbs. and over						Under 500 lbs.
		Beef cows	Milk cows	Total cows	Heifers			Steers and bulls		Calves	
					Replacements		Other heifers	Total heifers	Steers		Bulls
					Beef heifers	Milk heifers					
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2003	1,360	593	117	710	115	60	110	285	150	40	175
2004	1,440	603	117	720	120	70	130	320	180	40	180
2005	1,430	630	120	750	120	60	120	300	165	40	175
2006	1,420	599	121	720	125	75	110	310	180	40	170
2007	1,340	575	115	690	110	65	110	285	170	35	160
<b>2008</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>170</b>

**Table 95 - Cattle and calves: Inventory, production and disposition, Oregon, 2002-2007**

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Calf crop	In-shipments	Marketings <sup>1</sup>		Farm slaughter	Deaths		Inventory end of year
				Cattle	Calves	Cattle and calves <sup>2</sup>	Cattle	Calves	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
2002	1,400	660	25	440	207	12	24	42	1,360
2003	1,360	690	30	385	180	12	23	40	1,440
2004	1,440	700	25	450	206	12	23	44	1,430
2005	1,430	660	25	432	186	12	23	42	1,420
2006	1,420	650	20	460	213	11	21	45	1,340
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,390</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes custom slaughter, for use on farms where produced, and state outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

**Table 96 - Cattle and calves: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 2002-2007**

Year	Production <sup>1</sup>	Marketings <sup>2</sup>	Average price per 100 lbs.		Value of production	Cash receipts <sup>3</sup>	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Cattle	Calves				
	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2002	579,750	621,800	63.30	85.30	384,231	411,727	10,304	422,031
2003	584,325	516,200	70.70	94.30	429,811	381,851	11,501	393,352
2004	587,925	593,750	82.30	107.00	503,469	508,910	13,366	522,276
2005	584,386	586,400	85.90	119.00	524,765	528,212	17,282	545,494
2006	563,541	626,700	82.30	117.00	489,010	543,361	14,343	557,704
<b>2007</b>	<b>565,890</b>	<b>521,140</b>	<b>78.60</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>465,249</b>	<b>430,615</b>	<b>13,495</b>	<b>444,110</b>

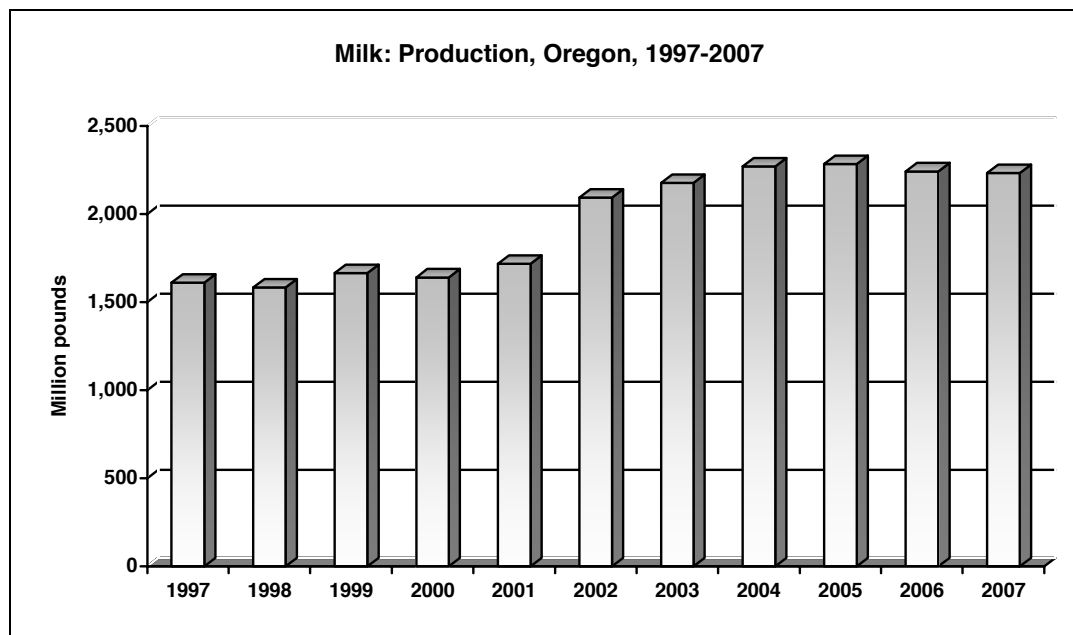
<sup>1</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter, for use on farms where produced, and interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>3</sup> Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Table 97 - Milk cows and milk production: Oregon, selected years 1925-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	Number of milk cows on farms <sup>2</sup>	Production of milk and milkfat				
		Per milk cow		Percentage of milkfat	Total	
		Milk	Milkfat		Milk	Milkfat
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
1925	212	4,940	212	4.30	1,047	45.0
1930	230	5,500	236	4.30	1,265	54.0
1935	255	5,210	224	4.30	1,329	57.0
1940	248	5,620	253	4.50	1,394	63.0
1945	244	5,550	250	4.50	1,354	61.0
1950	211	5,940	267	4.50	1,253	56.0
1955	198	6,100	268	4.40	1,208	53.0
1960	162	6,980	297	4.25	1,131	48.0
1965	127	7,720	317	4.10	980	40.0
1970	97	10,000	397	3.97	970	39.0
1975	91	10,879	424	3.90	990	39.0
1980	95	12,305	466	3.79	1,169	44.3
1985	100	14,380	548	3.81	1,438	54.8
1990	99	16,273	599	3.68	1,611	59.3
1995	97	17,289	628	3.63	1,677	60.9
1996	93	17,290	629	3.64	1,608	58.5
1997	90	17,889	653	3.65	1,610	58.8
1998	89	17,787	649	3.65	1,583	57.8
1999	89	18,708	685	3.66	1,665	60.9
2000	90	18,222	665	3.65	1,640	59.9
2001	95	18,074	662	3.66	1,717	62.8
2002	114	18,360	674	3.67	2,093	76.8
2003	119	18,294	670	3.66	2,177	79.7
2004	120	18,917	696	3.68	2,270	83.5
2005	121	18,876	693	3.67	2,284	83.8
2006	118	19,000	703	3.70	2,242	83.0
<b>2007</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>19,417</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>82.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Series began in 1924.<sup>2</sup> Average number of cows during the year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.

**Table 98 - Milk cows and milk production: By quarter and annual, Oregon, 2005-2007**

Quarter and annual	Average number of milk cows on farms <sup>1</sup>			Milk per cow <sup>2</sup>			Milk production		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Jan. - Mar.	120	119	115	4,675	4,664	5,009	561	555	576
Apr. - Jun.	121	118	115	4,884	4,924	5,017	591	581	577
Jul. - Sep.	121	117	114	4,835	4,897	4,904	585	573	559
Oct. - Dec.	121	116	115	4,521	4,595	4,530	547	533	521
<b>Annual</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>18,876</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,417</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,233</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes heifers not yet fresh. <sup>2</sup> Average per cow derived quarterly.

**Table 99 - Milk disposition: Oregon, 2003-2007**

Year	Milk used where produced			Milk marketed by producers	
	Fed to calves	Used for milk, cream, and butter	Total	Total <sup>1</sup>	Fluid grade <sup>2</sup>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
2003	14	2	16	2,161	100
2004	19	4	23	2,247	100
2005	18	2	20	2,264	100
2006	21	1	22	2,220	100
<b>2007</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and milk sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by herds managed on institutions. <sup>2</sup> Percentage of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (grade A). Includes fluid-grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.

**Table 100 - Milk and cream: Marketings, income and value, Oregon, 2003-2007**

Year	Milk and cream sold			Cash receipts	Used for milk, cream and butter where produced		Gross income <sup>3</sup>	Value of production <sup>4</sup>
	Milk utilized	Average return <sup>1</sup>			Milk utilized	Value <sup>2</sup>		
		Per cwt. milk	Per pound milkfat	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2003	2,161	12.50	3.42	270,125	2	250	270,375	272,125
2004	2,247	16.00	4.35	359,520	4	640	360,160	363,200
2005	2,264	15.70	4.28	355,448	2	314	355,762	358,588
2006	2,220	14.70	3.97	326,340	1	147	326,487	329,574
<b>2007</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>18.30</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>404,613</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>404,796</b>	<b>408,639</b>

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

**Table 101 - Manufactured dairy products: Monthly and annual, Oregon, 2006-2007**

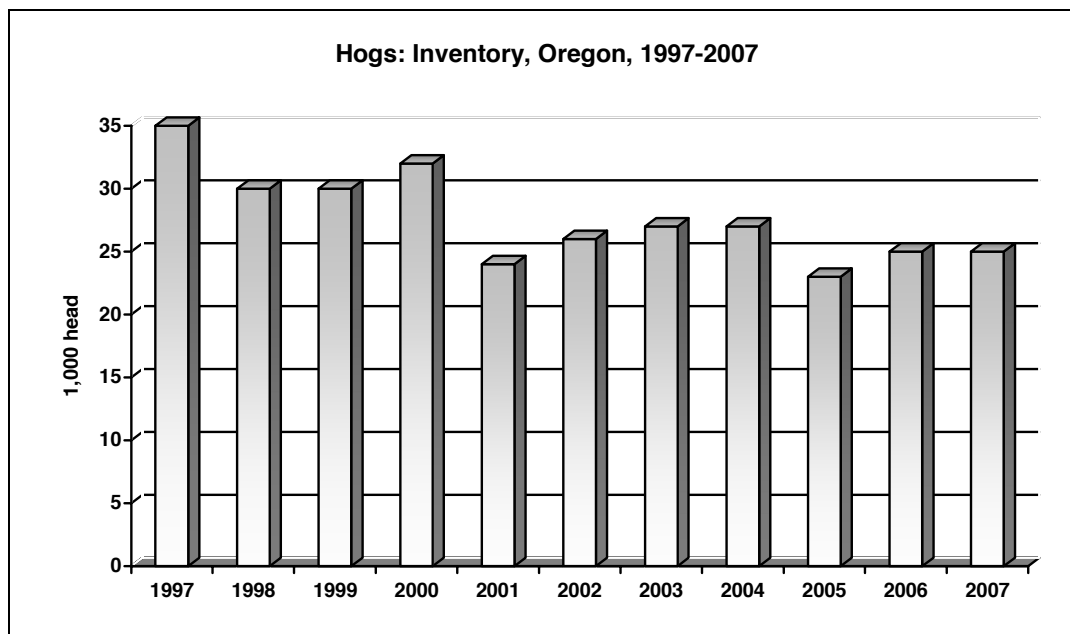
Month	Cottage cheese curd		Total American cheese		Ice cream mix regular <sup>1</sup>		Ice cream, regular hard <sup>1</sup>	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	192	207	8,844	9,406	403	605	739	1,090
Feb.	195	210	8,627	8,527	403	588	741	1,056
Mar.	210	232	9,578	9,545	714	685	1,122	1,212
Apr.	195	232	9,546	8,568	528	854	954	1,420
May	224	231	9,348	8,719	597	851	1,070	1,533
Jun.	215	231	9,285	8,902	647	954	1,115	1,721
Jul.	194	234	9,863	9,488	720	978	1,189	1,820
Aug.	172	246	9,732	9,222	653	784	1,116	1,412
Sep.	215	224	9,536	8,830	454	615	787	1,089
Oct.	220	237	10,089	9,840	454	777	760	1,385
Nov.	205	152	9,366	9,427	421	500	680	923
Dec.	191	188	9,966	9,407	453	435	661	769
<b>Annual total</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>113,780</b>	<b>109,881</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>10,934</b>	<b>15,430</b>
Producing plants	4	4	4	4	9	9	8	8

<sup>1</sup> Contains at least 10 percent milkfat.

Table 102 - Hogs and pigs: All value, inventory by category, Oregon, December 1, selected years 1920-2007

Year <sup>1</sup>	All hogs and pigs			All breeding	Market hogs by weight groups				
	Total inventory	Value per head	Total value	Hogs and pigs	Under 60 pounds	60-119 pounds	120-179 pounds	180 pounds and over	Total
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1920	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1925	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1935	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	108	-	-	15.0	37.0	23.0	20.0	13.0	93.0
1970	117	25	2,867	16.0	39.0	30.0	19.0	13.0	101.0
1975	95	69	6,508	15.0	34.0	19.0	14.0	13.0	80.0
1980	120	71	8,520	14.0	38.0	25.0	23.0	20.0	106.0
1985	125	79	9,813	18.0	28.0	29.0	24.0	26.0	107.0
1990	80	96	7,680	11.0	19.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	69.0
1995	45	79	3,555	6.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	39.0
1996	40	100	4,000	5.0	15.0	8.0	5.0	7.0	35.0
1997	35	88	3,080	5.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	30.0
1998	30	48	1,440	5.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	25.0
1999	30	77	2,310	5.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	25.0
2000	32	83	2,656	6.0	9.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	26.0
2001	24	83	1,992	6.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	18.0
2002	26	77	2,002	5.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	21.0
2003	27	72	1,944	6.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	21.0
2004	27	110	2,970	5.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	22.0
2005	23	100	2,300	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	19.0
2006	25	93	2,325	5.0	6.5	6.0	4.0	3.5	20.0
2007	25	77	1,925	4.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	21.0

<sup>1</sup> Series began in 1866.



STATISTICS

**Table 103 - Hogs and pigs: Inventory, supply, and disposition, Oregon, 1998-2007**

Year	Beginning inventory Dec. 1 previous year	Pig crop (Dec.-Nov.)	In-shipments	Marketings <sup>1</sup>	Farm slaughter <sup>2</sup>	Deaths	Ending inventory Dec. 1
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1998	35	63	-	65.0	1.0	2.0	30
1999	30	59	-	56.0	1.0	2.0	30
2000	30	54	-	49.0	1.0	2.0	32
2001	32	55	-	60.0	1.0	2.0	24
2002	24	54	-	49.0	0.8	2.2	26
2003	26	54	-	50.0	1.0	2.0	27
2004	27	48	-	45.0	1.0	2.0	27
2005	27	39	-	40.6	1.0	1.4	23
2006	23	52	-	47.0	1.0	2.0	25
<b>2007</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	-	<b>44.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

**Table 104 - Hogs and pigs: Production, value, cash receipts, and gross income, Oregon, 1998-2007**

Year	Production <sup>1</sup>	Marketings <sup>2</sup>	Price per 100 pounds	Value of production	Cash receipts <sup>3</sup>	Value of home consumption	Gross income
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1998	16,840	16,380	37.80	6,366	6,192	261	6,453
1999	14,515	13,770	35.00	5,080	4,820	242	5,062
2000	13,100	11,985	47.00	6,157	5,633	324	5,957
2001	14,525	14,790	47.30	6,870	6,996	326	7,322
2002	12,624	11,985	37.20	4,696	4,458	240	4,698
2003	13,445	12,480	41.00	5,512	5,117	283	5,400
2004	10,880	10,320	51.60	5,614	5,325	356	5,681
2005	9,422	9,360	53.20	5,013	4,980	326	5,306
2006	11,526	10,485	50.00	5,763	5,243	351	5,594
<b>2007</b>	<b>10,728</b>	<b>10,277</b>	<b>50.10</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>5,149</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>5,425</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>3</sup> Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.

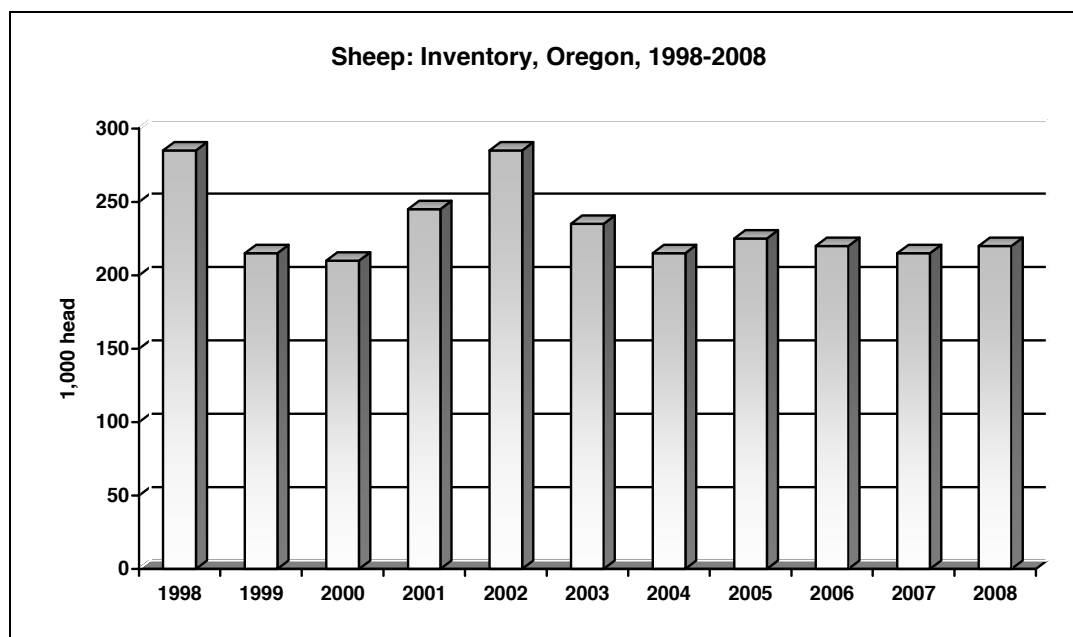
**Table 105 - Annual farrowings: Number of sows, pigs per litter, and pig crop, 1998-2007**

	December-November <sup>1</sup>		
	Sows farrowing	Pigs per litter	Pig crop
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1998	7.0	9.00	63
1999	7.2	8.19	59
2000	6.4	8.44	54
2001	6.6	8.33	55
2002	6.2	8.71	54
2003	6.4	8.44	54
2004	6.4	7.50	48
2005	5.8	6.72	39
2006	6.2	8.39	52
<b>2007</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>47</b>

<sup>1</sup> December of the previous year.

Table 106 - All sheep: Inventory, value, and lamb crop, Oregon, selected years 1920-2008

Year <sup>1</sup>	January 1					Lamb crop
	All sheep			Sheep and lambs		
	Total inventory	Value per head	Total value	Breeding sheep	Market sheep <sup>2</sup>	
	1,000 head	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1920	2,250	11	24,035	2,225	-	-
1925	2,039	10	21,206	1,989	-	1,245
1930	2,585	9	23,265	2,530	-	1,765
1935	2,375	5	11,044	2,300	-	1,449
1940	1,675	7	11,499	1,610	-	1,228
1945	1,075	8	8,930	1,037	-	789
1950	689	18	12,518	671	-	532
1955	847	17	14,703	822	-	693
1960	916	18	16,608	863	-	685
1965	690	17	11,480	626	-	502
1970	541	26	14,107	460	-	373
1975	440	26	11,440	370	-	329
1980	495	72	35,393	385	-	305
1985	445	59	26,255	345	-	320
1990	455	66	30,030	345	-	320
1995	365	68	24,820	275	90	220
1996	353	82	28,946	253	100	210
1997	319	91	29,029	224	95	195
1998	285	96	27,360	185	100	163
1999	215	80	17,200	150	65	150
2000	210	83	17,430	151	59	150
2001	245	93	22,785	151	94	160
2002	285	80	22,800	171	114	150
2003	235	93	21,855	162	78	140
2004	215	117	25,155	145	70	145
2005	225	120	27,000	145	80	150
2006	220	128	28,160	145	75	140
2007	215	121	26,015	144	71	150
<b>2008</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>27,280</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>73</b>	-

<sup>1</sup> Data series began in 1920.<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1994, estimates of sheep and lambs on feed were only set for 27 major feeding states.

**Table 107 - Sheep and lambs: Inventory by class, Oregon, January 1, 1999-2008**

Year	All sheep and lambs	Breeding sheep				Market sheep
		Breeding sheep, one year old and older		Replacement lambs	Total breeding sheep	Total market sheep and lambs
		Ewes	Rams			
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1999	215	120	6	24	150	65
2000	210	121	6	24	151	59
2001	245	120	7	24	151	94
2002	285	134	8	29	171	114
2003	235	130	7	25	162	78
2004	215	112	7	26	145	70
2005	225	107	8	30	145	80
2006	220	114	6	25	145	75
2007	215	115	7	22	144	71
<b>2008</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>73</b>

**Table 108 - Breeding ewes and lamb crop, Oregon 1998-2008**

Year	January 1		Lamb crop <sup>1</sup>
	Breeding ewes one year and older	Lambs per 100 ewes one year and older	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1998	150	109	163
1999	120	125	150
2000	121	124	150
2001	120	133	160
2002	134	112	150
2003	130	108	140
2004	112	129	145
2005	107	140	150
2006	114	123	140
2007	115	130	150
<b>2008</b>	<b>118</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Lamb crop defined as lambs docked or branded.

**Table 109 - Market sheep and lambs: Inventory by weight group, Oregon, January 1, 1999-2008**

Year	Market lambs					Market sheep	Total market sheep and lambs
	Under 65 pounds	65 to 84 pounds	85 to 105 pounds	Over 105 pounds	Total		
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1999	14	6	36	4	60	5	65
2000	10	7	27	12	56	3	59
2001	14	12	34	31	91	3	94
2002	20	16	41	34	111	3	114
2003	12	14	29	21	76	2	78
2004	11	12	26	20	69	1	70
2005	10	10	33	24	77	3	80
2006	10	11	28	25	74	1	75
2007	11	11	25	21	68	3	71
<b>2008</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73</b>

**Table 110 - Sheep and lambs: Inventory, production and disposition, Oregon, 1998-2007**

Year	Beginning inventory Jan. 1 <sup>1</sup>	Lamb crop	Inshipments	Marketings <sup>2</sup>		Farm slaughter <sup>3</sup>	Deaths		Ending inventory Jan. 1 <sup>1</sup> following year
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1998	285	163	5	46	167	3	12	10	215
1999	215	150	20	20	131	3	8	13	210
2000	210	150	35	15	112	3	11	9	245
2001	245	160	40	6	130	3	9	12	285
2002	285	150	28	26	177	3	12	10	235
2003	235	140	33	33	133	3	14	10	215
2004	215	145	40	24	132	3	8	8	225
2005	225	150	32	24	145	3	7	8	220
2006	220	140	32	19	140	3	6	9	215
<b>2007</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>220</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes new lamb crop.<sup>2</sup> Includes custom slaughter, for use on farms where produced, and state outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the state.<sup>3</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.**Table 111 - Sheep and lambs: Production, value, cash receipts, and gross income, Oregon, 1998-2007**

Year	Production <sup>1</sup>	Marketings <sup>2</sup>	Price per 100 pounds		Value of production	Cash receipts <sup>3</sup>	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1998	11,910	19,375	30.10	66.20	7,481	10,834	556	11,390
1999	11,795	13,195	27.70	66.90	7,109	7,887	562	8,449
2000	11,795	10,980	27.20	79.40	8,533	7,779	667	8,446
2001	13,080	11,430	28.80	68.20	8,043	7,512	573	8,085
2002	11,490	17,825	25.50	68.00	7,006	10,795	571	11,366
2003	10,055	14,925	31.90	88.20	8,584	10,934	741	11,675
2004	11,845	13,760	36.10	94.40	10,207	11,310	793	12,103
2005	12,430	14,865	41.20	101.00	11,189	13,291	793	14,084
2006	11,543	13,840	36.70	89.60	9,100	11,195	715	11,910
<b>2007</b>	<b>13,548</b>	<b>15,365</b>	<b>31.80</b>	<b>95.30</b>	<b>11,861</b>	<b>13,271</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>14,113</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, and excludes interfarm sales within the state.<sup>3</sup> Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.**Table 112 - Wool: Number of sheep shorn, production, price, and value, Oregon, 1998-2007**

Year	Number of sheep shorn	Weight per fleece	Total wool production	Price per pound	Value of production
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1998	210	6.6	1,380	0.48	662
1999	197	6.3	1,246	0.30	374
2000	220	6.5	1,440	0.28	403
2001	240	6.3	1,510	0.27	408
2002	200	6.3	1,250	0.38	475
2003	178	6.8	1,210	0.58	702
2004	173	6.3	1,090	0.65	709
2005	190	6.3	1,190	0.64	762
2006	188	6.2	1,170	0.59	690
<b>2007</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>711</b>



**Table 113 - Goats: Inventory by class, selected states and United States, January 1, 2007 - 2008**

State	Angora goats		Milk goats		Meat and other goats		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>
California	3,000	4,000	30,000	30,000	100,000	100,000	133,000	134,000
Idaho <sup>1</sup>	-	-	3,000	3,000	7,500	7,900	10,500	10,900
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>31,900</b>
Washington	1,000	1,000	8,200	8,400	24,000	25,000	33,200	34,400
United States	238,000	210,000	294,000	305,000	2,402,000	2,500,000	2,934,000	3,015,000

<sup>1</sup> Idaho's Angora goat estimates are not shown to prevent disclosure of individual farms' data. They are included in the United States estimate. The total goats column for Idaho only includes milk and meat and other goats.

**Table 114 - Chickens: Inventory by type, and all value, Oregon, December 1, 2002-2007<sup>1</sup>**

Year	All chickens			Total layers	Pullets not of laying age <sup>2</sup>			Other chickens
	Chickens	Value per head	Total value		Pullets 13 weeks old and older but less than 20 weeks	Pullet chicks and pullets under 13 weeks of age	Total pullets	
	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>		<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	
2002	3,400	2.20	7,480	2,783	195	415	610	7
2003	3,591	2.00	7,182	2,933	232	418	650	8
2004	3,670	1.80	6,606	2,837	-	-	822	11
2005	3,832	1.70	6,514	2,918	-	-	903	11
2006	3,383	2.30	7,781	2,707	-	-	664	12
<b>2007</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>2,561</b>	-	-	<b>606</b>	<b>12</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes commercial broilers.

<sup>2</sup> Age break-outs for pullets are not available after 2003 due to program changes.

**Table 115 - Eggs: Production, price, and value, Oregon, 2002-2007**

Year	Eggs produced	Price per dozen <sup>1</sup>	Value of production <sup>2</sup>
	<i>Million eggs</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2002	760	65.7	41,610
2003	783	67.0	43,718
2004	818	69.3	47,239
2005	823	74.2	50,872
2006	772	82.8	53,268
<b>2007</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>55,176</b>

<sup>1</sup> Price data from Oregon State University.

<sup>2</sup> Value of production is derived from Oregon State University price data and NASS production estimates.

**Table 116 - Eggs: Production and layers, monthly, Oregon, 2005-2007**

Month	Average number of layers			Eggs laid per 100 layers			Total eggs produced		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Million eggs</i>	<i>Million eggs</i>	<i>Million eggs</i>
Dec. <sup>1</sup>	2,861	2,771	2,583	2,342	2,454	2,555	67	68	66
Jan.	2,924	2,670	2,498	2,291	2,322	2,442	67	62	61
Feb.	2,843	2,766	2,459	2,040	2,061	2,237	58	57	55
Mar.	2,835	2,723	2,471	2,328	2,350	2,428	66	64	60
Apr.	2,974	2,700	2,579	2,286	2,259	2,326	68	61	60
May	2,984	2,736	2,525	2,413	2,376	2,376	72	65	60
Jun.	2,975	2,660	2,366	2,420	2,406	2,325	72	64	55
Jul.	2,926	2,682	2,414	2,461	2,424	2,361	72	65	57
Aug.	2,932	2,674	2,483	2,422	2,393	2,457	71	64	61
Sep.	2,995	2,661	2,490	2,270	2,405	2,490	68	64	62
Oct.	2,893	2,741	2,601	2,454	2,517	2,461	71	69	64
Nov.	2,855	2,736	2,601	2,487	2,522	2,499	71	69	65

<sup>1</sup> December of the preceding year.

**Table 117 - Mink: Pelts produced and females bred, by color class <sup>1</sup>, Oregon, 2003-2008**

Year	Black	Sapphire	Blue iris	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
	Pelts produced by color class				
	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>	<i>Pelts</i>
2003	96,500	25,000	131,000	20,500	273,000
2004	102,200	13,700	97,500	33,700	247,100
2005	116,300	11,600	93,500	33,000	254,400
2006	147,000	11,000	84,000	41,900	283,900
<b>2007</b>	<b>158,000</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>278,500</b>
	Female mink bred to produce kits				
	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Females</i>
2003	19,800	5,200	27,600	3,900	56,500
2004	25,600	3,100	17,900	6,700	53,500
2005	25,000	2,500	19,600	9,400	56,500
2006	27,800	2,500	18,300	7,700	56,300
2007	33,000	2,200	18,000	4,610	57,810
<b>2008</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>57,210</b>

<sup>1</sup> Current color classification started in 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Other category includes the following color classes; demi/wild, pastel, mahogany, pearl, lavender, violet and white. These were combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

**Table 118 - Honey: Colonies, yield, production, stocks, price, and value, Oregon, 2002-2007 <sup>1</sup>**

Year	Honey producing colonies	Yield per colony	Honey			
			Production	Stocks Dec. 15 <sup>2</sup>	Average price per pound <sup>3</sup>	Value of production
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2002	43	49	2,107	885	135	2,844
2003	42	51	2,142	964	127	2,720
2004	42	54	2,268	1,111	121	2,744
2005	39	42	1,638	557	107	1,753
2006	46	48	2,208	729	106	2,340
<b>2007</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2,289</b>

<sup>1</sup> Producers with five or more colonies. Colonies which produced honey in more than one state were counted in each state.

<sup>2</sup> Stocks held by producers.

<sup>3</sup> Prices are weighted by sales.

## Oregon Commercial Fishing

Oregon's 2007 commercial fish landings of 271.1 million pounds (round weight) were down 10 percent from the 300.6 million pounds landed in 2006. The total ex-vessel revenue of \$96.7 million was down 8 percent from the 2006 level of \$105.9 million.

Major categories with increases in both landings and value included pink shrimp, tuna, groundfish, and the other category. The bulk of landings in the other category are composed of sardines. Of the major categories, salmon, crab, and whiting decreased with respect to both landings and value.

**Dungeness crab** - In calendar year 2007, for the sixth year in a row, the commercial Dungeness crab fishery was the most valuable in the state of Oregon; however the ex-vessel value of \$38.2 million was down 29 percent from 2006. Landings of 17 million pounds were nearly half the value from the previous year, but were comparable to 2005 landings. Dungeness crabs represent 39.5 percent of the total dollar value of commercial catch.

**Groundfish** - Groundfish is a collective name given to about 80 species of fish generally possessing white flesh, residing in the middle depths of the ocean, on ocean bottoms, and around reefs and offshore rocks. Included in the groundfish sector are flatfish, rockfish and other roundfish such as lingcod. Groundfish landings increased from 27.4 million pounds in 2006 to 30.9 million pounds in 2007. Landings, however, remained below those experienced during the 1980s and the 1990s. Resource declines and increasingly restrictive harvest regulations continued to affect the trawl fishery in particular. The value of groundfish landings, excluding whiting, was \$20.8 million in 2007 compared to \$20.2 million in 2006, and \$18.5 million in 2005.

**Pink Shrimp** - Pink shrimp landings increased from 12.2 million pounds in 2006 to 20.2 million pounds in 2007. The ex-vessel value of \$9.6 million was a 106 percent increase from last year's total of \$4.7 million. The average ex-vessel price increased from an average of \$0.38 per pound in 2006 to \$0.47 per pound in 2007.

**Salmon** - In 2007, Oregon's salmon landings decreased from 1.8 million pounds to 1.4 million pounds, continuing the downward trend from 2004. Significant harvest restrictions have been in place since 1994 to protect or enhance existing stocks of salmon, especially Coho. Ex-vessel revenue also decreased from \$4.9 million to \$4.7 million; however, average price remained strong, especially for troll caught Chinook at \$3.41 per pound.

**Tuna** - Landings of tuna (Albacore) increased in 2007 to 10.5 million pounds compared to the 8.5 million pounds landed in 2006. The total value of 2007 tuna landings increased to \$9.5 million from the 2006 value of \$8 million, a 17.7 percent increase. The price of tuna declined slightly from \$0.94 per pound in 2006 to \$0.90 per pound in 2007.

**Whiting** - Whiting has accounted for the greatest landed volume for a single species since 1992. Since late 1990, only U.S. vessels have harvested this species; however whiting landings decreased from 135.2 million pounds in 2006 to 94.4 million pounds in 2007. The value of whiting landings also decreased from \$8.4 million in 2006 to \$7 million in 2007. Oregon whiting landings are expected to continue to be the largest component of total landings. Whiting is the major constituent of surimi (a highly refined form of minced fish meat used for a variety of analog fish products, such as imitation crab) that is shipped primarily to Asian markets. Whiting prices received by harvesters are low relative to other commercial species, with an average of 7.4 cents per pound in 2007. In 2007, approximately 35 percent of Oregon landings were composed of whiting. Yet whiting made up only 7.2 percent of total Oregon ex-vessel value in 2007.

**Other Species** - Landings of other species increased in 2007 to 96.8 million pounds compared to 82.2 million pounds landed in 2006. The harvest value also increased in 2007 to \$6.9 million versus the \$5.9 million received for other species in 2006. The bulk of landings in this category consisted of Pacific sardines. Other valuable species in this category include halibut, sturgeon, clams, crayfish, and sea urchins.

Table 119 - Commercial food fish: Landings and ex-vessel value, by fishery/species, Oregon, 1985-2007

Year	Salmon	Crab <sup>1</sup>	Shrimp	Tuna	Groundfish	Whiting	Other	Total
<b>Commercial food fish landings - 1,000 pounds (round weight)</b>								
1985	6,577	7,518	14,855	1,525	63,872	-	5,258	99,606
1986	13,797	4,661	33,884	2,461	54,884	-	4,136	113,822
1987	15,093	5,991	44,589	2,288	67,374	-	3,380	138,716
1988	17,789	9,417	41,846	3,967	70,851	-	4,531	148,402
1989	11,724	11,676	49,129	1,080	81,232	-	10,784	165,624
1990	5,412	9,510	31,883	2,079	73,298	5,058	11,832	139,072
1991	5,344	4,924	21,711	1,259	80,843	29,109	6,843	150,033
1992	2,364	11,908	48,033	3,896	75,206	107,939	7,643	256,989
1993	1,848	10,456	26,923	4,754	81,297	78,970	6,166	210,415
1994	1,285	10,638	16,386	4,698	64,261	143,563	4,900	245,731
1995	2,862	11,954	12,106	5,034	55,037	147,355	4,348	238,695
1996	2,842	19,302	15,727	8,948	56,981	155,588	3,128	262,516
1997	2,245	7,777	19,560	9,170	52,691	162,782	6,739	260,963
1998	1,978	7,410	6,096	10,609	41,806	157,895	4,716	230,510
1999	1,560	12,347	20,451	4,566	44,112	160,965	5,521	249,523
2000	3,142	11,180	25,462	8,757	39,307	151,461	24,564	263,874
2001	5,266	9,690	28,482	8,986	31,543	117,673	32,172	233,812
2002	6,119	12,444	41,584	4,365	21,109	71,220	53,382	210,222
2003	6,718	23,930	20,546	9,166	25,930	80,648	58,778	225,716
2004	5,935	27,273	12,207	10,754	25,587	130,238	82,292	294,285
2005	4,684	17,730	15,855	8,087	27,223	135,503	103,418	312,501
2006	1,813	33,314	12,244	8,531	27,390	135,186	82,154	300,631
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>17,026</b>	<b>20,182</b>	<b>10,468</b>	<b>30,878</b>	<b>94,360</b>	<b>96,784</b>	<b>271,082</b>
<b>Ex-vessel value of commercial food fish landings - 1,000 dollars</b>								
1985	9,066	10,634	5,242	804	16,632	-	2,608	44,986
1986	15,198	6,589	18,129	1,374	16,815	-	3,880	61,985
1987	26,997	8,352	30,274	1,675	24,216	-	3,156	94,670
1988	39,076	11,281	17,150	3,327	23,823	-	3,187	97,844
1989	14,259	13,564	17,906	887	25,216	-	5,587	77,419
1990	9,585	14,555	15,629	1,670	23,128	220	6,709	71,496
1991	5,832	7,462	12,069	976	28,816	1,397	5,610	62,162
1992	3,688	13,388	17,187	3,960	27,742	5,067	3,222	74,254
1993	2,426	11,798	8,912	3,881	28,586	2,279	2,979	60,861
1994	1,460	14,463	9,626	3,749	29,803	4,289	2,383	65,773
1995	3,575	20,045	8,599	3,750	31,924	7,000	2,416	77,309
1996	3,289	26,180	9,362	7,430	30,702	4,147	1,305	82,415
1997	2,773	14,637	7,911	6,546	27,986	6,823	2,218	68,894
1998	2,591	12,520	3,189	6,256	19,481	3,756	2,014	49,807
1999	2,043	22,908	9,571	3,822	22,190	5,917	1,853	68,304
2000	4,031	23,610	10,192	6,889	24,261	6,073	4,097	79,153
2001	5,852	19,197	7,560	7,580	20,345	4,129	4,460	69,123
2002	6,935	20,761	11,353	2,962	14,230	3,220	5,907	65,368
2003	8,838	36,017	5,051	6,072	17,695	3,601	5,123	82,397
2004	12,977	42,943	4,740	9,144	16,362	4,483	6,992	97,641
2005	10,377	26,563	6,901	8,815	18,472	6,834	8,272	86,234
2006	4,947	53,831	4,651	8,047	20,213	8,377	5,873	105,939
<b>2007</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>38,224</b>	<b>9,564</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>20,793</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>96,714</b>

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

**Table 120 - Oyster production: Pacific oysters harvested on state leased land, by estuary, Oregon 1980-2007<sup>1 2</sup>**

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

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

<sup>2</sup> One bushel of Pacific oysters yields approximately one gallon of oyster meat.

<sup>3</sup> The Umpqua River harvest area was referred to as Winchester Bay prior to 2004.

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

**Table 121 - Pacific oysters: Production and value on state leased land, by estuary, Oregon, 2007<sup>1</sup>**

Estuary	Production				Value of production <sup>4</sup>	Leases/fees collected
	Acres leased <sup>2</sup>	Gallons shucked	Bushels raw	Total production <sup>3</sup>		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Coos Bay	906.2	2,780	1,653	4,433	155,155	1,407
Netarts Bay	1,398.8	1,059	4,362	5,421	189,735	1,302
Tillamook Bay	10,031.2	994	9,985	10,979	384,265	11,163
Umpqua River	240.0	4,535	2,059	6,594	230,790	941
Yaquina Bay	2,074.0	13,094	12,251	25,345	887,075	4,854
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,604.1</b>	<b>22,462</b>	<b>30,310</b>	<b>52,772</b>	<b>1,847,020</b>	<b>19,666</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Acres leased from the state of Oregon for oyster cultivation at end of year.

<sup>3</sup> One bushel of Pacific oysters yields approximately one gallon of oyster meat. Total production is expressed as the sum of gallons and bushels for comparative purposes.

<sup>4</sup> Oyster price used in computing value is \$35.00 per gallon.

Source: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division.

**Table 122 - Aquaculture and mariculture: Value of production, Oregon, 2003-2007**

Commodity	Value of production				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Trout <sup>1</sup>	506	807	803	331	967
Pacific oysters <sup>2</sup>	1,192	1,627	1,232	1,163	1,847

<sup>1</sup> Total value of fish sold, not distributed.

<sup>2</sup> Production from acres leased from the state of Oregon for oyster cultivation.

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

## State Field Offices

ALABAMA

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

ALASKA

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

ARIZONA

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

ARKANSAS

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

CALIFORNIA

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

COLORADO

645 Parfet St., Suite W-201  
Lakewood, CO 80215-5517  
T: 303-236-2300 F: 303-236-2299

DELAWARE

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

FLORIDA

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

GEORGIA

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

HAWAII

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

IDAHO

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

ILLINOIS

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

INDIANA

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

IOWA

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

KANSAS

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

KENTUCKY

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

LOUISIANA

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

MARYLAND

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

MICHIGAN

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

MINNESOTA

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

MISSISSIPPI

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

MISSOURI

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

MONTANA

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

NEBRASKA

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

NEVADA

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

NEW JERSEY

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

NEW MEXICO

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

NEW YORK

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

NORTH CAROLINA

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

NORTH DAKOTA

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

OHIO

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

OKLAHOMA

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

OREGON

1220 SW 3rd Ave.  
Federal Building, Suite 1735  
Portland, OR 97204  
T: 503-326-2131 F: 503-326-2549

PENNSYLVANIA

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

SOUTH CAROLINA

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

SOUTH DAKOTA

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

TENNESSEE

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

TEXAS

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

UTAH

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

VIRGINIA

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

WASHINGTON

1111 Washington St., SE  
Olympia, WA 98501  
T: 360-902-1940 F: 360-902-2091

WEST VIRGINIA

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

WISCONSIN

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

WYOMING

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









# REGULATIONS: OREGON FARMER'S HANDBOOK

---

Welcome to the Agripedia section regarding agricultural regulation and program information. This section was previously published as the Oregon Farmer's Handbook. We hope you will appreciate having a snapshot of all Oregon agricultural information available in one handy publication.

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

Kathy Kennedy LeaMaster  
Editor and designer  
Oregon Department of Agriculture  
635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532  
[kleadmast@oda.state.or.us](mailto:kleadmast@oda.state.or.us)

# AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

## DISCRIMINATION LAWS

### TITLE VII CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Title VII covers all employers with 15 or more employees in at least 20 calendar weeks of the current or preceding calendar year. Title VII applies to discriminatory employment practices affecting every aspect of employment, including recruitment, hiring, promotion, compensation, and termination of employment.

Employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin is prohibited by this act. Title VII also prohibits retaliation. Under the law, women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions must be treated the same as other persons not affected by pregnancy or related conditions, but otherwise similar in their ability or inability to work.

Under Title VII there are two kinds of discrimination: “disparate treatment” and “disparate or adverse impact.”

### DISPARATE TREATMENT

The most common type of Title VII violation is intentional discrimination, known as disparate treatment. Disparate treatment occurs when an employer excludes or treats persons differently because of their race, sex, religion, color, or national origin. If such treatment were shown, the employer would have to give a legitimate nondiscriminatory reason for such action.

Title VII has a very narrow exception, called a “bona fide occupational qualification” (BFOQ) to what otherwise would be illegal discriminatory practices. The BFOQ exception permits the employment of a person of a particular religion, sex or national origin where that religion, sex or national origin, is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise. Race cannot be a BFOQ. The BFOQ exception is extremely narrow and has not been recognized as a legitimate defense in a number of circumstances. For example, customer preferences are not legitimate BFOQs. The fact that an employer’s customers do not like dealing with a woman, or a minority, or a person of a particular religion, is not a legitimate basis for discrimination.

### Example

An agricultural employer might believe that certain agricultural activities, such as handling heavy machinery or large animals, are particularly dangerous to women—especially pregnant women. However, the courts have not recognized a BFOQ exception on the basis that a job is dangerous to women. Instead, the employer would have to prove that the essence of the business would be undermined by hiring female workers because they would be unable to perform the job safely and efficiently—a highly doubtful proposition. This is especially true given the 1978 passage of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act amendment to Title VII, which states that discrimination on the “basis of sex” includes discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions. Women cannot be excluded from dangerous occupations because of possible injuries to unborn children. Under Title VII the woman makes those choices for herself and her unborn child.

### DISPARATE IMPACT

Disparate impact occurs when an employer uses practices that are neutral on the surface, but adversely affect a protected class of persons such as women or minorities. An employer’s imposition of minimum height and weight requirements upon prospective employees is a classic example of disparate impact.

### Example

Even though the height/weight requirements apply to both men and women, they tend to exclude a larger percentage of women from doing a job because, on an average, men are taller and heavier than women. An employer’s requirement that all employees weigh a minimum of 120 pounds and be at least 5 feet 2 inches tall effectively excludes over 40 percent of the female population, but less than 10 percent of the male population, and statistically establishes a prima facie case of sex discrimination. Such requirements also have a disparate impact on people of various national origins, such as Hispanics and Asians. If an employer imposes job requirements that have a disparate impact, the employer must prove that a business necessity justifies the hiring criteria. For example, if an employer did impose weight and height requirements for prospective employees, the employer would have to prove the requirements were necessary to do the job.

### Example

While physical size and strength can be legitimate criteria if a job requires extensive heavy lifting or involves extremely strenuous physical work, an employer cannot merely assume that women cannot do the job. The United States Supreme Court requires the use of tests that measure

strength directly. If an employer needs an employee to do a physically demanding job, such as loading and unloading large livestock, the employer can require applicants to be able to repeatedly lift certain heavy loads. While the employer might be able to find more men than women capable of lifting the loads, the employer could not legitimately refuse to hire a woman who was physically capable of doing the job. An employer's claim that his or her discriminatory hiring criteria arise from a business necessity will be closely scrutinized by the courts. The employer has the burden of proof showing that the discriminatory job requirement is job related for the position in question, and consistent with business necessity. In order for discriminatory criteria to qualify as a business necessity, the employer must show that

- the criteria are necessary to the safe and efficient operation of the [employer's] business.
- they effectively carry out the purpose they are supposed to serve.

Even if the employer shows business necessity, the criteria may still be unlawful if it is shown there are alternative policies or practices that would better or equally well serve the same purpose with less discriminatory impact.

### PRE-EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Employers may unknowingly be conducting illegal interviews of prospective employees because some of the historically common inquiries contained in employment application forms are now unlawful.

In developing application forms or in seeking information from applicants, employers should consider

- whether the answer to a particular question, if used in making a decision, will have an impact on a protected group, or members of one sex (i.e., disqualify a significantly larger percentage of members of a particular group than another).
- whether the information is really needed to judge an applicant's competence or qualifications for the job in question.

Generally, pre-employment inquiries that directly or indirectly disclose the applicant's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or age do not as such violate Title VII or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), as long as the inquiries are made of all applicants.

However, unless justified, such inquiries may be important evidence of discriminatory selection. Therefore, such inquiries are suspect and are strong evidence of discrimination unless the employer can show that the information was not used for discriminatory purposes and provided a valid criterion for employment.

*Note: Refer to the "Americans with Disabilities Act" section of this chapter for more information.*

Questions related to marital status, pregnancy and childcare are examples of pre-employment inquiries, which may indirectly screen out members of a protected group.

Questions related to these subjects would be discriminatory if asked only of women. Even if asked of all applicants, such questions may not be used to limit or deny employment opportunities only for women who are qualified to perform the job.

### Example

As a general rule, information that is not job related is likely to be illegal (have a disparate impact).

Employers can obtain necessary information in other ways to such questions:

- "Are you a US citizen?" Better to ask: "Do you have the legal right to work in this country?" Proof may be requested after hiring.
- "What is your age?" Better to ask: "If hired, can you give proof of age or a work permit?"
- "Are you married?" "With whom do you live?" Better to ask nothing. Minors may be asked parents' address.
- "Have you ever been arrested?" Better to ask: "Have you ever been convicted of a crime, and what are the circumstances?"

### SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The consequences of sexual harassment or discrimination should be of increasing concern to employers. Employers should establish and widely circulate strict company policies against such behavior. Procedures to quickly and effectively deal with sexual harassment should be established as soon as possible and should be the basis for across-the-board employee training.

The US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) guidelines define two types of sexual harassment, both of which are illegal.

### QUID PRO QUO

Quid pro quo (something given or received for something else) occurs when an employee is subjected to unwelcome sexual advances, and submission becomes the basis for employment decisions such as hiring, firing or advancement.

### ENVIRONMENTAL

Environmental occurs when any type of unwelcome sexual behavior creates a hostile work environment.

Examples of sexual harassment

- unsolicited and unwelcome flirtations, advances or propositions

- display of sexually suggestive objects or pictures
- graphic or degrading comments about employee's appearance, dress, or anatomy
- ill-received dirty jokes and offensive gestures
- sexual or intrusive questions about employee's personal life
- explicit descriptions of the harasser's own sexual experiences
- unnecessary, unwanted physical contact such as touching, hugging, pinching, patting, kissing
- whistling, catcalls, leering
- exposing genitalia
- physical or sexual assault
- rape.

The above conduct violates Title VII if it is sufficiently severe or pervasive to create a hostile work environment. Generally isolated instances of verbal sexual conduct, unless particularly severe, would not rise to this level.

### AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1967

This act prohibits employers with 20 or more workers during at least 20 calendar weeks of the current or preceding year from discriminating against individuals aged 40 or older on the basis of age in any aspect of employment, including hiring, promotion, discharge, wages, and benefits. It also prohibits retaliation against a person who files a charge of age discrimination.

The law prohibits any statement in advertisements that indicates any preference, limitations, specifications, or discrimination on the basis of age. The phrase "state age" on an employment application is not, in itself, a violation of the act. However, since it is felt that such a phrase will tend to deter older applicants, its use will be carefully scrutinized to assure that such a request is for a lawful purpose. The act does not prohibit specification of a minimum age below 40 in advertisements, i.e. "must be 18 or over."

There are permitted exceptions to the above rules. An exception is permitted where age is a bona fide occupational qualification (BFOQ) and is reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the particular business.

Employers may differentiate on reasonable factors other than age if they are applied equally, do not in any way include age, and are job related.

The Older Workers Benefit Protection Act of 1990 amended the ADEA, reaffirming that the act applies to benefits and benefit plans, and providing minimum standards for valid waivers of rights under the ADEA.

### EQUAL PAY ACT (EPA)

The Equal Pay Act prohibits employers from discriminating between men and women on the basis of sex in the payment of wages where they perform substantially equal work (requiring equal skill, effort and responsibility) under similar working conditions, and in the same establishment. The law also prohibits employers from reducing the wages of either sex to comply with the law.

The law does not apply to pay differences based on factors other than sex, such as seniority, merit, or systems that determine wages based upon the quantity or quality of items produced or processed. Many EPA violations may be violations of Title VII as well, which also prohibits sex-based wage discrimination. Such charges may be filed under both statutes.

### AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)

#### Who must comply?

A covered entity includes any employer with 15 or more employees who work for 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. ADA prohibits employment discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities and requires employers to make a "reasonable accommodation" to an applicant's or employee's known physical or mental limitations resulting from a disability, unless the employer can show that a specific accommodation causes undue hardship.

#### Definitions

The ADA protects persons with one or more disabilities. Under the ADA disability means

- a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of an individual's major life activities.
- a record of such impairment.
- being regarded as having such impairment.

The ADA may protect not only those with obvious mobility impairments, but also persons who are mentally retarded and those with such hidden disabilities as epilepsy, cancer, heart disease, or AIDS.

A qualified person with a disability is defined as "an individual with a disability who, with or without reasonable accommodations, can perform the essential functions of the employment position."

To avoid discriminating against a qualified person with a disability an employer may find it useful to define the essential functions of a position. If challenged, an employer must be able to explain why any function is listed as essential. It is suggested that an employer itemize the priority of all duties of a particular position and write the job description in clear, concise, and accurate language.

The federal regulations describe essential functions as “primary job duties that are intrinsic to the employment position the individual holds or desires. The term “essential function” does not include the marginal or peripheral functions of the position that are incident to the performance of primary job function.”

Factors, which can be considered in determining whether a job function is essential:

- employer judgment
- time necessary to perform a function
- work experience of current and past employees in that position
- limited number of employees available to perform the function
- consequences of not requiring a certain function.

The above factors are just some that can be taken into consideration. Each case is decided on its own merits. Once the employer has defined the essential functions of a job, the employer must design hiring and advancement procedures that are nondiscriminatory towards the disabled.

### **Pre-employment inquiries**

The ADA prohibits any pre-offer inquiries about disability. Instead, the employer must first make a job offer which is conditional upon the satisfactory results of a post-offer medical examination. The medical examination is conducted before the applicant starts work and the employer may also at that time ask health-related questions. However, all applicants who receive a job offer in the same job category must be subjected to the same examination and questions.

Although the ADA limits some inquiries, the following information can still be obtained during a pre-offer interview:

- the applicant’s previous work history
- the applicant’s qualifications for the position
- the applicant’s abilities to perform the essential functions of the position with or without reasonable accommodation
- what the company has to offer as an employer
- the applicant’s interest in the company.

However, questions routinely asked on employment applications, and previously not violative of other civil rights legislation, are prohibited under the ADA.

Examples of such questions include the following:

- Have you ever had or been treated for any of the following conditions or diseases? (Followed by a checklist of various conditions and diseases.)
- Have you been treated for any conditions or diseases in the past three years?

- Have you ever been hospitalized? If so, for what condition?
- Have you ever been treated by a psychiatrist or psychologist? If so, for what condition?
- Have you ever been treated for any mental condition?
- Is there any health-related reason you may not be able to perform the job for which you are applying?
- Have you had a major illness in the last five years?
- How many days were you absent from work because of illness last year? Note: An employer may state its attendance requirement and inquire whether the applicant can satisfy that requirement.
- Do you have any physical defects that preclude you from performing certain kinds of work? If so, please describe the defects and specific work limitations.
- Do you have any disabilities or impairments that may affect your performance in the position you seek?
- Are you taking any prescribed drugs? (This inquiry is prohibited because the answer may reveal a disability).
- Have you ever been treated for drug addiction or alcoholism?
- Have you ever filed for workers’ compensation insurance?

### **Reasonable accommodation**

To establish a prima facie case of discrimination, a qualified person with a disability need only show that he or she was discriminated against and that a reasonable accommodation could have been made by the employer to accommodate the complainant’s disability. “Reasonable accommodation” includes

- making existing facilities readily accessible and usable to disabled persons.
- restructuring jobs, such as modifying work schedules.
- modifying equipment or devices or even acquiring new equipment or devices.
- modifying examinations, training materials or policies.
- hiring qualified readers or interpreters.
- reassigning to a vacant position.

### **Undue hardship**

To defend a prima facie case of discrimination under ADA, the employer must prove that a reasonable accommodation would be an “undue hardship.” Undue hardship is determined on a case-by-case basis, but the following factors may be taken into consideration:

- the facility’s financial resources
- number of persons employed
- the overall size of the operation
- the impact of the expense on the business
- the type of business, its structure and functions.

## EMPLOYING MINORS

### Prohibitions and exemptions

Although the protection afforded under the ADA is extremely broad, there are a number of persons and activities that are not covered. The following is a list of those persons and activities:

- The ADA specifically excludes from protection homosexuals, bisexuals, compulsive gamblers, kleptomaniacs, transvestites, transsexuals and pedophiles.
- A person who would pose a direct threat to himself or others, if the threat cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation.
- An employer may prohibit the illegal use of drugs and alcohol at the work place. Also, employers can require that employees not be under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs while at work.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### US EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

1801 L St. NW  
Washington, DC 20507  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-663-4900  
TTY \_\_\_\_\_ 202-663-4494

#### EEOC Field Office

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-669-4000  
TTY \_\_\_\_\_ 800-669-6820  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://eeoc.gov>

#### OREGON BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES (BOLI)

800 NE Oregon St., #32, Suite 1045  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0761, ext. 1  
TDD \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0766  
Spanish (voicemail) \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-9199  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/BOLI>

*Note: The EEOC has a working agreement with the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries, which provides that charges of discrimination filed with one agency are also filed with the other agency. Charges may be processed by either agency.*

### 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 employer certificates to employ minors in agriculture unless the minor will be operating, assisting in operating, or riding in or on power-driven machinery.

### RECORDS

Records that growers employing minors must keep for each minor employee include, but are not limited to

- name in full
- address of the minor while employed and permanent address if different
- date of birth
- any written parental consent required
- any certificates of completion of training for operation of power-driven farm machinery.

### INSURANCE

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

Contact the Workers' Compensation Department, 350 Winter St. NE, P.O. Box 14480, Salem 97309-0405, Phone: 503-947-7814 or Toll-free: 1-800-452-0288, for more information regarding workers' compensation.

E-mail general questions to [workcomp.questions@state.or.us](mailto: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. Contact extension safety specialists, Agricultural Engineering Department, OSU, 541-754-4021, for training program information.

### 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.

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 as specified below if the minor, the minor's parent or guardian, and the employer sign the statement on Form WP-15 certifying to the following:

- A 16 or 17-year-old may be employed to operate or assist in operation of power-driven farm machinery otherwise prohibited if
  - » 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, and
  - » the employer agrees to continuously supervise the minor or check on the minor at intervals of no less than two hours.
  - » Riding in or on power-driven farm machinery for minors under 18 years of age:
    - » 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, and
    - » the employer agrees to continuously and closely supervise the minor while riding in or on the machinery.

*Note: A 14 or 15-year-old must have training provided by the 4-H Extension Service Program or an approved secondary vocational agricultural program.*

Contact your local 4-H County Extension Program, high school FFA program, or the Oregon Department of Education, agricultural education specialist, at 503-378-3584, ext. 345, for information.

### 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

All minors must be given a meal period of at least 30 minutes after the first five hours of work, during which time the worker must be relieved of all duties. (A 16- or 17-year-old may continue some duties during the meal/rest period with pay.) Minors must receive a 15 minute break with pay for every four hours worked.

### HOURS

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 a compliance specialist in the nearest Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries office for clarification of the specific work situation and hours allowed.

### AGE REQUIREMENTS

Minors age 16 and above may work, at any time, in jobs not declared hazardous (refer to the Web site <http://oregon.gov/BOLI/WHD/CLU> or call US Department of Labor for more information). Minors ages 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours in jobs not declared hazardous. Minors aged 12 and 13 may be employed outside of school hours, with written parental consent or on a farm where the minor's parents or guardians are employed, in jobs not declared hazardous. Minors aged nine to 11 can pick berries and beans outside school hours with parental consent and only if the produce is sold within the state or the farm has used less than 500 man-days of labor in all calendar quarters of the preceding year. Local minors ages 10 and 11 may hand harvest short-season crops outside school hours for no more than eight weeks between June 1 and October 15 if the employer has obtained special waivers from the US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, 503-326-3057.

### HOUR LIMITATIONS

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 Commission 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.

### 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  
TDD \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0766  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/BOLI>

##### Wage and Hour Division

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0761, ext. 2

#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wagehour.dol.gov>

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

##### Workers' Compensation Division

350 Winter St. NE  
P.O. Box 14480  
Salem 97309-0405  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7814  
Toll-free \_\_\_\_\_ 1-800-452-0288  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [workcomp.questions@state.or.us](mailto:workcomp.questions@state.or.us)

### 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.

### Insurance

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

##### Workers' Compensation Division

##### Employer Compliance Unit: Employer Coverage

350 Winter St. NE  
PO Box 14480  
Salem 97309-0405  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7814  
Toll-free \_\_\_\_\_ 1-800-452-0288

### Safety training

#### OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

##### Agricultural Engineering, Extension Safety Specialists

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-754-4021

##### Oregon 4-H Youth Development Education

105 Ballard Extension Hall, Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331-3608  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2421  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1332  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [4-h@orst.edu](mailto:4-h@orst.edu)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [oregon.4h.oregonstate.edu/index\\_w.html](http://oregon.4h.oregonstate.edu/index_w.html)

## EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

### REQUIREMENTS

The law requires employers, including agricultural employers, to

- ensure that all employees fill out section 1 of the Form I-9 at the time of hire.
- review documents establishing employee's identity and eligibility to work and complete section 2 of the Form I-9 within three business days.



- retain the Form I-9 for three years after the date the person begins work, or one year after the person's employment is terminated, whichever is later.
- make the Form I-9 available for inspection to an officer of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the US Department of Labor (DOL), or the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

The handbook for employers provides three lists of documents that can be used to establish identity and employment eligibility of workers. The lists are also reproduced on the back of the Form I-9. The handbook with I-9 forms can be obtained by writing the ICE, Investigations Division, 511 NW Broadway, Portland OR 97209, or by calling the automated forms line at 800-870-3676.

The following documents were removed from the list of acceptable identity and work authorization documents (listed on the 11/91 version of the Form I-9):

- Form I-151 (Note: The form I-551 is still acceptable)
- Certificate of US Citizenship (List A #2)
- Certificate of Naturalization (List A #3)
- Unexpired Reentry Permit (List A #8)
- Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (List A #9).

An employer cannot direct an employee to present a particular document from the list(s); the employee must choose which document(s) from the list he or she will provide. An employer cannot mandate that an employee provide more documents than are required by the law. An employer cannot refuse to honor documents that reasonably appear to be genuine and relate to the person presenting them. Employers must treat all employees the same when completing the Form I-9.

## INSPECTIONS

Employers will be given at least three days advance notice for each inspection. Besides inspecting Form I-9s for all employees hired after November 6, 1986, the inspecting officers will also look for evidence of prohibited hiring practices, which include

- hiring and/or continuing to employ unauthorized workers.
- failing to comply with the law's record-keeping requirements.
- requiring the employee to self-insure for damage or loss.
- recruiting unauthorized seasonal agricultural workers outside the United States.
- engaging in a pattern or practice of knowingly hiring or continuing to employ unauthorized employees.
- engaging in fraud or false statements or otherwise misusing visas, immigration permits, and identity documents.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Office of Investigations—Worksite Enforcement Unit

511 NW Broadway  
Portland, OR 97209

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-7487

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.uscis.gov>

## FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT

### 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, physical or mental handicap, or marital status, such as
  - » discharge or failure or refusal to hire.
  - » discrimination on compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment.
  - » limiting, segregating or classifying employees or applicants for employment.
  - » discrimination in apprenticeship or training programs.
  - » printing, or causing to be printed or published, any notice of employment which 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 test may be administered only if employer has reasonable grounds to believe 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 employee from engaging or securing similar or other employment.

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

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES  
800 NE Oregon, Suite 1045  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0824

# FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (FLSA-MINIMUM WAGE): FEDERAL LAW

## WHO MUST COMPLY?

Any farmer who employs workers is subject to the Federal Labor Standards Act unless the farmer falls within one of the exemptions below. The law also applies to employers who engage in interstate commerce directly or indirectly through a buyer or other agent.

## EXEMPTIONS

If the employer did not employ more than 500 man-days of agricultural labor (see definition below) in any quarter of the preceding calendar year, his agricultural employees are exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the act for the entire following calendar year.

## DEFINITION

### Man-day

A man-day is any day one worker works for at least one hour. Five workers working one hour on one day is equal to five man-days. To be exempt, all the employee's work in the work week must be an exempt activity. Any mixing of exempt and nonexempt (non agricultural) activities will cause all of the employee's time to be compensable at the minimum wage rate.

*Note: Employees who are parents, spouses, children, or other members of an employer's immediate family are excluded from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the law, as well as the 500 man-day test.*

### Agricultural labor

In general, under the primary definition of agriculture in the FLSA, if the employee is engaged in cultivating the soil or growing or harvesting of crops, or raising livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry, he/she is engaged in agricultural labor. The definition does not include forestry or Christmas tree operations (including nurseries that produce seedlings for forestry or Christmas tree farms). This means that these operations are not exempt agricultural activities and are subject to the minimum wage and overtime requirements (unless the activity is secondary or incidental to a primary farming activity). There is a separate exemption from overtime for operations that employ eight or fewer workers in forestry or Christmas trees.

The following employees are also exempt from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the law, but their man-days of work must be counted toward the 500 man-day test:

- Employees who are solely engaged in hand harvest work where the work is customarily paid on a piece-rate basis in the area, are paid solely on a piece-rate basis, the workers return to their permanent homes each night (non-migrants), and each worker has worked less than 13 weeks in agriculture in the preceding calendar year.
- An employee in agriculture whose employer did not, during any calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year, use more than 500 man-days of agricultural labor.
- Any agricultural employee 16 years old or younger employed as a hand harvest laborer
  - » paid on a piece-rate basis in an operation which is customarily and generally recognized as paid for on a piece-rate basis in the region
  - » employed on the same farm as his/her parent or person standing in place of his/her parents, and
  - » is paid at the same piece-rate as employees over age 16 on the same farm.

- Employees principally engaged in the range production of livestock who must be available at all hours to care for such livestock (this exemption does not include dairy workers).

### Wages and hours

Employers are required to pay employees a minimum wage of \$6.55 per hour unless a higher wage is required by state law.

*Note: The Federal minimum wage will increase to \$7.25 per hour, effective July 24, 2009.*

Although the minimum wage is stated on an hourly basis, employees can also be paid on salary commissions, piecework, biweekly, or under any other arrangement so long as the wages equal or exceed the minimum wage during each pay period. To determine whether the minimum wage is being paid, the hours worked per week should meet the minimum wage requirement ( $\$290/40$  hours = \$7.25 per hour). If, however, the same worker were being asked to work 60 hours a week for \$300, then the FLSA would be violated by the employer ( $\$300/60$  hours = \$5.00 per hour).

### Employee

The act uses a very broad definition of employee, including anyone the employer “suffers or permits” to work. As an example, if a worker’s spouse is helping the worker pick in an orchard, with the employer’s knowledge, and the employer does not stop the practice, the spouse will also be considered an employee. If subject to the FLSA, both workers will be entitled to receive minimum wage.

### Minimum work week

The FLSA also requires employers to limit the employee’s work week to no more than 40 hours per week, unless overtime is paid. Workers who are allowed to work more than 40 hours per week must be compensated for each hour worked in excess of 40 hours in a work week at a rate of not less than one-and-one-half times their regular rate of pay, unless the worker qualifies for one of the agriculture or forestry exemptions. Unless exempt, time-and-a-half is due to hourly-paid employees; extra halftime may be due piece-rate employees for overtime. Work week is defined by the Wage and Hour Division as “a fixed and regularly recurring period of 168 hours: seven consecutive 24-hour periods.”

### Overtime

Employees working in agriculture, as defined by the Fair Labor Standards Act, are exempt from overtime. Under the secondary definition of agriculture, any practice performed, other than those listed under the primary definition, such as office work, shipping, warehouse, transporting, sales, etc., are exempt only if performed by employees of the farmer

with respect to products grown by their employer or if performed on a farm as an incident to and in conjunction with products grown on the particular farm on which they are working. Because some employees of agriculture employers handle or otherwise work on products not grown by their employer, or do work not within the definition of agriculture as outlined above, the employer should seek professional legal counsel or advice from the local US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour office concerning specifics of the overtime exemption.

### RECORD KEEPING

The FLSA requires employers to keep certain records concerning covered employees. The failure to keep accurate records creates a presumption in favor of the employee that a violation did occur.

*Note: Also see the section on the “Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act” for record keeping requirements when using a farm labor contractor.*

An employer must keep records of

- employee’s name in full including any identifying name or symbol used in place of the name on any other records.
- home address (with zip code).
- date of birth if employee is less than nineteen (19) years of age.
- employee’s sex, and the occupation in which employed.
- time of day and day of the week on which the employee’s work week begins.
- regular hourly rate of pay and the basis on which wages are paid.
- hours worked each workday and total hours worked each week.
- total daily or weekly straight-time earnings or wages.
- total weekly premium pay for overtime hours worked.
- total additions to or deductions from wages paid each pay period.
- total wages paid each pay period.
- date of payment and the pay period covered by payment.

Additionally, employers should

- have on file a statement from each exempt piece-rate employee showing the number of weeks employed in agriculture during the preceding year.
- have on file the date of birth and parent name for each exempt minor paid on a piece-rate basis.
- maintain a file showing the full name, present and permanent address, and date of birth of any minor under 18 who works when school is in session or works in a hazardous occupation.

- display the official US Department of Labor poster “Employee Rights” where employees can see it. This poster contains basic information on minimum wages.

Records on employees must normally be kept for a minimum period of three years.

## PAYCHECK DEDUCTIONS

FLSA allows employers to deduct the cost of certain items from the wages of farm workers. However, Oregon law (ORS 652.610) requires the authorization of the employee in writing for all deductions other than required tax deductions. All deductions must be recorded on the books of the employer and must be primarily for the benefit of the employee or authorized by a collective bargaining agreement.

Deductions that may lawfully reduce the wage level below the minimum wage:

- Taxes required by law (Social Security, Medicare and withholding tax).
- Third party deductions authorized by the employee—union dues, savings bonds, merchant accounts, insurance premiums, church and charitable organizations—so long as the employer receives no profit or benefit directly or indirectly.
- Salary advances exclusive of interest charges. Signed receipts for cash advances must be obtained and retained.
- Housing and meals, provided it does not exceed the lesser of actual costs or fair market value and meets a number of specified conditions dealing with profit and rate of return on investment. Housing facilities must be maintained for the benefit of employees, occupancy must not be mandatory, and costs cannot include depreciation when the facilities have been fully depreciated. Recent rulings by the DOL indicate that some migrant housing may have no fair rental value. If you provide and charge farm workers for housing that can only be used by migrant workers and thus has no fair rental value, this rental charge cannot reduce their wages below the current minimum wage of \$5.85 per hour.

Deductions that may not lawfully reduce the wage level below the current minimum wage:

- Transportation advances. This policy applies where agricultural employers provide daily transportation to assure a sufficient number of workers. It also applies for long distance travel to arrive in Oregon if it brings the wage below the minimum. However, when the following three factors are all present, agricultural employers may deduct from workers’ wages the lesser of reasonable costs or fair value of such transportation regardless of whether

such deductions will decrease workers’ wages below the minimum wage:

- » The workers must know the location of their work site.
- » Alternative transportation sources (i.e., personal automobile or carpool arrangements) must be readily available.
- » The workers are not required to use the employer’s transportation.
- Charges for contractors’ (crew leaders’) services.
- Charges for tools of the trade and other materials incidental to carrying on the employer’s business.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Exemptions Applicable to Agriculture, Processing of Agricultural Commodities, and Related Subjects, Under the FLSA of 1938, as amended WH Pub. 1042, April 1974.
- Interpretative Bulletin, Part 791: Joint Employment Relationship Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, WH Pub. 1057, January, 1977.
- Wage Payments under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, WH Pub. 1210 Ref., May 1974.
- Records To Be Kept by Employers Under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, WH Pub. 1261, September 1984.
- Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act, WH Pub. 1282, October 1978.
- Agricultural employment Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, WH Pub. 1288, August 1979.
- Employment relationships Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, WH Pub. 1297, March 1979.
- Hours Worked Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, WH Pub. 1344, March 1976.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wagehour.dol.gov>

## FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: FEDERAL

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

All employers who are engaged in commerce or industry who employ 50 or more employees for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar work weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. Farm businesses are engaged in commerce and affect commerce. An employee is considered to have been employed for each working day of a work week if the employee remains on the payroll throughout the week, even if the employee does not actually work on each workday.

### ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

An eligible employee is one employed for a total of 12 months. These 12 months need not be consecutive. The employee must have worked for the employer for at least 1,250 hours of service during the 12 consecutive month period immediately preceding the commencement of the leave. (This averages about 105 hours a month or 25 hours a week.)

### WHICH HOURS TO COUNT

Federal law requires that when a worker is employed by one employer, the employee must total all hours worked (even though two or more unrelated job assignments may have been performed). In the case of an employee working for two or more employers, each employer must add all hours worked by the employee in all employment.

### EXCLUDED ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

An employee is not entitled to leave under the act if the employer does not employ 50 or more employees who work at locations within a 75 mile radius of the employee's work site. Even though an employer may not be exempt, highly compensated employees may be exempt from portions of the act. For example, key employees, or the highest paid 10 percent, may not request restoration to the same or equivalent position upon their return. To exempt these employees an employer must demonstrate a leave would cause substantial and grievous economic injury to the employer's operations.

## COMPLIANCE

### Employers must

Allow an eligible employee up to a total of 12 work weeks leave during any 12-month period for one or more of the following:

- birth of a son or daughter of the employee and for care of the infant
- placement of a son or daughter with an employee for foster care
- care for son, daughter, spouse, or parent that has a serious health condition
- employee's serious health condition making it impossible to perform functions of employee's position.

*Note: A serious health condition is an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition involving*

- inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential care facility.
- continuing treatment by a health care provider.

An employee may elect or an employer require the employee to substitute any accrued vacation leave, personal leave, or family leave of the employee for the leave provided under this act.

Employers must also

- restore employee to the position of employment the employee held when leave commenced or an equivalent position with equivalent benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.
- not reduce or cancel any of the employee's benefits accrued prior to the date leave commenced.
- maintain coverage of employee under any group health plan for the duration of the leave at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if employee had continued employment.
- notify employees in writing that leave is designated as accruing under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

### FORESEEABLE LEAVE

When leave is for child birth or foster child placement, an employee shall give the employer 30 days notice before leave is to begin. When leave is with regard to serious health condition and is foreseeable due to a planned medical treatment, the employee shall

- schedule treatment so as not to unduly disrupt employer's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider.
- provide employer with not less than 30 days notice before leave is to begin.

## CERTIFICATION

An employer may require leave for serious medical condition to be accompanied by a certification by a health care provider. If there is reason to doubt the validity of a certification, the employer may request a second one at the employer's expense.

## FAILURE TO RETURN FROM LEAVE

The employer may recover the premiums that employer paid for maintaining coverage for the employee under a group health plan during a period of leave when the employee fails to return to work, unless failure to return is due to recurrence of condition of serious medical condition or circumstances beyond employee's control.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wagehour.dol.gov>

## FAMILY MEDICAL LEAVE: OREGON

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

### ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES

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

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

### COMPLIANCE

An employer must

- grant an employee's request for family leave for up to 12 weeks within a one year period to care for
- a family member with a serious health condition.
- the employee's own serious health condition.
- a newborn or newly adopted or newly placed foster child.
- a sick child who requires home care.

- not fire or discipline an employee or in any way retaliate against an employee for taking family leave.
- restore the worker to the same position held by the employee regardless of whether the job has been reclassified or renamed—even if the employer hired someone else to fill in—without loss of seniority, service credits under a pension plan, or any other benefit or right that had been earned at a time before the leave started.
- restore 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 can serve as a written request.*

An employer is not required to discharge another employee to reinstate 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.

## 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 that, if not treated, would likely result in incapacity
- 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

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

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

All farm and reforestation labor contractors must be licensed by Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI). Most labor contractors will be required to register with both state and federal agencies.

### REGISTRATION WITH THE STATE OF OREGON

The following require a farm labor contractors license from the State of Oregon:

- Any person who, for agreed remuneration
  - » recruits, solicits, supplies, or employs workers to perform labor for another to work in reforestation or the production or harvesting of farm products.
  - » recruits, solicits, supplies, or employs workers to gather evergreen boughs, yew bark, bear grass, salal or ferns from public lands for sale or market prior to processing or manufacture.
  - » is employed to recruit, solicit, supply, or employ workers in reforestation or the production or harvesting of farm products.
  - » supplies board or lodging in connection with the recruitment or employment of workers in agriculture or reforestation.
  - » bids or submits prices on contract offer for those activities, or subcontracts with another for any of those activities is required to obtain a license from BOLI unless otherwise exempt.

### EXEMPTIONS

A farmer who obtains workers solely for the farmer's own operation does not qualify as a labor contractor. A farmer who operates a farm-worker camp and permits workers living in the camp to be employed by other farmers on no more than an incidental basis and receives no remuneration by virtue of such incidental employment is exempt. Farmers, including owners or lessees of land intended to be used for the production of timber, their permanent employees, advertising media, platoon leaders, or individuals engaged in the solicitation or recruitment of persons for dayhaul work in connection with growing, production or harvesting of farm products are also exempt from registration.

### REGISTRATION WITH THE US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Any person who recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, or transports migrant or seasonal agricultural workers for someone else for a fee must obtain a Federal Farm Labor Contractor Certificate of Registration, unless otherwise exempt. The exemptions are the same as those that apply under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA).

### DEFINITIONS

#### Farm labor contractor

Farm labor contractor means any person who, for an agreed remuneration or rate of pay, recruits, solicits, supplies or employs workers to perform labor for another to work in the production or harvesting of farm products; or who recruits, solicits, supplies or employs workers on behalf of an employer engaged in these activities.

#### Farm labor contracting

Farm labor contracting means recruiting, soliciting, hiring, employing, or furnishing any seasonal or migrant agricultural worker.

#### Agricultural worker

Agricultural worker means an individual employed in field work related to planting, cultivating, or harvesting operations; or employed in canning, packing, ginning, seed conditioning, or related research, or processing operations; or employed in reforestation activities, Christmas tree production and harvesting, gathering evergreen boughs, yew bark, bear grass, salal or ferns from public lands for sale or market prior to processing, or nursery production.

#### Certification fee

The State of Oregon requires one of two different certifications:

- farm labor contractor, which costs \$100.00
- farm and forest labor contractor, which costs \$250.00.

*Note: There is only one federal certification for which there is no fee.*

### BUSINESS REGISTRATION

All assumed business names and corporations must be registered with the Secretary of State's Office. Forms to register names may be obtained from

#### SECRETARY OF STATE

##### Corporation Division

Public Service Building  
255 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97310

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-2200

**APPLICATION PROCESS: STATE**

BOLI issues licenses to individuals, partnerships, and limited liability partnerships, corporations and their major shareholders, limited liability companies, publicly traded corporations, nonprofit corporations, agricultural associations, and cooperative corporations.

Each application must include

- application Form WH-37 and appropriate fee.
- \$10,000 Farm Labor Contractor Corporate Surety Bond for up to 20 employees, or \$30,000 for 21 or more employees.
- proof of financial responsibility (If you are applying as an employee of a farm/forest labor contractor, you do not need to submit proof of financial responsibility, Certificate of Insurance for Vehicle, or Certificate of Insurance for Workers' Compensation).
- Certificate of Compliance (Form WH-87).
- Certificate of Insurance, issued by your auto insurance carrier which lists the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries as certificate holder and provides a 30-day cancellation notice, for all vehicles used in the operation of this business and to transport workers.
- Certificate of Workers' Compensation Insurance which lists the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries as certificate holder and provides a 30-day cancellation notice.
- three color passport photos, 2" x 2".
- IRS tax compliance certification.
- Oregon Department of Revenue tax compliance certification.
- Oregon Employment Department Tax Compliance Certificate and sponsorship statement, if applicable.

*Note: In lieu of the Farm Labor Contractor Corporate Surety Bond (second bullet point above), which may be purchased through an insurance company, a contractor may choose to establish a savings account or deposit the equivalent of cash in the name of the Commissioner of the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries. The completed application is mailed to BOLI at the address shown below. The Rights of Workers Form WH-151 and Contractor/Worker Agreement Form WH-153 or their equivalents are required for renewal applications and must be given to employees at time of hire for each project.*

**APPLICATION PROCESS: FEDERAL**

The US Department of Labor Employment Standards Administration (ESA) issues certifications to individuals, partnerships, and corporations to act as farm labor contractors. ESA also requires certification of employees of farm labor contractors who engage in labor contracting activity.

Each application must include

- Form WH-510, application.
- Form FD-258, finger print.
- Form WH-512, employee application, if necessary.
- Forms WH-515 and WH-514a when the contractor intends to transport workers.
- Certificate of Vehicular Insurance for all vehicles used to transport workers.
- Certificate of Workers' Compensation Insurance.
- three color passport photos.

The completed application is then mailed to the US Department of Labor at the address shown. Additional forms and information may be obtained by contacting either of the following agencies.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE****SECRETARY OF STATE****Corporation Division**

Public Service Building

255 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97310

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-2200

**State application****OREGON BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES****Licensing Unit**

3865 Wolverine St. NE, E-1

Salem, OR 97305-1268

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-1463

**Federal application****US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Farm labor contracting licenses**

455 Golden Gate Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94102

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 415-703-4854

**Wage and Hour Division**

90 7th St., Suite 13-100

San Francisco, CA 94103-6714

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 415-625-7700



## MIGRANT AND SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKER PROTECTION ACT (MSPA)

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

All agricultural employers, agricultural associations, and farm labor contractors who recruit, solicit, hire, employ, furnish or transport any person who meets the definition of a “migrant” or “seasonal” agricultural worker are covered by MSPA. Anyone engaged in farm labor contracting activity for a fee or other valuable consideration must register and obtain a certification of registration (a farmer or employee of the farmer who is engaged in these activities solely for the farmer’s own operation are not required to register).

### DEFINITIONS

#### Agricultural employer

An agricultural employer is defined as any person, agricultural association, or cooperative, which owns or operates a farm, ranch, processing establishment, cannery, gin, packing shed or nursery, forestry or Christmas tree operation, or a producer or conditioner of seed who recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes or transports any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker. The definition also includes farm labor contractors who furnish employees for agricultural employment.

#### Migrant agricultural worker

A migrant agricultural worker is someone who works in agricultural employment in a seasonal or other temporary nature, and who is required to be absent overnight from his permanent place of residence (a labor camp is not regarded as a permanent place or residence, even if the worker lives there on a year round basis). Seasonal refers to the particular task being performed, not the length of employment of the worker. A worker engaged year round on a series of seasonal tasks may be a migrant or seasonal worker under MSPA.

#### Seasonal agricultural worker

A seasonal agricultural worker is an individual who is employed in agricultural employment of a seasonal or other temporary nature and is not required to be absent overnight from his permanent place of residence.

### Agricultural employment

Agricultural employment under MSPA includes any activity which is agriculture under FICA or the Fair Labor Standards Act, plus the handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, or grading prior to delivery for storage of any agricultural or horticultural commodity in its unmanufactured state. This language has been interpreted to include forestry and Christmas tree production.

### EXEMPTIONS

Several groups are exempt from the provisions of the MSPA. Persons not subject to the provisions of the act:

- Family business. This exemption only applies if the individual recruits solely for the family business, and only members of the immediate family engage in recruiting, soliciting, hiring, employing, or transporting migrant or seasonal agricultural workers.
- Small business. The same rules apply to this exemption as used in determining the minimum wage exemptions, i.e., currently the limit for exemption is 500 man-days of agricultural labor used during any calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year. See the “Fair Labor Standards Act (Minimum Wage)” section of this handbook.
- Common carrier. Any common carrier that would be a farm labor contractor solely because the carrier is transporting migrant and seasonal agricultural workers.
- Labor organizations. Any labor organization as defined in the Labor Management Relations Act, or as defined by state law.
- Nonprofit charitable organizations.
- Local, short-term contractors. Any person who engages in any farm labor contracting activities solely within a twenty-five mile intrastate radius of such person’s permanent place of residence and not for more than thirteen weeks per year. This exemption is void if the person uses the US mail, telephone, or advertising to recruit, solicit, hire or furnish workers from more than twenty-five miles or across a state line.
- Employees of exempt employers. Any employee of an exempt employer when performing farm labor contracting activities exclusively for such person. This rule does not apply to anyone utilizing a family business or small business exemption.
- Other exemptions. Other exemptions include some custom combine operations, custom poultry operations, and seed production operations.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

- » A written statement of the conditions of employment (Form WH 516 or similar document containing required information below) must be provided to seasonal workers recruited through a day haul operation and to migrant workers. Any workers, including other seasonal workers, are entitled to the disclosure statement upon request. The disclosure should describe
  - » place of employment.
  - » wage rates (including piece-rates) to be paid.
  - » crops and kinds of work.
  - » period of employment.
  - » transportation, housing, and any other benefits or items provided, and their costs to the worker.
  - » workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.
  - » whether a strike or work stoppage is in progress.
  - » any commission (kickback) arrangement between the employer and any local merchant selling to employees.
- All required disclosures under the act shall be in English, or Spanish, or another language common to the migrant and seasonal agricultural worker. The US Department of Labor will make forms available in English, Spanish, Haitian, Creole, or other languages as necessary.
- Seasonal workers in processing operations are only covered under MSPA if recruited through a day haul operation. At the time of such recruitment the employer shall disclose in writing the conditions of employment listed above.
- Note: Workers doing cultivation and harvesting activities indoors (greenhouse, mushroom plants, etc.) are regarded as field workers, not processing workers.

## POSTING

At the place of employment of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers, a labor contractor, agricultural employer or agricultural association, must post in a conspicuous place the MSPA poster (form WH 1376) outlining the workers' rights and protections. In joint employment situations each employer is equally responsible for displaying this poster.

Anyone who provides housing facilities for migrant farm workers shall post the housing permit and, in addition, shall post in a conspicuous place in such housing, for the entire period of occupancy, and provide a written statement to the worker at the time of recruitment, information on the terms and conditions of occupancy.

*Note: For details of this statement, see the sections on "Housing Safety and Health" and "Agricultural labor camps" in this handbook.*

## WAGES AND PAYROLL

Each labor contractor, agricultural employer and agricultural association must keep the following payroll records for migrant and seasonal agricultural workers:

- name
- permanent address
- Social Security number
- basis on which wages are paid
- number of piecework units earned if paid on piecework basis
- number of hours worked
- total pay period earnings
- sums withheld and purpose of each withholding
- net pay.

*Note: Employers must preserve payroll records for three years.*

A labor contractor must furnish the person who contracts for his services with a copy of all payroll records. The person who receives such records must maintain them for three years.

Farm labor contractors, agricultural employers, and agricultural associations must provide each migrant and seasonal agricultural worker with an itemized written statement of the payroll information shown above at the time of payment. Pay periods cannot be less than every two weeks or semimonthly.

The employee payroll statement (form WH-501 or equivalent document) must also include

- employer's name
- employer's address
- employer's IRS identification number.

In a joint employment situation, both parties are equally responsible for payroll records.

Wages owed migrant and seasonal agricultural workers must be paid when due.

## MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY

Each farm labor contractor, agricultural employer and agricultural association that uses or causes to be used any vehicle to transport migrant and seasonal agricultural workers, both on and off farm, must ensure that such vehicle conforms to safety standards prescribed by the US Department of Labor or the US Department of Transportation.

*Note: See the section on "Motor Carrier Safety Law" in this handbook.*

## EXCLUSIONS TO VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS

- Vehicle safety standards and insurance requirements do not apply to the transportation of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers on a tractor, combine, harvester, picker, or similar vehicle while engaged in on-farm agricultural work.
- Vehicle safety standards and insurance requirements do not apply to an individual migrant or seasonal agricultural worker when the only other occupants of that individual's vehicle consist of his immediate family.
- Vehicle safety standards and insurance requirements do not apply to carpooling arrangements made by the workers themselves, using one of the workers' own vehicles, and the employer has no participation or direction in such arrangements.

## VEHICLE INSURANCE

Anyone transporting migrant or seasonal agricultural workers must have workers' compensation, a liability bond, or insurance covering the workers. If the workers' compensation does not cover all circumstances under which the workers are to be transported, then insurance must be secured to cover such transportation.

Except in those instances where a liability bond is in effect or where workers' compensation insurance is applicable, a farm labor contractor, agricultural employer or agricultural association is required to have vehicle liability insurance in at least the amounts shown below:

- \$100,000 per seat up to a maximum of \$5,000,000 per vehicle for bodily injuries to, or death of, all persons injured or killed in any single accident
- limit for loss or damage in any one accident to property of others (excluding cargo), \$50,000.

In those instances where the employer of migrant or seasonal agricultural workers is satisfying the insurance requirements by covering his workers with state workers' compensation insurance, the MSPA regulations also require that he provide insurance of at least \$50,000 for loss or damage to property of others.

*Note: Workers' compensation does not provide coverage for family members of workers being transported with workers. Nor does workers' compensation cover non-work travel, such as rides to town for shopping or banking. Adequate coverage for such occurrences may be the responsibility of the employer.*

Agricultural employers and agricultural associations are required to provide evidence of liability insurance coverage only upon request by the US Department of Labor. Farm labor contractors, however, must provide evidence of insurance when applying for authorization to transport migrant or seasonal agricultural workers and the policy must include a clause which provides for cancellation only after 30 days notice to the US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division.

Persons who will be transporting migrant and seasonal agricultural workers may provide financial responsibility in lieu of insurance by providing a liability bond of at least \$500,000 for damages to persons and property.

## HOUSING SAFETY AND HEALTH

MSPA has four fundamental housing requirements related to migrant agricultural workers:

- to assure that the housing complies with any applicable federal, state, or local code pertaining to safety and health
- to obtain a pre-occupancy inspection of the housing prior to occupancy
- to post the Certificate of Occupancy provided by the inspecting agency
- to post terms and conditions of occupancy.

*Note: See the section on "Agricultural labor camps" for more information.*

Providers of housing for any migrant agricultural worker must post in a conspicuous place at the housing site, for the entire period of occupancy, or present a written statement to the worker at the time of recruitment, the following information on the terms and conditions of occupancy (WH-521):

- name and address of the employer(s) providing housing
- name and address of person in charge of the housing
- mailing address and phone number where housing occupants can be reached
- who may live in the housing
- the charge (rent) to be made for the housing
- meals to be provided and the cost to workers
- charges for utilities
- any other charges or conditions of occupancy.

## EXEMPTIONS TO HOUSING STANDARDS

MSPA housing standards do not apply to any person who, in the ordinary course of business, regularly provides housing to the general public and who provides housing to any migrant agricultural worker on the same or comparable terms and conditions.

## HIRING FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS

Producers should verify the following prior to engaging such labor contractor:

- That the labor contractor holds a valid Certificate of Registration as a farm labor contractor at the time he/she is hired. A copy of an application is not sufficient.
- That the labor contractor holds a valid certificate to perform the services for which he/she is engaged, i.e., transporting, housing, etc.
- That each vehicle to be used to transport workers is certified and that the insurance on such vehicle is current.
- That each driver of a properly certified vehicle used to transport farm workers is properly registered as a farm labor contractor employee authorized to transport farm workers, possess a commercial driver's license with a passenger transport endorsement, and has a satisfactory doctor's certificate (form 415) less than three years old.

## JOINT EMPLOYMENT

An employer/grower is mutually responsible for the actions of the farm labor contractor if joint employment conditions exist. The term joint employment means a condition in which a single employee is employed by two or more employers at the same time. The factors considered significant by the courts in determining joint employment and to be used to determine joint employment under the provisions of the MSPA and the FLSA (minimum wage) include, but are not limited to

- the nature and degree of control of the workers.
- the degree of supervision, direct or indirect, of the work.
- the power to determine the pay rates or the methods of payment of the workers.
- the rights, directly or indirectly, to hire, fire, or modify the employment conditions of the workers.
- preparation of payroll and the payment of wages.

*Note: Joint employment means a farmer may be held jointly liable for violations of MSPA by the labor contractor.*

***The following is from the American Farm Bureau Grower's Handbook, 1991.***

In a typical situation, the grower owns the land, makes the significant decisions about planting, cultivating, and harvesting, has significant investment in equipment, and tells the contractor what to do, in which fields, and when; and migrant and seasonal workers who are employed to harvest crops are unskilled. So, even in a situation where the labor contractor handles all employee matters, such as payroll, records, and direct supervision, the grower's control of the whole operation probably will be enough for him to be a joint employer with a labor contractor.

As precautionary practice, employers should pay attention to complaints and address any problems, ensure that labor contractors are keeping accurate records and paying workers in a timely manner, and treat all workers fairly and equally.

## DISCRIMINATION

It is a violation of the MSPA for any person to intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, discharge, or in any manner discriminate against any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker because such worker has, with just cause

- filed a complaint with the US Department of Labor.
- brought any proceeding under the Act.
- testified or is about to testify in any proceedings.
- exercised or asserted on behalf of himself or others any rights or protection under the Act.

According to Oregon Legal Services, the most common cause of litigation is responding to legitimate complaints of workers with the equivalent of "If you don't like it, you don't have to work here anymore. Just leave." Workers often reasonably perceive this to be a retaliatory discharge. Migrant and seasonal agricultural workers who believe they have been discriminated against may, no later than 180 days after such violation occurs, file a complaint with the US Department of Labor.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wagehour.dol.gov>

## MINIMUM WAGE: OREGON LAW

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Employees of agricultural employers must be paid at least the minimum wage of \$8.40 per hour (for 2009) unless exempted.

### EXEMPTIONS

Among the categories of employees who are not included in the state coverage are

- 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 or pruning 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. However, employees in forestry and Christmas tree harvesting do not fall in the overtime exemption and are therefore entitled to overtime. Oregon cannery and packing workers are entitled to time-and-a-half pay after ten hours per day, unless the cannery or packing plant is located on a farm and is primarily processing products produced on that farm.

### 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 week and each pay period 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). To understand meal and rest period requirements for work days longer than eight hours please consult our Web site [http://oregon.gov/BOLI/TA/T\\_FAQ\\_Taagricrestmeals.shtml](http://oregon.gov/BOLI/TA/T_FAQ_Taagricrestmeals.shtml).

### DEDUCTIONS FROM PAYCHECK

No employer may withhold, deduct, or divert any portion of an employee's wages unless

- 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 if one is earned.
- that portion of the labor contractor's compensation that is based on the amount of work done by each employee of the contractor.

### TIMELY PAYMENT OF WAGES

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

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

Seasonal farm workers who quit without giving an employer 48 hours notice must be paid in full within 48 hours or the next scheduled payday, whichever is sooner. If a worker fails to return for payment, an employer should mail payment to the employee's last known address.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES  
800 NE Oregon St., #1045  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0824

## RECRUITING WORKERS USING WORKSOURCE OREGON EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

### WHO CAN USE WORKSOURCE OREGON EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT (WSOED) SERVICES?

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

### WHAT CAN WORKSOURCE OREGON EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT DO?

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

Employers can list jobs by calling their local WSOED office, going online to iMatchSkills® at [www.iMatchSkills.org](http://www.iMatchSkills.org), 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.

Staff members review listings for legal sufficiency. A listing in the computer system is typically matched against registered job seekers and, as needed, made available for job seekers to see for potential referral. Job listings are also accessible in all WSOED offices throughout the state on the agency's Web site at [www.WorkingInOregon.org](http://www.WorkingInOregon.org) (English) and [www.EmpleoEnOregon.org](http://www.EmpleoEnOregon.org) (Spanish) and on the award-winning job matching site iMatchSkills® at [www.iMatchSkills.org](http://www.iMatchSkills.org).

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

### SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORK

#### Recruiting within commuting distance of the job

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

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

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

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

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

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/staffing service/farm labor contractor, the employer should make sure the agent has the proper federal and/or state registration certificate(s) and can legally do business in Oregon.

*Note: See the sections on "Farm Labor Contracting" and "Agricultural Labor Housing" in this handbook.*

## TIME CONSTRAINTS

The more time before labor is needed that an employer contacts WSOED, the better the opportunity the workforce system has to recruit workers locally, elsewhere in Oregon, or with partner agencies in other states to meet the labor need. For ARS recruitment efforts to recruit workers in other states, eight weeks advance notice to WSOED before the date of need is encouraged. If that can't be done, give as much notice as possible. For the H-2A program, the application must be filed at least 45 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 (section on MSPA) for more information.*

## YEAR-ROUND AGRICULTURAL WORK

For year-round agricultural jobs, the agency will be able to match job requirements against job seekers and refer interested workers from throughout the state for consideration. Workers could also self-screen themselves and apply directly to the employer if the job listing is for a year-round job, using the "self-refer" listing option. Besides being displayed in English and Spanish on the department's Web sites, year round agricultural positions can also be displayed at JobCentral ([www.jobcentral.com](http://www.jobcentral.com)) for wider recruitment.

## OTHER DEPARTMENT AND WORKFORCE SERVICES FOR EMPLOYERS

The Employment Department's workforce and economic research Web site [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org), includes information and analysis of census data and population, wages and income, education and training providers, and articles relating to agricultural employment and activities. In addition, the department can help you with your specific questions on a one-on-one basis. To find help, click on the "contacts" button on the [www.QualityInfo.org](http://www.QualityInfo.org) home page, then select "regional analysis" in the topic area box.

Oregon Employer Council is a 32 year-old nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging business leaders to have influence on the workforce system. Employer members learn about services provided by the Oregon Employment Department and many other workforce partners and comment on how these services are delivered

to business. There are 21 chapters throughout the state that produce high-quality low-cost seminars on human resource issues, job fairs and scholarship programs. For information about an Employer Council in your area, contact your local Employment Department office, the agency's OEC coordinator at 503-947-1305, or go to [www.WorkingInOregon.org/OEC](http://www.WorkingInOregon.org/OEC).

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 on line at [www.employment.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX/docs/EDPub117.pdf](http://www.employment.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX/docs/EDPub117.pdf) or at any local Employment Department office without cost.

Unemployment insurance claims involving your employer account are now handled through the Employment Department's three regional Unemployment Insurance Centers rather than at local offices. Please direct all questions about the unemployment insurance claims process or claims involving your employer account to UI staff at the regional center for your area. To locate the center for your area and its toll free number, please go to: <http://findit.emp.state.or.us/ocs/ui-center-lookup>. Other information about the Unemployment Insurance claims process is also available at [www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/UI/index.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/UI/index.shtml). The local Employment Department offices no longer provide information about the Unemployment Insurance claims process or the status of individual claims.

*Note: For information on paying and reporting employee wages, refer to the "Unemployment Tax" sections in this Farmer's Handbook or online at [www.employment.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX/index.shtml](http://www.employment.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX/index.shtml).*

Agricultural employers can learn about the state's child care assistance program for migrant families by calling the Child Care Division at 800-556-6616. To learn about Oregon's employer child care tax credits, available when an employer helps employees with their child care needs, call the Oregon Child Care Resource and Referral Network at 800-342-6712 or get information at [www.childcareinoregon.org](http://www.childcareinoregon.org) and select "Child Care Tax Credits."

Partners in the WorkSource Oregon system with the Employment Department offer a variety of other services which can help a business with its workforce challenges. These include access to funding for training and education of workers and business development resources. To learn more about these options, visit the Web site for the workforce system at [www.WorkSourceOregon.org](http://www.WorkSourceOregon.org) or contact any of the WorkSource Oregon Centers listed below.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

## WORKSOURCE OREGON EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

**Business & Employment Services Programs**

875 Union St. NE Room 201

Salem, OR 97311

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-1659

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.WorkingInOregon.org

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

**Albany**

139 SE Fourth Ave \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-2171

**Astoria**

450 Marine Drive \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-4821

**Baker City**

1575 Dewey Ave \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-6331

**Bend**

1645 NE Forbes Road \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6070

**Brookings/Harbor**

16399 Lower Harbor Rd. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-469-9836

**Burns**

90 W Washington \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-5251

**Canyon City**

120 S Washington \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-0744

**Corvallis**

545 SW 2nd St. Suite C \_\_\_\_\_ 541-757-4261

**Coos Bay/North Bend**

2075 Sheridan Ave \_\_\_\_\_ 541-756-8459

**Dallas**

580 Main St., Ste B \_\_\_\_\_ 503-831-1950

**Enterprise**

104 Litch St. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-426-4972

**Eugene**

2510 Oakmont Way \_\_\_\_\_ 541-686-7601

**Florence**

3180 Hwy 101 N \_\_\_\_\_ 541-997-1913

**Grants Pass**

1545 Harbeck Road \_\_\_\_\_ 541-476-1187

**Gresham**

19421 SE Stark \_\_\_\_\_ 503-669-7112

**Hermiston**

950 SE Columbia Dr., Suite B \_\_\_\_\_ 541-567-3381

**Hillsboro**

265 Oak St., Suite A \_\_\_\_\_ 503-681-0219

**Klamath Falls**

801 Oak Ave \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-5630

**La Grande**

1901 Adams Ave \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-7111

**Lincoln City**

801 SW Highway 101, Ste 102 \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-6992

**Madras**

243 SW Third \_\_\_\_\_ 541-475-2382

**McMinnville**

370 NE Norton Ln. \_\_\_\_\_ 503-472-5118

**Medford**

119 N Oakdale St. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-776-6060

**Newport**

120 NE Avery St \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-8891

**Ontario**

375 SW Second Ave \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-5394

**Oregon City**

506 High St. \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-6400

**Pendleton**

408 SE Seventh St. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-9050

**Portland**

30 N. Webster \_\_\_\_\_ 503-280-6046

**Prineville**

2321 N 3rd St. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-8076

**Redmond**

2158 SE College Lp \_\_\_\_\_ 541-548-8196

**Roseburg**

846 SE Pine St. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-440-3344

**St. Helens**

500 N Hwy 30 \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-4995

**Salem**

605 Cottage St. NE \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4846

**The Dalles**

700 Union St. \_\_\_\_\_ 541-296-5435

**Tillamook**

3600 E Third St. \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-4488

**Tualatin**

7995 SW Mohawk St, Bldg A \_\_\_\_\_ 503-644-1229

**Woodburn**

120 East Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ 503-982-2817

**SOCIAL SECURITY: NO-MATCH**

The Department of Homeland Security published a new regulation in the Federal Register on Wednesday, August 15, 2007, addressing the impact of Social Security Number “no-match” letters that employers have been receiving for years.

*Note: On October 10, 2007, the US District Court for the Northern District of California issued a preliminary injunction in AFL-CIO, et al. v. Chertoff, et al. (N.D. Cal. Case No. 07-CV-4472 CRB). The preliminary injunction enjoins and restrains the Department of Homeland Security and the Social Security Administration from implementing the Final Rule entitled “Safe-Harbor Procedures for Employers Who Receive a No-Match Letter.” Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has developed a comprehensive interactive Safe Harbor Information Center which will answer no-match related questions, or inquiries may be directed to ICE at 800-421-7105.*



## SSN NO-MATCH LETTER

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

## PROCESS TO FOLLOW

It is important for employers to follow a specific procedure when receiving a no-match letter. Following the procedure outlined by the US Department of Homeland Security gives employers safe-harbor. Safe-harbor status may protect employers from being found to have “constructive knowledge” of hiring an unauthorized worker.

1. The employer must check its records promptly upon receipt of a SSN no-match letter to determine if the no-match was the result of a clerical error. If the letter is the result of a clerical error, the employer should correct its records, inform the relevant agencies of the error and verify that the name and number, as corrected, match the Agency’s records. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) considers employers to have acted reasonably if they resolve the discrepancy with the relevant agency within 30 days of receipt of a SSN no-match letter. Employers should keep a record that such verification has occurred. If by checking its records, the employer determines the discrepancy is not due to an error in its records, it must contact the employee and request confirmation that the employee provided information is correct. If the employer, after contacting the employee, discovers its information is incorrect, the employer must correct the employee’s information in its records, inform the relevant agencies of the correction and verify the corrected information with the agency’s records. The employer is required to keep the date and time of verification.
2. If the employer’s records are correct according to the employee, then the employer must inform the employee of the date it received the no-match letter and direct the employee to pursue the matter him/herself with the SSA and to return with proof of correction within 90 days of the receipt of the no-match letter. Once again, ICE considers employers who take these corrective actions within 30 days of receipt of a SSN no-match letter to have acted reasonably and are within the “safe harbor” provision.

If the employee is not able to fix the SSN no-match issue within 90 days of receipt of the SSN no-match letter, the regulation describes the next step of the procedure that the employer must follow. The regulation allows for a person’s identity and work eligibility to be verified in an effort to

thwart identity theft, document fraud and similar crimes perpetrated on employers. At this time, DHS requires that the employer and employee to complete a new Form I-9, as if the employee were a new hire, with certain restrictions. These restrictions include the following:

1. Require the employee section 1 of the new I-9 by the 93rd day of receipt of the SSN no-match letter. The employer must complete section 2 of the new I-9 in the same timeframe.
2. Exclude any document that was the cause of the SSN no-match letter from being used to establish employment eligibility.
3. Exclude any document without a photograph of the employee from being used to establish identity. While the requirements focus on documentation, employers are reminded not to over-document the completion of the new Form I-9s or request more information than the form requires, as that could subject them to liability for discrimination. Employers may not verify in advance the authenticity of documents presented to complete an I-9 form.

When the procedure described above is completed and it is determined that the employee is work authorized in the U.S., DHS may not consider the employer to have constructive knowledge of an unauthorized worker’s status. However, it is important to note that there is no safe harbor from actual knowledge of a worker’s unauthorized status.

After exhausting the process outlined above, if an employer is still unable to confirm an employee’s authorization to work in the United States, the employer must terminate that employee. Not terminating the employee puts the employer at risk for violating the law by knowingly continuing to employ unauthorized persons. The penalties may include both heavy fines and prison time.

## CONSTRUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Not following the concrete steps of the new DHS regulation allows the federal government to deem that an employer may be in violation of federal regulations because the employer had constructive knowledge that an employee was an unauthorized worker. An employer may be deemed to have constructive knowledge for any of the following:

1. If a reasonable person would infer from the facts that the employee is unauthorized.
2. The employer has learned from other individuals, media reports, or any other source of information available to the employer, that the alien is unauthorized to work in the U.S.
3. The employer acts with reckless and wanton disregard for the legal consequences of permitting another individual

- to introduce an unauthorized alien into the employer's work force.
4. The I-9 employment eligibility form has not been properly completed, including supporting documentation.
  5. A request by an alien to their employer to file an alien labor certification or an employment based immigrant visa petition;
  6. Written notice from the SSA that the combination of name and SSN submitted for an employee do not match agency records; and,
  7. Written notice from Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that the immigration status document, or employment authorization document presented or referenced by the employee in completing Form I-9 was assigned to another person, or that there is no agency record that the document was assigned to anyone.

### SAFE HARBOR

Following the procedure outlined by the US Department of Homeland Security provides employers with safe-harbor. Safe-harbor status provides employers with protection from liability for having unknowingly hired unauthorized workers.

The steps outlined in the regulation (listed above) state that an employer should take as a reasonable response to receiving a SSN no-match letter are very similar to what was included in the proposed regulation. The "safe harbor" provision says if an employer follows the suggested steps, then DHS will not make a finding that the employer had constructive knowledge. The "safe harbor" provisions protect employers from DHS imposing severe fines and possible prison time for each employee that is not authorized to work in the US.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will consider the discrepancy resolved only if the employer verifies with the SSA or DHS that the employee's information matches the SSA's records and number assigned to that name, and that the number is valid for work with or without with DHS authorization.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- 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.

- For a copy of the final rule and additional information, please visit [www.ice.gov](http://www.ice.gov).

The above recommendations should not be construed as legal advice. Consult your Attorney for legal advice to make sure the rule is being properly implemented on your operation.

*Source: Oregon Farm Bureau and Department of Homeland Security*

### IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-421-7105

Web \_\_\_\_ <http://www.ice.gov/partners/safeharbor/index.htm>

### Web resources

\_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.ssa.gov/legislation/nomatch2.htm>

\_\_\_\_\_ [http://www.nilc.org/immsemplymnt/SSA\\_Related\\_Info](http://www.nilc.org/immsemplymnt/SSA_Related_Info)

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Under Oregon law, every employer employing one or more subject workers in Oregon must maintain workers' compensation insurance so that subject 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. Employers provide workers' compensation coverage by qualifying a) as a carrier-insured employer or (b) as a self-insured employer as provided by ORS 656.407 which requires posting of a surety deposit with the director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services. The surety deposit must be sufficient to cover future claim costs. Commonly, agricultural employers comply with the law by becoming a carrier-insured employer, much like purchasing car insurance or homeowners insurance. Having private health insurance does not replace the obligation to carry workers' compensation insurance. In most cases, workers' compensation insurance is required of all employers for their workers. To discuss exceptions, contact the Workers' Compensation Division, 503-947-7815. For a list of insurers you may access this link [http://www.oregon.gov/DCBS/SBO/short\\_list.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/DCBS/SBO/short_list.shtml). In addition you may access this link for a list of insurance carriers and their respective pricing tiers.

[http://www4.cbs.state.or.us/ex/ins/rates\\_and\\_forms/WCRateFactorLog/display\\_log/index.cfm?fuseaction=sort\\_by\\_company\\_name](http://www4.cbs.state.or.us/ex/ins/rates_and_forms/WCRateFactorLog/display_log/index.cfm?fuseaction=sort_by_company_name) or contact the Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation, 503-378-4209.

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

### WHAT IF I DON'T COMPLY?

If you don't have the required workers' compensation coverage, WCD sends an order to you, stating the period of noncompliance and assessing a fine. The penalty for the first offense is two times the amount of premium you should have paid for insurance, with a minimum of \$1,000.

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

The expenses that result when a worker is injured could cost you even more than penalties. By law, a noncomplying employer is financially responsible for the same benefits insured workers receive. The law requires that a certified claims examiner process the claim. You must pay a fee for this processing in addition to claim benefit costs. The total bill can (and often does) amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Business owners cannot hide behind a corporation or limited liability company because corporate directors and officers and limited liability company members and managers are personally and separately liable for penalties and claim expenses. Lawsuit protection doesn't apply to noncomplying employers. So 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.

### INSURANCE PREMIUM

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

### PREMIUM

Workers' Compensation premium is based upon \$100 of estimated annual workers' compensation payroll.

Four factors influence the premium for each farm employer:

1. 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 2009 loss cost rate for a dairy operation is \$4.58 per \$100 of annual payroll; for a cattle operation/ranch, the loss cost is \$17.16 per \$100; \$3.94 for orchard operations; and \$.43 for berry picking by hand.
2. Experience modification factor (mod) reflects the injuries occurred by the individual farm operation. The experience modification compares the employer's actual past claims experience to a model that represents the average claim experience for the employer's classification. If the employer's experience is less than average, it gets a rating lower than 1. If it is greater than average, the rating is higher than 1.
3. The experience modification formula generally uses three years of payroll and loss experience to calculate an experience modification factor. Therefore once an injury occurs it remains a factor in determining the farm's premium for the next three policy years. Farm operators can significantly reduce premiums over time by implementing a well-managed worker safety program, thereby reducing the number of on-the-job injuries.  
*Note: See the section on "Worker Health and Safety" in this handbook.*
4. Expense loading factor or loss cost multiplier. The loss cost multiplier is a component of the premium rate that accounts for insurer expenses relating to acquisition, taxes, claims adjustment, general expenses, profit and contingencies. Each licensed workers' compensation carrier in Oregon files one or more loss cost multipliers to account for their costs of doing business over and above the loss cost.. Farm operators may want to shop around with various carriers to determine which has the most competitive rate.

## ASSESSMENTS

There are two types of assessments paid to the Department of Consumer and Business Services: premium assessment and workers' benefit fund (WBF) "cents-per hour" assessment. The premium assessment is a flat rate assessed to all insurers, which is included in the insurance premium. This assessment funds administrative costs of the workers' compensation system, non-complying employer claims, a portion of OR-OSHA administrative costs, and other related programs. The workers' benefit fund "cents-per hour" assessment is a payroll assessment calculated on the basis of covered workers' hours worked. The employer collects half the assessment from the worker and the employer contributes the other half of the assessment. The assessment is reported and paid by the employer directly to the state with other payroll taxes each calendar quarter through the combined quarterly payroll tax reporting system. Employers report by using a Form OQ or Form OQ-WBF, and pay accompanied by a Form OTC (payment coupon). This assessment funds programs for direct benefits to injured workers and the employers who help make it possible for them to return to the workforce.

## PERMITS AND LICENSES

The Workers' Compensation Division will issue a notice of compliance when an insurer files proof of coverage on behalf of the employer. This notice must be posted in locations accessible to inform workers of the coverage. A new notice is required should the insurance carrier change.

## REPORTING INJURIES

Injuries should be reported using Form 801, Report of Occupational Injury or Disease, or Form 801S in Spanish, all of which are available from the insurer. To assure prompt and accurate filing of reports, instruct employees to report all accidents immediately. Verify all facts concerning an accident before completing the report. If an injured worker required only first aid and did not lose time from work, a report is not filed with the insurer, unless the worker wants to file a claim. In all circumstances, it is the worker's choice whether to file a claim, and an employer may be penalized if they induce a worker to not file.

## RECORD KEEPING

A record of the date, nature, and treatment of every injury, including minor ones requiring only first aid, should be kept going back five years. These records may be useful in case the worker later seeks medical treatment. Any sufficient form may be used to document minor injuries. A physician must complete form 801 for all cases involving lost time from work or treatment.

## 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.
- Your insurer determines compensability.
- As employer, you are considered to have knowledge of an accident when any one of the following occurs:

You or your authorized representative, such as a farm manager or supervisor, see an accident and know that a worker was injured as a result of that accident.

The worker or someone on the worker's behalf advises you or your representative, orally or in writing, that an on-the-job injury has occurred.

The worker notifies you that he or she intends to file a claim for a condition previously not considered work-related.

Your insurer receives a First Medical Report (Form 827) filled out by the doctor and signed by the worker.

The worker or his or her representative tells your insurer, orally or in writing, that an on-the-job injury has occurred.

The Report of Injury (form 801) must be filed with your insurer within five days after knowledge of an injury.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

#### Workers' Compensation Division

Benefits & Certifications Unit

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7840

Toll-free: \_\_\_\_\_ 1-800-452-0288

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7794

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [workcomp.questions@state.or.us](mailto:workcomp.questions@state.or.us)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://cbs.state.or.us/wcd>

#### Small Business Ombudsman for Workers' Compensation

Labor and Industries Building, Room 330

350 Winter Street NE

Salem, OR 97310-1321

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4209

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-7639

**Collection and reporting of workers' benefit fund  
assessment**

Fiscal and Business Services

350 Winter St. NE, Room 300 P.O. Box 14480

Salem OR 97309-0405

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7977

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3134

Email \_\_\_\_\_ mailacct.bad@state.or.us

**Sprint Relay**

Place calls from any Internet connection

Go to the Sprint Relay link below, then type 503-947-7810

and click the connect button, then begin typing your confidential conversation to a Sprint Relay operator who will then read aloud the typed conversation to the person listening on a standard telephone or wireless handset. The operator will then type that person's words and relay them back to you.)

<https://www.sprintip.com/index.jsp>

# WORKER SAFETY

## AGRICULTURAL LABOR HOUSING AND RELATED FACILITIES

### FEDERAL

#### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Section 203(a) of Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA) requires each person who owns or controls a facility or real property which 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

OR-OSHA inspects occupied agricultural labor housing. These inspections result from complaints, referrals, or accidents, or happen randomly from the inspection list.

The US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, routinely inspects housing facilities as part of MSPA audits, using the two safety and health standards mentioned above. The standards used by these agencies (USDOL or OR-OSHA) will depend on when the housing was constructed or whether it has been substantially modified.

Employers must meet minimum federal, state and local housing standards. ETA and OR-OSHA standards specify requirements for

- 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 OR-OSHA. An exception to this requirement would be allowed if the employer can show the housing has previously been inspected and the results of that inspection are still valid.

### STATE

#### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Anyone who operates a farm worker camp must comply with state and federal standards. 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 OR-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.
- provide lodging, without charge, which meets health and safety standards to all occupants of a agriculture labor housing ordered vacated by any code enforcement agency based on a decision that it is not habitable. Substitute housing must be provided for seven days or until the camp is made habitable, whichever comes first. Exempt if the cause of the closure was beyond the control of the camp operator.
- post and maintain a bond in the amount of \$15,000 payable to the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries, if the camp operator is required to be a licensed farm labor contractor with a camp operator’s endorsement.

A farm worker camp operator must not

- 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
  - » 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 \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wagehour.dol.gov>

### OREGON BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

#### Licensing Unit

3865 Wolverine St. NE, E-1

Salem, OR 97305

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-1463

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/BOLI>

### OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION

305 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7461

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.orosha.org>

## FIELD SANITATION STANDARD

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Employers who employ or have employed one or more employees engaged in hand-labor operations in the field during the past 12 months, must provide toilets, hand washing facilities, and drinking water to such employees at no cost to the employee.

### EXEMPTIONS

Activities such as logging, the care and feeding of livestock, or hand-labor operations in permanent structures (e.g., canning facilities or packing houses) are not included in hand labor operations.

### DEFINITIONS

#### Hand washing facility

Hand washing facility means a facility providing either a basin, container, or outlet with an adequate supply of potable water, soap, and single-use towels.

#### Potable water

Potable water is water that meets standards for drinking water set by OAR Chapter, 333, DIV 61, Public Water Systems.

#### Toilet facility

Toilet facility means 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 employee needs. Toilet facility includes biological, chemical, flush and combustion toilets, and sanitary privies.

### COMPLIANCE

Employers must

- Provide toilets and hand washing facilities as follows:
  - » One toilet facility and one hand washing facility for every 20 employees or fraction thereof.
  - » Toilet facilities shall be adequately ventilated and screened, having self-closing doors that can be closed and latched from the inside and constructed to insure privacy.
  - » Toilet and hand washing facilities must be accessible to employees and in close proximity to each other. Facilities must be located within a ¼ mile of each hand laborer's place of work in the field.
  - » Where, because of terrain problems, it is not feasible to locate facilities within the ¼ mile distance, the facilities can be located at the closest vehicular access to the field.

- Provide potable drinking water which is readily accessible to all employees as follows:
  - » Suitably cool water in sufficient amounts, taking into account the air temperature, humidity, and the nature of the work performed, to meet the needs of all employees.
  - » Water dispensed in single-use drinking cups or by fountains. Shared drinking cups or dippers are prohibited.
- Maintain potable drinking water, toilets, and hand washing facilities in accordance with appropriate public health sanitation practices as follows:
  - » Drinking water containers shall 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.
  - » Toilet facilities shall be operational and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
  - » Hand washing facilities shall be refilled with potable water as necessary to ensure an adequate supply and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
  - » Disposal of waste from facilities shall not cause unsanitary conditions.
  - » The employer must notify each employee of the location of drinking water and sanitation facilities and provide employees with reasonable opportunities during the work day to use them.
- It is the employer's responsibility to inform each employee of the importance of each of the following good hygiene practices to minimize exposure to the hazards of heat, communicable diseases, retention of urine, and agricultural residues:
  - » 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.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION

305 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7461

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.orosha.org>



## OR-OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Employers who manufacture, import, distribute, store, or use hazardous chemicals in the workplace must inform their employees of such hazards by means of

- a written Hazard Communication Program.
- labels and other forms of warning.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
- information and training.

### HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Each employer must develop and implement a written Hazard Communication Program for the workplace that specifies how the requirements for labeling and other forms of warning, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), and employee information and training will be met. The Hazard Communication Program must also include the following:

- a list of hazardous chemicals in the workplace that uses the chemical names on the MSDS
- the methods the employer will use to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks
- the methods the employer will use to inform contractor employers of the hazards employees may be exposed to in the workplace.

### LABELS AND OTHER FORMS OF WARNING

Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors must ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked with the following information:

- identity of the hazardous chemical(s)
- appropriate hazard warnings
- name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

The employer is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers when the portable containers are intended for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer. The employer must ensure that labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed. Pesticides with labels required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act need no additional labeling under the hazard communication rule.

### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is a document, written in English, containing standardized information about the properties and the hazards of toxic substances. Manufacturers and importers of toxic chemicals must prepare, update, and furnish MSDS to their distributors and employers. If an MSDS is not furnished with a chemical shipment that has been labeled hazardous, the purchaser (employer) must obtain an MSDS from the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Employers must have an MSDS on file for each hazardous substance in the workplace and ensure that MSDS are readily accessible to employees when they are in the work area(s).

### EXEMPTION

This does not apply to consumer products if they are used in a typical intended consumer manner and the duration and frequency of exposure is within exposures recommended by manufacturers of the products.

### 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 for hazard communication is in addition to that required under the federal worker protection standard. Licensed applicators are not exempt from hazard communication rules. Required hazard communication training must be done before work begins. For hand labor activities in agriculture, the OR-OSHA brochure can be used for part of this training. Workers must be told which chemicals have been applied and where to find additional information.

*Note: See additional information under “Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Pesticide Applications”*

Employees must be informed regarding

- information and training requirements of the law.
- any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present.
- the location and availability of the written Hazard Communication Program, including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals and required MSDS.

Employee training must include at least

- methods and observations that may be used to 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 from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
- the details of the Hazard Communication Program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labeling system and the MSDS, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION

305 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430

PO Box 14480

Salem, OR 97309-0405

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7461

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.orosha.org>

## OR-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 OR-OSHA's publication, *Cultivating a Safe Environment*, available online <http://orosha.org>, or from the OR-OSHA Resource Center, 800-922-2689.

### 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 and stairways?

### POSTING

- Is the OR-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
  - » the 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 OR-OSHA Form 300?
- Are copies of OR-OSHA Form 300 and First Report Injury Form 801, kept for five years?

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### Consultative services

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689

Trained safety and health professionals provide consultative services to help employers and workers identify and correct occupational safety and health hazards. All consultative services are free. The training section offers a variety of workshops and training classes.

#### Publications and posters

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

##### Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division OR-OSHA Resource Center

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7447 or 800-922-2689

#### US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

##### Superintendent of documents

PO Box 371954

Pittsburgh, PA 15250-9974

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-283-8473

Contact your local OSU Extension Office for a composite laminated poster that includes all agricultural postings (\$10.00).

## WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY (OREGON OSHA)

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Any employer with one or more employees. The Oregon Legislature passed the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OSEAct) in 1973 to ensure the occupational safety and health of Oregon's workforce. The Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Oregon OSHA, takes the lead in administering the various aspects of farm 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 (pesticides and fertilizers), occupational noise, storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia, protective apparel and equipment, and temporary labor housing.

### REQUIRED PERMITS

OR-OSHA does not issue permits or licenses to individuals working in agriculture. However, other agencies do require and issue permits or licenses for the agricultural industry. Among other documents, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Pesticides Division (503-986-4635), issues licenses for the application of restricted use pesticides; the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (503-731-4073) issues permits for employing minors and agriculture labor housing operator's endorsements. (Camps must also be registered with OR-OSHA, 503-378-3274).

Some agricultural employers must have a safety committee. If you have more than 10 nonseasonal workers, you are one of these employers.

All agricultural employers must provide initial safety orientation for seasonal workers in addition to training required by specific OR-OSHA rules. Contact OR-OSHA for more information on this topic.

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 also required to post several posters related to employee safety and health, pesticide safety, civil rights, minimum wages, equal employment opportunity laws, and the Workers' Compensation Insurance Certificate, among others. Contact your local OSU Extension Office for a composite laminated poster that includes all agricultural postings (\$10.00).

## HAZARD COMMUNICATION RULES

You must also have a written Hazard Communication Program that lists all hazardous materials. You must also have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each hazardous material. Material Safety Data Sheets are available at all retail or wholesale distribution points. They should be used in safety training programs to familiarize workers with the hazards of various products. The MSDS must be immediately accessible to employees in the event of an emergency. A written hazard communication plan is also required.

*Note: See the section on "OR-OSHA Hazard Communication" for more information.*

## SAFETY TRAINING

Employers must ensure that every worker can safely perform any process or practice in which he/she will be involved and safely operate any machinery, tools, or equipment. 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 training section of OR-OSHA (503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689) offers a variety of workshops or training classes on safety and record keeping.

## INSPECTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

An employer may not risk an employee's safety and health. In the event of an accident or incident, OR-OSHA may conduct an inspection to determine occupational hazards. Employers must inform OR-OSHA of all fatalities or catastrophes within eight hours of occurrence and all accidents resulting in hospitalization within 24 hours. OR-OSHA conducts unannounced enforcement inspections based on injury records, complaints from an employee or nonemployee, 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 \$5000 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 include

- PTO (power take off) guarding not in place
- unrailed/open floor sides in overhead work areas
- machine guarding not in place
- electrical wiring exposed
- PVC air lines
- oxygen/acetylene equipment not properly contained
- grinder wheel guardings not in place
- first aid kits without adequate materials
- fire extinguishers not available in work areas
- MSDS not readily available to employees
- NO SMOKING signs not posted as required around hazardous materials
- lack of Hazard Communication Program and hazardous chemical information training.

## WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD (WPS) FOR PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

The federal worker protection standards (WPS) requirements apply to employers of workers on farms and forests, nurseries and in greenhouses where pesticides are used. Agricultural employers are strongly encouraged to obtain a copy of Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides—How to Comply: What Employers Need to Know, a manual produced by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Contact any of the enforcement agencies listed at the end of this section for information on how to obtain the manual.

### COMPLIANCE

Employers who hire or contract for workers to perform activities related to the production of agricultural plants must ensure that any pesticide used is used in a manner consistent with its labeling, including requirements (such as WPS) referenced by the label.

### EXCEPTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

For both workers and handlers, certain exemptions from the WPS apply. The WPS does not apply when any pesticide is applied or handled for use on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances:

- for mosquito abatement, Mediterranean fruit fly eradication, or similar wide-area public-pest-control programs sponsored by governmental entities
- on livestock or other animals, or in or about animal premises

- on plants grown for other than commercial or research purposes, which may include plants in habitations, home fruit and vegetable gardens, and home greenhouses
- on plants that are in ornamental gardens, parks, and public or private lawns and grounds and that are intended only for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification
- in a manner not directly related to the production of agricultural plants, including, but not limited to, structural pest control, control of vegetation along rights-of-way and in other noncrop areas, and pasture and rangeland use
- for control of vertebrate pests
- as attractants or repellents in traps
- on the harvested portions of agricultural plants or harvested timber
- for research uses of unregistered pesticides.
- Immediate family members of farm operators are exempt from the training requirements; however, such training is prudent and recommended for owner/operators and family members.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Employers must ensure that pesticide handlers (including family members) use PPE as required on the pesticide label. The employer must make sure the PPE is worn and used correctly for the entire handling task. Employers are to inspect all PPE before each day of use and must ensure proper cleaning and storage procedures are followed. PPE requirements in OR-OSHA regulations (Division 4 or Division 7) which are more stringent than those in the WPS or on the product label, apply in Oregon. Goggles, not glasses, must be worn when handling hazardous liquids.

### ENTRY RESTRICTIONS FOR WORKERS

During application of any pesticide, the agricultural employer must not allow any person other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers to enter or remain in treated areas. Entry into a treated area is not allowed before expiration of the restricted-entry interval (REI) specified on the pesticide labeling. The REI varies depending on the toxicity of the pesticide, but generally falls within the range of four to 72 hours. Entry into a treated area before expiration of the REI is permitted only for specified workers and under specified conditions (call OR-OSHA or ODA for details).

## NOTICE TO WORKERS

The employer must notify workers of any applications of pesticides either by oral notification or postings of signs, or both, if required by the pesticide labeling. Notice is not required if workers will not enter, work in, remain in or pass through treated areas, or within ¼ mile of a treated area.

- If notice is required by posting signs, specific criteria for the signs must be met including a background color that contrasts with red, and the words “DANGER” and “PELIGRO,” plus “PESTICIDES” and “PESTICIDAS,” and “KEEP OUT” and “NO ENTRE.”
- The posted warning signs must be visible from all usual points of entry to the treated areas and must be posted 24 hours before the scheduled application and remain posted throughout the REI. Signs must be removed within three days following the expiration of the REI or prior to employees entering after the REI. Sign specifications are in the WPS, but special signs may be used in greenhouses and nurseries in Oregon. Contact the Oregon Association of Nurseries or OR-OSHA for details.

## RECORD OF APPLICATION

When workers are at an agricultural establishment where a pesticide application has been made within 30 days after the expiration of the REI, the agricultural employer must display specific information about the pesticide. The information must include

- the location and description of the treated area.
- the product name, EPA registration number and active ingredient(s) of the pesticide.
- the time and date the pesticide was applied.
- the restricted-entry interval for the pesticide.

This information shall be posted at the central posting location.

## POSTERS

An EPA/WPS or equivalent safety poster must be displayed to convey the basic pesticide safety concepts of the EPA poster. (See the “OR-OSHA Safety Checklist” section of this handbook for information on ordering posters). The information is to be displayed in a central location on the farm or in the nursery or greenhouse where it can be readily seen and read by workers. The name, address, and telephone number of the nearest emergency medical care facility must be on the safety poster or displayed close to the safety poster.

## SAFETY TRAINING

All workers entering a treated area during the REI must be trained prior to entry, see 40 CFR 170.112 (c) (5). All other workers entering a treated area within 30 days of a pesticide application must be given basic training at the time of hire and complete training by the fifth day of employment.

Additional OR-OSHA requirements include the following:

- Workers must be given the Safe Practices When Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals brochure.
- Workers must be notified who to contact with concerns about materials that may have been sprayed in the field.

A worker certified as an applicator of restricted-use pesticides need not be trained further. General pesticide safety information must be presented to workers either orally, in written material, or audio-visually. The information must be presented in a manner that the workers can understand (such as through a translator) using nontechnical terms. The presenter must be able to respond to workers’ questions.

In addition to WPS training, OR-OSHA’s hazard communication training requirements must also be met. At the time of initial assignment, the employer must provide effective training and information to employees exposed to hazardous chemicals in their work area, for example handlers and mechanics. Employers must provide training whenever a new hazard is introduced. Training must include, but is not limited to

- physical and health hazards of the chemicals.
- protective measures to be taken when using the chemicals.
- proper work practices, personal protective equipment, and emergency procedure.
- the employer’s Hazard Communication Program.

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

Employers must provide employees performing hand labor activity OR-OSHA’s brochure Safe Practices When Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals. Employees are to be informed who to contact for information and availability of MSDS.

## CROP ADVISORS

Certified or licensed crop advisors and those under the direct supervision of crop advisors are exempt from WPS provisions except those for pesticide safety training. Crop advisors overseeing pesticide applications must convey the following information to employees: pesticide(s) applied, method and time of application, REI, tasks to undertake, and how to contact the crop advisor.

## DECONTAMINATION

The agricultural employer must provide a decontamination site for washing off pesticide residues. If any worker on an agricultural establishment performs any activity in an area where, within the past 30 days, a pesticide has been applied or a restricted-entry interval has been in effect, and if the worker contacts anything that has been treated with a pesticide, including, but not limited to, soil, water, or surfaces of plants, the agricultural employer must provide workers with enough water for routine washing and emergency eye flushing and sufficient quantities of soap and single use towels. The employer must ensure that water is of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

For emergency eye flushing, there must be at least one pint of water immediately available to each worker who is performing early-entry activities and for which the pesticide labeling requires protective eye wear. The eye flush water must be carried by the early-entry worker, or be on the vehicle the early-entry worker is using, or be otherwise immediately accessible.

The decontamination site must be reasonably accessible and not more than ¼ mile from where workers are working. For worker activities performed more than ¼ mile from the nearest place of vehicular access

- the soap, single-use towels, and water may be at the nearest place of vehicular access.
- the agricultural employer may permit workers to use clean water from springs, streams, lakes, or other sources for decontamination at the remote work site, if such water is more accessible than the water at the decontamination site located at the nearest place of vehicular access. The decontamination site cannot be in an area being treated with pesticides.

For handlers, the decontamination site must be at the mixing/loading site, as well as not more than ¼ mile from each handling activity, and have in addition to soap, water, paper towels, a clean set of coveralls.

OR-OSHA requires an emergency eyewash capable of a 15 minute water supply for handlers when mixing or loading any product with “Danger. Poison.” or “Danger.” May cause irreversible eye damage,” appearing on the label.

*Subdivision K, Medical/First Aid, OAR 437-004-1305(5)*

*Emergency eyewash and shower facilities, require eyewashes to be used where the pesticide label specifies an emergency eyewash be provided when handling the pesticide concentrate, as in mixing and loading activities.*

*Subdivision W, Worker Protection Standard, §170.250*

*Decontamination, note states: OAR 437-004-1305(5) (b), (d), and (e) applies for all mixing or loading work for chemicals whose key alert word on the product label is danger or danger poison.*

## TOP 10 WPS VIOLATIONS CITED BY OR-OSHA

170.122(A)	Areas of pesticide use must be posted
170.122(C)	General requirements for posting pesticide use
170.130(D)(1)	Requirements for pesticide safety training
170.122(C)(2)	Name and EPA number of active ingredient must be posted
170.240(F)(1)	Personal protective equipment to be cleaned per instructions
170.135(A)	Posting pesticide safety information to workers
170.222(A)	Pesticide information - readable/accessible
170.230(C)(1)	Pesticide training for handlers
170.240(A)	Personal protective equipment requirements for pesticide handling
170.240(F)(7)(III)	Requirements - respirator replacement

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### Pesticide Section

Allan Welch  
Seattle, WA 98102  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-553-1980 or 800-424-4372

### Regulatory questions

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Pesticides Division

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.

### Worker protection standards and hazard communication

### OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION

305 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430  
PO Box 14480  
Salem, OR 97309-0405  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3272 or 800-922-2689  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7461  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.orosha.org>

**Toxicology information**

NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-858-7378

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://npic.orst.edu>

OREGON EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM  
(OERS)

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-452-0311

Outside of Oregon call \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4124

# TAXES

## INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING: FEDERAL

*Note: Be sure to also refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for Oregon income tax withholding information.*

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Agricultural employers must withhold federal income tax from wages paid to farm workers. The rules governing Social Security tax (FICA) withholdings now apply to federal income tax withholdings as well. As an agricultural employer, you may have to withhold federal income taxes if you have one or more agricultural employees (including your parents, your spouse, or children 18 years of age or older) who meet either of these two tests:

- You paid the employee \$150 or more in cash wages during the year.
- You paid (or expect to pay) cash and noncash wages of \$2,500 or more during the year to all your employees.

Each employee subject to federal income tax withholding must supply you with a completed Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate.

### SEASONAL FARM WORKER

Each seasonal farm worker you employ who meets the following condition is exempt from Social Security taxes if he/she

- works on a piece-rate basis, in jobs that are normally paid on a piece-rate basis.
  - is paid less than \$150 per year in cash wages.
  - commutes daily from his or her permanent residence.
  - has worked fewer than 13 weeks performing agricultural labor in the previous calendar year.
  - is employed in agriculture as a hand harvest laborer.
- Wages paid to exempt employees still contribute to your total wages paid in determining whether you paid cash wages of \$2,500 or more during the year.

### DEFINITIONS

- Wages include salaries, commissions, bonuses, wages, fees, or any item of value paid to an individual for services as an employee.
- Taxable items include merchandise, stocks, bonds, room, board, or other considerations in payment for services.
- The value of meals and lodging furnished for the convenience of the employer is not taxable.

### CALCULATING TAX WITHHOLDING

There are a number of ways to calculate income tax withholding, including the percentage method, wage bracket tables, combined income tax and employee Social Security tax tables, and approved alternative methods. For specific details, refer to Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide, or Publication 493, Alternative Tax Withholding Methods and Tables. These publications describe the methods you should follow to figure withholdings. When you figure them, use the number of exemptions claimed by the employees on Form W-4.

### DEPOSITING TAXES

Mail or deliver payments to an authorized financial institution or Federal Reserve Bank or branch in your area. Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, must accompany your payment. You may order coupon books by calling the Internal Revenue Service at 800-829-3676. The IRS automatically sends you a coupon book when you apply for an employer identification number. The amount of your combined Social Security and Medicare taxes and withheld income tax determines the frequency of your deposits.

### HOW TO DEPOSIT

#### Electronic deposit requirement

You must make electronic deposits of all depository taxes (such as employment, excise and corporate income taxes) using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) in 2006 if

- the total deposits of such taxes in 2004 were more than \$200,000, or
- you were required to use EFTPS in 2005.

The Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) must be used to make electronic deposits. If you are required to make deposits by electronic funds transfer and fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10 percent penalty.

Taxpayers who are not required to make electronic deposits may voluntarily participate in EFTPS. To enroll in EFTPS, call 800-945-8400 or 800-555-4477. For general information about EFTPS, call 800-829-1040.



## DEPOSIT PENALTIES

Penalties may apply if you do not make required deposits on time, you make deposits at an unauthorized financial institution, you pay directly to the IRS, or you pay with your return (amounts that may be paid with a return are limited). The penalties do not apply if any failure to make a proper and timely deposit was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. For amounts not properly or timely deposited, the penalty rates are

- 2 percent: Deposits made one to five days late.
- 5 percent: Deposits made six to 15 days late.
- 10 percent: Deposits made 16 or more days late. This also applies to amounts paid within ten days of the date of the first notice the IRS sent you asking for the tax due.
- 10 percent: Deposits made at an unauthorized financial institution, paid directly to the IRS, or paid with your tax return.
- 10 percent: Amounts subject to electronic deposit requirements but not deposited using EFTPS.
- 15 percent: Amounts still unpaid more than 10 days after the date of the first notice the IRS sent you asking for the tax due, or the day on which you receive notice and demand for immediate payment, whichever is earlier.

## PAYMENT WITH RETURN

You may make a payment with Form 941 instead of depositing it if

- you can accumulate less than a \$2,500 tax liability (reduced by any advanced earned income credit) during the quarter. However, if you are unsure that you will accumulate less than \$2,500, deposit under the appropriate rules so that you will not be subject to failure to deposit penalties.
- you are a monthly schedule depositor and make a payment in accordance with the accuracy of deposits rule. This payment may be \$2,500 or more.

*Note: Only monthly schedule depositors are allowed to make this payment with the return.*

## DEPOSITING WITHOUT AN EIN

If you have applied for an employer identification number (EIN) but have not yet received it, make the deposit with the IRS. Do not make the deposit at an authorized depository. Make the check payable to “United States Treasury,” and show on it your name, address, kind of tax, period covered, and date applied for an EIN. Include an explanation with the deposit. Do not use Form 8109-B in this situation.

## REPORTING AGENT

Use of a reporting agent or third-party payroll service provider does not relieve an employer of the responsibility to ensure that tax returns are filed and all taxes are paid and deposited correctly and on time.

## DEPOSIT RULES

If your accumulated undeposited taxes do not exceed \$100,000 on any day during the year, your tax liability in your lookback period will determine the deposit dates for the entire year. You are either a monthly depositor or a semiweekly depositor, or the IRS will send you a notice each November to confirm, based on your lookback period, which deposit schedule you must follow.

## LOOKBACK PERIOD

Your deposit schedule for a calendar year is determined from the total taxes (that is, not reduced by any advance EIC payments) reported on line 8 of your Form 941 in a four-quarter lookback period. (Refer to line 11 on pre-2005 versions of Form 941.) The lookback period begins July 1 and ends June 30, as shown in Table 1 below. If you reported \$50,000 or less of taxes for the lookback period, you are a monthly schedule depositor; if you reported more than \$50,000, you are a semiweekly schedule depositor.

## MONTHLY DEPOSITOR

You are a monthly depositor for a calendar year if the total amount of reported taxes for the lookback period is not more than \$50,000. You should deposit the taxes accumulated on paydays during each month by the 15th day of the following month.

## SEMIWEEKLY DEPOSITOR

You are a semiweekly depositor for a calendar year if the total amount of accumulated taxes for the lookback period is more than \$50,000. Deposit taxes accumulated Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday paydays during each week by the following Wednesday. Deposit taxes accumulated for Saturday, Sunday, Monday and/or Tuesday paydays during each week by the following Friday.

## DE MINIMIS RULE

If the amount of accumulated taxes during the year is less than \$500, you are not required to make deposits. You may pay the taxes to the IRS with Form 943.

Report farm workers' income and Social Security taxes withheld on Form 943, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees. Send Form 943, with payment of any taxes due that are not required to be deposited, to the IRS by January 31 following the year for which the return is filed (or February 10 if the tax was deposited in full and on

time). Non-farm workers wages are reported on Form 941 and deposits are made according to Form 941 rules.

## ADVANCE PAYMENT OF EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC)

An eligible employee who has a qualifying child is entitled to receive earned income credit (EIC) payments with his or her pay during the year. To get these payments, the employee must give the employer a properly completed Form W-5 Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate. (Agricultural workers paid on a daily basis do not qualify for EIC payments.)

## REQUIRED NOTICE

Employers must notify employees who have no income tax withheld due to claimed exemptions that they may be able to claim a tax refund under EIC. Although the employer does not have to notify employees who claim exemption on Form W-4, notification of the following employees is encouraged:

- employees with one qualifying child and wages less than \$30,338
- employees with two or more qualifying children and wages less than \$34,458
- employees without qualifying children and wages less than \$11,490.

Please check with the Internal Revenue Service at 800-829-1040 in order to ascertain the correct dollar amounts for the current year.

*Note: The dollar amounts of wages for persons claiming the earned income credit change annually.*

You can notify your employees by giving them one of the following:

- the IRS Form W-2, which has a required statement about EIC on the back of Copy B
- a substitute Form W-2, with the same EIC statement on the back of the employee's copy as that on IRS Form W-2 Copy B
- Notice 797, Possible Federal Tax Refund Due to the earned income credit (EIC)
- a written statement generated by your business with the same wording as in Notice 797.

If you are required to give Form W-2 and do so on time, no further notice is necessary (EIC statement on back of Copy B). If a substitute W-2 is given on time but doesn't have the required statement, you must notify the employee within one week of the date the substitute Form W-2 is given. If Form W-2 is required but isn't given on time, you must give the employee Notice 797 or a written statement by the date Form W-2 is required to be provided. If Form W-2 is not required, you must notify the employee by February 7.

For more information about notification requirements, see Notice 1015 (formerly Pub. 1325), Employers, Have You Told Your Employees About the Earned Income Credit (EIC)?

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

#### Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ on demand 703-368-9694

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs>

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

## INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING: OREGON

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

You must withhold tax for employees who plant, cultivate, or harvest seasonal agricultural crops once they earn \$300 in a calendar year from you. When the amount exceeds \$300, the entire amount is subject to withholding tax.

All Oregon employers (including farmers and ranchers) must withhold tax from employee wages at the same time employees are paid.

### DEFINITION

#### Employee

An employee is defined as anyone who performs services for another person, business, or organization. The key criterion used in deciding whether a person is an employee is the employer's authority to direct the way the services are performed. Individuals recognized by the federal government as independent contractors may be regarded by the state as employees. Please visit <http://www.oregonindependentcontractors.com> for more information.

### WAGES SUBJECT TO WITHHOLDING

Wages subject to Oregon withholding tax include salaries, commissions, bonuses, wages, fees, 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 may involve 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. Those activities are not connected with planting, cultivating, or harvesting seasonal agricultural crops.

### EXEMPT WAGES

Certain wages are exempt from Oregon withholding law. The most significant agricultural exemption relates to seasonal employees. Wages paid to a seasonal farm laborer whose total annual income from a single employer is less than \$300 are exempted from withholding law.

This exemption is only for planting, cultivating, or harvesting seasonal agricultural crops. When the annual income from one employer exceeds \$300, the entire amount, including the first \$300, is subject to withholding tax. A seasonal agricultural crop requires an annual or less-than-annual season to mature.

Seasonal crops include

- Field and forage crops.
- Grass, cereal grain, vegetable crop, and flower.
- Bulbs and tubers of vegetable crops.
- Any vegetable or fruit used for food or feed.
- Holly cuttings harvested annually for Christmas sale.

*Note: Christmas trees are not considered seasonal agricultural crops.*

Labor connected with the following is not exempt from withholding tax:

- forest products
- landscaping
- nursery stock as defined in ORS 571.005 unless planted, cultivated, and harvested within an annual period
- raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, or managing livestock, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals, or wildlife
- Christmas trees.

Employers must register with the Oregon Department of Revenue using Form 150-211-055, Combined Employer's Registration. You should register before you issue your first paychecks. For more information, visit <http://oregon.gov/DOR>.

### FIGURING WITHHOLDING TAXES

For a seasonal farm employee, you may choose to withhold 2 percent of the total wages without considering any withholding exemptions, or use the withholding tables in the "Oregon Withholding Tax Tables" booklet to find out how much state income tax to withhold from the employee's pay. If you need a copy of the Oregon withholding tax tables, visit <http://oregon.gov/DOR> or call 503-945-8091. You should use the number of exemptions claimed by employees on Internal Revenue Service Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate. If an employee has not filed a Form W-4, use 0 (zero) exemptions.

The percentage formula that is used in computer payroll systems can also be used.

### 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

Agricultural employers who file IRS Form 943, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees, can also file 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 you make your FICA or federal tax payment.

### ANNUAL REPORT

All employers must file Form WR, Oregon Annual Withholding Reconciliation Report, by February 28. Forms are regularly mailed by the Department of Revenue to registered employers.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Call or write for the materials below; single copies are available at no charge, or you may download them from the Department of Revenue Web site.

- Information for Oregon Employers
- Oregon Withholding Tax Tables
- Form 150-211-055, Combined Employer's Registration Report.

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

PO Box 14725

Salem OR 97309

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-945-8091

Toll free \_\_\_\_\_ 800-356-4222

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/DOR>

## 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 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 are responsible for the valuation and assessment of 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

Nonexclusive farm-use zoned farmland is land that is not within an EFU zone but qualifies by application for farm use special assessment. To maintain the special assessment, the land must be used for farm use and meet minimum gross income requirements. The required minimum gross income is \$650. If the land is more than 6.5 acres, the required minimum gross income is \$100 per acre (or fraction of acre) up to a maximum of \$3,000 gross income.

### Homesite

Homesite refers to the land, including all tangible land improvements that are 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 structure(s), retaining walls, landscaping, graveled driveway area.

### Farm use (ORS 308A.056)

Farm use means that the current use of land is for the primary purpose of obtaining a 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 state 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, by marketing or otherwise, of the products or by-products raised on farmland for human or animal use.

Farm use includes land currently

- subject to any farm-related government program.
- crop-free for one year as a normal and regular requirement of sound agricultural practice, lying idle for no more than one year because of an injury to or illness of a farmer or farmer's immediate family member.
- planted in orchards or other perennials prior to maturity.
- dry or water-covered wasteland in or adjacent to EFU land.
- land under buildings supporting farm practices, including qualifying farm-processing facilities.
- in farm-water impoundments lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership with farm use land; a woodlot up to 20 acres of land contiguous to and owned by the owner of land specially valued for farm use.
- land used for obtaining a profit by breeding, raising, kenneling, or training greyhounds for racing.

The activity needs to be an accepted farming practice, which means the farming is conducted in a "mode of operation that is common to farms of a similar nature, necessary for the operation of these similar farms to obtain a profit in money, and customarily utilized in conjunction with farm use."

## DISQUALIFICATION

Disqualification of farm use special assessment is determined by whether the land is in an EFU zone or a non-EFU zone.

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.
- the permit approval is given for a non-farm dwelling or parcel under ORS 215.236.

In a non-EFU zone, the 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.
- land is no longer used as farmland, or it does not meet the required income test.
- land is platted for a subdivision (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 its 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 (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 are added to the next tax roll if you choose not to prepay them.

*Note: These additional taxes will be deferred and will not be collectable at this time if the land becomes idle or is used in such a way that is compatible with returning the land to farm use. However, if the land is used for residential development, or commercial, industrial, or other uses so that it is no longer being used for farmland then the deferred additional taxes will become collectable at that time.*

## 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 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 in which zone your farmland is located, contact the planning office or county assessor's office in which the land is located.

## OREGON DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4988 (Salem)  
 Toll free \_\_\_\_\_ 800-356-4222  
 TTY \_\_\_\_\_ 503-945-8617 (Salem)  
 Toll free \_\_\_\_\_ 800-886-7204  
 TTY is for hearing or speech impaired only. These numbers are answered by machine and returned by a DOR representative.  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/DOR>

## SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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. Social Security benefits are available to self-employed farmers, and payments of self-employment tax contribute to coverage under the Social Security system.

If you engage in farming or ranching as a business, you probably have to pay self-employment tax. A business is generally an activity that is carried on for a livelihood, or in good faith to make a profit. You do not have to carry on regular full-time activities to be self-employed. Part-time work, including work you do on the side in addition to your regular job, may also be self-employment.

### TAX RATE

The self-employment tax rate is 15.30 percent for 2005. This rate is a total of 12.4 percent for Social Security and 2.9 percent for Medicare. This tax applies to net earnings of \$400 or more from self-employment. The maximum amount subject to the Social Security part for 2005 is \$90,000. (Note: these rates will change periodically.) There is no maximum amount subject to the Medicare portion.

There are three steps to figure the amount of self-employment tax you owe:

1. Determine your net earnings from self-employment.
2. Determine how much of those net earnings are subject to the tax (adjust for wages on which Social Security tax has already been paid).
3. Multiply that amount by the tax rate.

Net earnings from self-employment may be figured using the regular method, the farm optional method, or the non-farm optional method. Schedule SE, Social Security Self-Employment Tax, is used to figure the tax. Form 1040 is used to report self-employment tax.

The regular method is used most often. The optional methods allow continued coverage for self-employment tax purposes when your net profit for the year is small or you sustain a loss. The optional methods are used only to figure self-employment tax.

### EMPLOYING FAMILY MEMBERS

You and your spouse cannot file a joint Schedule SE, even if you file a joint income tax return. Each spouse's income is independently subject to self-employment tax. Joint ownership of farm property does not qualify a spouse for self-employment tax. Wages paid to a spouse as an employee are not subject to self-employment tax, but are subject to Social Security tax. If you and your spouse operate a farm as partners you must report the income on a partnership return, Form 1065, and attach separate Schedules K-1 to show each partner's share of the net income. Each partner also files a separate Schedule SE.

Your child may be required to file a self-employment tax return and pay the tax if he or she has net earnings from 4-H or FFA projects of \$400 or more. Income from these projects is self-employment income.

### ITEMS INCLUDED IN NET EARNINGS

Net earnings from self-employment normally include all of the items of business income and take into account deductions allowed for income tax purposes. Some specific items included in determining net income from self-employment are

- taxable patronage dividends from cooperatives.
- government program payments.
- taxable commodity credit loans.
- crop damage payments.
- crop shares received as rent if you materially participate in management.

### ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN NET EARNINGS

Some kinds of income and deductions are not included in your net earnings from self-employment, even though they are included in figuring your income tax. Examples include rent from real estate and personal property leased with real estate.

- interest, unless you receive it in your business, such as interest on accounts receivable.
- dividends on securities.
- capital gains and losses.
- wages received as an employee and covered by Social Security tax.

### REQUESTING BENEFIT STATEMENTS

The Social Security Administration provides free statements that detail your past Social Security earnings, Social Security taxes paid, and estimated Social Security benefits. Obtain the Request for Earnings and Benefit Estimate Statement form from your local Social Security Administration Office.

### PAYING THE TAX

Self-employment taxes must be included in your estimated tax payments. However, if at least two-thirds of your income is from farming and if you file your return and pay the tax by the first day of the third month after the end of your tax year, no estimated tax payments are required.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/10022.html>

#### Publications

#### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

##### Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ on demand 703-368-9694

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs>

- Publication 533, Self-Employment Tax
- Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- Publication 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax

## SOCIAL SECURITY TAX

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) provides for a federal system of old age, survivors, disability, and medical insurance. This system is financed through Social Security taxes, also known as FICA taxes. As an agricultural employer, you may have to pay Social Security and Medicare taxes if you have one or more agricultural employees (including your parents, your children 18 years of age or older, or your spouse) who meet either of these two tests:

- You expect to pay the employee \$150 or more in cash wages during the year.
- You expect to pay cash and noncash wages of \$2,500 or more during the year to all your employees.

If one of these two tests is met you are required to withhold Social Security and Medicare taxes from the cash wages paid to the employee beginning with the first dollar of cash wages paid.

### EXEMPT LABOR

Hand-harvest laborers you employ who meet the following conditions are exempt from Social Security taxes:

- They work on a piece-rate basis, in jobs that are normally paid on a piece-rate basis.
- You paid them less than \$150 per year in cash wages.
- They commute daily from their permanent residence.
- They worked fewer than 13 weeks performing agricultural labor in the previous calendar year.
- They are employed in agriculture as hand harvest laborers.
- Wages paid to exempt employees still contribute to your total wages paid in determining whether you paid cash wages of \$2,500 or more during the year.

### TAX RATES

Social Security and Medicare taxes include contributions from employees and employers. You, as an employer, must collect and pay the employee's part of the tax, and you must pay a matching amount. For 2005, the tax rate is 7.65 percent for both the employer and the employee, consisting of 6.2 percent for Social Security and 1.45 percent for Medicare. The first \$90,000 of wages is subject to Social Security taxes. (Note: these rates change periodically.) There is no maximum amount subject to Medicare tax.

## DEPOSITING TAXES

Mail or deliver payments to an authorized financial institution or the Federal Reserve Bank. Your payment should be accompanied by Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon. You may order coupon books by calling the Internal Revenue Service at 800-829-3676. IRS automatically sends you a coupon book when you apply for an employer identification number. The amount of your combined Social Security tax, Medicare tax, and withheld income tax determines the frequency of your deposits.

### HOW TO DEPOSIT

#### Electronic deposit requirement

You must make electronic deposits of all depository tax liabilities that occur after 1998 if

- you were required to deposit taxes by electronic funds transfer in prior years.
- you deposited more than \$50,000 in Social Security, Medicare, railroad retirement, and withheld federal income taxes in 1997. For this determination, combine deposits of only the following tax returns you filed: Forms 941, 941-M, 941-PR, 941-SS, 943, 945, and CT-1.
- you did not deposit Social Security, Medicare, railroad retirement, or withheld federal income taxes in 1997, but you deposited more than \$50,000 in other taxes under section 6302 (such as corporate income tax) in 1997.

The Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS) must be used to make electronic deposits. If you are required to make deposits by electronic funds transfer after 1998 and fail to do so, you may be subject to a 10 percent penalty.

*Note: A penalty for failure to use EFTPS will not be imposed for tax liabilities that occur before July 1999, if you were first required to use EFTPS on or after July 1, 1997.*

Taxpayers who are not required to make electronic deposits may voluntarily participate in EFTPS. To enroll in EFTPS, call 800-945-8400 or 800-555-4477. For general information about EFTPS, call 800-829-1040.

### DEPOSIT PENALTIES

Penalties may apply if you do not make required deposits on time, you make deposits at an unauthorized financial institution, you pay directly to the IRS, or you pay with your return (amounts that may be paid with a return are limited). The penalties do not apply if any failure to make a proper and timely deposit was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. For amounts not properly or timely deposited, the penalty rates are

- 2 percent: Deposits made one to five days late.
- 5 percent: Deposits made six to 15 days late.

- 10 percent: Deposits made 16 or more days late. This also applies to amounts paid within 10 days of the date of the first notice the IRS sent you asking for the tax due.
- 10 percent: Deposits made at an unauthorized financial institution, paid directly to the IRS, or paid with your tax return (see “Depositing without an EIN” and “Exception to deposit requirement,” earlier).
- 10 percent: Amounts subject to electronic deposit requirements but not deposited using EFTPS.
- 15 percent: Amounts still unpaid more than 10 days after the date of the first notice the IRS sent you asking for the tax due or the day on which you receive notice and demand for immediate payment, whichever is earlier.

### REPORTING AGENT

Use of a reporting agent or third-party payroll service provider does not relieve an employer of the responsibility to ensure that tax returns are filed and all taxes are paid and deposited correctly and on time.

### DEPOSIT RULES

If your accumulated undeposited taxes do not exceed \$100,000 on any day during the year, your tax liability in your lookback period will determine the deposit dates for the entire year. You are either a monthly depositor or a semiweekly depositor, or the IRS will send you a notice each November to confirm, based on your lookback period, which deposit schedule you must follow.

### LOOKBACK PERIOD

To find your deposit requirements for a calendar year, look back to your employment tax liabilities during the calendar year preceding the calendar year just ended (for 2005, the lookback period is January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003). If you are a new employer, you are treated as having no tax liabilities during the period you had no employees. (If you also have non-farm employees, you must figure your deposit requirements separately based on the most recent 12-month period ending June 30.)

### MONTHLY DEPOSITOR

You are a monthly depositor for a calendar year if the total amount of reported taxes for the lookback period is not more than \$50,000. You should deposit the taxes accumulated on paydays during each month by the 15th day of the following month.

### SEMIWEEKLY DEPOSITOR

You are a semiweekly depositor for a calendar year if the total amount of accumulated taxes for the lookback period is more than \$50,000. Deposit taxes accumulated Wednesday, Thursday, and/or Friday paydays during each week by the following Wednesday. Deposit taxes accumulated for Saturday, Sunday, Monday and/or Tuesday paydays during each week by the following Friday.

### DE MINIMIS RULE

If the amount of accumulated taxes during the year is less than \$500, you are not required to make deposits. You may pay the taxes to the IRS with Form 943 (see below).

### REPORTING

Report farm workers' income and Social Security taxes withheld on Form 943, Employer's Annual Tax Return for Agricultural Employees. Send Form 943, with payment of any taxes due that are not required to be deposited, to the IRS by January 31 following the year for which the return is filed (or February 10 if the tax was deposited in full and on time). Social Security earnings and withholdings are also reported on W-2 forms. Non-farm workers' wages are reported on Form 941, and deposits are made according to Form 941 rules.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [http://www.ssa.gov/SSA\\_Home.html](http://www.ssa.gov/SSA_Home.html)

#### Publications

#### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

##### Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ on demand 703-368-9694

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs>

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT TAX: FEDERAL

*Note: Be sure to also refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for Oregon information.*

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Most employers are required to pay federal unemployment taxes (FUTA) in addition to income and Social Security taxes. Agricultural employers must pay FUTA if they

- paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farm workers in any calendar quarter of the current or preceding year, or
- employed 10 or more farm workers during some part of a day (whether or not at the same time) for at least one day during any 20 different weeks during the current or preceding year.

To determine if you meet condition (2) above, include as farm workers, aliens legally admitted to the United States on a temporary basis to do farm work under H2-A visas. Wages paid to these aliens are exempt from FUTA, according to federal regulations, but they are still included to determine if you meet condition (1) above.

### TAX RATE

The gross FUTA tax rate is 6.2 percent of taxable payroll. Generally, you can take a credit against your FUTA tax for amounts you paid into state unemployment funds. This credit is limited to 5.4 percent of taxable wages. Net FUTA tax rate is 0.8 percent (.008).

### COMPLIANCE

Mail or deliver payments to an authorized financial institution or Federal Reserve Bank or branch in your area. Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon, must accompany your payment. You may order coupon books by calling the Internal Revenue Service at 800-829-3676.

FUTA payments are calculated on a quarterly basis:

- During each of the first three quarters of the year, multiply the first \$7,000 of each employee's wages paid during the quarter by 0.008.
- Total the values estimated in the first bullet point (above).
- If the total FUTA tax for any quarter (plus any undeposited FUTA tax for earlier quarters in the year) is more than \$500, you must make a deposit during the first month following the quarter. If the total is less than \$500, carry it over to the next quarter.

## FILING ANNUAL FUTA TAX RETURNS

Employers must file Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return, by January 31. If the FUTA tax reported on Form 940 minus the amounts deposited for the first three quarters of the year is more than \$500, deposit the whole amount by January 31. If the amount is less than \$500, either deposit the tax or include your payment with Form 940 by January 31. If you deposited all FUTA taxes when due, you have up to 10 additional days (or until February 10) to file Form 940.

### FAMILY EMPLOYEES

Family employees are exempt from FUTA if the employer's parent, spouse, or sons or daughters under the age of 21 perform services.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

#### Forms Distribution Center

Rancho Cordova, CA 95743-0001

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/formspubs>

- Publication 51, Circular A, Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide
- Publication 15, Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide
- Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment
- Form 8109, Federal Tax Deposit Coupon
- Publication 225, Farmer's Tax Guide
- Publication 583, Starting a Business and Keeping Records
- Publication 15-A, Employers Supplemental Tax Guide

### Telephone help

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

### Help for people with disabilities

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

- Calendar for filing and paying FUTA
- January: file Form 940
- March: calculate first quarter FUTA
- April: pay first quarter FUTA
- June: calculate second quarter FUTA
- July: pay second quarter FUTA
- September: calculate third quarter FUTA
- October: pay third quarter FUTA
- December: calculate total FUTA.

## UNEMPLOYMENT TAX: OREGON

*Note: Refer to the corresponding section in this handbook for federal information.*

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Agricultural employers are subject to unemployment taxes if they meet one of the following thresholds:

- pay \$20,000 or more cash payroll in a calendar quarter, in the current or preceding year
- employ 10 or more employees working on 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 has met the threshold to be subject to unemployment taxes, all cash payroll paid during that calendar year and the subsequent year is taxable. Employers are responsible for registering with the Employment Department by completing and filing a copy of the Combined Employer's Registration Report, Form 150-211-055 available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/BUS/docs/211-055.pdf>.

### 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 employer's (as a sole proprietor) parent, spouse, or sons or daughters 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

- the contractor holds a valid federal Certificate of Registration under the Federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, or

- 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

The maximum wages for each employee and the new employer tax rate ranges for any one year are not distributed until November 15 of the prior year. This rate is paid for a prescribed period of time, until the employer is assigned a rate under the state experience rating provision. Employers may help keep their rate down by providing information about the cause for separation of former employees who file claims for unemployment benefits and by appearing at hearings on disputed claims.

The new employer rate is paid until the employer has established enough experience for an assigned "experience" rate - usually taking two to three years. Assigned tax rates for 2008 range from 0.7 percent to 5.4 percent. Rate ranges for a year are not distributed until November 15 of the previous year. Employers may keep their rates low by providing information when former employees file for unemployment insurance and by appearing at hearings on disputed claims.

### FILING

Employers must pay their unemployment taxes and file a combined tax report with the Oregon Department of Revenue 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

Once you are subject to Oregon unemployment tax, you remain subject for the remainder of the current 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.

Information required on reports includes

- number of workers at mid-month in each month of the quarter.
- gross and taxable payroll.
- taxes due.
- each employee's Social Security number, name, number of hours in the quarter in which service was performed, and wages paid in the quarter.

As long as employment exists, you are subject to Oregon unemployment tax for the entire calendar year you became subject and the following calendar year, regardless of the amount of payroll. However, an agricultural employer may request that the account be closed when the following conditions are met:

- The employer notifies the Oregon Employment Department that they have not met the subjectivity thresholds listed above in the preceding calendar year
- The employer does not anticipate meeting the thresholds in the current calendar year.

The notification must be made in writing to:

Oregon Employment Department  
875 Union St. NE, Room 107  
Salem, OR 97311

The employer's account will cease to be subject to the tax, beginning the first day of the calendar quarter in which the request is filed. This cannot be retroactive.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-1488  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ taxinfo@emp.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX>

#### **Business Information Center**

Public Services Building, Suite 151,  
255 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97310-1327

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-2222  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://filinginoregon.com>

### **Additional information**

#### **How to Start a Business in Oregon and the Employer's Guide for Doing Business in Oregon**

<http://www.filinginoregon.com/forms/index.htm>.

For information about taxable payrolls and reporting, contact the Oregon Employment Department Tax Office. Information is also available on the Tax Section Web page at <http://www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX>.

#### **Employment Department local tax offices**

For information about taxable payrolls and reporting, contact your nearest Oregon Employment Department Tax Office. Information is also available on the agency's Web page at <http://www.oregon.gov/EMPLOY/TAX/TaxOffices.shtml>.

# FARMING ISSUES AND BUSINESS RESOURCES

## ATTORNEYS

A listing of Oregon attorneys who specialize in agricultural issues can be obtained from the Oregon State Bar, Agricultural Law Section or from one of the Web sites listed below. The Oregon State Bar also has a Referral and Information Services Program. Referral and Information Services (RIS) comprise several public and member services that link people seeking legal assistance with lawyers and programs able to assist them. Other RIS programs include the Modest Means Program, Lawyer to Lawyer, and Problem Solvers. Legal Referral Service (LRS) clerks refer calls from members of the public to participating attorneys based on location, area of law, and special services offered. On average, 250 calls are received every day, slightly less than half are treated as LRS referrals to legal aid programs, government agencies, tel-law, and other sources of law-related advice. Approximately 1,500 attorneys in private practice participate in the LRS program.

The Oregon Farm Bureau offers a Farm Employer Education and Legal Defense Service (FEELDS). FEELDS assists members with farm labor law compliance and then provides legal representation should a legal proceeding be initiated against the member. For details on this member-service program call 503-399-1701, ext. 316, or visit <http://oregonfb.org/programs/feelds.shtml>.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Oregon State Bar  
Referral and Information Services  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-684-3763 or 800-452-7636  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://lawyers.findlaw.com> or <http://osbar.org>

## BIOSECURITY ON THE FARM OR RANCH

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

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

### DEVELOP A PLAN

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

### IDENTIFY RISKS

What 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.
- Some fundamental points common to all biosecurity programs
- observe your animals and crops daily for signs of disease
- be aware of unusual events or behavior changes in your animals
- minimize contact with animals belonging to others
- know the health status and disease control programs of any herd or flock from which you buy animals
- screen visitors who are in contact with your animals and crops.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**State veterinarian**

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID>**Plant Health Programs**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4620

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT\\_HEALTH](http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH)

### US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Area veterinarian in charge**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-5871

**Plant Protection and Quarantine Program**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-2814

## BIRD, PREDATOR, AND RODENT DAMAGE CONTROL

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

The use of certain methods and techniques to take predatory animals may require permits.

### PERMITS

An aerial hunting permit is required prior to a livestock owner or land owner taking coyotes or feral swine from an aircraft. This permit is issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), Animal Health and Identification Division, 503-986-4680.

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

Hazing any wildlife using agricultural fireworks requires a permit from the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Bureau of Hazardous Materials, 503-378-2885.

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

### RESOURCES

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

### 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 Division.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws>

### **Pesticide registration**

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### **Pesticides Division**

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4635  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST>

### **Fireworks permits**

#### OREGON OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

##### **Bureau of Hazardous Materials**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-2885  
Permits to take game animals causing agricultural damage

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

3406 Cherry Ave. NE  
Salem, OR 97303  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6000  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6009  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [odfw.Info@state.or.us](mailto:odfw.Info@state.or.us)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.dfw.state.or.us>

## ENERGY AND AGRICULTURE

Major opportunities exist for Oregon agriculture in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Oregon farms and ranches create many potential feedstocks to generate energy and fuels, and can also develop energy facilities such as solar-powered systems, wind turbines, small hydropower facilities, and geothermal systems. A variety of tools and practices are available to producers to reduce energy use and costs. Technologies and incentives for renewable energy and energy conservation are improving. See the ODA's Web site for more information about these opportunities: <http://oregon.gov/ODA/energy.shtml>

## 25 X '25

25 x '25 is a broad coalition of business, conservation, and government representatives who share the following vision: by 2025, America's farms, forests and ranches will provide 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States, while continuing to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber. The Oregon Department of Agriculture supports and shares the 25 X '25 vision. To find out more, visit <http://www.25x25.org>.

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

As fuel and power costs rise, most growers are exploring opportunities to save energy. A variety of programs and technologies are available to reduce energy use for different components of agricultural operations. No-till or reduced tillage offers fuel savings in addition to benefits to soil quality. Precision farming equipment can reduce both fuel and fertilizer use. In addition to changing to more efficient irrigation equipment, minor management strategies such as frequent nozzle inspection and replacement can help reduce energy use from irrigation. Livestock buildings, agricultural processing facilities, and greenhouses can save significantly by replacing lighting, switching to more efficient heating and cooling systems, and other strategies.

## BIOMASS AND BIOFUELS

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

## SOLAR ENERGY

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

## HYDROPOWER

Small hydroelectric or micro-hydro systems may be installed in irrigation ditches as well as streams. Water may be diverted by pipe (called a penstock) or channel to a turbine, generating electricity. Small hydro projects are generally

highly efficient once installed. The permitting process to install small hydro projects has been streamlined for many cases, but it still can be fairly extensive compared with other types of renewable energy.

## WIND

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

- 3 Tier Group <http://firstlook.3tiergroup.com>
- The National Renewable Energy Laboratory has wind speed maps at [http://www.nrel.gov/wind/resource\\_assessment.html](http://www.nrel.gov/wind/resource_assessment.html)
- AWS True Wind <http://www.awstruewind.com/maps/united-states.cfm/region/46702>

## GEOHERMAL

Some regions of Oregon have sufficient geothermal resources to provide heat and power to a farm or ranch. Geothermal wells deliver steam or hot water to the ground surface, which can be used for heating or electricity generation. Examples of agricultural uses of geothermal energy include heating greenhouses, heating processing water, or heating a fruit or vegetable drying facility.

Geothermal resources exist in parts of central, eastern, and southern Oregon. The Oregon Institute of Technology has a list of known geothermal resources at <http://geoheat.oit.edu/oregon.htm>.

## INCENTIVES FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

Oregon's Business Energy Tax Credit provides a 35 percent credit for energy and fuel conservation projects, and a 50 percent credit for renewable energy projects. You must apply in advance for this credit and, if you are depending on the credit to make your project financially viable, receive pre-certification by the Oregon Department of Energy. The application is available at <http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/CONS/BUS/BETC.shtml>

The Energy Trust of Oregon provides incentives and support to help businesses install qualified energy efficient equipment and install certain renewable energy projects. Oregon customers of Pacific Power, Portland General Electric, NW Natural Gas, and Cascade Natural Gas are eligible for efficiency projects. Oregon customers of

Pacific Power and Portland General Electric are eligible for renewable energy projects connected to the Pacific Power or PGE power grid. For more information, call Energy Trust toll-free at 1-866-368-7878 or visit <http://www.energytrust.org>

The USDA Rural Development Agency's Rural Energy for America Program offers competitive grants for up to 25 percent of the costs of energy efficiency and renewable projects, as well as guaranteed loans for up to 50 percent of project costs. For more information, contact the USDA Rural Development office at 503-414-3366 in Portland or in Pendleton at 541-278-8049 x129, or go to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/or/energy.htm>

Oregon's biomass credit offers per-unit incentives for biopower and biofuel feedstocks. To claim the credit, you must collect and retain documentation that proves the material was sold to a biofuel or biomass processing facility in Oregon. The following table lists the incentives by material.

Material	Credit	Amount
Oilseed crops	\$.05	per pound
Grain crops (excluding corn, and wheat is eligible after 1/1/09)	\$.90	per bushel
Virgin oil or alcohol processed from Oregon-based feedstock	\$.10	per gallon
Used cooking oil or waste grease	\$.10	per gallon
Woody biomass collected from nursery, orchard, agricultural, forest or rangeland property in Oregon, including but not limited to prunings, thinning, plantation rotations, log landing or slash resulting from harvest or forest health stewardship	\$10.00	per green ton
Grass, wheat, straw or other vegetative biomass from agricultural crops	\$10.00	per green ton
Yard debris and municipally generated food waste	\$5.00	per ton
Animal manure or rendering offal	\$5.00	per wet ton

The Oregon Department of Energy offers loans for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, as well as use of recycled materials to create products and projects that use alternative fuels. Loan amounts typically range from \$20,000 to \$20,000,000. More information is available on the Oregon Department of Energy Web site at <http://oregon.gov/ENERGY/LOANS/selphm.shtml>

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

projects. For more information, visit <http://www.dsireusa.org> and click on “federal incentives.”

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ENERGY>

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Energy and agriculture

Stephanie Page

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4565

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/energy.shtml>

#### 25 X '25

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

Ernie Shea

Email \_\_\_\_\_ [eshea@25x25.org](mailto:eshea@25x25.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.25x25.org>

## EXCLUSIVE FARM USE (EFU) ZONES AND PERMITTED NON-FARM USES

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

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

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

### DEFINITION FARM USE (ORS 215.203)

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

### ELIGIBILITY FOR SPECIAL TAX USE ZONING

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

*Note: Refer to the “Property Tax Special Assessment” section of this handbook for more information.*

### LIMITATION ON RESTRICTIONS BY GOVERNING BODIES

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



## NUISANCE COMPLAINTS

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

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

*Note: For more information see the “Farm Mediation Program” section of this handbook.*

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

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

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

Technical variations exist between counties, so contact your county planning department or Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), 503-373-0050, for details. The following types of non-farm uses are generally allowed in exclusive farm use zones except that some uses (\*) are not allowed on “high value” farmland (ORS 215.710):

- public or private schools\*
- forest product propagation and harvesting
- dwelling for farm use
- farm buildings
- farm stands
- mineral exploration and mining
- farm-worker housing

- land based application of reclaimed water for farm use
- winery
- private playgrounds or campgrounds\*
- dog kennels\*
- Room and board services (five guest limit) in existing residences
- home occupations including bed and breakfasts
- commercial activities in conjunction with farm use including biofuels
- churches and cemeteries\*
- utility service
- geothermal exploration or production
- community centers for rural communities
- replacement of an existing dwelling
- landscaping business in conjunction with a nursery
- guest ranches in Eastern Oregon
- siting for solid waste disposal\*
- creation or restoration of wetlands
- private hunting and fishing preserves\*
- golf courses\*
- small scale crop processing facility including biofuels.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

635 Capitol St. NE, Suite 150  
Salem, OR 97301-2540

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-0050  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-6033  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.lcd.state.or.us>

### DLCD REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

#### **Clackamas, Columbia, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill counties**

Gary Fish \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-0050 ext. 254

#### **Benton, Lane, and Linn counties**

Ed Moore \_\_\_\_\_ 541-686-7807

#### **South Coast**

Dave Perry \_\_\_\_\_ 541-563-2056

#### **North Coast**

Laren Wooley \_\_\_\_\_ 541-563-3745

#### **Central**

Jon Jinings \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6424

#### **Eastern Oregon**

Grant Young \_\_\_\_\_ 541-663-1343

#### **Southern Oregon**

Jon Renz \_\_\_\_\_ 541-858-3189

#### **Farm and forest land specialist**

Katherine Daniels \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-0050 ext. 329

## 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 disputes, mediation may be a way to resolve the situation:

- nuisance complaints
- boundary disputes
- trespass situations
- labor or wage disputes
- sales agreements
- landlord or tenant issues
- contracts
- multiple party agreements
- partnership dissolution
- family farm transfers.

### WHAT DOES IT COST?

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

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Farm Mediation Program

Brent Searle

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-347-7028

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/mediation.shtml>

## FARM SCALES

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

### TYPES OF FARM SCALES COVERED

The licensing requirement applies to any and all types of weighing devices or scales used on a farm for commercial purposes. Types of scales include (but are not limited to)

- roadside stand produce scales, ranging from
  - » retail price computing electronic scales.
  - » hanging platter/bin dial or digital scales.
  - » bench dial.
  - » mechanical drum computing scales.
  - » portable platform beam or dial scales.
  - » fan, dial or digital candy-type scales.
  - » electronic bar code scanner scales.
- feed, seed, or fertilizer scales
  - » portable platform scales.
  - » platform or dormant scales.
  - » hopper scales.
  - » tank or truck mounted scales.
  - » crane hook or hanging scales.
  - » lift truck mounted scales.
- livestock and animal scales
  - » single animal scales.
  - » platform scales.
  - » ring scales.
- truck scales
  - » short (24-foot) wagon scales.
  - » 2-5 section (25-60 feet) truck scales.
  - » 5+ section (61-120 feet) truck scales.
  - » specialty scales.
  - » meat beam or monorail scales.
  - » bagging scales.
  - » prepackaging scales.
  - » continuous weighing systems.

## EXEMPTIONS

Scales that are located on a farm or ranch but are not used for any commercial purpose are not covered by licensing requirements.

## LICENSING PERIOD

The annual license period for scales and weighing devices in Oregon is July 1 through June 30 of the following year. Scales are to be licensed prior to use. Annual renewal notices are mailed out each year in mid-May, preceding their June 30 expiration date. Farm or ranch scales licensed for use beginning other than July 1, pay the full annual license fee. There is no prorating of fees for scales licensed midyear, since the cost of official field certification remains the same.

## PENALTY FEE FOR DELINQUENT RENEWALS

ORS 561.300 provides for the Oregon Department of Agriculture to collect a delinquent renewal penalty fee if the licensee fails to renew the license before the 60th day after the license expiration date. Renewals cannot be processed until delinquent fees are paid.

## SCALE LICENSE FEE AMOUNTS

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

Rated capacity	Current fee	Fee effective	
		7/1/2009	
0 to 400 pounds capacity	\$ 37	\$ 39	
401 to 1,160 pounds capacity	\$ 76	\$ 80	
1,161 to 7,500 pounds capacity	\$ 153	\$ 161	
7,501 to 60,000 pounds capacity	\$ 230	\$ 242	
over 60,000 pounds capacity	\$ 230	\$ 242	
under 10 tons per hour*	\$ 290	\$ 304	
10 to 150 tons per hour*	\$ 450	\$ 473	
151 to 1,000 tons per hour*	\$ 900	\$ 946	
over 1,000 tons per hour*	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,101	

\* Continuous weighing systems.

## OFFICIAL CERTIFICATION

Currently licensed farm and ranch scales are audited and certified by the department's inspectors on a periodic basis. For most scales, that is normally within a 12-18 month interval. Seasonally used scales are normally audited and certified just prior to the season when they are used. Scales that are licensed, suitable for their intended use, correctly installed, properly maintained, and accurate, will be certified and receive an examination seal when inspected and tested by a department inspector.

All scales approved for commercial use in Oregon must meet National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44 requirements for commercial weighing and must have an active National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Certificate of Conformance unless other/wise exempted. In addition, any device put into commercial use must be licensed and must have a "Placed in Service" report filed with the Measurement Standards Division. "Not-legal-for-trade" weighing devices are not intended by their manufacturers to be used commercially and cannot be accepted in Oregon.

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

## REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT

If a farm or ranch scale is tagged with a "repair notice order" or "stop use order" following an agency inspection, it will need to be corrected within the time specified. If it cannot be corrected within the time specified, or if it is not able to 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

#### Measurement Standards Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4670

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4784

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/MSD>

## 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

A commercial motor vehicle means

- 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 means

- 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 on the Internet at <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing>.

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, specific rules for transporting migrant farm workers (additional equipment and inspections are required for vehicles used to transport migrant farm workers (see the section on "Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act," and finally, driving and parking rules while transporting hazardous materials.

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

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

530 Center St. NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503 399-5775

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503 399-5838

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov>

### USDOT number registration

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration-licensing>

### Safety status by USDOT number

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/>

### Education and Technical assistance

Web <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/eta/index.htm>

## FIELD BURNING

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

In the Willamette Valley of Western Oregon, permission to field/stack/propane burn grass seed and cereal grain crop residue must be obtained from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). Each grower is required to preregister all acreage to be burned with the ODA Smoke Management Program through a designated permit agent for his/her area. A permit to burn must be obtained from the same permit agent. If a grower is new to the program, he/she may call the registration and permitting coordinator for the Smoke Management Program (503-986-4701) to receive the name of his/her permit agent. It is the responsibility of the grower to notify his/her local fire department of any burning desired to be done.

ODA issues the daily burn advisories between June 16 and September 30; during other times of the year the burn advisories are issued by the Oregon Department of Forestry. The Oregon Legislature has historically recognized open burning as one viable way for the grass seed industry to ensure a healthy crop. In recent years, the burning of grass seed and cereal grain crop residues has been regulated under a smoke management program to control burning according to prevailing meteorological dispersion conditions to accommodate a maximum amount of burning with minimal impact on the public.

Current law regulating field burning can be found in ORS 468, and administrative rules 603-077-0101 through 603-077-0195.

## COMPLIANCE

Grass seed growers must

- register each field and pay appropriate fees.
- obtain burn permits from their local permit agent.
- 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 and at specific times as identified by ODA.
- do any special preparation required for the burn.
- have proper fire fighting equipment on site prior to burning.
- execute burning in a timely manner.
- 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 of fees, meteorological conditions and authorizations or prohibitions. Growers are required to present burn permit validation numbers upon request by ODA.

## SAFETY AND TRAINING

Each grower must prepare proper firebreaks prior to burning and have required fire-fighting equipment on site. Growers should be familiar with smoke management rules and regulations, and state fire marshal rules and regulations on open field, propane flaming, and stack burning. Sinage and flaggers, warning motorists of possible smoke on roadways, may be required.

## INSPECTIONS

ODA carries out field inspections to detect illegal burning. ODA conducts enforcement through seasonal inspectors using on-site visits, document review, and investigating complaints. Violations may involve verbal or written warning or civil penalties with a range from \$25 to \$100,000 depending on the severity of the violation.

## FEES

### Registration fee schedule

\$2.00 per acre for open field burning

\$1.00 per acre for propane flaming

No fee to register stack burning

### Burn fee schedule

\$8.00 per acre for open field burning

\$2.00 per acre for propane flaming

\$10.00 per acre for stack burning

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Questions regarding rule interpretation, fire safety buffer zone inspections, problem resolution, and information on tax credits available for field burning alternatives can be directed to the Smoke Management Program, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Smoke Management Program

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4701

### OREGON SEED COUNCIL

1193 Royvonne S, Suite 11

Salem, OR 97302-1932

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1157

### OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

4760 Portland Road NE

Salem, OR 97305-1540

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3473

### OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

#### Crop and Soil Science Department

Crop Science Building, Room 107

Corvallis, OR 97331-3002

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2821

## GRANTS AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR PRODUCERS AND AGRIBUSINESS

Grants are highly competitive and require a well-planned and researched concept. Grants for general agricultural production do not exist. Most grants or financial programs provide incentives for specific types of production activities (field testing new technologies or conservation related practices, for example). Grants may fund development of new products and markets or employment of new technologies (energy conservation or renewable energy generation tax credits, for example). Many grants require matching funds.

Grants are cyclical; they come and go in funding cycles. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) grant Web page lists several agriculture-related grants and financial resources.

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

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

Information on grants, tax credits, and business assistance

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/grants.shtml>**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.

The program is a project of the Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation and partially funded through a partnership with the Oregon Farm Bureau, the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Oregon Historical Society, with additional support from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, various county farm bureaus, agricultural associations, agri-businesses and individuals. All applications are added to the Oregon Historical Society Library and are available to researchers and others by appointment. Successful applicants receive a special certificate, acknowledged by the governor and signed by the director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. A colorful roadside sign, identifying the family century farm or century ranch is also available. In 2007, the program introduced a sesquicentennial award to honor families who have sustained their family farms or ranches for 150 years or more. The first sesquicentennial awards were given to 14 families on Oregon's Statehood Day, February 14, 2008. For further information or to request an application for the sesquicentennial award, please contact the Century Farm & Ranch program coordinator.

**QUALIFICATIONS FOR CENTURY FARM OR RANCH**

1. Only the legal owner(s) of the property may apply for the Century Farm or Century Ranch honor.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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.
6. Applications must be submitted on official forms provided by the Century Farm & Ranch Program with all questions completed. Applicants must submit additional descriptive information on other family history details not specifically requested in the application (two or three pages of narrative). Copies of historical photographs are encouraged. All information, including photos, will be deposited in the OHS Library for future reference.
7. Applications must include verification of continuous ownership for 100 years. Acceptable forms of proof include a document (either original or photocopy) showing date of earliest ownership. This may be provided through a donation land claim, deed of sale, or homestead certificate. Other records, subject to review, include family Bible, diary entry, or correspondence.
8. Applications must be signed and certified by a notary public.
9. Deadline for returning applications is June 1 of the current year. All applications postmarked by midnight of that date will be considered.

**FEES FOR CENTURY FARM OR RANCH**

A \$65 non-refundable fee is required with each application. This fee covers administrative costs and includes one certificate. Additional certificates may be ordered at the time of application @\$20 each. Make checks payable to Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation or OAEF.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE****CENTURY FARM & RANCH PROGRAM**

Glenn Mason, program coordinator

8890 NW Ash St.

Portland, OR 97229

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-297-5892

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [orcentury@juno.com](mailto:orcentury@juno.com)Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/cfr.shtml>**OREGON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION  
FOUNDATION**

Janice Reed, director

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-1701

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [janice@oregonfb.org](mailto:janice@oregonfb.org)

## RIGHT-TO-FARM

### OVERVIEW

1993 legislation, 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 limits the rights of individuals, local governments, and special districts from bringing court actions or administratively declaring certain farm and forest products to be nuisances or trespass (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 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 claims based on

- damage to commercial agricultural products.
- death or serious injury.

### PROTECTED PRACTICES

Protected practices include farming or forest practices that

- 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.
- 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.

In the case of forest land activities, the following are covered (other acceptable practices may be included as well):

- site preparation
- timber harvest
- slash disposal
- road construction and maintenance
- tree planting
- thinning
- release
- fertilization
- annual damage control
- insect disease control

- pesticide use.

Local government and special district ordinances and regulations now in effect or subsequently adopted which are contrary to this law are invalid. In any legal action alleging nuisance or trespass arising from a practice alleged by either side as a farm or forest practice, the prevailing party is awarded attorney fees and costs at the trial and on appeal.

Complainants may want to consider the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Farm Mediation Program before filing any legal action. Call 503-986-4558 or 800-347-7028 for information about the mediation program. Parties are encouraged to talk with legal counsel on the interpretation of the statute.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Land use

Jim Johnson 503-986-4706

##### Farm Mediation Program

Brent Searle 503-986-4558 or 800-347-7028

## STATE OPERATOR LICENSE AND FARM VEHICLE REGISTRATION

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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.

### LICENSE

Farmers who operate vehicles designed to carry 16 or more passengers, including the driver, must have a CDL. A commercial driver license (CDL) or farm endorsement (FE) is required for farmers driving vehicles that exceed 26,000 pounds or vehicles carrying hazardous materials. These requirements also apply to combinations of vehicles that exceed 26,000 pounds (Gross Combination Weight Rating), if the trailer has a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating over 10,000 pounds. An FE permits a person to drive a vehicle exceeding 26,000 pounds or to haul hazardous materials without a CDL, provided the vehicle:

- is used to transport agricultural products, farm machinery, or farm supplies to or from a farm;
- is controlled or operated by the farmer;
- is operated in Oregon or Idaho and within 150 miles of the farm; and.
- is not used in the operation of a common carrier.

A safety certification course must be completed by minors between 16 and 18 years of age before operating farm

machinery. (See the section on “Employing minors” for more information.) A driver of a farm vehicle over 80,000 pounds must obtain a CDL and comply with all the requirements of the federal motor carrier safety regulations as applicable.

Contact customer assistance, Oregon Department of Transportation, Driver and Motor Vehicle Services, 503-945-5000, regarding farm endorsements on driver licenses.

## VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Farmers may choose to register vehicles over 10,000 pounds with truck registration, with farm registration, or register on a proportional basis, if the farm registered vehicle is going to be operated in more than one state. Farm registered vehicles are exempt from Oregon weight-mile tax when the vehicle is used for farm or personal purposes. Hauling for hire, with few exceptions, requires a 1A permit. For-hire operations over 26,000 pounds require payment of weight-mile tax. For more information regarding farm vehicle registration, contact the ODOT farm registration desk at 503-378-5203, or visit <http://oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT/FARM.shtml>.

## INSPECTIONS

Farm vehicles up to 80,000 pounds are exempt from ODOT, MCTD safety requirements. Farm trucks over 20,000 pounds are required to stop at weigh stations.

## HAULING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Many farms use and transport hazardous materials. The federal hazardous materials table specifies which materials, and quantities of materials, are deemed hazardous. Contact the US Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 503-399-5775, for a listing of hazardous materials. Vehicles hauling hazardous materials, and operated by a farmer within 150 air miles his or her farm, must be properly placarded with warning signs on the container labels and the vehicle. No endorsement is required. Vehicle operators hauling hazardous materials more than 150 air miles from the farm of origin are required to have a CDL and proper endorsement.

The person who loads the vehicle must place the placards on the front, rear, and both sides of the vehicle. Hazardous materials drivers also must know which products they can load together and which products must be loaded separately.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Motor Carrier Transportation Division

550 Capitol St. NE

Salem OR 97301-2530

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-5849

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODOT>

### Farm endorsements on driver licenses

#### Driver and Motor Vehicle Services

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-945-5000



# MARKETING AND CERTIFICATION

## DIRECT MARKETING, ROADSIDE STANDS, AND FARMERS' MARKETS

Farmers' markets and roadside stands are becoming increasingly popular in Oregon. Market participants need to stay aware of guidelines or requirements regarding food safety and measuring.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### Current information related to food safety

##### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

###### Food Safety Division

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4720

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4729

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/FSD>

#### Guidelines related to weighing and measuring

##### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

###### Measurement Standards Division

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4670

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4784

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/MSD>

#### Marketing assistance

##### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

###### Agricultural Development and Marketing Division

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104  
Portland, OR 97209-2832

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6600

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6601

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/ADMD>

#### On site prepared foods inspection

##### LOCAL COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/lhd/lhd.shtml>

## 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 at the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Commodity Inspection Division, are qualified to carry out these inspections.

### APPLICATION

Growers or companies producing seed for export who require Phytosanitary Certificates for their crops, should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Commodity Inspection Division, 503-986-4620, to request an application for field inspection of seed for export or visit [http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT\\_HEALTH/applications.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/applications.shtml). The application should be submitted as soon as possible after planting (in the case of bean seed in Malheur County, no later than May 20.)

### FEES

Inspection charges are currently \$5.00 per acre with a \$40.00 per field minimum. Contact the Commodity Inspection Division for more details.

### REPORTS

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

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

##### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

###### Seed Field Inspection Program

Dr. Shawn Meng \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4661

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT\\_HEALTH/applications.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/PLANT_HEALTH/applications.shtml)

##### US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

###### Federal Phytosanitary Certificates

Portland, OR

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-2814

## FOOD PROCESSING

### DEFINITION

Food processing means the 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 your activity is making a food product and offering it for sale, for your personal profit, then you must be licensed. Licenses are issued for bakeries, food processors, domestic kitchen, etc.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Food Safety Division if you would like to operate as a food processor in Oregon.

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Food Safety Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4720

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4729

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/FSD>

## GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND GOOD HANDLING PRACTICES (GAP/GHP)

### USDA FEDERAL-STATE AUDIT PROGRAM

Oregon Department of Agriculture continues to offer GAP/GHP audits under the USDA, Federal-State Audit Program. These audits, based on the Food and Drug Administration's "Guidelines to Minimize Microbial Food Safety Hazards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables," is 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 the potential of contamination.

Producers and handlers that have completed the GAP/GHP program are listed on the Federal/State National Auditing Alliance Web site 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

##### Commodity Inspection Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4620

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/ghp\\_gap.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/ghp_gap.shtml)

## GRAIN INSPECTION

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

The US Grain Standards Act was passed by Congress 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 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. The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) operates in export locations where state delegated agencies are absent. The US Grain Standards Act establishes and maintains official US standards for barley, wheat, corn, canola, flaxseed, oats, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, triticale, and mixed grain.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For information regarding the Grain Standards Act, regulations, and grading standards, contact FGIS, Portland Field Office, 503-326-7887. Groups of farmers, county elevator operators, and other interested parties may request grain grading seminars to be conducted by FGIS field office personnel at the Albers Mill location.

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, GIPSA

**FGIS Portland Field Office**

1100 NW Naito Pkwy.

Portland, OR 97209-2818

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-7887

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-7896

## ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Organic Program (NOP) requires that all products labeled “organic” must be certified by a USDA accredited certifier. Producers whose organic gross sales are \$5,000 or less, are exempted from organic certification, but must still follow USDA NOP standards. Contact the USDA for further information, including a list of accredited certifiers.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

**National Organic Program**

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1400 Independence Ave. SW, Rm. 4008-S, Ag Stop 0268

Washington DC 20250

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-3252

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-205-7808

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/indexIE.htm>

**Certification standards and general information**

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Commodity Inspection Division**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4620

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/CID/organic.shtml>

Find out how to have your operation certified organic by the National Organic Program (NOP) standards.

## 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 will provide industry the ability to certify products free from weeds listed on Oregon and North American Weed Management Association lists of noxious weeds. The certification standards are designed to limit or reduce the spread of noxious weeds.

Effective January 1, 2007 all Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region) US Forest Service Wilderness areas required that only weed-free forage and mulch be used for outfitter guide, recreation, and fire rehabilitation. Effective January 1, 2009, all of Region 6 administered lands will require weed-free forage, mulch, and rehabilitation products.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Growers wishing to participate in the program should contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Commodity Inspection Division, 503-986-4620 or our Web page below.

**Certification standards and general information**

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Commodity Inspection Division**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4620

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/weedfreeforageprogram.shtml>

NORTH AMERICAN WEED MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.nawma.org>

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

## COMPOSTING

Composting is a way to make organic wastes, many of which might end up in landfills, into useful products that improve soil tilth and provide soil nutrients. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) supports and encourages commercial and agricultural composting, and is proposing to adopt new regulations that will focus on DEQ's key environmental goals, make regulations proportional to the environmental risk at each composting facility, and make the process more efficient both for DEQ and compost facility operators.

*Note: The proposed rules are scheduled to be adopted in 2009. Please check DEQ's Web site at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/compost/index.htm> for information on both the proposed new rules and existing rules affecting agricultural composting. Contact Charlie Landman of DEQ's Land Quality Division, Portland, at 503-229-6461, or call toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 6461, for an update on the status of the rules.*

## STRUCTURE OF THE NEW RULES

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

All compost operations that use more than 100 tons of type 1 or type 2 feedstock per year, or 20 tons of type 3 feedstock, will be required to notify DEQ of their operations, register, and provide DEQ with basic site information and a basic operations plan, scaled to the nature of the operation. (See below for definitions of different types of feedstock.)

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

All compost operations, regardless of size or regulatory category, must comply with performance measures for protection of surface water, protection of groundwater, control of odors, reduction of pathogens, and control of vectors. All operations, whether farm-based or otherwise, will be held to the same environmental standards.

## SCREENING

DEQ will screen every compost operation for environmental risk, using factors that include: size, distance to surface water, distance to groundwater, soil type, how the operation handles leachate and stormwater, proximity to neighbors, feedstocks used, the nature of operations, and compliance history. Operations that handle more than 20 tons of Type 3 feedstock per year will move directly to the operations plan approval category described below.

## LOW-RISK FACILITIES

If a compost operation presents a low environmental risk, the facility must register with DEQ, pay a one-time fee, and operate in compliance with DEQ's performance measures.

## SITES THAT PRESENT RISK

Sites that DEQ determines present an environmental risk must prepare an operations plan that shows how the facility will operate to meet state performance measures. DEQ and ODA will provide assistance to farmers to prepare these plans. DEQ will approve plans for commercial composters, while ODA will approve plans for farm-based composters. Once the facility has an approved plan, it will receive a composting permit. These facilities will pay an annual compliance determination fee and will be subject to oversight by either DEQ (commercial composters) or ODA (agricultural composters).

## DEFINITIONS

"Composting" means the managed process of controlled biological decomposition of organic material. A managed process includes but is not limited to reducing particle size, adding moisture, manipulating piles, and performing procedures to achieve human pathogen reduction. Composting may include adding amendments beneficial to the composting process.

"Composting facility" means a site or facility composting feedstock to produce a useful product through a managed process of controlled biological decomposition. Sites and facilities that use methods such as vermiculture and vermicomposting to produce a useful product are also considered composting facilities.

"Feedstock" means materials used in a composting process to produce composted material:

- Type 1 feedstocks include source-separated yard and garden wastes, wood wastes, agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, vegetative food wastes including state-approved industrially produced vegetative food waste, and other materials the state determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances, physical contaminants and human pathogens.

- Type 2 feedstocks include manure and bedding and other materials the state determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances and physical contaminants and a higher level of risk from human pathogens compared to type 1 feedstock.
- Type 3 feedstocks include dead animals, meat and source-separated mixed food waste and industrially produced non-vegetative food waste. This category also includes other materials the state determines pose a low level of risk from hazardous substances and a higher level of risk from physical contaminants and human pathogens compared to type 1 and 2 feedstocks.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### North coast, Portland area

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-5049

#### North Willamette Valley, central coast area

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-8240, ext. 227

#### Bend, Klamath Falls area

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6146, ext. 228

#### Pendleton, northeast Oregon area

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-278-4612

#### South Willamette Valley, south coast area

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-686-7838, ext. 245

#### The Dalles, Hood River area

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-298-7255, ext. 40

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Natural Resources Division

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4700

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/NRD>

## DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES

Both federal and state law prohibit disposal of solid waste, including garbage, demolition waste, land clearing debris, or sludge, except at a site holding a solid waste disposal permit from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

### PERMITS

A solid waste permit must be obtained before disposing of solid waste. The application for a permit must include completed application forms; a land use compatibility statement signed by the local government where the facility is to be located; evidence of need for the proposed disposal site; appropriate application fees; and appropriate design, operations, and monitoring plans. Solid waste must be disposed of at a permitted solid waste disposal site, unless

the material fits the exemptions stated below. Solid waste includes septic tank and cesspool pumpings, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and dead animals.

### EXEMPTIONS

The following are exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit:

- materials used for fertilizer (see the “Confined Animal Feeding Operation” section of this handbook regarding manure) or other productive purposes on land in agricultural operations and for the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of animals
- household composting operations
- inert, noncombustible materials such as soil, rock, concrete, brick, building block, tile, or asphalt paving.

### SAFETY ISSUES

Agricultural wastes 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 wastes must be stored in a manner that will reduce and minimize the objectionable odors, unsightliness, and other nuisance conditions.

### RECORD KEEPING

The holder of a solid waste disposal permit must keep records of amounts and types of waste accepted, materials received for recycling, ground water monitoring results, and other information as specified in the permit.

### FINES

Violation of statute, rule, or permit may be subject to civil penalty of up to \$10,000 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 chapter 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” at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/solwaste/animalmortality.html>. To receive a copy of this survey by mail, call the DEQ technical assistance staff closest to you.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Solid waste staff at DEQ <http://www.deq.state.or.us> 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 <http://www.deq.state.or.us>

#### Western Region Office, Salem

Phone 503-378-8240, ext. 5047

#### NW Region Office

Portland 503-229-5263

Gresham 503-667-8414

#### Eastern Region Office, The Dalles

Phone 541-298-7255, ext. 21

## FEDERAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS (HMR)

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Hazardous materials regulations apply to all farming operations, with some limited exceptions. If you operate a motor vehicle of any size to transport a commodity classified as a hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance wholly within one state or in interstate commerce, you are subject to HMR.

HMR contain a list of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (section 172.101). The hazardous substances are listed in an appendix to the table in section 172.101. Some examples of hazardous materials or substances are; gasoline, diesel fuel, parathion, diazinon, dursban, captan, 2,4-D and anhydrous ammonia. A hazardous material safety permit is required for some types of poison or inhalation hazards. For example, 3,500 gallons or more of anhydrous ammonia requires a permit.

HMR 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/symbols that must go on the shipping papers, packages, or vehicle(s)
- specialized training for the people involved in every aspect of transporting or handling the hazardous material; as well as, security planning and training.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)

530 Center St. NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301

Phone 503-399-5775

Fax 503-399-5838

Web <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov>

#### Hazardous materials specialist

Phone 503-692-3768

#### FMCSA HM safety permit

Web <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/hm-permitting.htm>

#### Education and technical assistance

Web <http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/hm.htm>

## 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 guidelines for agricultural workers who handle pesticides or who may come into contact with pesticide-treated crops. Oregon state law governs most pesticide-related activities including the licensing and certification of pesticide applicators, consultants and pesticide dealers; implementation of the WPS; and the state registration of pesticide products.

*Note: See the “Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Pesticide Applications” section of this handbook for detailed information about this regulation for workers and pesticide handlers of pesticides in farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses.*

### PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR

Private pesticide applicators (farmers, ranchers, orchardists, etc.) are persons who purchase, use or supervise the use of restricted-use pesticides in producing an agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by themselves or their employer. Private pesticide applicators must obtain initial certification by successfully completing a written examination. Once certification has been obtained, the applicator is required to obtain a private pesticide applicator’s license and pay the accompanying fee. The license is valid for five years and recertification is required every five years. Recertification may be accomplished by attending 16 hours of ODA accredited continuing education or by retaking the certification examination.

Contact Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), Pesticides Division, 503-986-4635, or visit the Web site <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST>, for information on private pesticide applicator certification and licensing.

### 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 or commercial pesticide trainee. These licenses are issued by ODA Pesticides Division 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. Commercial pesticide trainees are not certified applicators. Certain restrictions and specific conditions of supervision are required of trainees.

### PESTICIDE DEALERS

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

### PESTICIDE USE REPORTING

The 1999 Oregon Legislature adopted statutes establishing a comprehensive, statewide pesticide use reporting system (PURS). The 2005 Oregon Legislature provided funding to make the system operational. The only pesticide products exempted from the reporting system are those classified as antimicrobials. The use of all other pesticide products in producing or preserving an agricultural or forestry crop must be reported into PURS, through a specific Internet site. This site became operational in January 2007. For current status and requirements, please contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division at 503-986-4635 or online at <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST>.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Meeting federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements essentially requires a farmer to apply pesticides in concert with the pesticide label and any county-specific bulletins available. ESA could also affect farming and forestry practices which alter the habitat of listed endangered species. Applying a pesticide in accordance with the approved label does not protect the applicator from liability if there is a "take" of ESA listed species. Reference

to CFR and law DOI-50 CFR 402, ESA 7 [16 USC 1536] and 9 [16 USC 1538]. To obtain a copy of Protecting Endangered Species from Pesticides (EPA-735-F-9 4-014) or any other bulletins or fact sheets, call the EPA Hotline at 800-424-9346 or 800-535-0202.

### CLEAN WATER ACT

Making pesticide applications which affect waterbodies or waterways may require the issuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to be in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act. Always read and follow the pesticide label completely. Contact DEQ at 503-229-5657 for more information on the need for a NPDES permit for pesticide applications in Oregon.

### 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 above, private pesticide applicators and commercial pesticide applicators have different pesticide license requirements for initial certification and subsequent recertification. Persons who are not required to be licensed pesticide applicators and may conduct pesticide applications are still required to have all appropriate training necessary to conduct the pesticide application correctly. This may require additional worker training in WPS compliance, respirator fit testing and maintenance of respirators, reading and understanding material safety data sheets (MSDS), recognition of pesticide poisoning, field or structure posting requirements, etc. ODA Pesticides Division investigates allegations of pesticide misuse. Training records of pesticide applicators help substantiate adequate knowledge by the applicator. Employee training records are required by OR-OSHA. ODA Pesticides Division and OR-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 OR-OSHA at 503-378-3272 for further information.*

## PESTICIDE STORAGE

Pesticides should be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated and well-lit room or building, insulated to prevent freezing or overheating. The area should be fireproof with a sealed cement floor. The area should be locked to prevent entry by children or unauthorized persons. Warning signs should be posted on doors and windows. All pesticides should be stored in the original containers, away from food, feed, seed, or animals. For more information about the storage of pesticides, contact the Oregon state fire marshal at 503-373-1540 or OR-OSHA at 503-378-3272.

## HOW TO MANAGE EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS

Contaminated, empty containers (unrinsed containers) are “hazardous wastes” unless they are accepted by a pesticide distributor or manufacturer for refill or are decontaminated. If discarded, contaminated containers must be disposed of as hazardous waste. This expensive practice can be avoided by decontaminating them. At the time of emptying, decontaminate rigid containers such as plastic pails or drums, metal pails or drums, and, fiber containers by:

1. Pressure or multiple rinsing (multiple rinse with the appropriate diluent at least three times, or as often as necessary to make the container clean; if possible, multiple rinse nonrigid containers such as paper containers lined with plastic or foil). Always use this rinsate for your next batch of pesticide spray mix.
2. Visually verifying that the residues have been removed from the inside and outside of the containers.
3. Drying (the container's interior surfaces should be dried before crushing).
4. Crushing or physically altering, such as puncturing, the containers.

*Note: One- and five-gallon metal containers are to be punctured with at least three one inch holes in the top and bottom before crushing. Thirty- and 55-gallon containers are required to have both the tops and bottoms cut out and then flattened. Plastic containers do not need to be crushed.*

Decontaminated containers can and should be recycled. For more information on the collection and recycling of decontaminated metal or plastic pesticide containers contact the Oregon Agricultural Chemicals and Fertilizers Association (OACFA) at 503-370-7024.

If you reuse your rinsates and avoid generating excess spray mixtures and purchase only the amount of pesticide you need, then you have no wastes to dispose of.

However, if you have unusable pesticide-containing materials, and they cannot be reused, then disposal is your only option. Consult DEQ for the factsheet, “How to dispose of unusable or unwanted pesticide spray solutions, pesticide-contaminated rinsewaters and pesticide-containing absorbent.” The fact sheet is available on DEQ's Web site, <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/pesticide.htm>.

## OTHER USES

In addition to pesticide regulations administered by ODA, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) also regulates application of chemicals, including pesticides, to private and state-owned timber lands through the Forest Practices Act (FPA). Pre-notification to ODF of pesticide applications is required, and in some instances, a site management plan will need to be approved prior to application. Questions relating to use of chemicals or pesticides in the forest environment should be directed to ODF at 503-945-7200.

## TRANSPORTING PESTICIDES

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Motor Carrier Transportation Division, regulates the transportation of hazardous materials in the state by adopting federal hazardous materials regulations, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations for both carriers and shippers. In addition, farmers who ship or transport hazardous materials (including fertilizers, pesticides, and fuels) in amounts that require the shipment to be placarded, must develop and implement security plans. Questions concerning required shipping documents, placarding of vehicles, specifications for containers, and marking and labeling requirements for packages, should be directed to ODOT, 550 Capitol St. NE, Salem, OR 97301-2530, 503-378-3667. For information about transport security plans, call US Department of Transportation at 503-399-5775.

## PESTICIDE SPILLS

Pesticide spills can cause serious environmental and health damage. The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), set up by the Oregon Executive Department, acts as a clearinghouse to handle emergency calls. To report spills or accidents involving pesticides, call 800-452-0311.

The Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) combines 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. For further information on PARC, 503-986-6470, or visit the Web site, <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST>.



## SPECIFIC PESTICIDE USE RESTRICTIONS

### Chemical control areas

Umatilla and Morrow counties have restrictions on the use of certain herbicides during specific times of the year. Permits for the use of such products are required. For more information contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture at 541-938-6466.

### Clopyralid

Pesticide products containing the active ingredient clopyralid are prohibited from use on residential or commercial turf and ornamental sites in Oregon. Uses of clopyralid products are limited to golf courses, agricultural, cemetery, and forestry sites. Vegetative material which has been treated with a clopyralid product must not be provided for compost. For more information, contact Oregon Department of Agriculture at 503-986-4635 or <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST>.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Pesticides Division

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4635

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST>

## UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Concern about contaminated ground water and the threat of fire or explosion from spills or leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) led to passage of state and federal legislation (RCRA-Subtitle I; ORS 466.706-466.835) which requires the installation of corrosion control, leak detection and spill/overfill prevention equipment on USTs, as well as reporting and cleanup of contamination.

### PERMITS

A General Permit Registration Certificate from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Underground Storage Tank Program, is required to operate an underground storage tank holding any regulated substance. Fuel distributors are prohibited by law from depositing fuel in an unpermitted tank.

## COMPLIANCE

In order 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.

Tanks that do not meet 1998 technical standards for corrosion protection and spill and overfill prevention must be decommissioned by removal or closure in place. Notification to DEQ is required.

## EXEMPTIONS

The following 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 Jan. 1, 1974, as long as all product was removed at the time.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The DEQ UST Help line is available for technical assistance in the interpretation of rules. Fact sheets about specific compliance requirements are also available.

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### UST helpline

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-742-7878 or 503-229-5733

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/tanks/ust/index.htm>

## 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 \$10,000 per occurrence.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Web <http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ>

### **DEQ Headquarters, Portland**

Mary Fritzmann Smith

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-5409

# WATER

## ACTIVITIES IN WATERS AND WETLANDS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

All landowners and operators and USDA program participants must comply. Permits for fill, excavation, or similar alterations in waterways and wetlands are issued by the Corps of Engineers (Corps) under section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and by the Division of State Lands (DSL) under the state removal-fill law. The NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) administers the Swampbuster provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended in 1990, 1996, 2002, and 2008. All landowners and operators are responsible for obtaining any necessary federal and state permits or clearances for Swampbuster provisions.

### REGULATED ACTIVITIES

Placement of fill material, excavation, alteration of stream banks or stream course, ditching, draining, stump removal (large clearing projects), and plowing or discing wetlands not previously farmed (conversion to agricultural use) are all regulated activities in the areas described below.

### AREAS REGULATED

Regulated areas where alteration permits or clearances may be required include rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

- Streams and creeks include all perennial and some intermittent creeks, including ones that have been ditched.
- Lakes include the permanent water area and any seasonally saturated wetlands that surround the permanent water body.
- 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.

*Caution: Many wetlands are only seasonally wet and may not look like wetlands during certain times of the year. 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. Wetlands subject to regulation are identified in the field, based upon soils, vegetation, and hydrology.*

### EXEMPTIONS

Some wetland types and some activities are exempt from permit requirements and from Swampbuster provisions. Exempt activities include established ongoing farming activities, such as plowing, seeding, and cultivation; routine maintenance of ditches (to original capacity); replacement of malfunctioning drainage systems or water control structures (to original capacity); and some minor projects involving small amounts of fill or excavation. You may not perform maintenance activities that increase the original scope and design of the drainage system without a permit.

However, there is not an exact correspondence between the Swampbuster provisions, Clean Water Act, or the state removal-fill law. If you are planning to conduct any of the activities listed above (regulated activities), you should contact NRCS, Corps, and DSL for information regarding any restrictions, regulations, or exemptions that may apply. The information in this handbook is intended only as a guide.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### Programs and permits

For USDA program participants, the first point-of-contact is NRCS. There is a field office in most counties. The local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) can help you locate the nearest office, or you may phone the state office in Portland. In addition to administering Swampbuster, NRCS provides landowner technical and financial assistance with natural resource conservation, including wetland restoration.

#### US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd., Suite 900  
Portland, OR 97232

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-414-3200  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov>

#### NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

Jeremy Maestas, State Habitat Biologist  
625 SE Salmon Ave., Suite 4  
Redmond, OR 97756

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-923-4358 ext. 109

For non-USDA program participants, the first point-of-contact is the Corps and DSL. Corps and DSL have a joint permit application and procedure for alteration of 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 alter a wetland area. Permits may be approved (usually with conditions) or denied. The Corps

and DSL also provide assistance to landowners regarding wetlands and permits.

#### US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

##### **Regulatory and Resource Branch**

Jim Goudzwaard, wetlands specialist  
PO Box 2946  
Portland, OR 97208-2946  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-808-4376

#### OREGON DIVISION OF STATE LANDS (DSL)

##### **Earle Johnson, Western region manager**

775 Summer St. NE  
Salem, OR 97310-1337  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3805

##### **Nancy Pustis, Eastern region manager**

20310 Empire Ave., #B-1  
Bend, OR 97701  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6112

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.

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

##### **Habitat Conservation Division**

3406 Cherry Ave. NE  
Salem, OR 97303-4924  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6000  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.dfw.state.or.us>

The US Fish and Wildlife Service provides financial and technical assistance through such programs as Partners for Wildlife.

#### US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### **Portland Field Office**

2600 SE 98th St., Suite 100  
Portland, OR 97266  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-231-6179  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.fws.gov>

## FISH PASSAGE AT ARTIFICIAL IN-CHANNEL OBSTRUCTIONS AND DAMS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Owners/operators that construct, abandon, enlarge, or replace major parts of an in-channel artificial obstruction (i.e., dam) 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 509.645, and OAR 635-412-0020 and -0025]. Waivers are for situations where passage at the artificial obstruction would benefit fish, and mitigation is required that provides a net benefit for fish. Exemptions are generally for situations where 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, or major replacement of 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 flood gate, road, culvert or other human-made device placed in the waters of this state that precludes or prevents the migration of native migratory fish.

#### **Fishway**

A fishway is the set of human-built and/or operated facilities, structures, devices, and measures that together constitute, are critical to the success of, and were created for the sole purpose of providing upstream fish passage at artificial or natural obstructions which create a discontinuity between upstream and downstream water or bed surface elevations. A fishway generally takes the form of a series of stair-stepped pools (fish ladder) through which fish can migrate upstream.

#### **Native migratory fish**

Those native fish that migrate during their life cycle. A fish species list can be obtained from the ODFW statewide fish passage coordinator.

**Net benefit**

An increase in the overall, proximate habitat quality or quantity, as determined by ODFW, that is biologically likely to lead to an increased number of native migratory fish after a development action and any subsequent mitigation measure have been completed.

**WAIVER**

An owner/operator with an artificial obstruction may apply for a waiver of the requirement to provide fish passage if mitigation will be provided that creates a net benefit to fish [ORS 509.585(7)(a)].

**EXEMPTION**

An owner/operator with an artificial obstruction may apply for an exemption to the requirement to provide fish passage if

- a lack of fish passage was mitigated.
- a waiver was granted for the artificial obstruction.
- no appreciable benefit exists for providing fish passage [ORS 509.585(9)(a)].

**COST SHARING PROGRAM**

ODFW administers a cost share program that provides assistance to owners/operators for fishway construction. If an owner/operator is selected for the program, the State of Oregon covers 60 percent of the costs of each fish passage device (not to exceed \$75,000) and the owner/operator covers 40 percent. An ODFW cost share grant application may be obtained on the Web at [http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrFish/screen\\_passage\\_grants.htm](http://www.dfw.state.or.us/ODFWhtml/InfoCntrFish/screen_passage_grants.htm). In most cases, owners/operators are also eligible for a tax credit.

**TAX CREDIT**

An owner/operator may be eligible for a state income tax or corporate excise tax credit of 50 percent, not to exceed \$5,000, per fishway. The owner/operator must apply for preliminary certification from ODFW prior to construction [ORS 315.138].

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

Technical assistance for providing fish passage may be obtained from ODFW's field coordinators (listed in the application), local field offices, the statewide fish passage coordinator, or <http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/passage>.

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE****Greg Apke, Statewide Fish Passage Program Leader**

3406 Cherry Ave NE

Salem, Oregon 97303

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6228

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [greg.d.apke@state.or.us](mailto:greg.d.apke@state.or.us)**FISH SCREENING AND BY-PASS DEVICES AT WATER DIVERSIONS AND DAMS**

Fish screening and by-pass devices prevent the loss of fish when diverting water for human use. These devices are an important element in protecting or restoring fish populations throughout Oregon and are a critical tool in preventing additional endangered species act listing. A number of fish screen designs are available that work in conjunction with gravity and pumped water diversions.

**COST SHARE PROGRAM**

Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) encourages the installation of fish screening or by-pass devices in water diversions of any size. The water user or ODFW can construct and install the devices. Approved fish screen projects receive cost share assistance from the State of Oregon for 60 percent of the costs of each device not to exceed \$75,000, and the water user covers the remaining 40 percent. The cost share cap of \$75,000 may be exceeded under certain circumstances. A tax credit is also available to qualified applicants for 50% of their costs to install a fish screen, up to \$5,000. An ODFW cost share grant application and additional information may be obtained from ODFW's field coordinators:

Bob Hair, Northwest Oregon \_\_\_\_\_ 541-296-8026

Brent Smith, Eastern Oregon \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-0561

Rich Kilbane, Southwest Oregon \_\_\_\_\_ 541-826-8774

**WHO MUST COMPLY?**

Fish screening or by-pass devices are often required as a condition for a water right permit or transfer.

At water diversions greater than 30 cubic feet per second (cfs), fish screening and by-pass devices may be required by ODFW [ORS 498.306]. The installation and maintenance of these devices are entirely the responsibility of the water user. The ODFW cost share program may be able to assist with screen design and installation.

At water diversions less than 30 cfs, fish screening may be required when reviewed and approved by the Fish Screening Task Force. The minor maintenance of these devices is the responsibility of the water user. ODFW is responsible for major maintenance at under 30 cfs sites screened through the ODFW cost share program [ORS 498.306].

ODFW will be developing administrative rules for fish screens in 2009 which is expected to clarify when and under what conditions fish screens are required. The public is encouraged to participate in this rule development by contacting the statewide coordinator listed below.

Fish screening 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.

## DEFINITIONS

### Fish screen

A fish screen is a screen, bar, rack or other physical barrier, including related improvements necessary to ensure its effective operation, and to provide adequate protection for fish populations present at a water diversion.

### By-pass

A by-pass is a pipe, flume, open channel or other means of conveyance that transports fish back to the body of water from which the fish were diverted, but does not include fishways or other passages around a dam.

### Minor maintenance

Minor maintenance means periodic inspection, cleaning and servicing of fish screening or by-pass devices at such times and in such manner as to ensure proper operation.

### Major maintenance

Major maintenance means all maintenance work done on fish screening or by-pass devices other than minor maintenance.

## TAX CREDIT

A water user may be eligible for a state income tax credit of 50 percent not to exceed \$5,000 per fish screening or by-pass device. The water user must apply for preliminary certification from ODFW prior to construction [ORS 315.138].

For additional assistance or questions, please contact one of the coordinators listed above or the statewide fish screening coordinator.

## OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

### Alan Ritchey, Statewide Fish Screening Coordinator

3406 Cherry Ave. NE

Salem, OR 97303

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6229

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Alan.D.Ritchey@state.or.us

## GROUND WATER

### BACKGROUND

The 1989 Oregon Legislature established a law intended to prevent contamination of Oregon's ground water resource. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has lead responsibility to evaluate and implement strategies for preventing and correcting contamination of ground water. Contamination sources might include residential, commercial or farm sources such as fertilizers, pesticides, or other farm wastes.

### WELL WATER

If a residence is served by a well, Oregon law requires that the well be tested for nitrates and total coliform bacteria before any sale or exchange of the property. The seller must submit the test results to the Drinking Water Program of the Public Health Division. The division may also require additional tests for specific contaminants in an area of ground water concern or ground water management. For more information on well water testing, contact the Drinking Water Program, Drinking Water/Domestic Wells, P.O. Box 14350, Portland, Oregon, 97293-0350; Telephone: 971-673-0405.

### WELL CONSTRUCTION

To secure a ground water supply, you will need to estimate your water needs, locate a ground water source, obtain a water right (in some cases), select and contract with a licensed and bonded well constructor or get the needed Oregon Water Resources Department (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 <http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/GW/index.shtml>, the classified section of the local telephone directory, the Oregon Ground Water Association, or at any OWRD office.

If you decide to drill a well yourself on your own property, you must

- obtain a landowner's well construction permit and file a \$5,000 bond with the OWRD.
- construct the well in accordance with state law, general standards and regulations.
- before beginning work, submit a well construction "start card" to both the Salem office and the appropriate OWRD regional office and complete a written water well report within 30 days of completing the well.

If a water right is required, the department recommends that you obtain a permit prior to drilling a well; otherwise, you may spend money on a well that you cannot use.

## ESTIMATING WATER NEEDS

To estimate peak daily water demand, add the appropriate quantities of water for all uses that would likely occur on the day of the year in which water needs would be highest.

Type of use	Gallons per day (GPD)
Family use (per person)	50-75 GPD
Lawn and garden	50-1,000 GPD
Livestock and cattle (per head)	12 GPD
Dairy (plus maintenance per head)	35 GPD
Goat or sheep	2 GPD
Hog	4 GPD
Horse or mule	12 GPD
Poultry-chickens (per 100)	5-10 GPD

In contrast to domestic wells, an irrigation well must be able to produce water at steady high rates for extended periods of time. Irrigation systems must be carefully designed to minimize pumping costs and to prevent excessive drawdown of the well's water level.

## FINDING GROUND WATER

You can learn about the quantity and quality of well water in your area from local water well constructors and neighbors. Water well reports are required by Oregon water law and are a basic tool used in checking for ground water availability. You may examine water well reports in your local watermaster's office or at the Water Resources Department's central office in Salem. You can also review water well logs through the department's home page (<http://www.wrd.state.or.us>) or more directly at: [http://apps2.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/well\\_log/Default.aspx](http://apps2.wrd.state.or.us/apps/gw/well_log/Default.aspx).

The US Geological Survey and National Water Well Association advise against employing a waterwitch to search for ground water.

## WATER RIGHTS RELATED TO GROUND WATER

With few exceptions, a water right is needed for use of ground water. OWRD recommends obtaining a water right prior to drilling a well. The following uses of ground water do not require that the user obtain a water right: stock watering; watering a maximum ½ acre non-commercial lawn or domestic garden; watering up to 10 acres lawn, grounds, and fields of schools within a critical ground water area; up to 15,000 gallons per day for single or group domestic use; up to 5,000 gallons per day for any single industrial or commercial use; and down-hole heat exchange.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

725 NE Summer St., Suite A

Salem, OR 97301-2430

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0900

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wrd.state.or.us>

## WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA PLANS

### BACKGROUND

In 1993, the State Legislature approved the Agriculture 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 for when a plan is required by state or federal law. AgWQM area plans and rules have been adopted for all 39 management areas in Oregon.

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Landowners who conduct agricultural activities, within areas where AgWQM area plans and rules are in place, are required to comply with the rules designed to ensure the plans are successful. The goal of a plan is to achieve water quality standards designed to protect beneficial uses. Specific practices will not be prescribed to landowners as long as they are in compliance with area rules. However, landowners who are not in compliance, and who will not voluntarily take steps to address problems, may be subject to specific compliance orders and/or enforcement action.

#### Sample of Practices Protecting Water Quality

- Rotational grazing
- Conservation tillage
- Irrigation water management.

## COST SHARING ASSISTANCE

Federal or state cost sharing assistance may be available for landowner installation of conservation and water quality protection measures. Contact your local water quality specialists. They can direct you to the best source of financial assistance.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Natural Resources Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4700

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4730

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD>

### ODA regional water quality specialists

#### North Coast / North Willamette region

Sheila Ault \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4707

#### Mid-Coast / South Willamette region

Kevin Fenn \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-6486

#### Eastern Oregon region

Doni Clair \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-4924

#### Central Oregon region

Ellen Hammond \_\_\_\_\_ 541-617-0017

#### Klamath / Rogue / Umpqua region

Eric Nusbaum \_\_\_\_\_ 541-302-3043

#### John Day / Umatilla region

Tom Straughan \_\_\_\_\_ 541-278-6721

## WATER RIGHTS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Under Oregon law, all water is publicly owned. With some exceptions, water users must first obtain authorization, or a water right, from the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) before using water from any source—the ground, lakes or streams. 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. Landowners with water flowing through or past their property do not automatically have the right to divert the water without state permission.

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 ground water appropriation. Some areas of the state may have restriction 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 rights. Exempt uses of surface water include the landowner's use of a spring which, under natural conditions, does not form a natural channel and flow off the property where it originates. Stock watering is an exempt use if stock either drink directly from a surface source or from an enclosed diversion that satisfies certain conditions. The forest management water uses for mixing pesticides and slash burning are also exempt. Ground water exempt uses (see section on ground water) include stock watering and lawn or noncommercial garden watering not more than one-half acre in area. Be sure to consult with OWRD before assuming any water use is exempt.

## PERMITS AND APPLICATIONS

Applicants should check with the OWRD, 503-986-0900, to determine if water is available before submitting an application. There are three steps required before a water right may be granted. First, the applicant must apply to OWRD for a permit to use the water. Second, the department conducts a thorough review of the requested use to determine whether there is enough water to serve the use without injuring other water right holders or being detrimental to the public interest. If the department grants a permit, the applicant must then construct a water system to convey and use the water. Finally, after the water is applied, the permit holder must hire a Certified Water Rights Examiner (CWRE) to complete a survey of the water use. The survey map detailing applied water is then submitted to the department. (To obtain a list of CWREs, call OWRD, your local watermaster, or the Board of Engineering Examiners, 503-378-4180). If water is used according to the provisions of the permit, a final Water Right Certificate is issued. The water right document will list the allowed use, specific locations of use, source, maximum rate at which the water may be diverted, period of time when water may be diverted and other conditions of the use. Except under certain circumstances, a water right is forfeited if it is not used at least once every five years.

## CONSTRUCTION OF A RESERVOIR OR POND

Construction of any new pond or reservoir requires a permit to store water. An additional permit is required to divert, for use, stored water from the reservoir. Contact OWRD, 503-986-0900, for information regarding stored water construction and use permits.



## INSTREAM USE

The Water Resources Commission is authorized to issue instream water rights for fish protection, to minimize the effects of pollution, or for maintaining recreational uses. Instream water rights have a priority date and are regulated in the same way as other water rights. Water users with junior priority dates may be required to stop diverting water to protect senior water rights including senior instream water rights. However, water users with a senior priority date are not affected by junior instream rights. Water right holders are allowed to sell, lease, or donate water rights to be converted into instream uses, provided there is no injury to other water rights.

## CRITICAL GROUND WATER AREAS

Oregon law states that when the pumping of ground water exceeds the long-term natural replenishment of the underground water reservoir, the Water Resources Commission may act to declare the source a critical ground water area (CGWA) and restrict water use. Once a CGWA proceeding is initiated by the commission, no new well permits are issued during the course of the investigative proceedings. The order setting the limits of the CGWA may provide for certain users of water to have preference over other users, regardless of established water right priority dates. CGWAs can also be declared if there is interference between wells and senior surface water users or deterioration of ground water quality or temperature. Current CGWAs include Cow Valley near Vale; The Dalles in Wasco County; Cooper Mountain-Bull Mountain southwest of Beaverton and Tigard; and Butter Creek, Stage Gulch, and Ordnance areas in Morrow and Umatilla counties.

## TRANSFERRING WATER RIGHTS

A water right exists only for the amount of water, type of use, and place of use described in the water right. If an appropriator establishes the right to irrigate a particular tract of land, the water cannot later be diverted to other land or used for another purpose unless a transfer is authorized by OWRD. A water right transfer application must be filed with OWRD to change a point of diversion, the type of use, the place of use, or a combination of these. When a transfer of water right is completed, the date of priority is not changed. The water user is required to have a report and map prepared by a certified water right examiner after a successful transfer and use. When the use is confirmed, OWRD will issue a new certificate. Temporary transfers are also available, allowing the transfer of the place of use for a period not to exceed five years. A temporary point of diversion transfer is allowed if it is necessary to convey water to the temporary place of use. The water right

automatically goes back to the original place of use when the term of the temporary transfer expires. A water right holder may, under certain conditions, transfer the point of diversion from a surface water source to a ground water source.

## FEES

Check with the Water Resources Department for correct fees. <http://www.wrd.state.or.us>

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

725 NE Summer St., Suite A

Salem, OR 97301-2430

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0900

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://www.wrd.state.or.us>

# PLANTS

## IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Imported plants, fruits, vegetables and some other products must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin. All agricultural products must be declared to the US Customs Service on arrival. Importers and/or their brokers must arrange for an agricultural inspection. Any necessary treatments, such as fumigation, must be accomplished at the importers expense and conducted under the supervision of a USDA inspector.

### PERMITS

For import permits contact the USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine Division 503-326-2814.

### QUARANTINES

Quarantines regulating plant shipment into and within Oregon are available online at [http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/quarantines\\_index.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/quarantines_index.shtml).

### RECORD KEEPING

All imported plants and plant products must be identified as to species and country of origin.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### **Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-2814

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### **Plant Division**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4636

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT>

## INVASIVE SPECIES

Harmful, non-native plants and animals threaten Oregon's environment and agricultural, horticultural, and forestry industries. They displace desirable species and cost Oregonians millions of dollars annually in control treatments and lost productivity. The Oregon Invasive Species Council was created in 2002 to: 1) create and publicize a system for reporting sightings of invasive species, 2) undertake educational activities to increase awareness of invasive species issues, 3) develop a statewide plan for dealing with invasive species, and 4) administer a trust account for funding eradication and education projects. More information on the council and its activities is available at: <http://oregon.gov/OISC>.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### **Report potential new sightings**

Invasive Species hotline \_\_\_\_\_ 1-866-INVADER

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregoninvasiveshotline.org>

## NURSERY AND CHRISTMAS TREE GROWER LICENSING

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Any person who grows or sells nursery stock, rootstock, fruit trees or ornamental plants in Oregon must obtain a nursery license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ORS 571.055). Any person who grows Christmas trees in Oregon must obtain a Christmas tree grower's license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Division (ORS 571.525).

The Oregon Department of Agriculture provides nursery licensing and inspection services to the wholesale and retail nursery industry statewide, including rootstock for fruit and ornamental plants. These services ensure that nursery stock grown and sold in Oregon is free from pests and diseases. The department also inspects Christmas trees to ensure freedom from quarantine pests and diseases. Certificates and permits required for the movement of nursery stock and Christmas trees from growing location to marketplace are issued by the department.

To participate in the fruit tree virus certification program, or to find out more about soil fumigation requirements and other disease-free certification practices, contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Fruit Tree Virus Certification Program at 503-986-4664.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Oregon Department of Agriculture provides shipping information for intrastate, interstate, and international shipments of nursery stock and Christmas trees, and issues certificates and permits appropriate for such shipments. Information regarding changes in shipping requirements, pest and disease control information and quarantines are 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

#### Plant Division

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Web <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT>

#### Nursery and Christmas tree licensing

Gary McAninch 503-986-4644

#### Plant health programs

Dr. Nancy Osterbauer 503-986-4666

#### Insect pest programs

Dr. Helmuth Rogg 503-986-4662

## OREGON NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL PROGRAM

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program provides leadership and technical expertise for integrated noxious weed control projects throughout the state (ORS 570.500). This involves coordinating the noxious weed control efforts of federal, state, and county organizations as well as private landowners. The program also works on the identification of high priority invasive noxious weeds and makes recommendations to the Oregon State Weed Board (ORS 561.650) for listing. Weeds are designated by the board as “A,” “B,” or “T,” which sets the priority for control. The department also maintains a state noxious weed quarantine list (OAR 603-052-1200), which prohibits all listed plants from entry into the state, transport within the state, sale or offering for sale or propagation within the state.

## DEFINITION

Noxious weeds are defined, by the Oregon State Weed Board, as exotic, non-indigenous species that are injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Control Program provides technical assistance to the public on integrated weed management practices, 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, 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 503-986-4625

Fax 503-986-4786

Web [http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/weed\\_index.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/weed_index.shtml)

Invasive Species Hotline 1-866-INVADER

## PROTECTED NATIVE PLANTS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Native plants listed as threatened or endangered by the State of Oregon are protected by law on nonfederal public lands (ORS 564). There are no provisions to conserve state-listed plant species, or their habitat, on private property. Nevertheless, ODA encourages voluntary conservation of native plants on private lands, and has historically served an advisory role in such projects upon request by private landowners. The only application of state threatened and endangered plant laws to private lands involves nursery activities where growers are engaged in commercial trade of state-listed plants. 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 the Native Plant Conservation Program can be accessed from the ODA Web site <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/CONSERVATION>.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For questions about rules interpretation, the status of specific native plants, advice for voluntary conservation activities, and 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

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ meinker@science.oregonstate.edu

Web \_\_http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/CONSERVATION

# ANIMALS

## 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; and before being taken to a slaughter house. A change of ownership inspection is required on cattle 30 days and older. The responsibility for recording brands and inspecting livestock belongs to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Animal Health and Identification Division. While branding is not mandatory in Oregon, the department recommends that livestock owners use brands because they serve as a deterrent to theft. Brands also help inspectors trace stray livestock. 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

There are two ways to submit new brands for approval:

1. Send a letter with drawings of your designs to:  
Oregon Department of Agriculture  
State brand recorder  
635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem OR 97301-2532
2. Submit a completed livestock brand request form, available online [http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/livestock\\_id/br\\_app.pdf](http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/livestock_id/br_app.pdf), or from your local brand inspector or auction yard.

*Note: The fee to record a brand is \$25, plus a prorated share of the renewal fee, per brand location for cattle, sheep, and horses. Livestock owners must renew, or rerecord brands every four years. Renewal notices are mailed in September. Renewing a brand costs \$100 per location for cattle and horse brands and \$40 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. The inspector will also check ownership documents such as bills of sale, registration papers, out-of-state brand papers and affidavits. Inspection Certificates are valid for eight days, or more in some cases. Anyone transporting cattle within Oregon must have an Oregon transportation certificate, available from brand inspectors, auction markets, the Animal Health and Identification Division, or local printers in some areas.

### EXEMPTIONS

Any change of ownership of cattle also requires a physical inspection 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 in eight consecutive days and does not allow for out of state shipment. E-certificates are available from brand inspectors, some county agents and sheriffs, and the Animal Health and Identification Division. 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 Health and Identification Division, 503-986-4680.

### FOUND ANIMALS

If you find livestock, notify the ODA State Brand Office, 503-986-4681, or the local brand inspector, within five days. You may wish to notify local law enforcement as well.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### State brand recorder

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4681

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID>

## CONFINED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS (CAFO)

In 2001, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 2156. The legislation directed the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to regulate all livestock operations to satisfy both state water quality laws and the federal Clean Water Act. Oregon law now defines CAFO to include state and federally defined livestock operations including certain Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs). The Oregon CAFO General Permit meets the requirements of the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program, EPA's current CAFO rule requirements and revised Oregon state statute. Facilities that operate in a highly environmentally sensitive area, use experimental technology or have compliance issues that will take more than two years to rectify may need to apply for an individual CAFO permit.

### Endangered Species Act

The federal CAFO rule (40CFR parts 9, 122, 123, and 412, 2-12-03) was developed in consultation with other federal agencies to be in compliance with 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 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

Pursuant to ORS 468B.050, a permit from the Natural Resources Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture is required to construct, install, modify, or operate a CAFO. ODA registers CAFO facilities to three (3) permit categories based on size, time of confinement and type of manure system. The smallest CAFOs that confine for less than four months (cumulative) during any 12-month period and have dry manure systems are typically exempt from permitting. Those animal feeding operations that are subject to federal regulation (40 CFR 122) are the medium and larger facilities that confine for 45 days or more. ODA offers on site educational reviews to assist operators with determining if their facility is a CAFO requiring permit registration.

### PERMITS: GENERAL, INDIVIDUAL

CAFOs that are required to be permitted must apply for coverage under a general permit or an individual permit. Permits are distributed through the Natural Resources Division of the Oregon Department of Agriculture,

503-986-4700. CAFO permits are issued for a five-year term. The current permit was issued on August 15, 2003 with an expiration date of July 31, 2008. Most CAFOs will qualify for general permit coverage. The fee for general permit coverage is \$75, which includes a \$50 permit registration fee and a \$25 annual renewal fee. The renewal fee of \$25 is billed on an ongoing basis for the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Depending on size, type, and location, some CAFOs may require individual permits, which have higher fees and more stringent conditions for water quality protection. Potential developers of new CAFOs should contact the CAFO Program at the Oregon Department of Agriculture (503-986-4700) as early as possible in the planning process to determine permit requirements.

### MANURE, LITTER AND PROCESS WASTEWATER CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

Adequate wastewater 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.

### 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 can be assessed any owner or operator of a CAFO who does not apply for a permit as required by law.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Natural Resources Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4700

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [http://oregon.gov/ODA/NRD/cafo\\_front.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/NRD/cafo_front.shtml)

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, and the OSU Cooperative Extension Service. These agencies, and

the Oregon Dairy Farmers Association, also provide animal waste management planning services.

### 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, the Oregon Water Resources Department (503-378-3739) must review and approve the plan before construction.

### OTHER RESOURCES

The USDA Farm Services Agency offers cost sharing programs for construction of farm wastewater containment systems. For information about the cost sharing requirements, contact the state FSA Office, 503-692-6830, ext. 22.

## DAIRY PRODUCTION

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

ORS 621 (OAR 603-24-605 to 603-24-651) requires the Oregon Department of Agriculture to license and inspect grade A fluid milk production facilities to ensure food safety and consumer protection. The department requires submission of construction plans to meet specified standards and licensing of the facilities.

### PERMITS AND LICENSES

A prospective milk producer must submit a construction plan for the milking facility to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Food Safety Division, 635 Capitol St. NE, Salem OR 97301-2532 (503-986-4720), for approval. An inspection is required before production can begin. A license is also required for each facility (see fee schedule below).

### INSPECTIONS

Dairy production or distribution facilities may be inspected from two to four times annually by ODA sanitarians. The sanitarian will not notify the producer before the visit. Inspections consist of a visual inspection of facilities and may include sampling of the milk and/or water. Repeat conditions which present health concerns may result in suspension of grade privileges. Adulterated product will be embargoed.

### FEES

License fees relating to fluid milk are based on annual gross dollar volume of sales or services as follows:

Gross sales volume	Annual fee
\$0 - \$50,000	\$131
\$50,001 - \$500,000	\$183
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$312
\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	\$468
\$5,000,001 - \$10,000,000	\$624
\$10,000,000+	\$780

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Food Safety Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4720

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/FSD>

#### OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

##### Animal Science Department

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-4926 or 541-737-3316

##### Food Science and Technology Department

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3463 or 541-737-6520

## DISPOSING OF DEAD ANIMALS

*Note: Also see the "Disposal of Solid Waste" section of this handbook.*

Any dead domestic animal within ½ mile of any dwelling, or within ¼ mile of any running stream of water, must be disposed of within 15 hours. The owner may choose to bury it, burn it, move it farther from the dwelling or stream, or have it hauled away by a commercial rendering company or commercial carcass pickup service.

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

### EXEMPTIONS

If the carcass is more than ¼ mile from a running stream of water or more than ½ mile from any dwelling, and on the owner's property, the owner is not required to take any action.

### COMMERCIAL RENDERING COMPANIES

Any company that renders the remains of animals must be licensed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ORS 601.030). The department must inspect both the facility and all conveyances used by the company to haul carcasses.

All are covered by the single \$50.00 annual fee. The license period runs from July 1 to June 30.

### COMMERCIAL CARCASS PICKUP

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

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Animal Health and Identification Division

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

## EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE PREPAREDNESS

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

Signs of emergency animal diseases:

- sudden unexplained death, high fevers, or abortions
- blisters or sores in the mouth, or on the tongue, nose, teats, and feet
- slobbering and lameness
- staggering, falling, circling or other brain disorder type behaviors
- unusual ticks, maggots, or parasites.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### State veterinarian

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID>

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Area veterinarian in charge

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-5871

## EXOTIC ANIMAL PERMIT

For purposes of public safety, state law defines exotic animals as any lion, tiger, leopard, cheetah, ocelot or any other cat not indigenous to Oregon (except domestic cats); nonhuman primates; any wolf or any canine not indigenous to Oregon (except domestic dogs); and any bear except the black bear.

Anyone wishing to hold one of these "exotic" animals must obtain an Exotic Animal Permit from the Oregon Department of Agriculture before obtaining the animal. Owners must also comply with any city or county ordinances, holding/facility requirements, testing, and inspections. Call ODA for exotic animal permits (503-986-4680).

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### State veterinarian

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

Web \_\_\_\_\_ <http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID>

## IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

### WHO MUST COMPLY?

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

### GENERAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

Oregon requires a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI, ie. "health certificate") issued less than 30 days prior to entry and an import permit for most mammals and most birds.

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

Tests and/or vaccinations may also be required. If testing is required, the CVI must include official ID for each animal tested, lab name and location, date sample was taken, accession number, and test results. Tests with results "pending" are not acceptable.

### EXHIBITION ANIMALS

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



## FAMILY PETS

- Cats and dogs
  - » Cats and dogs four months or older must have current rabies vaccination.
- Pet birds (psittacines, raptors, etc.)
  - » See “birds” section below. Pet poultry must meet poultry requirements.
- Reptiles, amphibians, and fish
  - » Turtles imported for sale must be at least four inches across the carapace. ODA has no other requirements for importation of reptiles, amphibians, or fish. Check with local and county government agencies and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (503-872-5260) for their requirements for importing or holding these animals.

## CATTLE OF US ORIGIN

### Brucellosis vaccination

All female cattle (not bison) four months or older must have been officially vaccinated against brucellosis. Nonvaccinated females over vaccination age may only go directly to slaughter or to a registered dry feedlot for feeding and slaughter. Importer may apply for an exemption for nonvaccinated females over 12 months of age for breeding purposes, if they are of proven genetic advantage.

### Brucellosis test

Brucellosis test is not required for cattle imported from “Brucellosis Class Free” states. One negative test less than 30 days prior to entry is required for cattle imported from “Class A” states.

### Tuberculosis test

Tuberculosis test is required for all female dairy cattle over two months of age. Tuberculosis test is not required for beef cattle imported from “TB accredited free” states. Call for details for cattle from states with less than “TB accredited free” status.

### Cattle originating in Mexico or Canada

Call 503-986-4680 for details.

### Other bovine

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

Yak, water buffalo, cape buffalo, and other bovine species must have a negative test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to entry and a negative test for TB within 60 days prior to 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, an import permit number, and a negative test for equine infectious anemia (EIA) no more than six months prior to entry.

### Exemption for

- nursing foals under six months of age which are traveling with negative tested dam.
- all Washington-resident horses.

## SWINE

All porcine species (including “project” pigs, pet pigs, hunting boars, etc.) are included in the regulations for swine. The CVI must be issued less than 15 days prior to entry into Oregon and must state the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been vaccinated against pseudorabies. All breeder swine must have been vaccinated for erysipelas and leptospirosis according to vaccine manufacturer’s directions. Feral swine may not be imported.

Brucellosis testing requirements are based on official status of state or herd of origin. Call 503-986-4679 for details. ODA follows United States Department of Agriculture, Uniform Methods and Rules for eradication of these diseases.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

Statement on CVI from issuing veterinarian must state, “These animals have no known exposure to scrapie.”

## EXOTICS, 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 prior to entry for nonvaccinated bison (male or female) eight months or older and for vaccinated females over 24 months.
- Tuberculosis test is not required if from “TB accredited free” state. One negative test for TB required less than 60 days prior to entry if from less-than “TB accredited free” state.

**CAMELIDS: INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION IS REQUIRED.**

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

**CERVIDAE**

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

**OTHER (WATER BUFFALO, YAK, ANTELOPE, ETC.)**

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

**PET BIRDS**

No CVI or permit is required for family pet birds. Pet poultry must meet poultry requirements.

Pet birds imported for sale must have CVI and import permit.

**POULTRY**

- Avian species eligible for the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) (except ratites) must have a CVI, 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.

**RATITES**

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

**INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS**

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

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**State veterinarian**

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

Web [http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/animal\\_health/main.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/animal_health/main.shtml)

## INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AND PASTURE TO PASTURE PERMITS

**WHO MUST COMPLY?**

Anyone shipping cattle across state lines must ensure those cattle meet both state and federal requirements. This usually includes obtaining a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI, ie. "health certificate") and may include brucellosis testing for test-eligible cattle. Contact state of destination for details of tests or other requirements.

**PASTURE TO PASTURE PERMIT OPTION**

A special Pasture to Pasture Program exists for shipping breeding cattle herds interstate 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 brucellosis testing, certificate of veterinary inspection is waived if the owner applies for and receives a pasture to pasture permit before movement across state lines. This would apply whether the cattle are moving from Oregon to another bordering state for pasture and returning to Oregon, or moving from another state to Oregon for pasture and returning to that state at the end of the grazing season. Cattle moved on a pasture to pasture permit may not commingle with other cattle while out of state.

**APPLICATION PROCESS**

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

## RECORD KEEPING

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

## RESTRICTIONS

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

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

### OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### **Animal Health and Identification Division**

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ahid-office-manager@oda.state.or.us

Web [http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/livestock\\_id/main.shtml](http://oregon.gov/ODA/AHID/livestock_id/main.shtml)





# DIRECTORY: OREGON AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

---

Welcome to the directory section of Oregon Agripedia. Information in this section is provided for the convenience of readers. Please understand that the Oregon Department of Agriculture does not endorse or sponsor any of the products or services provided by the listed organizations.

The editor thanks the many organizations and individuals who provided information and content review. An up-to-date version of the directory is available by following the link to “Directory of Agricultural Resources” on the ODA home page [oregon.gov/ODA](http://oregon.gov/ODA).

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

Kathy Kennedy LeaMaster  
Editor and designer  
Oregon Department of Agriculture  
635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532  
[kleadmast@oda.state.or.us](mailto:kleadmast@oda.state.or.us)

## AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS ALPHABETICAL LISTING

### AGRI-BUSINESS COUNCIL OF OREGON

The Agri-Business Council provides ag-related information services to members and consumers.

1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 290  
Portland, OR 97209

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-241-1487  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-274-4019  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@aglink.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aglink.org

- Terry Ross, President
- Jack Hay, First Vice President
- Bob Terry, Second Vice President
- Doug Hart, Treasurer
- Bill Levy, Secretary
- Garey Fritz, Past President
- Geoff Horning, Executive Director

### AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE COUNCIL OF OREGON

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

PO Box 2042  
Salem, OR 97308

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7019  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-8063  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ john@profadminserv.com

- John McCulley, Executive Secretary
- John Ripple, President
- Compton Chase-Lansdale, Vice President

### AGRICULTURAL FIBER ASSOCIATION

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

3180 Center St. NE, Rm. #1361  
Salem, OR 97301

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-3756  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-4940  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tmiles@trmiles.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.agfiber.org

- Tom Miles, Contact
- Steve VanMouwerik, President
- Tom Silberstein, Secretary
- Dale Steffen, Treasurer
- John Neal, Vice President

### AGRICULTURELAW.COM—MCLEOD, WATKINSON, AND MILLER

AgricultureLaw.com, L.L.C., provides farmers and ranchers with information and ideas on agricultural policy.

1 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20001

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-842-2345  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-408-7763  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.agriculturelaw.com

- Michael R McLeod, President

### 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.

7100 SW Hampton, Suite 126  
Tigard, OR 97223

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-684-3536  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-684-5211  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.alliedemployers.org

### AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

AAEA supports all facets of the career agricultural economist and applied economics disciplines including: resource, environmental, marketing, agribusiness, consumer and regional economics.

555 East Wells St., Suite 1100  
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 414-918-3190  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 414-276-3349  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@aaea.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aaea.org

- David Baumann, Executive Director
- Otto Doering III, President

### AMERICAN ANGUS ASSOCIATION

American Angus Association provides programs, services, technology and leadership to enhance the genetics of the Angus breed, broaden its influence within the beef industry, and expand the market for Angus beef worldwide.

3201 Frederick Ave.  
St. Joseph, MO 64506-2997

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 816-383-5100  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 816-233-9703  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ angus@angus.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.angus.org

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF EQUINE PRACTITIONERS

AAEP is a professional association of equine veterinarians.

4075 Iron Works Parkway  
Lexington, KY 40511

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 859-233-0147  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 859-233-1968  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aaepoffice@aaep.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ aaep.org

- David Foley, Executive Director

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEAT PROCESSORS

The American Association of Meat Processors is North America's largest meat and poultry trade organization, representing small to very small packers, processors, wholesalers, home based food businesses, retailers and catering operators, and their suppliers.

One Meating Place  
Elizabethtown, PA 17022

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 717-367-1168  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 717-367-9096  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aamp@aamp.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aamp.com

- Jay Wenther, Ph.D., Executive Director

### AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION, INC.

The American Beekeeping Federation acts on behalf of US beekeepers on issues affecting the industry.

PO Box 1337

Jesup, GA 31598-1337

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 912-427-4233  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 912-427-8447  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@abfnet.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.abfnet.org

### AMERICAN BOER GOAT ASSOCIATION

ABGA provides registry services to the Boer goat industry.

1207 S Bryant Blvd, Suite C.  
San Angelo, TX 76903

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 325.486.2242  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 325.486.2637  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@abga.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ abga.org

## AMERICAN BRAHMAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The American Brahman Breeders Association was organized in 1924 to support the cattle breed.

3003 S Loop W, Suite 520  
Houston, TX 77054  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 713-349-0854  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 713-349-9795  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ abba@brahman.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ brahman.org

## AMERICAN BUCKSKIN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

ABRA is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to collect, record and preserve the pedigrees of Buckskin, Dun, Red Dun, and Grulla horses and ponies.

1141 Hartnell Ave  
Redding, CA 96002-2113  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 530-223-1420  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 530-223-1420  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Georgijones@aol.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ americanbuckskin.org

- Georgi Jones, Executive Secretary/Treasurer

## AMERICAN BUTTER INSTITUTE

The American Butter Institute is a trade association for manufacturers, processors, marketers and distributors of butter and butter products.

2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-243-5630  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-841-9328  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ AMiner@nmpf.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.butterinstitute.org

- Anuja Miner, Director, Member Services
- Jerome J Kozak, Executive Director

## AMERICAN CHEESE SOCIETY

American Cheese Society represents the interests of its members by working with organizations that seek to protect the production and heritage of American cheeses.

455 S 4th St, Suite 650  
Louisville, KY 40202  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 502-583-3783  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 502-589-3602  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ acs@hqtrs.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.cheesesociety.org

- Brandy Savage, Director, Member Services
- Marci Wilson, Executive Director

## AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RENEWABLE ENERGY (ACORE)

Membership in ACORE includes renewable energy industries, associations, utilities, end users, professional service firms, financial institutions, nonprofit groups, universities and other educational organizations, as well as government agencies. ACORE serves as a forum through which these parties work together on common interests.

PO Box 33518  
Washington, DC 20033-3518  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-393-0001  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-393-0606  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@acore.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ acore.org

- Michael T. Eckhart, President

## AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION

ADGA oversees and governs show activities, breed registry, production testing, and performance evaluation.

209 W Main St.  
PO Box 865  
Spindale, NC 28160  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 828-286-3801  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 828-287-0476  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@adga.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ adga.org

## AMERICAN DAIRY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE

Industry association for manufactured dairy products.

116 N York St.  
Elmhurst, IL 60126  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 630-530-8700  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 630-530-8707  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@adpi.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ adpi.org

## AMERICAN DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The American Dairy Science Association provides leadership in scientific and technical support to sustain and grow the dairy industry.

1111 N Dunlap Ave.  
Savoy, IL 61874  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 217-356-5146  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 217-398-4119  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ adsa@assochoq.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ adsa.org

- Peter Studney, Executive Director

## AMERICAN DONKEY & MULE SOCIETY

The American Donkey and Mule Society is a source of information and services related to miniature donkeys, donkeys, jackstock, mules, and zebra hybrids.

PO Box 1210  
Lewisville, TX 75067  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 972-219-0781  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 972-420-9980  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ adms@juno.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ lovelongears.com

## AMERICAN EGG BOARD

AEB's task is to improve the demand for shell eggs, egg products, and spent fowl throughout the United States.

1460 Renaissance Dr., Suite 301  
Park Ridge, IL 60068  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 847-296-7043  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 847-296-7007  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aeb@aeb.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aeb.org

**AMERICAN FARM BUREAU  
FEDERATION**

Farm Bureau is an independent, non-governmental, voluntary organization governed by and representing farm and ranch families.

600 Maryland Ave. SW, Suite 1000 W  
Washington, DC 20024  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-406-3600  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-406-3602  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.fb.org

- Don Lipton, Director,  
Public Relations
- Bob Stallman, President

**AMERICAN FEED INDUSTRY  
ASSOCIATION**

AFIA is a national organization devoted to providing strong, highly qualified leadership representing the business, legislative, and regulatory interests of the animal feed and pet food industries and their suppliers.

2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 916  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-524-0810  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-524-1921  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ afia@afia.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.afia.org

- Joel G Newman, President

**AMERICAN FISHERIES  
SOCIETY**

The American Fisheries Society improves the conservation and sustainability of fishery resources and aquatic ecosystems by advancing fisheries and aquatic science and promoting the development of fisheries professionals.

5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 301-897-8616  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 301-897-8096  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ main@fisheries.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.fisheries.org

**AMERICAN HEREFORD  
ASSOCIATION**

The AHA supports the breeder and producer in all phases of the Hereford cattle industry.

PO Box 014059  
Kansas City, MO 64101  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 816-842-3757  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 816-842-6931  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aha@hereford.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ hereford.org

**AMERICAN HORSE  
COUNCIL**

The mission of the AHC is to protect and promote the equine industry.

1616 H St. NW, 7th Floor  
Washington, DC 20006  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-4031  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-1970  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ahc@horsecouncil.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ horsecouncil.org

**AMERICAN  
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**

AHS is an educational, non-profit organization that recognizes and promotes excellence in American horticulture.

7931 E Blvd. Dr.  
Alexandria, VA 22308-1300  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-768-5700  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-768-8700  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ membership@ahs.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ahs.org

- David Ellis, Director of  
Communications
- Tom Underwood, Interim President

**AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE  
ASSOCIATION**

The mission of the AJCA is to improve and promote the Jersey breed of cattle.

6486 E Main St.  
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-2362  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 614-861-3636  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 614-861-8040  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@usjersey.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ usjersey.com

- Neal Smith, Secretary & CEO

**AMERICAN LAMB BOARD**

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

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

**AMERICAN MEAT  
INSTITUTE, AMI**

AMI is the national trade association representing US meat and poultry companies.

1150 Connecticut Ave NW, 12th floor  
Washington, DC 20036  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-587-4200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-587-4300  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ meatami.com

- Janet Riley, Public Affairs

**AMERICAN MEAT SCIENCE  
ASSOCIATION**

AMSA is a broad-reaching organization of individuals that develops and disseminates its collective food and animal science knowledge to provide meat science education and professional development.

1111 N Dunlap Ave.  
Savoy, IL 61874  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 217-356-5368  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 217-398-4119  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ information@meatscience.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.meatscience.org

- Thomas Powell, Contact

**AMERICAN NATIONAL  
CATTLE WOMEN**

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

9110 E Nichols Ave, Suite 302  
Centennial, CO 80112  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 303-694-0313  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-694-2390  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ancw@beef.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ ancw.org

**AMERICAN NURSERY &  
LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION**

ANLA is the national trade association of the nursery and landscape industry.

1000 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20005-4914  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-789-2900  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-789-1893  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.anla.org

- Charlene Long,  
Administrative Assistant
- Robert J Dolibois, CAE,  
Executive Vice President



## AMERICAN OSTRICH ASSOCIATION

AOA represents the American ostrich industry through marketing and promotion, education, research, and advocacy.

PO Box 163 or PO Box 166  
Ranger, TX 76470  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 254-647-1645  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 254-647-1645  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aoa@ostriches.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ ostriches.org

- John Hartwell, President
- Glinda Cunningham, Secretary/Treasurer
- William Koller, Vice President
- Diana Westmoreland, Webmaster/Editor

## AMERICAN PAINT HORSE ASSOCIATION (REGISTRY)

APHA is a member organization for American paint horse enthusiasts.

PO Box 961023  
Fort Worth, TX 76161-0023  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 817-834-2742  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 817-834-3152  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ askapha@apha.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.apha.com

- Jerry Circelli, Contact

## AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

APS is an international scientific organization devoted to the study of plant diseases and their control.

3340 Pilot Knob Rd.  
St. Paul, MN 55121  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 651-454-7250  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 651-454-0766  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aps@scisoc.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.apsnet.org

## AMERICAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION (APGA)

APGA offers resources to advance the public horticulture profession.

100 W 10th St., Suite 614  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 302-655-7100, ext. 14  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 302-655-8100  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tmatthews@publicgardens.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.publicgardens.org

- Dan Stark, Executive Director
- Tracy Matthews, Membership Manager

## AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE ASSOCIATION

AQHA functions as the official record keeping and governing body of the American quarter horse industry.

PO Box 200  
Amarillo, TX 79168  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 806-376-4811  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 806-349-6411  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aqha.com

## AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1883, the American Seed Trade Association (ASTA) is one of the oldest trade organizations in the US. Its membership consists of more than 750 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.

225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 650  
Alexandria, VA 22314-2875  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-837-8140  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-837-9365  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.amseed.org

- Barbara Surian, Director, Administrative Services
- Lisa Nichols, Director International Programs
- Jennifer Lord, Director, Meetings and Services
- Jason Laney, Director, Member Services
- Pat Miller, Director, State Legislative & Regulatory Affairs
- Hiranthie Stanford, Meetings and Membership Coordinator
- Andrew W. LaVigne, President and CEO
- Ric Dunkle, Senior Director, Seed Health and Trade
- Candice McCullough, Staff Assistant
- Gretchen Flanley, Vice President, Communications
- Ann Jorrs, Vice President, Finance and Administration
- Leslie Cahill, Vice President, Government Relations
- Bernice Slutsky, Ph.D., Vice President, Science and International Affairs
- Jillian Barnett, Manager for International and Domestic Programming

## AMERICAN SHEEP INDUSTRY, INC.

ASI is a national organization representing the interests of US sheep producers.

9785 Maroon Circle, Suite 360  
Centennial, CO 80112-1449  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 303-771-3500  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-771-8200  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@sheepusa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ sheepusa.org

- Mary Jensen, Assistant to the Director
- Peter Orwick, Executive Director

## AMERICAN SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

ASA is a breed registry and member organization for American shorthorn breeders.

8288 Hascall St.  
Omaha, NE 68124  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 402-393-7200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 402-393-7203  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.shorthorn.org

- Amanda Reeson, Director of Communications

## AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE

ASHS is dedicated to advancing all facets of horticultural research, education, and application.

113 SW St., Suite 200  
Alexandria, VA 22314-2851  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-836-4606  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-836-2024  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ashsh@ashs.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ashs.org

- Michael W Neff, Executive Director

## AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR NUTRITION

The American Society for Nutrition is a member organization dedicated to improving the quality of life through the science of nutrition.

9650 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20814-3998  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 301-634-7050  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 301-634-7892  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ sec@nutrition.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nutrition.org

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers is an educational and scientific organization dedicated to the advancement of engineering applicable to agricultural, food, and biological systems.

2950 Niles Rd.

St. Joseph, MI 49085-9659

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 269-429-0300  
or 800-371-2723

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 269-429-3852

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [hq@asabe.org](mailto:hq@asabe.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [asabe.org](http://asabe.org)

- Sandy Rutter, Contact
- M. Melissa Moore, Executive Vice President
- Mike Chesser, Meetings Director
- Mark Crossly, Membership Director
- Dolores Landeck, Public Affairs
- Donna M. Hull, Publications Director
- Scott Cedarquist, Standards Director

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRONOMY (ASA)

The Science Policy Office in Washington DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

677 S Segoe Rd.

Madison, WI 53711

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 608-273-8080

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 608-273-2021

E-mail\_\_ [headquarters@agronomy.org](mailto:headquarters@agronomy.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.agronomy.org](http://www.agronomy.org)

- Karl Glasener, Public Affairs

## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

ASAS is a professional organization for the livestock and meat industries.

1111 N Dunlap Ave.

Savoy, IL 61874

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 217-356-9050

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 217-398-4119

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [asas@assoqh.org](mailto:asas@assoqh.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [asas.org](http://asas.org)

- Dr Michael L Galyean, President
- Dr Robert P Wettermann, President Elect

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 847-925-8070

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 847-925-1329

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [avmainfo@avma.org](mailto:avmainfo@avma.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.avma.org](http://www.avma.org)

## AMERICAN-INTERNATIONAL CHAROLAIS ASSOCIATION

AICA is the official registry for Charolais and Charbray cattle in the United States.

11700 NW Plaza Circle

Kansas City, MO 64153

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 816-464-5977

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 816-464-5759

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@charolaisusa.com](mailto:info@charolaisusa.com)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.charolaisusa.com](http://www.charolaisusa.com)

- J. Neil Orth, Executive Vice President

## APPALOOSA HORSE CLUB (REGISTRY)

The Appaloosa Horse Club is the breed registry and member organization for Appaloosa horse enthusiasts.

2720 W Pullman Rd.

Moscow, ID 83843

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 208-882-5578

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 208-882-8150

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [appaloosa.com](http://appaloosa.com)

## APPLE PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

The Apple Processors Association is a national association of companies that manufacture quality apple products from whole apples.

1666 K St NW, Suite 260

Washington, DC 20006

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-785-6710

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-331-4212

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [pweller@agriwashington.org](mailto:pweller@agriwashington.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.appleprocessors.org](http://www.appleprocessors.org)

- Timothy Proctor, Chairman
- Paul S. Weller Jr., President
- Nancy Chapman, Vice President/ Food & Nutrition Policy

## ARABIAN HORSE ASSOCIATION

The Arabian Horse Association is a member organization for Arabian horse enthusiasts.

10805 E Bethany Dr

Aurora, CO 80014

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 303-696-4500

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-696-4599

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.arabianhorses.org](http://www.arabianhorses.org)

- Glenn T. Petty, Executive Vice President
- Lance Walters, President

## 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.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6823

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6825

E-mail\_ [hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org](mailto:hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [oregonhazelnuts.org](http://oregonhazelnuts.org)

- Polly Owen, Manager

## ASSOCIATED OREGON INDUSTRIES

AOI is a non-profit association advocating for its members before the legislature and state agencies in areas of education, environment, health care, labor law, natural resources, retail, taxation, transportation, unemployment insurance and workers' compensation.

1149 Court St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-4030

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-588-0050

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-588-0052

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [aoi@aoi.org](mailto:aoi@aoi.org)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.aoi.org](http://www.aoi.org)

- Jay Clemens, President and Chief Executive Officer
- Bob Richmond, Vice President of Marketing & Membership Development

**ASSOCIATION FOR TEMPERATE AGROFORESTRY (AFTA)**

AFTA helps bring together a community of interest around sustainable management practices for farm and forest land in North America.

203 ABNR Building  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, MO 65211  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 573-884-3216  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 573-882-1977  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ afta@aftaweb.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aftaweb.org

**ASSOCIATION OF FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS**

The Association of Food and Drug Officials successfully fosters uniformity in the adoption and enforcement of food, drug, medical devices, cosmetics and product safety laws, rules, and regulations.

2550 Kingston Rd., Suite 311  
York, PA 17402  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 717-757-2888  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 717-755-8089  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ afdo@afdo.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.afdo.org

- Denise Rooney, Executive Director

**ATTRA - NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SERVICE**

ATTRA - National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service provides information and other technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, Extension agents, educators, and others involved in sustainable agriculture in the United States.

PO Box 3657  
Fayetteville, AR 72702  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-346-9140  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.attra.ncat.org

- Kathleen Hadley, Executive Director

**BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION**

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

1201 Maryland Ave SW, Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20024  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-962-9200  
or 800-255-3304  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-488-6301  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@bio.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.bio.org

**CAPECO FOOD SHARE/ PENDLETON OFFICE**

CAPECO is an east-central Oregon community organization, composed of four major components, each responsible for their unique delivery of services: workforce development, senior services, enterprise, and community service.

721 SE 3rd St., Suite D  
Pendleton, OR 97801-0530  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-1926  
or 800-752-1139  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-7541  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.capeco-works.org

**CAPITAL PRESS - AGRICULTURE WEEKLY**

Capital Press is an independent farm and ranch newspaper that serves California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and other western states. It is published every Friday by Press Publishing Co.

PO Box 2048  
Salem, OR 97308  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-4431  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-4383  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ mobrien@capitalpress.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ capitalpress.com

- Mike O'Brien, Publisher

**CASCADE BOER GOAT ASSOCIATION**

The Cascade Boer Goat Association is a not-for-profit association serving Boer breeders and enthusiasts in the Northwest.

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@cascadebga.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ cascadebga.org

- Elise Conlee, President
- Ginger Schiffer, Secretary
- Jonathan Crighton, Treasurer
- Becki Crighton, Vice President

**CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY (CROET)**

CROET works to prevent illness and disability in partnership with labor, industry, government and the community.

3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd.  
L606  
Portland, OR 97202  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-494-4273  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-494-4278  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ croetweb@ohsu.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ohsu.edu/croet

**CENTRAL OREGON HAY GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

Central Oregon Hay Growers Association is a group of forage producers, agribusiness representatives, researchers, extension agents and government personnel dedicated to promoting the forage industry of Oregon.

498 SE Lynn Blvd.  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-6228  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-416-2115  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonhaygrowers.com

- Greg Mohnen, President

**CHEF'S COLLABORATIVE**

**National Network**

Chef's Collaborative is a network of chefs, restaurateurs, and other culinary professionals who promote sustainable cuisine by supporting local farmers.

Lincoln Plaza, 89 South St.  
Lower Level  
Boston, MA 02111  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 617-236-5200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 617-236-5272  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@chefsollaborative.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.chefsollaborative.org

- Elizabeth Kennedy, Development Associate
- Melissa Kogut, Executive Director
- Leigh Belanger, Program & Communications Director

## CHEF'S COLLABORATIVE

### Portland Chapter

Chef's Collaborative is a network of chefs, restaurateurs, and other culinary professionals who promote sustainable cuisine by supporting local farmers.

1239 SW Broadway  
Portland, OR 97205  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-222-9070  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-222-1244  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@portlandcc.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ portlandcc.org

- Greg Higgins, Contact

## CHERRY MARKETING INSTITUTE (CMI)

CMI was formed to increase the use of cherries through promotion, market expansion, product development and research.

PO Box 30285  
Lansing, MI 48909-7785  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 517-669-4264  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 517-669-3354  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@choosecherries.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ usacherries.com

- Fred Tubbs, Chairman of the Board
- Philip J. Korson II, President

## CLACKAMAS BROILER GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Clackamas Broiler Growers Association is a chapter of the Oregon Broiler Growers Association, a non-profit member organization that supports broiler research and scholarship at Oregon State University.

29300 S Cramer Rd.  
Molalla, OR 97038  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-651-2649

- James Parr Sr., President
- Marlys Parr, Secretary/Treasurer

## COLUMBIA GORGE FRUIT GROWERS

The Hood River/Wasco regional association for producers and shippers. Hood River Grower-Shipper Association and Wasco County Fruit & Produce League merged to form the Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers.

PO Box 168  
Odell, OR 97044  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-387-4769  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-387-2734  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ cgfg@gorge.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ hrgsa.org

- Jean Godfrey, Executive Director

## 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 Clean Cities Program. The promotion and use of these alternative fuels benefits the United States through clean air and energy independence.

4905 SW Scholls Ferry Rd.  
Portland, OR 97225  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Rick.Wallace@state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ cwcleancities.org

- Rick Wallace, Coordinator

## CONFERENCE FOR FOOD PROTECTION

The Conference for Food Protection promotes food safety and consumer protection.

1302 Silver Spur Circle  
Lincoln, CA 95648  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 916-645-2439  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 916-645-2439  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ jlineber@earthlink.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.foodprotect.org

- Jeffrey C. Lineberry, Executive Director

## COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CAST is a nonprofit organization composed of scientific societies and many individual, student, company, nonprofit, and associate society members.

4420 W Lincoln Way  
Ames, IA 50014-3447  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 515-292-2125  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 515-292-4512  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@cast-science.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.cast-science.org

## CROP SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA (CSSA)

The Science Policy Office in Washington DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

677 S Segoe Rd.  
Madison, WI 53711  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 608-273-8080  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 608-273-2021  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ headquarters@crops.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.crops.org

## CROPLIFE AMERICA

CropLife America advocates the safe and responsible use of the chemical industry's products in order to provide safe and abundant food, fiber, and other benefits to the consumer.

1156 15th St. NW, Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-1585  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-463-0474  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ anoe@croplifeamerica.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.croplifeamerica.org

- Allan Noe, Director of Special Projects

## DUNDEE HILLS WINEGROWERS ASSOCIATION

Dundee Hills Winegrowers Association works to promote the Dundee Hills wine-grape growing region of Oregon.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-864-4300  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-864-4038  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@dundeehills.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.dundeehills.org

- Leigh Bartholomew, Contact

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY INSTITUTE

EESI carries out policymaker education and analysis projects in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy, global climate change, agriculture, biofuels, smart-growth, and clean bus technologies.

1112 16th St. NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20036  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-628-1400  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-628-1825  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ eesi@eesi.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.eesi.org

## FARM EMPLOYER EDUCATION AND LEGAL DEFENSE SERVICE

FEELDS assists members with farm labor law compliance and then provides legal representation should a legal proceeding be initiated against the member.

3415 Commercial St. SE  
Salem, OR 97302-5169  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-1701, ext. 316  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-8082  
Web [oregonfb.org/programs/feelds.shtml](http://oregonfb.org/programs/feelds.shtml)

- Roberta Bruber, Ag Employer Consultant
- Tim Bernasek, Attorney

## FARM FOUNDATION

Farm Foundation serves as a catalyst for sound public policy by providing objective information to foster a deeper understanding of issues shaping the future for agriculture, food systems and rural regions.

1301 W 22nd St., Suite 615  
Oak Brook, IL 60523  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 630-571-9393  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 630-571-9580  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.farmfoundation.org](http://www.farmfoundation.org)

- Mary Thompson, Director of Communications

## FOOD ALLIANCE

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

1829 NE Alberta, Suite 5  
Portland, OR 97211  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-493-1066  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-493-1069  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@foodalliance.org](mailto:info@foodalliance.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.foodalliance.org](http://www.foodalliance.org)

## FOOD MARKETING INSTITUTE

FMI develops and promotes policies, programs and forums supporting its members and their customers.

2345 Crystal Drive, Suite 800  
Arlington, VA 22202  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-452-8444  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-429-4519  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [fmi@fmi.org](mailto:fmi@fmi.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.fmi.org](http://www.fmi.org)

## FOODSERVICE PACKAGING INSTITUTE, INC.

FPI's mission is to promote the sanitation, safety, functional, economic and environmental benefits of foodservice packaging products.

150 S Washington St., Suite 204  
Falls Church, VA 22046  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-538-2800  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-538-2187  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [fpi@fpi.org](mailto:fpi@fpi.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.fpi.org](http://www.fpi.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.

993A Tucker Rd  
Hood River, OR 97031  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-490-6420  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@gorgegrown.com](mailto:info@gorgegrown.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.gorgegrown.com](http://www.gorgegrown.com)

## GROCERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

GMA is a scientific and technical trade association representing the food products industry.

1350 I St. NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20005-3305  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-639-5900  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-639-5932  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@gmaonline.org](mailto:info@gmaonline.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.gmaonline.org](http://www.gmaonline.org)

## HARVESTING CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM

Harvesting Clean Energy is a nonprofit organization building awareness of the benefits of renewable energy technologies for rural landowners and communities in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

219 Legion Way SW #201  
Olympia, WA 98501  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 360-352-1763, ext. 104  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@harvestcleanenergy.org](mailto:info@harvestcleanenergy.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [harvestcleanenergy.org](http://harvestcleanenergy.org)

## HAZELNUT COUNCIL, THE

The Hazelnut Council represents hazelnut producers, importers and distributors.

Harborside Financial Center  
Plaza V, 25th Floor, Suite 2500  
Jersey City, NJ 07311  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 201-633-8686  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 201-633-8687  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@hazelnutcouncil.org](mailto:info@hazelnutcouncil.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.hazelnutcouncil.org](http://www.hazelnutcouncil.org)

## HAZELNUT GROWERS BARGAINING ASSOCIATION

HGBA is a bargaining association for hazelnut producers in Oregon.

8101 SW Nyberg Rd., Suite 201  
Tualatin, OR 97062  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-692-5932  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-692-5941  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [hgba@verizon.net](mailto:hgba@verizon.net)

- Michael Klein, Manager
- Doug Olsen, President of the Board
- Don Youngblood, Vice President

## HAZELNUT MARKETING BOARD

The Hazelnut Marketing Board administers the Federal Marketing Order and does research and promotion for the Oregon industry.

21595-A Dolores Way NE  
Aurora, OR 97002-9738  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6823  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6825  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org](mailto:hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [oregonhazelnuts.org](http://oregonhazelnuts.org)

- Laura Barton, Chairman of the Board
- Polly Owen, Manager

## 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.

P.O. Box 230192  
Tigard, OR 97281-0192  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@homeorchardsociety.org](mailto:info@homeorchardsociety.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [homeorchardsociety.org](http://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  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-4702  
E-mail [fruitloop@rasmussenfarms.com](mailto:fruitloop@rasmussenfarms.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.hoodriverfruitloop.com](http://www.hoodriverfruitloop.com)

## IDAHO-EASTERN OREGON ONION COMMITTEE

The Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee represents growers and shippers in southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon.

118 N 2nd St.  
PO Box 909  
Parma, ID 83660  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 208-722-5111  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 208-722-6582  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [ieoonions@cablone.net](mailto:ieoonions@cablone.net)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.bigonions.com](http://www.bigonions.com)  
• Candi Fitch, Executive Director  
• Sherise Jones, Marketing Director

## IDAHO-EASTERN OREGON POTATO COMMITTEE

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Committee oversees regulatory issues and statistics for the eastern Oregon and Idaho potato industry.

1775 E 17th St., Suite C  
PO Box 2192  
Idaho Falls, ID 83403  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 208-529-8057  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 208-529-8057  
• Robert F. Hansen, Manager

## IDAHO-EASTERN OREGON SEED ASSOCIATION (IEOSA)

IEOSA oversees regulatory and statistics information for the eastern Oregon and Idaho seed trade.

55 SW 5th Ave., Suite 100  
Meridian, ID 83642  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 208-888-0988  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 208-888-4586  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [rbatt@spro.net](mailto:rbatt@spro.net)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.icosa.org](http://www.icosa.org)

## IDAHO-OREGON FRUIT & VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION, INC. (IOFVA)

PO Box 909  
Parma, ID 83660-0909  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 208-722-5111  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 208-722-6582

## INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

The Institute of Food Technologists is a scientific and educational society serving the food science and technology field.

525 W Van Buren St., Suite 1000  
Chicago, IL 60607-3830  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 312-782-8424  
or 800-438-3663  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 312-782-8348  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@ift.org](mailto:info@ift.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.ift.org](http://www.ift.org)

- Barbara Byrd Keenan, CAE,  
Executive Vice President

## INSTITUTE OF SHORTENING AND EDIBLE OILS, INC.

The Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils is a trade association representing the refiners of edible fats and oils in the United States.

1750 New York Ave. NW, Suite 120  
Washington, DC 20006  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-783-7960  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-393-1367  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@iseo.org](mailto:info@iseo.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.iseo.org](http://www.iseo.org)  
• Robert Reeves, President

## INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FOODS ASSOCIATION

IDFA is a member organization promoting milk, cultured products, cheese and frozen desserts produced and marketed in the US.

1250 H St. NW, Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-737-4332  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-331-7820  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.idfa.org](http://www.idfa.org)

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION COUNCIL

IFIC's mission is to communicate science-based information on food safety and nutrition to health and nutrition professionals, educators, journalists, government officials and others providing information to consumers.

1100 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 430  
Washington, DC 20036  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-6540  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-6547  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [foodinfo@ific.org](mailto:foodinfo@ific.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [ifc.org](http://ifc.org)

## INTERNATIONAL FOODSERVICE DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION

IFDA is a trade organization representing foodservice distributors throughout the US and internationally.

1410 Springhill Rd, Suite 210  
McLean, VA 22102  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-532-9400  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-538-4673  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [ifdaonline.org](http://ifdaonline.org)  
• Mark Allen, President and CEO  
• Jonathan Eisen, Senior Vice President, Government Relations  
• Stephen T. Potter, Senior Vice President, Industry Relations

## KLAMATH BASIN HAY GROWERS ASSOCIATION

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

PO Box 1976  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-7131  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-4582  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [Rod.Todd@orst.edu](mailto:Rod.Todd@orst.edu)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/kbhga](http://forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/kbhga)

## KLAMATH BASIN SHEEP PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Klamath Basin Sheep Producers Association is a member organization for sheep producers in the Klamath basin region.

3328 Vandenberg Rd.  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603-3796  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-7131  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-4582  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Chanda.Engel@oregonstate.edu

- Ben Edwards, President
- Chanda Engel, Secretary

## KLAMATH BASIN SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION

The Klamath Basin Shippers Association supports the vegetable industry of the Klamath Basin.

600 Meander Dr.  
Tule Lake, CA 96134  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 530-664-2881  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 530-664-2099

- John Cross, President

## LAKE COUNTY HAY & FORAGE ASSOCIATION (LCHFA)

Lake County Hay & Forage Association is a grower organization for high quality hay products.

513 Center St  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-6054  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-6055  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ piersonhay@presys.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ lakecountyhaygrowers.org

- Lindy Simmons, President
- Maria Cade, Secretary
- Annie Gates, Treasurer
- Scott Pierson, Vice President

## LINCOLN COUNTY FOOD SHARE

The Lincoln County Foodshare provides boxes of food to Lincoln County residents in need, through county wide pantry locations.

535 NE First  
Newport, OR 97365  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-8578  
or 800-939-3663  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-2948  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ lcfs@charterinternet.com

## LINN-BENTON FOOD SHARE

Linn Benton Food Share is the regional food bank for Linn and Benton Counties.

545 SW 2nd, Suite A  
Corvallis, OR 97333-4443  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-752-1010  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-752-2348  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ mgibson@csc.gen.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ csc.gen.or.us/foodshare.htm

## MALHEUR COUNTY ONION GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Malheur County Onion Growers Association is an onion producer and grower association for the Malheur region.

710 SW 5th Ave.  
Ontario, OR 97914  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-881-1417  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-8840

- Reid Saito, Chair
- Lynn Jensen, Secretary

## MGEX - MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN EXCHANGE

MGEX is a non-profit, membership organization that serves as the principal market for hard red spring wheat (HRSW). In addition, MGEX offers five financially settled agricultural index products. MGEX provides facilities for and oversight of trading that occurs on the Exchange, but does not participate in trading and does not establish prices.

400 South 4th Street  
130 Grain Exchange Bldg  
Minneapolis, MN 55415  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 612-321-7101  
or 800-827-4746  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 612-339-1155  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ mgex@mgex.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ mgex.com

- Sandra S Sullivan, Director, Market Regulations
- Rita Maloney, Manager, Marketing, Communications, Media Relations, Business Development

## MID-COLUMBIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL

The purpose of the MCCAC is to promote self sufficiency in low income families and individuals who reside within Wasco, Hood River and Sherman Counties in Oregon.

312 E 4th St  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-298-5131  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-298-5141  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ hbl@mccac.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.mccac.com

## MILK INDUSTRY FOUNDATION

Milk Industry Foundation is the dairy food industry's collective voice in the formation of positive domestic and international dairy policies.

1250 H St. NW, Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-737-4332  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-331-7820  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.idfa.org

- Cindy Cavello, Membership Coordinator
- Brian Fields, Regulatory/Food Safety

## MORROW COUNTY GRAIN GROWERS

Morrow County Grain Growers is a farmer-owned cooperative serving the Oregon counties of Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Wheeler and Umatilla, as well as Kllickit County in Washington State.

Hwy 74  
PO Box 367  
Lexington, OR 97839  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-989-8221  
or 800-452-7396  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-989-8229  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.mcgg.net

## MOSIER FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mosier Fruit Growers Association promotes fruit production in the Mosier, Oregon region.

PO Box 302  
Mosier, OR 97040  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-478-3433

- Kenneth Hudson, Chair
- Betty Huskey, Manager
- William Reeve, Vice Chair

**MUSHROOM COUNCIL**

The council administers a national promotion, research, and consumer information program to maintain and expand markets for fresh mushrooms.

2880 Zanker Rd  
San Jose, CA 94568  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 408-432-7210  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 408-432-7213  
E-mail \_\_\_ info@mushroomcouncil.org  
Web \_\_\_ www.mushroomcouncil.org

**NATIONAL AGRI-MARKETING ASSOCIATION**

NAMA is a networking association for marketing and public relations professionals in the agriculture industry.

11020 King St., Suite 205  
Overland Park, KS 66210  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 913-491-6500  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 913-491-6502  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ agrimktg@nama.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nama.org

- Jenny Pickett, Chief Operating Officer
- Stephanie Gable, President

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, (NACD)**

NACD unites districts into one voice and helps them accomplish collectively what they could not accomplish alone.

509 Capitol Court, NE  
Washington, DC 20002-4946  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-547-6223  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-547-6450  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ lisa-lerwick@nacdn.net.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nacdn.net.org

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE (NASDA)**

NASDA's mission is to represent the state departments of agriculture in the development, implementation, and communication of sound public policy and programs which support and promote the American agricultural industry, while protecting consumers and the environment.

1156 15th St. NW, Suite 1020  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-9680  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-9686  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ nasda@nasda.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nasda.org

- Richard W. Kirchoff, Executive Vice President and CEO

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS**

NAWG works with 20 state wheat grower organizations to unite US wheat growers, and create beneficial policies, effective relationships with industry, and profitable opportunities through research and technology.

415 2nd St. NE, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20002-4933  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-547-7800  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-546-2638  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ wheatworld@wheatworld.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.wheatworld.org

- Demetrius Valentine, Assistant to the CEO
- Daren Coppock, CEO
- Melissa George Kessler, Director, Communications
- Mark Gaede, Director, Government Affairs, Environmental Policy
- Jennifer Spurgat, Director, Government Affairs, Farm Policy
- Venessa Hedgepeth, Office Assistant

**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 E Nichols Ave. #300  
Centennial, CO 80112  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 303-694-0305  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-694-2851  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ beefusa.org

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY**

Based in Washington, D.C., 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 Street NW, First Floor  
Washington, DC 20036  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-328-5048  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-328-5133  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ncfap@ncfap.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ncfap.org

**NATIONAL CHICKEN COUNCIL**

The National Chicken Council is a national non-profit trade association representing the US chicken industry.

1015 15th St. NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20005-2622  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-296-2622  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-293-4005  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ncc@chickenusa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ nationalchickencouncil.com

- George B. Watts, President
- William C. Roenigk, Senior Vice President

**NATIONAL CORN GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

NCGA is a federation of state organizations, corn boards, councils and commissions developing and implementing programs and policies on a state and national level to help protect and advance the corn producer's interests.

632 Cepi Dr.  
Chesterfield, MO 63005  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 636-733-9004  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 636-733-9005  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ corninfo@ncga.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ncga.com

**NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION**

National Farmers Organization is a source for ag risk management products.

528 Billy Sunday Rd., Suite 100  
PO Box 2508  
Ames, IA 50010  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-247-2110  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ nfo@nfo.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nfo.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 and ranchers and the rural communities in which they live.

5619 DTC Parkway, Suite 300  
Greenwood Village, CO 80111-3136  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-347-1961  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-771-1770  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nfu.org

- Clay Pederson, Administrative Vice President

## NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION

The National FFA Organization is dedicated to developing student potential for leadership, personal growth and career success through agricultural education.

6060 FFA Dr.  
PO Box 68960  
Indianapolis, IN 46268-0960  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 317-802-6060  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 317-802-6061  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ dloudenslager@ffa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ffa.org

- Doug Loudenslager, Chief Operating Officer

## NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE

NFI is a member advocacy organization for the seafood industry.

7918 Jones Branch Dr., Suite 700  
McLean, VA 22102  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-752-8880  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-752-7583  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ contact@nfi.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aboutseafood.com

## NATIONAL GRAIN & FEED ASSOCIATION

NGFA's 900 member companies operate about 6,000 grain and feed manufacturing, grain processing, livestock/poultry integrator, and biofuel exporting facilities; handling 70 percent of US grain and oilseed crop.

1250 Eye St. NW, Suite 1003  
Washington, DC 20005-3922  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-289-0873  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-289-5388  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ngfa@ngfa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ngfa.org

## NATIONAL HONEY BOARD

The National Honey Board conducts research, advertising, and promotion programs to help maintain and expand domestic and foreign markets for honey.

11409 Business Park Circle, Suite 210  
Firestone, CO 80504  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 303-776-2337  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-776-1177  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.honey.com

- Lisa Jager, Contact

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

NIAA's purpose is to provide a source for individuals, organizations, and the entire animal agriculture industry to obtain information, education and solutions for challenges facing animal agriculture.

1910 Lyda Ave.  
Bowling Green, KY 42104-5809  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 270-782-9798  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 270-782-0188  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ NIAA@animalagriculture.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.animalagriculture.org

## NATIONAL LIME ASSOCIATION

The National Lime Association is the trade association for US and Canadian manufacturers of high calcium and dolomitic quicklime, and hydrated lime.

200 N Glebe Rd., Suite 800  
Arlington, VA 22203-3728  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-243-5463  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-243-5489  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ natlime@lime.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.lime.org

## NATIONAL MEAT ASSOCIATION

National Meat Association is a non-profit industry association providing its members a variety of services, from one-on-one regulatory assistance to legislative representation.

1970 Broadway, Suite 825  
Oakland, CA 94612  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 510-763-1533  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 510-763-6186  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ staff@nmaonline.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nmaonline.org

## NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION

NMPF is a farm commodity organization representing most of the dairy marketing cooperatives serving this nation.

2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-243-6111  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-841-9328  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@nmpf.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nmpf.org

- Jerry Kozak, President and CEO
- Christopher Galen, Senior Vice President, Communications

## NATIONAL ONION ASSOCIATION

National Onion Association represents growers, shippers, brokers and commercial representatives of the US onion industry.

822 7th St., Suite 510  
Greeley, CO 80631  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 970-353-5895  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 970-353-5897  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ wmininger@onions-usa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.onions-usa.org

## NATIONAL PEACH COUNCIL

NPC is a voluntary organization that represents the peach growers of the United States.

12 Nicklaus Lane, Suite 101  
Columbia, SC 29229  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 803-788-7101  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 803-865-8090  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ PeachCouncil@att.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nationalpeach.org

- Charles Walker, Managing Director

## NATIONAL PORK BOARD

The National Pork Board manages issues related to research, education and product promotion.

PO Box 9114  
Des Moines, IA 50306  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 515-223-2600  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 515-223-2646  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@pork.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ pork.org

## NATIONAL RENDERERS ASSOCIATION

National Renderers Association is an American trade association promoting the market of rendered animal products and providing information on the use of rendered products in the animal feed and technical industries.

801 N Fairfax St., Suite 205  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-683-0155  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-683-2626  
E-mail [renderers@nationalrenderers.com](mailto:renderers@nationalrenderers.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [renderers.org](http://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  
Washington, DC 20001  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-334-3062  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-334-1978  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [dels@nas.edu](mailto:dels@nas.edu)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [dels.nas.edu/banr.shtml](http://dels.nas.edu/banr.shtml)

- Robin Schoen, MS, Director,  
Board on Agriculture and  
Natural Resources

## NATIONAL WATERMELON PROMOTION BOARD

NWPB works to increase consumer demand for watermelon through promotion, research, and educational programs.

3501 Quadrangle Blvd., Suite 321  
Orlando, FL 32817  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 407-657-0261  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 407-657-2213  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@watermelon.org](mailto:info@watermelon.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.watermelon.org](http://www.watermelon.org)

- Mark Arney, Executive Director

## NEBRASKA ALFALFA DEHYDRATORS ASSOCIATION (NEBADA)

NEBADA provides national market information on alfalfa pellets, meal, cubes, and hay.

8810 Craig Dr.  
Overland Park, KS 66212  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 913-648-6800  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 913-648-2648  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [wcobbkc@sbcglobal.net](mailto:wcobbkc@sbcglobal.net)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.nebada.org](http://www.nebada.org)

- Wanda L Cobb, Contact

## NON-TRADITIONAL FARMERS & RANCHERS COALITION (NTFARC)

NTFARC is a non-profit organization whose members raise, breed, harvest, and market fenced farm and ranch raised wildlife.

411 Redbud Lake Rd  
Lexington, TN 38351  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 888-886-5671  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [ntfarc@yahoo.com](mailto:ntfarc@yahoo.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.ntfarc.com](http://www.ntfarc.com)

## NORTH AMERICAN BLUEBERRY COUNCIL

NABC is a volunteer organization of the blueberry industry.

2390 E Bidwell St., Suite 300  
PO Box 1036  
Folsom, CA 95763  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 916-983-2279  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 916-983-9370  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@nabcblues.org](mailto:info@nabcblues.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.nabcblues.org](http://www.nabcblues.org)

- Mark Villata, Executive Director

## NORTH AMERICAN ELK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

NAEBA is a non-profit organization founded to promote and protect the elk farming and ranching industry.

PO Box 1640  
Platt City, MO 64079-1640  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 816-431-3605  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 816-431-2705  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@naelk.org](mailto:info@naelk.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [naelk.org](http://naelk.org)

## NORTH AMERICAN LIMOUSIN FOUNDATION

The North American Limousin Foundation provides programs and services to members and their commercial customers in support of this cattle breed.

7383 S Alton Way, Suite 100  
Centennial, CO 80112-2339  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 303-220-1693  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 303-220-1884  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [limousin@nalf.org](mailto:limousin@nalf.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [nalf.org](http://nalf.org)

- Brad Parker, Communications
- Kent Andersen, Ph.D.,  
Executive Vice President
- Frank Padilla, Member &  
Commercial Relations

## NORTHERN CANOLA GROWERS ASSOCIATION

The Northern Canola Growers Association works to promote and encourage the establishment and maintenance of conditions favorable to the production, marketing, processing, research, and use of canola

2718 Gateway Ave, #301  
Bismarck, ND 58503  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 701-223-4124  
or 877-585-1671  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 701-223-4130  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info@northerncanola.com](mailto:info@northerncanola.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [northerncanola.com](http://northerncanola.com)

- Barry Coleman, Executive Director

## NORTHWEST BIOFUELS ASSOCIATION

The Northwest Biofuels Association (NWBA) is a non-profit trade association representing the business interests of its members while supporting the development of the biofuels industry as a whole.

620 SW 5th Ave, Suite 1008  
Portland, OR 97204  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-227-6361  
or 800-985-6322  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-227-6361  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [robert@nwbiofuels.org](mailto:robert@nwbiofuels.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [nwbiofuels.org](http://nwbiofuels.org)

- Robert Grott, Executive Director

## NORTHWEST CHEWINGS & CREEPING RED FESCUE

The association addresses the needs of fine fescue growers.

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

- Zack Taylor, President
- Ralph Fisher, Secretary/Treasurer
- Marc deLint, Vice President

## NORTHWEST FOOD PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

NWFPA represents the interests of food processors in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

8338 NE Alderwood St, Suite 160  
Portland, OR 97220  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-327-2200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-327-2201  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ nwfpa@nwfpa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nwfpa.org

- David Zeponi, President

## NORTHWEST HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL

NHC focuses on national and international policy issues affecting growers and shippers in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

105 S 18th St., Suite 105  
Yakima, WA 98901  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 509-453-3193  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 509-457-7615  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ general@nwhort.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nwhort.org

- Cheryl Latendresse, Office Manager
- Christian Schlect, President

## NORTHWEST MEAT PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

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

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

- Dennis Hays, Executive Director

## NORTHWEST MURRAY GREY ASSOCIATION

The Northwest Murray Grey Association is an industry organization serving Murray Grey breeders in the west.

29449 Berlin Rd.  
Sweet Home, OR 97386  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-367-5164  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ michael@mljranch.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ murraygreybeef.com

- Justin Holloway, President
- Joseph Lindquist, Secretary
- George Virtue, Treasurer
- Pat Flavel, Vice President

## NORTHWEST SPECIALTY FOODS ASSOCIATION

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

1200 NW Naito Parkway #290  
Portland, OR 97209  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-241-1487  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-274-4019  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@nwspecialtyfoods.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nwspecialtyfoods.org

- Linda Strand, Chairman

## NORTHWEST VITICULTURE CENTER, CHEMEKETA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The Northwest Viticulture Center is a wine industry resource that provides continuing education and degree programs in all aspects of viticulture and enology.

215 Doaks Ferry Rd. NW  
PO Box 14007  
Salem, OR 97309  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-584-7272  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-7809  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ chemek.cc.or.us/aboutus/locations/eola/index.html

## NUT GROWERS SOCIETY OF OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

The society is a membership organization made up of growers and other people interested in hazelnuts.

21595-A Dolores Way NE  
Aurora, OR 97002-9738  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6823  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6825  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonhazelnuts.org

- Jeff Rumpca, First Vice President
- John Sullivan, Immediate Past President
- Tony Salas, Past President
- Dave McAdams, President
- Dan Keeley, Second Vice President

## OMG MEADOWFOAM OIL SEED GROWERS COOPERATIVE INC.

OMG represents Willamette Valley meadowfoam operations.

698 12th St, Suite 144  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-363-6402  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-8717  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ jhatteberg@meadowfoam.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ meadowfoam.com

- Jerry Hatteberg, Executive Director
- Wayne Kizer, President

## OREGON 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

4-H helps youth learn subject matter and life skills through a process that helps them meet key developmental needs.

105 Ballard Extension Hall  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331-3608  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2421  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1332  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.4h.oregonstate.edu

- Roger Rennekamp, Program Leader and Department Head

**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 2208

Salem, OR 97308

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-4325

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ michele@ruby-do.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oragfest.com

- Michele Ruby, Executive Director

**OREGON AGRICULTURAL ALLIANCE**

PO Box 4323

Portland, OR 97208

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-5174

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-253-9172

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ashcoms@msn.com

- Scott Ashcom, Executive Director

**OREGON AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS ASSOCIATION**

OACFA is a non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to promote the safe use of pesticide products and fertilizers; to advocate for the interests of those involved with the manufacture, sale, and use of these products; and to promote increased public awareness of the benefits provided by the agricultural chemicals and fertilizers industry.

1270 Chemeketa St. NE

Salem, OR 97301

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7024

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1921

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ oacfa@rdkcompany.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oacfa.com

- Richard Koesan,  
Executive Director

**OREGON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOUNDATION**

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

3415 Commercial St. SE

Salem, OR 97302

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-1701, ext. 327

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-8082

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ betty@oregonfb.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonfb.org/programs/oaef.shtml

- Janice Reed, Director
- Jack Southworth, President
- Kim Johnson, Secretary
- Michael Macnab, Treasurer
- Dale Buck, Vice President

**OREGON AGRICULTURAL LEGAL FOUNDATION**

The OALF supports, provides, and encourages knowledge, understanding, and proper administration of human and civil rights and liberties secured by law, with a particular focus on laws that affect Oregon agriculture.

3415 Commercial St. SE, Suite 117

Salem, OR 97302

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-1701

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-8082

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tim@oregonfb.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonfb.org/programs/legal\_advocacy.shtml

- Tim Bernasek, General Counsel

**OREGON AGRICULTURE IN THE CLASSROOM**

AITC is a non-profit organization that provides curriculum and reference materials about animals, conservation, nutrition, and plants to K-12 teachers throughout Oregon.

105 Ballard Extension Hall

Oregon State University

Corvallis, OR 97331

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-8629

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1332

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ aitc@oregonstate.edu

Web \_\_\_\_\_ aitc.oregonstate.edu

- Tami Kerr, Executive Director
- Ed Armstrong, President
- Ellen Rawls, Secretary
- Aden Kuenzi, Treasurer
- Tammy Dennee, Vice President

**OREGON ALFALFA SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

Oregon Alfalfa Seed Growers Association is an industry association for Oregon alfalfa seed producers.

c/o Malheur Co. Extension Office

710 SW 5th Ave.

Ontario, OR 97914

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-881-1417

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-8840

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ steve.norberg@oregonstate.edu

**OREGON ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS**

The Oregon Association of Conservation Districts is a statewide membership organization serving Oregon's Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Water Control Districts.

650 Hawthorne Ave SE

Salem, OR 97301

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-566-9157

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-5799

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ john.mcdonald@oacd.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oacd.org

- Johnny Sundstrom, Past President
- John McDonald, President
- David Simmons,  
Secretary/Treasurer
- Barbara Niedermeyer,  
Vice President

**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

or 800-342-6401

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-682-5099

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oan.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oan.org

- Ann M. Murphy, Director  
of Marketing
- Elizabeth Peters, Director of  
Publications and Communications
- John Aguirre, Executive Director
- Tom McNabb, President
- Kevin Klupenger, President Elect

## OREGON BIOFUELS NETWORK

The Oregon Biofuels Network serves as a clearinghouse of information on biofuels-related topics in Oregon and the region. Interested members help raise public awareness of biodiesel and ethanol, identify opportunities to expand markets, and work to break down barriers to biofuels production.

222 NW Davis St, Suite 309  
Portland, OR 97209  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-222-1963, ext. 102  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-222-1405  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oeconline.org  
Web \_ www.oeconline.org/economy/  
biofuels4oregon

- Chris Hagerbaumer, Contact

## OREGON BLUEBERRY GROWERS ASSOCIATION

The Oregon Blueberry Growers Association supports producers of Oregon blueberries.

9751 SE Telford Rd  
Boring, OR 97009  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-663-6451  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-663-1206  
E-mail \_\_\_ obga@oregonblueberry.com  
Web \_ www.getoregonblueberries.com

- David Mombell, President
- Phone  
503-576-0670
- Judy Ebert, Secretary/Treasurer
- Kim Pierce, Vice President

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 503-288-2739  
or 800-440-2537  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregonbeer.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonbeer.org

- Brian Butenschoen, Contact

## OREGON BROILER GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Oregon Broiler Growers Association is a non-profit member organization that supports broiler research and scholarship at Oregon State University.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-435-7080

- Gerald Evers, President

## OREGON CATTLE WOMEN, INC.

Oregon Cattle Women advances the cattle industry through promotion and education.

50887 Happy Valley Road  
Princeton, OR 97721  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-885-7466  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-885-7467  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ orbeef.org/ocw

- Ruth Moody, President
- Peggy Biaggi, President Elect
- Sandie Hill, Secretary
- Susan Otley, Treasurer
- Jo Berrath, Vice President
- Mary Jo Davies, Vice President
- Ruth Straus, Vice President

## OREGON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

OCA is a membership organization promoting the Oregon cattle industry.

3415 Commercial St. SE, Suite 217  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-361-8941  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-361-8947  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ orcattle.com

- Bill Moore, President
- Bill Hoyt, President Elect
- Curtis Martin, Treasurer

## OREGON CENTURY FARM & RANCH PROGRAM

Started in 1958, the Oregon Century Farm and Ranch Program honors Oregon's agricultural heritage by recognizing farm and ranch families with century-long connections to the land. A 150-year (Sesquicentennial Award) was added to the program in 2008.

3415 Commercial St. SE, Suite 117  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-1701, ext. 26  
or 503-297-5892  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-8082  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ orcentury@juno.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/cfr.shtml

- Kyle Jansson, Chair, CF&R Management Committee
- Janice Reed, Director Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation
- Glenn Mason, Program Coordinator Portland Office

## OREGON COAST COMMUNITY ACTION

### South Coast Food Share

Serving the needs of the public in the Coos Bay region.

2110 Newmark Ave  
Coos Bay, OR 97420  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-888-1574  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-888-7027  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@orcca.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.orcca.us

- Mary Schoer-Clark, CEO

## OREGON COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (OCZMA)

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

313 SW 2nd, Suite C  
PO Box 1033  
Newport, OR 97365  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-8918  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-5241  
E-mail onno\_husing@class.orednet.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oczma.org

- Tim Josi, Chair
- Onno Husing, Director
- T.V. Skinner, Secretary-Treasurer
- Jack Brown, Vice Chair

**OREGON CRANBERRY NETWORK**

The OCN is a volunteer membership organization that represents Oregon cranberry producers.

89358 Cranberry Lane  
Bandon, OR 97411  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-347-4423  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-347-6412  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ russell.c@worldnet.att.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregoncranberry.net

- Carol A Russell, Executive Director

**OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL**

Oregon Dairy Council is the nutrition education arm of the Oregon Dairy Products Commission.

10505 SW Barbur Blvd.  
Portland, OR 97219  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-5033  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-245-7916  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregondairycouncil.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregondairycouncil.org

- Anne Goetze, Director

**OREGON DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION**

10505 SW Barbur Blvd., Suite 101  
Portland, OR 97219  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-5033  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-245-7916  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ jimk@oregondairycenter.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ dairyfarmersor.com

- Jim Krahn, Executive Director

**OREGON DAIRY INDUSTRIES**

Oregon Dairy Industries promotes the dairy products of the Pacific Northwest.

517 N 19th St.  
Philomath, OR 97370  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-929-4020  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-929-4091  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ reitha@solid-ground.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ odi.fst.oregonstate.edu

- Reitha McCabe, Executive Secretary
- Harry Price, Past President
- Joe Newland, President
- Matthew Andrews, Treasurer
- Nancy Harnren, Vice President

**OREGON DAIRY WOMEN**

Oregon Dairy Women promotes the use of milk and dairy products in a healthy diet.

4950 NW Marsh Rd  
Forest Grove, OR 97116  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-357-7434  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bkschmid@fbconnect.net

- Kathy Schmidlkofer, President

**OREGON ELK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

This Oregon association is dedicated to elk breeders within the state.

Cross Anchor S Ranch, LLC  
Rural Rt. 2, Box 247  
Terrebonne, OR 97760  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-548-5800  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-548-2200  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ elkbasin@aol.com

- Kathy Simpson, Chair
- Richard Patterson, Director

**OREGON EMU ASSOCIATION**

The association supports emu breeders in the state of Oregon.

PO Box 189  
Rickreall, OR 97371  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-623-0136  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-623-0136  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ed-berger@msn.com

- Ed Berger, President

**OREGON EQUESTRIAN NETWORK**

The Oregon Equestrian Network promotes horse groups, businesses and organizations in Oregon.

529 Latigo Ranch Rd  
Williams, OR 97544  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-846-0327  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-846-0327  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregonequest.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonquest.com

**OREGON ESSENTIAL OIL GROWERS LEAGUE**

PO Box 3366  
Salem, OR 97302-0366  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-2944  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-6819

- Tim Butler, Chair
- Bryan Ostlund, Secretary
- Mike Macy, Secretary/Treasurer
- Steve Weishaar, Vice Chair

**OREGON FAIRS ASSOCIATION**

The OFA is devoted to maintaining the quality of the regional, county and state fairs and shows within Oregon through education, discussion, and mutual cooperation.

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

- John McCulley, Executive Secretary
- Don Slone, President
- Jerry Underwood, Vice President

**OREGON FARM BUREAU FEDERATION**

The Oregon Farm Bureau is a voluntary, grassroots, nonprofit organization representing the interests of the state's farmers and ranchers in the public and policy making arenas.

3415 Commercial St. SE, Suite 117  
Salem, OR 97302-5169  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-1701  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-8082  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonfb.org

- Dave Dillon, Executive Vice President

**Baker**

- Peggy Browne, President

**Benton**

- Paul Kovash, President

**Clackamas**

- Paul Iverson, President

**Clatsop**

- Mike Seppa, President

**Columbia**

- Brian Parson, President

**Coos/Curry**

- Fred Wiebe, President

**Crook-Wheeler**

- Doug Breese, President

**Deschutes**

- Matt Cyrus, President

**Douglas**

- Rich Holcomb, President

**Gilliam**

- Raymond Harrison, President

**Grant**

- Jack Southworth, President

**Harney**

- Shane Otley, President

**Hood River**

- Ralph Smiley, President

**Jackson**

- Ron Bjork, President

**Jefferson**

- Ed Chotard, President

**Josephine**

- Keith Nelsen, President

**Klamath/Lake**

- Bob Flowers, President

**Lane**

- Jered Henderson, President

**Lincoln**

- Wiley Gibson, President

**Linn**

- Don Cersovski, President

**Malheur**

- Charlie Barlow, President

**Marion**

- Dan Goffin, President

**Multnomah**

- Mike Dillard, President

**Polk**

- Paul Thorp, President

**Sherman**

- Johnathan Rolfe, President

**Tillamook**

- Carol Marie Leuthold, President

**Umatilla/Morrow**

- Julia Spratling, President

**Wallowa**

- Joe Collins, President

**Wasco**

- Fritz Ellett, President

**Washington**

- Eric Sahwnow, President

**Yamhill**

- Zac Christensen, President

**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.

PO Box 13272  
Portland, OR 97213  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-525-1035  
E-mail [info@oregonfarmersmarkets.org](mailto:info@oregonfarmersmarkets.org)  
Web [www.oregonfarmersmarkets.org](http://www.oregonfarmersmarkets.org)

- Val Blaha, President
- Patrick Rossetti, Vice President

**OREGON FEED & GRAIN  
ASSOCIATION**

The Oregon Feed and Grain Association was established to further the interests of feed, seed, grain, fertilizer and allied suppliers.

2380 NW Roosevelt St.  
Portland, OR 97210-2323  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-226-2758  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-224-0947  
E-mail [haysmgmt@pipeline.com](mailto:haysmgmt@pipeline.com)  
Web [oregonfeed.org](http://oregonfeed.org)

- Dain Lauderback, President
- Steve Harms, Secretary/Treasurer
- Jay Legard, Vice President

**OREGON FFA ASSOCIATION**

The Oregon FFA Association (formerly Oregon Future Farmers of America) is the state affiliate of the National FFA Organization.

2611 Pringle Rd. SE  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-385-4664  
or 503-385-4715  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-540-4493  
E-mail [statestaff@oregonffa.com](mailto:statestaff@oregonffa.com)  
Web [www.oregonffa.com](http://www.oregonffa.com)

- Lee Letsch-Baum, Program Assistant
- Reynold Gardner, State Advisor

**OREGON FOOD BANK INC.**

Oregon Food Bank Inc. is the hub of a statewide network of 915 hunger-relief agencies.

PO Box 55370, 7900 NE 33rd Dr.  
Portland, OR 97238-5370  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-282-0555  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-282-0922  
E-mail [info@oregonfoodbank.org](mailto:info@oregonfoodbank.org)  
Web [oregonfoodbank.org](http://oregonfoodbank.org)

- Rachel Bristol, Executive Director

**OREGON FOOD BANK INC.,  
HILLSBORO**

Oregon Food Bank recovers food from farmers, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, individuals and government sources and distributes that food to regional food banks across Oregon.

PO Box 1682, 21485  
NW Mauzey Rd  
Hillsboro, OR 97123  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-439-6510  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-439-6621  
Web [oregonfoodbank.org](http://oregonfoodbank.org)

**OREGON FRESH MARKET  
GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

32300 S Dryland Rd.  
Molalla, OR 97013  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-1264, ext. 25  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-5986  
E-mail [bob.mcreynolds@oregonstate.edu](mailto:bob.mcreynolds@oregonstate.edu)

- Robert McReynolds, Contact
- Frank Battilega, President

**OREGON GRASS SEED  
BARGAINING ASSOCIATION**

The Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association represents member-grower interests in establishing prices and other contract issues.

PO Box 3228  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-371-4948  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-371-4682  
E-mail [prba@teleport.com](mailto:prba@teleport.com)  
Web [oregonprba.com](http://oregonprba.com)

- Ralph Fisher, Executive Director
- Ron Quiring, President
- Terry Etzel, Secretary/Treasurer
- Robert VanderZanden, Vice President

**FORAGE ASSOCIATION**

Oregon Hay and Forage Association promotes the forage industry of Oregon.

498 SE Lynn Blvd.  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-6228  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-416-2115  
Web [forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/ohfa](http://forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/ohfa)

- David King, President

## OREGON HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

The Oregon Hereford Association is a member organization supporting the production of the Hereford breed.

85777 Vilhauer Rd  
Eugene, OR 97405  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-465-2188  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-346-4854  
E-mail [gsprague@molbio.uoregon.edu](mailto:gsprague@molbio.uoregon.edu)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [oregonherefords.com](http://oregonherefords.com)

- George Sprague, President
- Linda Burns, Secretary/Treasurer
- Greg Stallings, Vice President

## OREGON HEREFORD WOMEN

Oregon Hereford Women's main purpose is to support Hereford youth. Oregon Hereford Women provide trophies, ribbons and premium money for Oregon Junior Hereford Breeders shows, the Junior P.I., and the Western Regional Junior Show.

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.oregonherefords.com/OREGON%20HEREFORD%20WOMEN.htm](http://www.oregonherefords.com/OREGON%20HEREFORD%20WOMEN.htm)

- Teresa Barber, President

## OREGON HOP GROWERS ASSOCIATION

This industry association supports growers and producers involved in Oregon hop production.

3037 G Street  
PO Box 298  
Hubbard, OR 97032  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-982-7600  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-982-7602  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [orhops@dialoregon.net](mailto:orhops@dialoregon.net)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.oregonhops.net](http://www.oregonhops.net)

- Anthony Weathers, President
- John Annen, Vice President
- Nancy Frketch, Contact

## 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 2917  
Salem, OR 97308-2917  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-371-7457  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-4093  
Web [www.oregonhorticulturalsociety.org](http://www.oregonhorticulturalsociety.org)

- Mary Louise Van Natta, Executive Director
- Tim Kuechmann, First Vice President
- Stuart Olson, President

## 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.

Hotline \_\_\_\_\_ 1-866-INVADER  
(866-468-2337)  
or 503-704-2884  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [lisad@createstrat.com](mailto:lisad@createstrat.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [oregon.gov/OISC](http://oregon.gov/OISC)

- Lisa DeBruyckere, Invasive Species Coordinator

## OREGON LEAGUE OF RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Oregon League of Rabbit & Cavy Breeders is a non-profit organization chartered by the American Rabbit Breeders Association.

1381 SE 12th Loop  
Canby, OR 97013  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-661-2381  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [dlk422@web-ster.com](mailto:dlk422@web-ster.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [olrcb.net](http://olrcb.net)

- Tom Keyes, President
- Diana Keefe, Secretary
- Penny Deggelman, Treasurer
- Vern Palmblad, Vice President

## OREGON MEAT GOAT PRODUCERS

Oregon Meat Goat Producers promotes the meat goat industry in Oregon.

PO Box 147  
Oakland, OR 97462  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-430-4003  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [herdmaster@omgp.org](mailto:herdmaster@omgp.org)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [omgp.org](http://omgp.org)

- Marilyn Burke, President
- Linda DeHart, Vice President

## OREGON ORCHARDGRASS GROWERS ASSOCIATION

This organization supports the industry activities of Oregon orchardgrass producers.

PO Box 2042  
Salem, OR 97308  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7019  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-8063

- John McCulley, Executive Secretary
- Roger Biegel, President

## 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.

c/o OWEB, 775 Summer St. NE  
Suite 360  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0178  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0199  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.oregon-plan.org](http://www.oregon-plan.org)

- Ken Bierly, Deputy Director

## OREGON PORK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

The Oregon Pork Producers Association is dedicated to serving pork producers in the state of Oregon.

7365 Meridian Rd. NE  
Silverton, OR 97381  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-873-5638  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-873-3309  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [glenn@goschiefarms.com](mailto:glenn@goschiefarms.com)  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [oregonporkproducers.com](http://oregonporkproducers.com)

- Glenn Goschie, President
- Lee Letsch-Baum, Secretary
- Gayle Burke, Treasurer
- Nanette Bierma, Vice President



## OREGON PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The association promotes the care and welfare of flocks, provides member support, and encourages member activities.

39647 Baptist Church Rd  
Lebanon, OR 97355  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-0650

- Tony Wutzke, Past President
- Rick Klempe, President
- Beth Flande, Secretary/Treasurer
- Loyal Burns, Vice President

## OREGON QUARTER HORSE RACING ASSOCIATION

OQHRA supports the quarter horse racing industry in the state of Oregon.

7479 Nelson Lane  
Turner, OR 97392  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-743-2528  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-743-4312  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ oregonqhrace@aol.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonqhra.org

- Leah Nelson, Executive Secretary
- Jackie Phillips, President

## OREGON RURAL ACTION

ORA's members and community groups work to promote agricultural and economic sustainability, and stewardship of the region's land, air and water.

1118 Adams Ave.  
PO Box 1231  
La Grande, OR 97850  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-975-2411  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-975-1844  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregonrural.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonrural.org

## OREGON RYEGRASS GROWERS ASSOCIATION

This association supports Oregon's ryegrass growers.

c/o Linn Co. Extension Office  
PO Box 765  
Albany, OR 97321  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-3871  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-9169

- Leonard Gerig, Chairman
- Austin Sayer, Secretary
- Russ Baker, Vice Chairman

## OREGON SEED COUNCIL

The council coordinates activities of producers and marketers on issues of interest to the grass seed industry.

1193 Royvonne Ave S, Suite 11  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1157  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1292  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ roger@rwbeyer.com

- Rodney Hightower, President
- Matt Herb, First Vice President
- Larry Venell, Second Vice President
- Jerry Marguth, Treasurer
- Roger Beyer, Executive Secretary

## OREGON SEED GROWERS LEAGUE

Oregon Seed Growers League is a seed trade association.

865 Sommerville Loop  
Harrisburg, OR 97446  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-995-6079  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-334-4796

- Rodney Hightower, President
- Lynne Bronson, Secretary/Treasurer

## OREGON SEED TRADE 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.

2380 NW Roosevelt  
Portland, OR 97210  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-226-2758  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-224-0947  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ haysmgmt@pipeline.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonseed.org

- Dennis Hays, Executive Vice President

## OREGON SHEEP GROWERS ASSOCIATION

OSGA is a non-profit organization that promotes the growth and profitability of the sheep industry in Oregon and nationally.

1270 Chemeketa St., NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-5462  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1921  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@sheeporegon.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.sheeporegon.com

- Lynn Trupp, President
- Darroll Grant, Treasurer
- Reed Anderson, Vice President

## OREGON STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

The Oregon State Beekeepers Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to bees and beekeeping.

26730 S Hwy 170  
Canby, OR 97013  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-266-1740  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ sowers@canby.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ orsba.org

- Chuck Sowers, Contact

## 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 97303-3201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-3247  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-3206  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonstatefair.org

## OREGON STATE GRANGE

The Oregon State Grange is comprised of families and individuals who share common interests in community, agriculture and cooperation.

643 Union St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-316-0106  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-316-0109  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ master@orange.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.orange.org

- Vernon & Paula Herrick, Agricultural Co-Directors
- Phyllis A. Wilson, Master

## OREGON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE LAND TRUST (OSALT)

OSALT is a statewide educational 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.

PO Box 1106

Canby, OR 97013-1106

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@osalt.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.osalt.org

- Will Newman II, President
- Karen Tillou, Secretary
- Taryn Kruger, Treasurer

## OREGON THOROUGHBRED OWNERS & BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Oregon Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association is a non-profit organization committed to serving the interests of Oregon's thoroughbred industry.

PO Box 17248

Portland, OR 97217-0248

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-285-0658

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-285-0659

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregontoba.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregontoba.com

- Wendie Hayes-Pounds, Executive Director
- Gay Welliver, President
- Rob Douglas, RPD Company Lobbyist
- Carol Duby, Vice President

## OREGON TILTH, INC.

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

470 Lancaster Dr. NE

Salem, OR 97301

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-0690

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-0809

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ organic@tilth.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.tilth.org

- Joe Snyder, President
- Chris Schreiner, Quality Control Director
- Adam Zimmerman, Vice President
- Kristy Korb, Certification Director

## 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

or 800-235-3502

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-363-4218

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ contact@oregonvma.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonvma.org

- Glenn Kolb, Executive Director

## OREGON WATER RESOURCES CONGRESS

OWRC was founded in 1912 to promote the protection and use of water rights and the wise stewardship of water.

1201 Court St. NE, Suite 303

Salem, OR 97301-4188

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-363-0121

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-371-4926

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ owrc@owrc.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.owrc.org

- Anita Winkler, Executive Director
- Larry Trosi, President
- Shawn Gerdes, Secretary
- Jay Chamberlin, Treasurer
- Chuck Wilcox, Vice President

## OREGON WHEAT GROWERS LEAGUE (OWGL)

The Oregon Wheat Growers League is a not-for-profit trade association

115 SE 8th St.

Pendleton, OR 97801

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-7330

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-1723

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tdennee@owgl.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.owgl.org

- Tammy Dennee, Executive Director
- Jeff Newton, President
- Darren Padget, Vice President
- Craig Reeder, Secretary/Treasurer
- Kevin Porter, Immediate Past President

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 541-855-0122

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-512-2957

Web www.oregonwineandfarmtour.com

## OREGON WINE BOARD

The OWB is charged by the state to support enological, viticultural, and economic research and the promotion of grape growing and winemaking in Oregon.

1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 400

Portland, OR 97209

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-228-8336

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-228-8337

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregonwine.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonwine.org

- Ted Farthing, Executive Director

## OREGON WOMEN FOR AGRICULTURE

The Oregon Women For Agriculture organization educates the membership and the public about the importance of agriculture.

609 NE Hickory Ave, Suite 140

Albany, OR 97321

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-243-FARM

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@owaonline.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.owaonline.org

- Shireen Malpass, Corresponding Secretary
- Chelle Davis, First Vice President
- Tricia Chastain, President
- Eunice Goodrich, Recording Secretary
- Jackie Nixon, Second Vice President
- Cindy Gilmour, Treasurer

## 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

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-484-1440

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ owga@oregonwool.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonwool.com

- Lois Olund and Linda Hansen, President
- Carolynn Avery, Secretary
- Sharon Allen, Treasurer

## 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.

3415 Commercial St. SE, Suite 100  
Salem, OR 97302-4668  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-8092  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-8565  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ sandi@ofsonline.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ofsonline.org

- David Hampton, 2009 Chair
- Jerry Marguth, 2010 Chair

## ORGANIC TRADE ASSOCIATION

OTA is a membership-based business association that focuses on the organic business community in North America.

60 Wells St.  
PO Box 547  
Greenfield, MA 01302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 413-774-7511  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 413-774-6432  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@ota.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ota.com

- Laura Batch, Director of Marketing and Public Relations
- Carolyn Wilcox, Executive Director

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHRISTMAS TREE ASSOCIATION

The PNWCTA provides a unified force for the Pacific Northwest Christmas tree industry.

4093 12th St. SE  
PO Box 3366  
Salem, OR 97302  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-2942  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-6819  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ kari@ostlund.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nwtrees.com

- Bryan Ostlund, Executive Secretary
- Greg Hunter, President
- Mark Schmidlin, Secretary/Treasurer
- Kirk Stroda, Vice President, Oregon
- Glenn Aldrich, Vice President, Washington

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST GRAIN & FEED ASSOCIATION, INC.

Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association is a non-profit organization to serve the mutual needs of firms involved in the processing, handling and merchandising of grain, feed, and other agricultural commodities within the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

200 SW Market St., Suite 190  
Portland, OR 97201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-227-0234  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-227-0059  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ pnwgfa@pnwgfa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.pnwgfa.org

- Becky Andrews, Association Director

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION

The Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association provides education, research, and promotion of the Northwest vegetable industry.

100 North Fruitland, Suite B  
Kennewick, WA 99336  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 509-585-5460  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 509-585-2671  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ snolan@agmgt.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.pnva.org

## PACIFIC REGIONAL BIOMASS ENERGY PARTNERSHIP

The mission of the Pacific Regional Biomass Energy Partnership is to encourage the use and development of biomass energy technologies that are technically feasible and cost effective. 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.

625 Marion St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-3742  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-6043  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-7806  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ mark.w.kendall@state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ pacificbiomass.org

- Mark W. Kendall, Contact

## PACIFIC SEED ASSOCIATION

The Pacific Seed Association is a non-profit organization of field, turf, vegetable and flower seed companies doing business in the western states, western Canada, and Mexico.

2380 NW Roosevelt  
Portland, OR 97210-2323  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-226-2758  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-224-0947  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ haysmgmt@pipeline.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ pacificseed.org

- Dennis Hays, Executive Secretary

## PEAR BUREAU NORTHWEST

The Pear Bureau Northwest is a non-profit marketing organization to promote, advertise and develop markets for fresh pears grown in Oregon and Washington.

4382 SE International Way, Suite A  
Milwaukie, OR 97222-4627  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-652-9720  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-652-9721  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@usapears.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.usapears.org

- Cristie Mather, Communications Manager
- Dennis James, Director of Marketing
- Jeff Correa, International Marketing Director
- Kevin Moffitt, President and CEO

## PESTICIDE ANALYTICAL AND RESPONSE CENTER (PARC)

PARC responds to pesticide-related incidents in Oregon that have suspected health or environmental effects.

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-6470  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4735  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ parc@oda.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/parc.shtml

- Dale Mitchell, Board Co-Chair
- Gail R. Shibley, Board Co-Chair
- Chris Kirby, PARC Board Administrator
- Kathleen Harvey, PARC Coordinator

**PORT OF ALSEA**

PO Box 1060  
 Waldport, OR 97394  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-563-3872  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-563-8538  
 E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@portofalsea.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofalsea.com

- Maggie Rivers, Port Manager

**PORT OF ARLINGTON**

PO Box 279  
 Arlington, OR 97812  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-454-2868  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-454-2053  
 E-mail \_ portofarlington@hotmail.com

- Jodi Grady, Executive Secretary
- Hope DeClue, Park and Marina Maintenance

**PORT OF ASTORIA**

422 Gateway Ave, Suite 100  
 Astoria, OR 97103  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-4521  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-4525  
 E-mail \_\_\_ admin@portofastoria.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofastoria.com

- Jack Crider, Executive Director

**PORT OF BANDON**

390 1st St.  
 PO Box 206  
 Bandon, OR 97411  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-347-3206  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-347-4645  
 E-mail \_\_\_ port@portofbandon.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofbandon.com

- Gina Dearth, General Manager
- Robert Dearth, Harbor Master

**PORT OF BROOKINGS HARBOR**

PO Box 848  
 Brookings, OR 97415  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-469-2218  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-469-0672  
 E-mail info@port-brookings-harbor.org  
 Web \_ www.port-brookings-harbor.org

**PORT OF CASCADE LOCKS**

355 WaNaPa St.  
 PO Box 307  
 Cascade Locks, OR 97014  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-374-8619  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-374-8428  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofcascadelocks.org

- Chuck Daughtry, Executive Director

**PORT OF COOS BAY, OREGON INTERNATIONAL**

125 Central Ave., Suite 300  
 PO Box 1215  
 Coos Bay, OR 97420-0311  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-267-7678  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-269-1475  
 E-mail \_\_ portcoos@portofcoosbay.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofcoosbay.com

- Mike Gaul, Deputy Executive Director
- Martin Callery, Director of Communications & Freight Mobility
- Donna Nichols, Director of Finance & Administration
- Jeffrey Bishop, Executive Director

**PORT OF GARIBALDI**

PO Box 10  
 Garibaldi, OR 97118  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-322-3292  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-322-0029  
 E-mail portofgaribaldi@oregoncoast.com  
 Web www.portofgaribaldi@oregoncoast.com

- Don Bacon, Port Manager

**PORT OF GOLD BEACH**

PO Box 1126  
 Gold Beach, OR 97444  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-247-6269  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-247-6268  
 E-mail portoffice@portofgoldbeach.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ portofgoldbeach.com

- Errol Roberts, Port Manager

**PORT OF HOOD RIVER**

PO Box 239  
 Hood River, OR 97031  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-1645  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-1395  
 E-mail \_\_ porthr@portofhoodriver.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofhoodriver.com

- Michael McElwee, Executive Director

**PORT OF MORROW**

2 Marine Drive  
 PO Box 200  
 Boardman, OR 97818  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-481-7678  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-481-2679  
 E-mail \_\_\_ port@portofmorrow.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofmorrow.com

- Gary Neal, General Manager

**PORT OF NEHALEM**

PO Box 476  
 Nehalem, OR 97131-0476  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-368-7212  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-368-7234  
 E-mail portofnehalen@nehalentel.net

- Betty L. Conrad, Administrative Secretary

**PORT OF NEWPORT**

600 SE Bay Blvd.  
 Newport, OR 97365  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-7758  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-4235  
 E-mail \_ portman@portofnewport.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofnewport.com

- Don Mann, General Manager

**PORT OF PORT ORFORD**

PO Box 490  
 Port Orford, OR 97465  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-332-7121  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-332-7121  
 E-mail \_\_\_ portoffice@harborside.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofportorford.com

- Gary Anderson, Port Manager

**PORT OF PORTLAND**

PO Box 3529  
 Portland, OR 97208-3529  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-944-7000  
 or 800-547-8411  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-944-7080  
 E-mail ContactUs@PortofPortland.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofportland.com

- Bill Wyatt, Executive Director

**PORT OF SIUSLAW**

PO Box 1220  
 Florence, OR 97439  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-997-3426  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-997-9407  
 E-mail \_\_\_ port@portofsiuslaw.com  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofsiuslaw.com

- Mark Freeman, Port Manager

**PORT OF ST. HELENS**

PO Box 598  
 St. Helens, OR 97051  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-2888  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-6924  
 E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ meyer@portsh.org  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portsh.org

- Gerry Meyer, Executive Director

**PORT OF THE DALLES**

3636 Klindt Dr.  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-298-4148  
or 800-901-7678  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-298-2136  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@portofthedalles.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofthedalles.com

- Micki Bradley, Accounting and Marina Administrator
- Andrea Klass, Executive Director

**PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY**

4000 Blimp Blvd.  
Tillamook, OR 97141  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-2413  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-3680  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@potb.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.potb.org

- Robert H. Van Borssum, Port Manager

**PORT OF TOLEDO**

385 NW 1st St., Unit 1  
Toledo, OR 97391  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-336-5207  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-336-5160  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@portoftoledo.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portoftoledo.org

- Bud Shoemake, Port Manager

**PORT OF UMATILLA**

500 Willamette Ave.  
PO Box 879  
Umatilla, OR 97882  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-922-3224  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-922-5609  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ portinfo@uci.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.portofumatilla.com

- Kim Puzey, General Manager

**PORT OF UMPQUA**

364 N Fourth St.  
PO Box 388  
Reedsport, OR 97467  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-271-2232  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-271-2747  
E-mail portofumpqua@charterinternet.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ portofumpqua.org

- Charmaine Vitek, Port Manager

**PORTLAND AREA COMMUNITY SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE COALITION (PACSAC)**

PACSAC's Web site hosts a directory of Portland area CSA farms and producers.

6632 SE 47th Ave.  
Portland, OR 97206  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-777-4213  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ the47thavefarm@aol.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.pacsac.org

- Laura Masterson, President

**PRODUCE MARKETING ASSOCIATION**

Founded in 1949, the Produce Marketing Association is a trade association serving companies representing all segments of the global produce and floral supply chains.

1500 Casho Mill Rd.  
PO Box 6036  
Newark, DE 19714-6036  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 302-738-7100  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 302-731-2409  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.pma.com

- Bruce Taylor, Chairman of the Board
- Bryan Silbermann, President

**REGIONAL FOOD BANK OF TILLAMOOK**

Serving the citizens of Tillamook County.

2105 Fourth St.  
PO Box 1344  
Tillamook, OR 97141  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-3154  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-1900  
E-mail\_ cclifton@oregonfoodbank.org

- Cari Clifton, Contact

**RENEWABLE ENERGY ACCESS**

Renewable Energy News is a source for renewable energy information on the Internet.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 877-650-1782  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 603-924-4451  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ renewableenergyaccess.com

- Jim Callihan, CEO and President

**RENEWABLE NORTHWEST PROJECT**

RNP is a broad coalition of public-interest organizations and energy companies actively promote development of the region's renewable resources.

917 SW Oak, Suite 303  
Portland, OR 97205  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-223-4544  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-223-4554  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ renewables@RNP.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ rnp.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.

700 S Washington St., Suite 300  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-739-3900  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-739-3915  
E-mail servicecenter@schoolnutrition.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.asfsa.org

- Mary Hills, President

**SOCIETY FOR FOODSERVICE MANAGEMENT**

The Society for Foodservice Management is the preeminent national association serving the needs and interests of executives in the onsite foodservice industry.

304 W Liberty St., Suite 201  
Louisville, KY 40202  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 502-583-3783  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 502-589-3602  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ sfm@hqtrs.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.sfm-online.org

- Greg Hobby, Executive Director

**SOCIETY FOR NUTRITION EDUCATION**

SNE is an international organization of nutrition education professionals who are dedicated to promoting healthful sustainable food choices and who share a vision of healthy people in healthy communities.

7150 Winton Dr., Suite 300  
Indianapolis, IN 46268  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 317-328-4627  
or 800-235-6690  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 317-280-8527  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@sne.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.sne.org

- Jackie Williams, Executive Director

**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  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.swcs.org

- Mark Anderson-Wilk,  
Communications Director

**SOIL SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA (SSSA)**

The ASA-CSSA-SSSA Science Policy Office in Washington DC serves as an important link between the federal government and the agricultural, natural resources, and environmental communities.

677 S Segoe Rd.  
Madison, WI 53711  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 608-273-8080  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 608-273-2021  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ headquarters@soils.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.soils.org

**STELLAR CERTIFICATION SERVICES, INC.**

Stellar Certification Services, Inc. is an accredited certifying agent for the USDA National Organic Program.

PO Box 1390  
Philomath, OR 97370  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-929-7148  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-929-4387  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ jfullmer@peak.org

- Jim Fullmer, Contact

**TEXAS LONGHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

TLBAA was established to serve as the Texas longhorn breed registry.

PO Box 4430  
Fort Worth, TX 76164  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 817-625-6241  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 817-625-1388  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tlbaa@tlbaa.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.tlbaa.org

**THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENOLOGY AND VITICULTURE**

The American Society for Enology and Viticulture is a non-profit organization dedicated to the interests of enologists, viticulturists, or other persons in the field of wine and grape research and/or production worldwide.

PO Box 1855  
Davis, CA 95617-1855  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 530-753-3142  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 530-753-3318  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ society@asev.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.asev.org

- Dan Howard, Assistant  
Executive Director
- Lyndie Boulton, Executive Director

**THE CARBOHYDRATE ECONOMY CLEARINGHOUSE**

The Carbohydrate Economy is a program of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance, a nonprofit research and educational organization to promote strong communities, healthy local economies, and environmental sustainability.

1313 5th St SE  
Minneapolis, MN 55414-1546  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 612-379-3815  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 612-379-3920  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@ilsr.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ carbohydrateeconomy.org

**THE NATIONAL BIODIESEL BOARD**

The NBB is the national trade association representing the biodiesel industry as the coordinating body for research and development in the US.

605 Clark Ave.  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Mailing: PO Box 104898  
Jefferson City, MO 65110-4898  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-841-5849  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 573-635-7913  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@biodiesel.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ biodiesel.org

**THE UNITED STATES SWEET POTATO COUNCIL, INC.**

A national organization for the promotion and marketing of sweet potatoes.

12 Nicklaus Lane, Suite 101  
Columbia, SC 29229  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 803-788-7101  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 803-865-8090  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ charleswalker@worldnet.att.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.sweetpotatoUSA.org

- Charles Walker, Executive Secretary

**TRI-COUNTY FARM-FRESH FOODS, INC.**

Tri-County Farm-Fresh Foods is a cooperative corporation that promotes farm-fresh produce from its Portland-metro area members.

18640 NW Walker Rd. #1400  
Beaverton, OR 97006-8927  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-821-1112  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ albert.martinez@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.tricountyfarm.org

- Al Martinez, OSU  
Extension Service

## UMPQUA VALLEY WINEGROWERS ASSOCIATION

This organization is dedicated to the success of wine producers and viticulture of Oregon's Umpqua Valley district.

PO Box 367  
Roseburg, OR 97470  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-673-5323  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-849-2460  
E-mail [info@umpquavalleywineries.org](mailto:info@umpquavalleywineries.org)  
Web [www.umpquavalleywineries.org](http://www.umpquavalleywineries.org)

- Jannelle Wilde, Executive Secretary
- Terry Brandborg, President
- Christie Simmons, Treasurer
- Pat Spangler, Vice President

## UNION COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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

61931 Cottonwood Rd  
La Grande, OR 97850  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-9387  
E-mail [thermochick@eoni.com](mailto:thermochick@eoni.com)  
• Pat Larson, Secretary

## UNITED FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLE ASSOCIATION

United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association's mission is to promote the growth and success of produce companies and their partners.

1901 Pennsylvania Ave. NW,  
Suite 1100  
Washington, DC 20006  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-303-3400  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-303-3433  
E-mail [united@unitedfresh.org](mailto:united@unitedfresh.org)  
Web [www.uffva.org](http://www.uffva.org)

## UNITED POTATO GROWERS OF THE KLAMATH BASIN

The United Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin represents fresh market acreage in the Klamath Basin.

PO Box 523  
Merrill, OR 97632  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 530-664-2881  
Web [unitedpotatokb.com](http://unitedpotatokb.com)  
• Ed Staunton, Chair  
• John Cross, Secretary/Treasurer  
• Dan Chin, Vice Chair

## UNITED STATES BOER GOAT ASSOCIATION

USBGA provides services to the Boer goat industry.

PO Box 663  
Spicewood, TX 78669  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 866-668-7242  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 877-640-4060  
E-mail [office@usbga.org](mailto:office@usbga.org)  
Web [usbga.org](http://usbga.org)

## UNITED STATES DRY BEAN COUNCIL (USDBC)

USDBC is a private trade association in the United States that represents growers and shippers of US edible dry beans.

PO Box 550  
Grapeview, WA 98546  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 360-277-0112  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 360-233-0521  
E-mail [info@usdrybeans.com](mailto:info@usdrybeans.com)  
• Randy Duckworth,  
Executive Director

## UNITED STATES TROTTING ASSOCIATION (REGISTRY)

USTA coordinates the activities of the standardbred industry.

750 Michigan Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43215-1191  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 614-224-2291  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 614-224-4575  
E-mail [customerservice@ustrotting.com](mailto:customerservice@ustrotting.com)  
Web [www.ustrotting.com](http://www.ustrotting.com)

## UNITED STATES TROUT FARMERS ASSOCIATION

USTFA is a commercial aquaculture trade organization.

111 W Washington St., Suite 1  
Charles Town, WV 25414-1529  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 304-728-2189  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 304-728-2196  
E-mail [ustfa@frontiernet.net](mailto:ustfa@frontiernet.net)  
Web [www.ustfa.org](http://www.ustfa.org)

## US APPLE ASSOCIATION

US Apple is a non-profit membership association for individuals and associations related to the apple industry.

8233 Old Courthouse Rd., Suite 200  
Vienna, VA 22182-3816  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-442-8850  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-790-0845  
E-mail [sschaffer@usapple.org](mailto:sschaffer@usapple.org)  
Web [www.usapple.org](http://www.usapple.org)

## US FARM REPORT

The US Farm Report Web site is an online version of the popular weekly broadcast. Links are provided to other online agricultural journals and reports, as well as streaming video broadcasts.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 877-MY-AGWEB  
E-mail [help@AgWeb.com](mailto:help@AgWeb.com)  
Web [agweb.com](http://agweb.com)

## 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.

1400 K St. NW, Suite 1200  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-789-0789  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-898-0522  
E-mail [grains@grains.org](mailto:grains@grains.org)  
Web [www.grains.org](http://www.grains.org)

- Mike Deering, Director of Communications
- Shannon Schaffer, Membership

## 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 Street N, Suite 300  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-463-0999  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-524-4399  
E-mail [info@uswheat.org](mailto:info@uswheat.org)  
Web [www.uswheat.org](http://www.uswheat.org)

**USA POULTRY & EGG EXPORT COUNCIL**

USAPEEC is a trade association of the US poultry and egg industry that is dedicated to increasing exports of US poultry and eggs worldwide.

2300 W Park Place Blvd., Suite 100  
Stone Mountain, GA 30087  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 770-413-0006  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 770-413-0007  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ usapeec@usapeec.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.usapeec.org

- James H. Sumner, President

**USA RICE FEDERATION**

USA Rice Federation is the national advocate for all segments of the rice industry.

4301 N Fairfax, Suite 425  
Arlington, VA 22203  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-236-2300  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-236-2301  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ riceinfo@usarice.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.usarice.com

**WALLOWA COUNTY HAY GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

The Wallowa County Hay Growers Association promotes the quality and availability of forage products produced by area farmers.

668 NW 1st St.  
Enterprise, OR 97828  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-432-3735  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ mbutter@uci.net  
Web www.certifiedwallowacountyhay.com

- Mark Butterfield, President
- Dan Gover, Treasurer
- Woody Wolf, Vice President

**WATER FOR LIFE, INC.**

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

PO Box 23698  
Portland, OR 97281  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-375-6003  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-639-6391  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@waterforlife.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.waterforlife.net

- Helen Moore, Executive Director
- Glen Barrett, President
- Rex Barber, Secretary/Treasurer
- Bill Wilber, Vice President

**WESTERN HORTICULTURAL INSPECTOR'S SOCIETY**

WHIS is a professional organization for plant inspectors.

635 Capitol St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-2532  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4644  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4786  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ cbrown@oda.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.whis.org

- John Wraspir, Editor
- Clint Burfitt, President
- Connie Jones, Secretary
- Beverly Clark, Treasurer
- Christy Brown, Vice President

**WESTERN OREGON LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION**

The association supports the needs of the Western Oregon livestock producer.

PO Box 1037  
Langlois, OR 97450  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-348-2500  
or 541-347-4356  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-348-2538

- Arlene Guerin, First Vice President
- John Guynup, President
- Bob Donaldson, Secretary/Treasurer

**WESTERN OREGON ONION GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

Western Oregon Onion Growers Association supports the interests of the state's western onion producers.

8630 67th Ave. NE  
Salem, OR 97305  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-393-6376  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-393-2632

- Greg Bennett, Chair

**WESTERN REGIONAL CENTER SUN GRANT INITIATIVE**

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  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-4251  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3178  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ sungrant.oregonstate.edu

- Dr. Jan Auyong, Contact

**WESTERN UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE ASSOCIATION (WUSATA)**

WUSATA is a non-profit organization that promotes the export of food and agricultural products from the western region of the US.

4601 NE 77th Avenue, Suite 120  
Vancouver, WA 98662  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 360-693-3373  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 360-693-3464  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ export@wusata.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.wusata.org

- Andy Anderson, Executive Director
- Scotty Frederick, Office Manager

**WHEAT QUALITY COUNCIL**

The goal of the council is to improve the value of all US wheat classes for producers, millers, and processors of wheat.

PO Box 966  
Pierre, SD 57501-0966  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 605-224-5187  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 605-224-0517  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ BhWQC@aol.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.wheatqualitycouncil.org

- Ben Handcock, Executive Vice President

**WILLAMETTE DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (DHIA)**

The Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement Association oversees production-testing for its member dairy producers.

1232 Commercial St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-362-1880  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-362-2051  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ willamette@wvi.com

- Theo Ward, Manager



## WILLAMETTE VALLEY AG ASSOCIATION AND EXPO

WVAA produces the Willamette Valley Expo annually in November. This three-day trade show encompasses 300,000 square-feet and includes workshops, certification training and presentations by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, OSU Extension, FFA, and many other industry professionals.

PO Box 307  
Albany, OR 97321  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-497-7482  
or 800-208-2168  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 866-509-3212  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@wvaexpo.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.wvaexpo.com

- Jill Ingalls, Association Manager
- Scott Ingalls, Expo Producer

## 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

## WORLD AQUACULTURE SOCIETY

World Aquaculture Society is an international non-profit society formed to improve communication and information exchange within a diverse global aquaculture community.

143 JM Parker Coliseum, LSU  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 225-578-3137  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 225-578-3493  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ carolm@was.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.was.org

- Carol M. Mendoza, Director
- John Cooksey, Executive Director/  
Conference Coordinator

## YAMHILL COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP

YCAP is a private, nonprofit, local corporation serving disadvantaged residents of Yamhill County Oregon.

800 NE Second St.  
PO Box 621  
McMinnville, OR 97128-0621  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-472-0457, ext. 124  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-472-5555  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ycap@onlinemac.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ycap.info

## STATE GOVERNMENT

## BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES (BOLI)

The Bureau of Labor and Industries enforces anti-discrimination laws in both the workplace and public accommodations; ensures enforcement and investigates violations of the wage and hour law; helps employers avoid unnecessary worker complaints; and is committed to developing a highly skilled and competitive Oregon workforce by partnering with labor and business organizations.

800 NE Oregon St., Suite 1045  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0761  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0762  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Boli.Mail@state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/BOLI

**Bend**  
2480 NE Twins Knolls Dr.  
Bend, OR 97701  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-322-2435

**Eugene**  
1400 Executive Pkwy., Suite 200  
Eugene, OR 97401  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-686-7623

**Medford**  
119 N Oakdale Ave.  
Medford, OR 97501  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-776-6270

**Pendleton**  
1327 SE 3rd St., Rm 110  
PO Box 459  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-7884

**Salem**  
3865 Wolverine Ave NE, Bldg. E  
Suite 1  
Salem, OR 97305-1268  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3292

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Oregon County Health Departments protect and promote the health of all the people of Oregon.

Web [oregon.gov/DHS/ph/lhd/lhd.shtml](http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/lhd/lhd.shtml)

**Baker County**  
3330 Pochontas Rd.  
Baker City, OR 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-8211  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.bakercounty.org](http://www.bakercounty.org)

**Benton County**  
530 NW 27th St.  
PO Box 579  
Corvallis, OR 97339-0579  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-766-6835  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.benton.or.us/health](http://www.co.benton.or.us/health)

**Clackamas County, Beavercreek Center**  
1425 Beavercreek Rd.  
Oregon City, OR 97038  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-655-8471

**Clackamas County, Molalla Center**  
218 Center Ave., PO Box 208  
Molalla, OR 97045  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-723-2944

**Clackamas County, Sandy Center**  
38872 Proctor Blvd.  
Sandy, OR 97055  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-722-6660

**Clatsop County**  
820 Exchange, Suite 100  
Astoria, OR 97103  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-8500  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.clatsop.or.us](http://www.co.clatsop.or.us)

**Columbia County**  
2370 Gable Rd., PO Box 995  
St. Helens, OR 97051  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-4651  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.chdpublichealth.com](http://www.chdpublichealth.com)

**Coos County**  
1975 McPherson, #1  
North Bend, OR 97459  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-756-2020, ext. 510  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.coos.or.us/ph](http://www.co.coos.or.us/ph)

**Crook County**  
375 NW Beaver St, Suite 100  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-5165

**Curry County**  
94235 Moore St., PO Box 746  
Gold Beach, OR 97444  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-247-3300

**Deschutes County**  
2577 NE Courtney  
Bend, OR 97701  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-322-7400  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.deschutes.or.us/health](http://www.co.deschutes.or.us/health)

**Deschutes County, Redmond Center**  
412 SW 8th St.  
Redmond, OR 97701  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-617-4775

**Douglas County**  
621 W Madrone  
Roseburg, OR 97470-3093  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-440-3500  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.douglas.or.us/dch](http://www.co.douglas.or.us/dch)

**Douglas County, North**  
316 W "A" Ave.  
PO Box 592  
Drain, OR 97435-0158  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-836-7311

**Douglas County, South**  
247 N Main  
PO Box 155  
Canyonville, OR 97417-0155  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-839-4495

**Douglas County, West**  
County Office Bldg.  
680 Fir Ave.  
Reedsport, OR 97467-0680  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-271-4835

**Gilliam County**  
422 N Main  
PO Box 705  
Condon, OR 97823  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-384-2061

**Grant County**  
528 E Main St., Suite E  
John Day, OR 97845  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-0429  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.grantcounty.cc](http://www.grantcounty.cc)

**Harney County**  
420 N Fairview  
Burns, OR 97720  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-2271  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.harney.or.us](http://www.co.harney.or.us)

**Hood River County**  
1109 June St.  
Hood River, OR 97031  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-1115

**Jackson County**  
1005 E Main St.  
Medford, OR 97504  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-774-8209  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.co.jackson.or.us](http://www.co.jackson.or.us)

**Jefferson County**

715 SW 4th St., Suite C  
Madras, OR 97741  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-475-4456  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.jefferson.or.us

**Josephine County**

715 NW Dimmick  
Grants Pass, OR 97526  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-474-5325  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.josephine.or.us

**Klamath County**

403 Pine St.  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-882-8846  
Web www.co.klamath.or.us/healthdept

**Lake County**

100 N "D" St., Suite 100  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-6045

**Lake County, North**

PO Box 346  
Christmas Valley, OR 97641  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-576-2176

**Lane County**

Public Service Bldg., 125 E 8th Ave.  
Eugene, OR 97401  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-682-4035  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.lanecounty.org

**Lincoln County**

36 SW Nye St.  
Newport, OR 97365  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-4112  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.lincoln.or.us

**Lincoln County, Lincoln City**

4466 NE Devils Lake Blvd., Suite B  
Lincoln City, OR 97367  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-0227

**Linn County**

315 4th Ave SW  
Albany, OR 97321  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-3888  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.linn.or.us

**Linn County, Lebanon**

1600 S Main St.  
Lebanon, OR 97355  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-258-5932

**Linn County, Sweet Home**

799 Long St.  
Sweet Home, OR 97386  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-367-3888

**Malheur County**

1108 SW 4th St.  
Ontario, OR 97914  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-7279  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.malheurco.org

**Marion County**

3180 Center St. NE, Room 2100  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-588-5357  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.marion.or.us/hlt

**Marion County, Lancaster**

2421 Lancaster Drive  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-588-5288

**Marion County, Woodburn**

302 W Hayes St.  
Woodburn, OR 97071  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-566-2977

**Morrow County**

120 S Main St.  
PO Box 799  
Heppner, OR 97836  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-676-5421

**Morrow County, Boardman**

101 Boardman Ave.  
Boardman, OR 97818  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-481-4200

**Multnomah County**

426 SW Stark, 8th Floor  
Portland, OR 97204  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-988-3674  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.mchealth.org

**Polk County**

182 SW Academy, Suite 302  
Dallas, OR 97338  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-623-8175  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.polk.or.us

**Sherman County**

419 E 7th St., Room 100  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-506-2600

**Tillamook County**

801 Pacific Ave.  
PO Box 489  
Tillamook, OR 97141  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-3900  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.tillamook.or.us

**Umatilla County**

200 SE 3rd St.  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-278-5432

**Union County**

1100 K Ave.  
LaGrande, OR 97850  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-962-8801

**Wallowa County**

758 NW 1st  
Enterprise, OR 97828  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-426-4848

**Wasco County**

419 E 7th St., Room 100  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-506-2600

**Washington County**

155 N 1st Ave., MS-5  
Hillsboro, OR 97124  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-846-4402

**Washington County, Tigard**

15296 SW Royalty Parkway  
Tigard, OR 97224  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-846-8881

**Wheeler County**

712 Jay St.  
PO Box 307  
Fossil, OR 97830  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-763-2725

**Yamhill County**

412 NE Ford St.  
McMinnville, OR 97128  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-434-7525  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.co.yamhill.or.us/ph

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (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  
or 800-452-4011  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-6124  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ DEQInfo@deq.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregon.gov/DEQ

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

DLCD's mission is to support all of its partners in creating and implementing comprehensive plans that reflect and balance the statewide planning goals, the vision of citizens, and the interests of local, state, federal and tribal governments.

635 Capitol St. NE, Suite 150  
Salem, OR 97301-2540  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-0050  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-5518  
E-mail\_\_ richard.whitman@state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/LCD

**Central/Eastern Oregon**  
Bend, OR 97701  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6424

**Farm/Forest Lands**  
635 Capitol St. NE, Suite 150  
Salem, OR 97301-2540  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-0050, ext. 247

**Metro Jurisdictions, Portland**  
800 NE Oregon St. #18, Suite 1145  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-0963

**Oregon Coast**  
720 Mill St.  
Waldport, OR 97394  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-563-2056  
or 541-563-3745

**Regional Office, Central Point**  
155 N 1st St.  
Central Point, OR 97502  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-858-3189

**South Willamette Valley Regional Office**  
99 E Broadway, Suite 400  
Eugene, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-682-3132

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (DOR)**

The Oregon Department of Revenue administers Oregon tax laws and collects taxes for over 30 programs.

955 Center St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4988  
or 800 356-4222  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ questions@dor.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/DOR

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS**

The mission of the Department of State Lands is to ensure a legacy for Oregonians and their public schools through sound stewardship of lands, wetlands, waterways, unclaimed property, estates and the Common School Fund.

775 Summer St. NE, Suite 100  
Salem, OR 97301-1279  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-5200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4844  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ julie.curtis@dsl.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonstatelands.us

- Julie Curtis, Communications Manager
- Louise Solliday, Director

**EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT**

The vision of the Oregon Employment Department is to support business and promote employment.

875 Union St. NE  
Salem, OR 97311  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-1472  
or 800-237-3710  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-1634  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.WorkingInOregon.org

**Albany**  
139 4th Avenue SE  
PO Box 70  
Albany, 97321  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-2171, ext. 301

**Astoria**  
450 Marine Drive, Suite 110  
Astoria, 97103  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-4821

**Baker City**  
1575 Dewey Avenue  
Baker City, 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-6331

**Bend**  
1645 NE Forbes Road  
Bend, 97701  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6070

**Brookings**  
16399 Lower Harbor Road  
PO Box 1982  
Brookings, 97415  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-469-9836

**Burns**  
90 W Washington  
Burns, 97720  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-5251

**Coos Bay**  
2075 Sheridan Avenue  
North Bend, 97459  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-756-8459

**Corvallis**  
545 SW 2nd St., Suite C  
Corvallis, 97333  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-757-4261

**Dallas**  
580 Main St., Suite B  
Dallas, 97338  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-831-1950

**Enterprise**  
104 Litch St  
PO Box 649  
Enterprise, 97828  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-426-4972

**Eugene**  
2510 Oakmont Way  
Eugene, 97401  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-686-7601

**Florence**  
3180 Hwy 101 N  
PO Box 1178  
Florence, 97439  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-997-1913

**Grants Pass**  
1545 Harbeck Road  
Grants Pass, 97527  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-476-1187

**Gresham**  
19421 SE Stark St.  
Gresham, 97233  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-669-7112

**Hermiston**  
950 SE Columbia Drive, Suite B  
Hermiston, 97838  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-567-3381

**Hillsboro**  
265 SE Oak St., Suite A  
Hillsboro, 97123  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-681-0219

**John Day**  
120 S Washington St  
Canyon City, 97820  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-0744

**Klamath Falls**

801 Oak Avenue  
Klamath Falls, 97601  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-5630

**La Grande**

1901 Adams Avenue  
La Grande, 97850  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-7111

**Lebanon**

44 Industrial Way, Suite B  
Lebanon, 97355  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-259-5787

**Lincoln City**

801 SW Hwy 101, Suite 102  
Lincoln City, 97367  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-6992

**Madras**

243 SW 3rd St., Suite B  
Madras, 97741  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-475-2382

**McMinnville**

370 NE Norton Ln  
McMinnville, 97128  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-472-5118

**Medford**

119 N Oakdale Ave  
Medford, 97501  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-776-6060

**Newport**

120 NE Avery St  
Newport, 97365  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-8891

**Ontario**

375 SW 2nd Ave  
Ontario, 97914  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-5394

**Oregon City**

506 High St  
Oregon City, 97045  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 971-673-6400

**Pendleton**

408 SE 7th St.  
Pendleton, 97801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-9050

**Portland**

30 N Webster St., Suite E  
Portland, 97217  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-280-6046

**Prineville**

2321 NE 3rd St.  
Prineville, 97754  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-8076

**Redmond**

2158 SE College Loop, Suite B  
Redmond, 97756  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-548-8196

**Roseburg**

846 SE Pine St  
Roseburg, 97470  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-440-3344

**Salem**

605 Cottage St. NE  
PO Box 751  
Salem, 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-4846

**St. Helens**

500 N Highway 30, Suite 320  
St Helens, 97051  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-4995

**The Dalles**

700 Union St., Suite 105  
The Dalles, 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-296-5435

**Tillamook**

3600 E 3rd St.  
Tillamook, 97141  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-4488

**Tualatin**

7995 SW Mohawk Street  
Tualatin, 97062  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-612-4200

**Woodburn**

120 E Lincoln St., Room 101  
Woodburn, 97071  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-982-2817

**LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS (LUBA)**

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

550 Capitol St. NE, Suite 235  
Salem, OR 97301-2552  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-1265  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-1580  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ kelly.burgess@state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/LUBA

- Melissa M. Ryan, Board Chair
- Todd A. Bassham, Board Member
- Michael A. Holstun, Board Member

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH DIVISION (OR-OSHA)**

OR-OSHA is dedicated to improving occupational safety and health in Oregon by working with labor, business, and other government agencies to provide every worker in Oregon a safe and healthful workplace.

350 Winter St. NE, Room 430  
Salem, OR 97301-3882  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-3272  
or 800-922-2689  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-7461  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tech.web@state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.orosha.org

**OREGON COMMODITY COMMISSIONS****Administration**

Oregon Department of Agriculture works with the industry to manage 26 Oregon commodity commissions.

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104  
Portland, OR 97209-2832  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6600  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6601  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ kanderso@oda.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/ADMD/cc\_oversight.shtml

- Kris Anderson, Commodity Commission Program Manager

**Oregon Albacore Commission**

PO Box 983  
Lincoln City, OR 97367  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-2647  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-2647  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ njf@class.oregonvos.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonalbacore.org

- Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

**Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission**

PO Box 688  
Ontario, OR 97914-0688  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-881-1335  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ duanekressly@hotmail.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/seed/alfalfa-com

- Edith Kressly, Administrator

**Oregon Beef Council**

1827 NE 44th Ave., Suite 315  
Portland, OR 97213  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-274-2333  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-274-5405  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ nicole@orbeef.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.orbeef.org

- Nicole Bechtel, Executive Director

**Oregon Blueberry Commission**

PO Box 3366  
Salem, OR 97302-0366  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-2944  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-6819  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bryan@ostlund.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonblueberry.com

- Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

**Oregon Clover Commission**

PO Box 2042  
Salem, OR 97308-2042  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7019  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-8063  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ assoc@wvi.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonclover.org

- John McCulley, Administrator

**Oregon Dairy Products Commission**

10505 SW Barbur Blvd.  
Portland, OR 97219-6853  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-5033  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-245-7916  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ petek@oregondairycenter.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.dairyfarmersor.com

- Pete Kent, Executive Director

**Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission**

PO Box 1160  
Coos Bay, OR 97420-0301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-267-5810  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-267-5772  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ nick@oregondungeness.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregondungeness.org

- Nick Furman, Administrator

**Oregon Fine Fescue Commission**

1193 Royvonne S, Suite 11  
Salem, OR 97302-1932  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1157  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1292  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bryan@ostlund.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.finefescue.org

- Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

**Oregon Fryer Commission**

3100 Haworth Ave, Suite 230  
Newberg, OR 97132  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-537-6200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-537-6224  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ julie@oregonchickens.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonchickens.com

- Julie Schiele, Administrator

**Oregon Grains Commission**

PO Box 1086  
Pendleton, OR 97801-1086  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-4609  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-5753  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tdennee@owgl.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.owgl.org/index.cfm?show=10&mid=7

- Tammy Dennee, Administrator

**Oregon Hazelnut Commission**

21595-A Dolores Way NE  
Aurora, OR 97002-9738  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6823  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-6825  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ hazelnut@oregonhazelnuts.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonhazelnuts.org

- Polly Owen, Administrator

**Oregon Highland Bentgrass Commission**

PO Box 3366  
Salem, OR 97302-0366  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-2944  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-6819  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bryan@ostlund.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ forages.oregonstate.edu/organizations/seed/ohbc/ohbc/forages.cfm

- Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

**Oregon Hop Commission**

PO Box 198  
Aurora, OR 97002  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-982-7600  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-982-7602  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ orhops@dialogoregon.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonhops.org

- Nancy Frketch, Administrator

**Oregon Mint Commission**

PO Box 3366  
Salem, OR 97302-0366  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-2944  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-6819  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bryan@ostlund.com

- Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

**Oregon Orchardgrass Seed Producers Commission**

PO Box 2042  
Salem, OR 97308-2042  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7019  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-8063  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ assoc@wvi.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.orchardgrass.org

- John McCulley, Administrator

**Oregon Potato Commission**

9320 SW Barbur Blvd, Suite 130  
Portland, OR 97219-5405  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-731-3300  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-239-4763  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oregonspuds.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonspuds.com

- Bill Brewer, Administrator

**Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission**

PO Box 2042  
Salem, OR 97308-2042  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7019  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-587-8063  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ assoc@wvi.com

- John McCulley, Administrator

**Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission**

4845 B SW Dresden  
Corvallis, OR 97333-3915  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-758-4043  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-758-4553  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ philip@oregon-berries.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregon-berries.com

- Philip Gütt, Administrator

**Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission**

PO Box 3366  
Salem, OR 97302-0366  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-364-2944  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-581-6819  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bryan@ostlund.com  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ryegrass.com  
or www.ryegrasscovercrop.com

- Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

**Oregon Salmon Commission**

PO Box 983  
Lincoln City, OR 97367-0983  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-2647  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-994-2647  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ njf@class.oregonvos.net  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonsalmon.org

- Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator

**Oregon Sheep Commission**

1270 Chemeketa St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-370-7024  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1921  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ rkos@rdkcompany.com

- Richard Koesan, Administrator

**Oregon Strawberry Commission**

4845 B SW Dresden

Corvallis, OR 97333-3915

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-758-4043

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-758-4553

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ philip@oregon-berries.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregon-strawberries.org

- Philip Gütt, Administrator

**Oregon Sweet Cherry Commission**

2667 Reed Rd.

Hood River, OR 97031-9609

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-5761

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-3191

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ nickerson9@embarqmail.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nwcherries.com

- Dana Branson, Administrator

**Oregon Tall Fescue Commission**

1193 Royvonne S, Suite 11

Salem, OR 97302-1932

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1157

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-585-1292

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bryan@ostlund.com

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregontallfescue.org

- Bryan Ostlund, Administrator

**Oregon Trawl Commission**

16289 Hwy 101 S, Suite C

Brookings, OR 97415

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-469-7830

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-469-7863

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ bpettinger@ortrawl.net

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ortrawl.org

- Brad Pettinger, Administrator

**Oregon Wheat Commission**

1200 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 370

Portland, OR 97209-2800

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-6665

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-229-6584

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ tsimpson@oregonwheat.org

Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.owgl.org/index.cfm?show=10&amp;mid=6

- Tana Simpson, Administrator

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Farm Mediation Hotline

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-347-7028

Grower Hotline (agricultural burning)

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4755

Invasive Species Hotline

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 866-468-2337

Shellfish Safety Hotline

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-448-2474

Smoke Complaint Hotline, Eugene

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-686-7600

Smoke Complaint Hotline, Salem

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4709

**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.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4550

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4750

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ mmacgreg@oda.state.or.us

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/boardoverview.shtml

- Ken Bailey, Chair
- Bob Levy, Vice Chair
- Dan Carver
- Patricia Dudley
- Bernie Faber
- Tom Fessler
- Jan Kerns
- Doug Krahmer
- Stephen Van Mouwerik
- Lynn Youngbar
- Bill Boggess, Ex-officio Member
- Katy Coba, Ex-officio Member
- Madeline MacGregor, Assistant to the Board of Agriculture

**Administration and Information**

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4550

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4747

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@oda.state.or.us

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA

**Director's Office -**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4552

**Information Office -**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4550

**Administrative Services Office -**

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4580

- Katy Coba, Director, 503-986-4552
- Lisa Charpillon Hanson, Deputy Director, 503-986-4552
- Lauren Henderson, Assistant Director, 503-986-4552
- Dalton Hobbs, Assistant Director, 503-872-6600
- Bruce Pokarney, Director of Communications, 503-986-4559

**Agricultural Development and Marketing Division**

The Agricultural Development and Marketing Division offers an integrated program to address development and marketing needs of Oregon's agricultural industry.

1207 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 104

Portland, OR 97209-2832

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6600

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6601

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ agmarket@oda.state.or.us

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/ADMD

- Gary Roth, Administrator

**Animal Health and Identification Division**

Animal Health and Identification Division works to enhance the economic production of livestock. This includes disease control and eradication, livestock identification programs, and nutritious animal feed standards.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4680

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4734

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ ahid-office-manager@oda.state.or.us

Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/AHID

- Donald Hansen, Administrator and State Veterinarian

**Commodity Inspection Division**

The Commodity Inspection Division assists the movement of Oregon agricultural products into the domestic and international markets through official third party inspections, verifications, and certifications.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4620  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4737  
 E-mail \_\_\_ cid-expert@oda.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/CID  
 • Jim Cramer, Administrator

**Food Safety Division**

Food Safety Division's mission is to prevent the spread of foodborne illness.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4720  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4729  
 E-mail \_\_\_ fsd-expert@oda.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/FSD  
 • Vance Bybee, Administrator

**Laboratory Services**

Laboratory Services includes two programs—the Regulatory Program and the Export Service Center. These unique programs share staff and facilities at the FIC in Portland.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6644  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-872-6615  
 E-mail \_\_\_ kwickman@oda.state.or.us

**Measurement Standards Division**

MSD assures that the weight or measure of food and nonfood products, services or commodities purchased in Oregon is accurate.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4670  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4784  
 E-mail \_\_\_ msd-info@oda.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/MSD  
 • Russ Wyckoff, Administrator

**Natural Resources Division**

The Natural Resources Division's mission is to conserve, protect, and develop natural resources on public and private lands, so agriculture will continue to be productive and economically viable in Oregon. Primary program areas include: water quality, confined animal feeding operations, smoke management, and soil and water conservation districts.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4700  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4730  
 E-mail \_\_\_ nrd-expert@oda.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/NRD  
 • Ray Jaindl, Administrator

**Pesticides Division**

The Pesticides Division regulates the sale and use of pesticides and fertilizers in Oregon. The Division is organized into four program areas: pesticide user licensing, pesticide registrations, pesticide compliance monitoring, and fertilizers.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4635  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4735  
 E-mail \_pesticide-expert@oda.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/PEST  
 • Chris Kirby, Administrator

**Plant Division**

The Plant Division includes five sections: Insect Pest Prevention & Management, Native Plant Conservation, Noxious Weed Control, Nursery & Christmas Tree and Plant Health.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4636  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4786  
 E-mail \_plant-pest-disease-expert@oda.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT  
 • Dan Hilburn, Administrator

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (ODFW)**

ODFW's mission is to protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment.

3406 Cherry Ave. NE  
 Salem, OR 97303  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6000  
 or 1-800-720-ODFW  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-947-6009  
 E-mail \_\_\_ odfw.info@state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.dfw.state.or.us

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

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  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODF  
 • Marvin Brown, State Forester

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (ODOT)****Driver and Motor Vehicle Services (DMV)**

DMV's mission is to promote driver safety, protect ownership interests in vehicles, and collect revenue for Oregon's roads.

1905 Lana Ave. NE  
 Salem, OR 97314  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-945-5000  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV

**Motor Carrier Transport Division**

The mission of the Motor Carrier Transportation Division is to promote a safe, efficient, and responsible commercial transportation industry.

550 Capitol St. NE  
 Salem, OR 97301  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-5849  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-6880  
 E-mail \_\_\_ AskODOT@odot.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODOT/MCT

**OREGON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

The agency is responsible for coordinating and facilitating emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities with the state and local emergency services agencies and organizations.

P.O. Box 14370  
 Salem, OR 97309-5062  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-378-2911  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-373-7833  
 E-mail \_\_\_ kmurphy@oem.state.or.us  
 Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/OMD/OEM

**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, 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  
 or 800-347-7028  
 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4750  
 E-mail \_\_\_ bsearle@oda.state.or.us  
 Web oregon.gov/ODA/mediation.shtml  
 • Brent Searle, Coordinator



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

## OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

### 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  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ arec@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ arec.oregonstate.edu  
• Susan Capalbo, Professor and Head

### Agricultural Education and General Agriculture

The Department of Agricultural Education and General Agriculture combines two programs: The General Agriculture program (an undergraduate studies program) and Agricultural Education (offering course work that serves teachers and leaders in agriculture).

112 Strand Agriculture Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331-2204  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2661  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2256  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ lucy.senter@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregonstate.edu/dept/ag-ed

### Animal Sciences

112 Withycombe Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331-6702  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3431  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-4174  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ animal.sciences@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ ans.oregonstate.edu  
• James R. Males, Department Head

### Biological & Ecological Engineering

116 Gilmore Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2041  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2082  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info-bee@enr.orst.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.bioe.oregonstate.edu  
• John Bolte, Head

### College of Veterinary Medicine

200 Magruder Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331-4801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2098  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-4245  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ vetmed@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oregonstate.edu/vetmed  
• Cyril R. Clarke, Lois  
Bates Acheson Dean

### Crop and Soil Science

107 Crop Sciences Bldg.  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2821  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1589  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu  
• Russ Karow, Head

### Department of Horticulture

4017 Agricultural & Life Sciences Bldg.  
Corvallis, OR 97331-7304  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3695  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3479  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ viki.meink@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ hort.oregonstate.edu  
• Anita Nina Azarenko,  
Department Head

### Environmental and Molecular Toxicology

The Department of Environmental & Molecular Toxicology increases understanding of benefits and hazards of chemical uses through education, research, and service.

1007 Agricultural and Life Sciences  
Corvallis, OR 97331-7301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3791  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-0497  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ emt.oregonstate.edu

### Extension, Campus

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 Extension Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331-3606  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2713  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-4423  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ extension.oregonstate.edu

### 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.

Web extension.oregonstate.edu/locations.php

#### Baker County

2610 Grove St.  
Baker City, OR 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-6418

#### Benton County

1849 NW Ninth St.  
Corvallis, OR 97330-2144  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-766-6750

#### Clackamas County

200 Warner-Milne Rd.  
Oregon City, OR 97045  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-655-8631

#### Clatsop County

2001 Marine Dr., Room 210  
Astoria, OR 97103  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-8573

#### Columbia County

505 N Columbia River Hwy.  
St. Helens, OR 97051  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-3462

#### Coos County

631 Alder St.  
Myrtle Point, OR 97458  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-572-5263

#### Crook County

498 SE Lynn Blvd.  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-6228

#### Curry County

29390 Ellensburg  
PO Box 488  
Gold Beach, OR 97444  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-247-6672

#### Deschutes County

3893 SW Airport Way  
Redmond, OR 97756  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-548-6088

**Douglas County**

1134 SE Douglas  
PO Box 1165  
Roseburg, OR 97470  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-672-4461

**Gilliam County**

333 S Main  
PO Box 707  
Condon, OR 97823  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-384-2271

**Grant County**

201 S Humboldt #190  
Canyon City, OR 97820-6186  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-1911

**Harney County**

450 N Buena Vista  
Burns, OR 97720  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-2506

**Hood River County**

2990 Experiment Station Dr.  
Hood River, OR 97031  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-3343

**Jackson County**

569 Hanley Rd.  
Central Point, OR 97502-1251  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-776-7371

**Jefferson County**

34 SE D St.  
Madras, OR 97741  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-475-3808

**Jefferson County Warm Springs  
Indian Reservation**

1110 Wasco St.  
PO Box 430  
Warm Springs, OR 97761  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-553-3238

**Josephine County**

215 Ringuette St.  
Grants Pass, OR 97527  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-476-6613

**Klamath County**

3328 Vandenberg Rd.  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603-3796  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-7131

**Lake County**

103 S "E" St.  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-6054

**Lane County**

950 W 13th Ave.  
Eugene, OR 97402-3913  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-682-4243

**Lincoln County**

29 SE 2nd St.  
Newport, OR 97365-4496  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-574-6534

**Linn County**

4th and Lyons  
PO Box 765  
Albany, OR 97321  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-3871

**Malheur County**

710 SW 5th Ave.  
Ontario, OR 97914  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-881-1417

**Marion County**

3180 Center St. NE, Room 1361  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-588-5301

**Morrow County**

54173 Hwy 74  
PO Box 397  
Heppner, OR 97836  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-676-9642

**North Willamette Research &  
Extension Center**

15210 NE Miley Rd.  
Aurora, OR 97002-9543  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-1264

**Polk County**

182 SW Academy, Suite 222  
PO Box 640  
Dallas, OR 97338  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-623-8395

**Sherman County**

409 Hood St.  
PO Box 385  
Moro, OR 97039  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-565-3230

**Tillamook County**

2204 4th St.  
Tillamook, OR 97141-2491  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-3433

**Umatilla County**

2411 NW Carden  
Umatilla Hall, Room 100  
Pendleton, OR 97801-3056  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-278-5403

**Umatilla County, Hermiston**

2121 S First St.  
PO Box 105  
Hermiston, OR 97838  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-567-8321

**Umatilla County, Milton-Freewater**

418 N Main St.  
PO Box E  
Milton-Freewater, OR 97862-0905  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-938-5597

**Union County**

10507 N McAlister Rd., Rm 9  
La Grande, OR 97850  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-1010

**Wallowa County**

668 NW 1st  
Enterprise, OR 97828  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-426-3143

**Wasco County**

400 E Scenic Dr., Suite 2.278  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-296-5494

**Washington County**

18640 NW Walker Rd. #1400  
Beaverton, OR 97006-8927  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-725-2300

**Wheeler County**

Courthouse  
PO Box 407  
Fossil, OR 97830-0407  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-763-4115

**Yamhill County**

2050 Lafayette Ave.  
McMinnville, OR 97128-9333  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-434-7517

**Food Science & Technology**

The Department of Food Science & Technology addresses the processing, quality, and safety of foods, seafood, wine, and malt beverages.

100 Wiegand Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331-6602  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3131  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1877  
E-mail [linda.hoyser@oregonstate.edu](mailto:linda.hoyser@oregonstate.edu)  
Web [oregonstate.edu/dept/foodsci](http://oregonstate.edu/dept/foodsci)  
• Robert J. McGorin, Head

**Genetics**

3021 Agricultural & Life Sciences  
Bldg.  
Corvallis, OR 97331-3003  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3799  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3045  
E-mail [millimag@cgrb.oregonstate.edu](mailto:millimag@cgrb.oregonstate.edu)  
Web [agsci.oregonstate.edu/genetics](http://agsci.oregonstate.edu/genetics)  
• Walt Ream, Ph.D, Director,  
Genetics Program

**Integrated Plant Protection  
Center (IPPC)**

Cordley Hall 2040  
Corvallis, OR 97331-2915  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3541  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-3080  
Web [ipmnet.org](http://ipmnet.org)  
• Dr Paul Jepson, Department Head

## 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 Web site for hours of operation.

333 Weniger  
Corvallis, OR 97331-6502  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-858-7378  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-0761  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ npic@ace.orst.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ npic.orst.edu

- Dave Stone, Director

## Northwest Berry & Grape Information Network

The Northwest Berry & Grape Information Web site offers educational advice, links to research material, market and trade contacts, and grower e-mail discussion groups.

15210 NE Miley Rd  
Aurora, OR 97002  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-1264, ext. 126  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-678-5986  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ wei.yang@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ berrygrape.oregonstate.edu

- Wei Yang, Contact

## Oregon Agricultural Information Network (OAIN)

The OAIN is a Web site housed in the OSU Agricultural and Resource Economics Department. It was developed to help with research and extension related to Oregon agriculture.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1436  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2563  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Econinfo@oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oain.oregonstate.edu

## Oregon Climate Service

The OCS collects, manages and maintains Oregon weather and climate data, and disperses the information to the public.

326 Strand Ag Hall  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-5705  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-5710  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ oregon@coas.oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ocs.orst.edu

## Oregon Small Farms Program

107 Crop Sciences Bldg.  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2821  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-1589  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ smallfarms.oregonstate.edu

- Garry Stephenson, Small Farm Specialist

## Rangeland Ecology & Management

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

- Raquel Gonzalez, Office Manager

## Seed Certification Services

The Oregon Seed Certification Service provides certification of quality seed and propagating material.

31 Crop Sciences Building  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-4513  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 541-737-2624  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ julie.hendrix@oscs.oregonstate.edu  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.oscs.orst.edu

- Dennis Lundeen, Program Manager

## OREGON WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT BOARD

OWEB is a state agency led by a policy oversight board. Together, they promote and fund voluntary actions that strive to enhance Oregon's watersheds.

775 Summer St. NE, Suite 360  
Salem, OR 97301-1290  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0178  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0199  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/OWEB

- Tom Byler, Executive Director

## SECRETARY OF STATE, CORPORATION DIVISION

### Business Referral Center

One stop shopping for information required to start a business in Oregon.

255 Capitol St. NE, Suite 151  
Salem, OR 97310-1327  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-2200  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ filinginoregon.com

## SOIL AND 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4705  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4730  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ lojua@oda.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD/swcd.shtml

- Doug Krahmer, Chair
- Dan Logan, Vice Chair
- Larry Ojua, Contact

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (SWCD)

The SWCDs provide technical assistance, educational outreach, and other conservation services to landowners, managers, and citizens.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4700  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-4730  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ lojua@oda.state.or.us  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD

### Baker Valley SWCD

3990 Midway Dr.  
Baker City, OR 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-7121, ext. 100

### Benton SWCD

305 SW C Ave., Suite 1  
Corvallis, OR 97333  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-753-7208  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.bentonswcd.org

### Burnt River SWCD

3990 Midway Dr.  
Baker City, OR 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-7121, ext. 100

### Clackamas County SWCD

421 High St., Suite 105  
Oregon City, OR 97045  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-656-3499  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.conservationsdistrict.org

### Clatsop SWCD

750 Commercial St., Room 207  
Astoria, OR 97103  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-325-4571  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.clatsopswcd.org

### Columbia SWCD

2514 Sykes Rd.  
St. Helens, OR 97051  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-4555  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.columbiaswcd.com

**Coos SWCD**

371 N Adams St.  
Coquille, OR 97423  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-396-6879  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.coosswcd.oacd.org

**Crook County SWCD**

498 SE Lynn Blvd.  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-447-3548

**Curry County SWCD**

PO Box 666  
Gold Beach, OR 97444  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-247-2755  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.currywatersheds.org

**Deschutes SWCD**

625 SE Salmon Ave., Ste 7  
Redmond, OR 97756  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-923-2204

**Douglas SWCD**

2741 W Harvard Ave  
Roseburg, OR 97470  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-957-5061  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.douglasswcd.org

**Eagle Valley SWCD**

3990 Midway Dr.  
Baker City, OR 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-523-7121, ext. 100

**East Multnomah SWCD**

5211 N Williams Ave.  
Portland, OR 97217  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-222-7645  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.emswcd.org

**Ft. Rock/Silver Lake SWCD**

17612 Hwy 395  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-5855

**Gilliam County SWCD**

PO Box 106  
Condon, OR 97823  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-384-2672  
Web www.geocities.com/gilliamcountyswcd

**Grant SWCD**

721 S Canyon Blvd.  
John Day, OR 97845  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-0135, ext. 3

**Harney SWCD**

PO Box 848  
Hines, OR 97738  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-5010

**Hood River SWCD**

3007 Experiment Station Dr.  
Hood River, OR 97031  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-386-4588  
or 541-386-6719  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.hoodriverswcd.org

**Illinois Valley SWCD**

PO Box 352  
Cave Junction, OR 97523  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-592-3731

**Jackson SWCD**

573 Parsons Dr., Suite 102  
Medford, OR 97501  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-734-3143  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.jswcd.org

**Jefferson County SWCD**

625 SE Salmon Ave., Ste 6  
Redmond, OR 97756  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-923-4358, ext. 101

**Josephine SWCD**

PO Box 5053  
Grants Pass, OR 97527  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-474-6840

**Keating SWCD**

3990 Midway Dr.  
Baker City, OR 97814  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-7121, ext. 100

**Klamath SWCD**

2316 S 6th St., Suite C  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-6932, ext. 101  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.klamathswcd.org

**Lakeview SWCD**

17612 Hwy 395  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-5855

**Lincoln SWCD**

23 N Coast Hwy  
Newport, OR 97365  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-265-2631  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.midcoastpartners.org

**Linn SWCD**

33935 Hwy 99 E, Suite C  
Tangent, OR 97389  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-926-2483  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.linnswcd.oacd.org

**Malheur County SWCD**

2925 SW 6th Ave., Suite 2  
Ontario, OR 97914  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-2588, ext. 101

**Marion SWCD**

650 Hawthorne Ave. SE, Suite 130  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-391-9927  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.marionswcd.net

**Monument SWCD**

PO Box 95  
Monument, OR 97864  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-934-2141

**Morrow SWCD**

PO Box 127  
Heppner, OR 97836  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-676-5452

**Polk SWCD**

580 Main St., Suite A  
Dallas, OR 97338  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-623-9680, ext. 101  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.polkswcd.org

**Sherman County SWCD**

PO Box 405  
Moro, OR 97039  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-565-3216, ext. 3  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.sherman.oacd.org

**Siuslaw SWCD**

1525 12th St., Suite 10A  
Florence, OR 97439  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-997-1272  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.siuslawswcd.org

**Tillamook County SWCD**

6415 Signal St.  
Tillamook, OR 97141  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-2240, ext. 114

**Tualatin SWCD**

1080 SW Baseline Rd.  
Suite B-2  
Hillsboro, OR 97123  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-648-3174  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.swcd.net

**Umatilla County SWCD**

200 SE Hailey Ave., Suite 108  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-8131  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.umatillacountyswcd.com

**Umpqua SWCD**

47088 State Hwy 38  
Reedsport, OR 97467  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-271-2611

**Union SWCD**

10507 N McAlister Rd., Rm. 1  
La Grande, OR 97850  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-0724, ext. 109

**Upper Willamette SWCD**

780 Bailey Hill Rd, Suite 5  
Eugene, OR 97402  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-465-6436, ext. 3

**Wallowa SWCD**

88401 Hwy 82, Box B  
Enterprise, OR 97828  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-426-4588, ext. 3

**Wasco County SWCD**

2325 River Rd, Suite 3  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-296-6178, ext. 3  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.wasco.oacd.org

**West Multnomah SWCD**

2701 NW Vaughn St., Suite 450  
Portland, OR 97210  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-238-4775  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.westmultconserv.org

**Wheeler SWCD**

PO Box 431  
Fossil, OR 97830  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-468-2990

**Yamhill SWCD**

2200 SW 2nd St.  
McMinnville, OR 97128  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-472-1474, ext. 3  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.yamhillswcd.org

## WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT (WRD)

**Watermasters**

The Water Resources Department is the state agency charged with administration of the laws governing surface and ground water resources.

725 Summer St. NE, Suite A  
Salem, OR 97301-1271  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0900  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0904  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ oregon.gov/OWRD

**Baker City**

Rick Lusk, Watermaster, Dist. 8  
Baker City, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-8224, ext. 31

**Bend**

Jeremy Giffin, Watermaster, Dist 11  
Bend, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-388-6669

**Burns**

Burns, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-2591

**Condon**

Watermaster, Dist. 21  
Condon, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-384-4207

**Coquille**

Mitch Lewis, Watermaster, Dist.19  
Coquille, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-396-1905

**Grants Pass**

Kathy Smith, Watermaster, Dist. 14  
Grants Pass, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-471-2886, ext. 223

**Hillsboro**

Darrell Hedin, Watermaster, Dist. 18  
Hillsboro, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-846-7780

**Klamath Falls**

Vern Church, Watermaster, Dist. 17  
Klamath Falls, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-4182, ext. 223

**LaGrande**

Shad Hattan, Watermaster, Dist 6  
LaGrande, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-1031

**Lakeview**

Brian Mayer, Watermaster, Dist.12  
Lakeview, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-6038

**Medford**

Larry Mentee, Watermaster, Dist. 13  
Medford, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-774-6880

**Oregon City**

Sabrina White, Watermaster, Dist. 20  
Oregon City, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-722-1410

**Pendleton**

Tony Justus, Watermaster, Dist. 5  
Pendleton, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-278-5456

**Roseburg**

David S. Williams, Watermaster, Dist. 15  
Roseburg, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-440-4255

**Salem**

Mike McCord, Watermaster, Dist. 16  
Salem, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-986-0889

**Springfield**

Michael Mattick, Watermaster, Dist. 2  
Springfield, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-682-3620

**The Dalles**

Robert Wood, Jr., Watermaster, Dist. 3  
The Dalles, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-506-2650

**Tillamook**

Greg Beaman, Watermaster, Dist. 1  
Tillamook, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-2413, ext. 119

**Vale**

Ron Jacobs, Watermaster, Dist. 9  
Vale, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-473-5130

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)

#### US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

Created as a separate bureau by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, USCIS provides immigration and citizenship services.

511 NW Broadway  
Portland, OR 97209  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-7487  
or 800-375-5283  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-2330  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.dhs.gov/index.shtm

#### NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ASSOCIATION (NOAA)

##### National Marine Fisheries Service, Portland Office

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.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd., Suite 1100  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-230-5400  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-231-2339  
E-mail Megan.Callahan-Grant@noaa.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nwr.noaa.gov

##### National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the US, its territories, adjacent waters and ocean areas. NWS data and products form a national information database which can be used by government, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

1325 East West Highway  
Silver Spring, MD 20910  
E-mail w-nws.webmaster@noaa.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nws.noaa.gov

##### Eastern Oregon

Dennis Hull, Contact  
Pendleton, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-276-7832

##### Portland/Metro

Tyree Wilde, Contact  
Portland, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-261-9247

##### Southwestern Oregon

Ryan Sandler, Contact  
Medford, OR  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-773-1067

### UNITED STATES 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.

333SW First Ave  
Robert Duncan Plaza  
PO Box 2946  
Portland, OR 97208-2946  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-808-5150  
Web www.nwp.usace.army.mil/home.asp

#### UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (USBR)

The Bureau of Reclamation's mission is to help meet the increasing water demands of the west while protecting the environment and the public's investment.

1849 C St. NW, MC 91-00000  
Washington, DC 20240-0001  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-513-0501  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-513-0309  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.usbr.gov

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (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 \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-3631  
E-mail GOV-INFO.ACTIVITIES@usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.usda.gov

#### Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

The Agricultural Marketing Service includes six commodity programs: cotton, dairy, fruit and vegetable, livestock and seed, poultry, and tobacco.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-8998  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-7135  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ lloyd.day@usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ams.usda.gov  
• Lloyd C. Day, Administrator

#### Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC)

The AgNIC portal is a gateway for presenting selected content through specific services. Services include a resource database, calendar of events, news, specialized services, expertise, and discussion groups.

USDA National Agricultural Library  
10301 Baltimore Ave, Rm 203a  
Beltsville, MD 20705-2351  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 301-504-6780  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 301-504-7042  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ agnicadmin@nal.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.agnic.org  
• Melanie Gardner, AgNIC  
Coordinator

#### Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, 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.

530 Center St. NE, Suite 335  
Salem, OR 97301-3766  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-5871  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-5607  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ APHIS.web@aphis.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.aphis.usda.gov  
• Don Herriott, Area  
Veterinarian in Charge

**Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)**

CNPP advances and promotes food and nutrition guidance for all Americans.

3101 Park Center Drive  
10th Floor, Rm. 1034  
Alexandria, VA 22302-1594  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 703-305-7600  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-305-3300  
E-mail\_ John.Webster@cnpp.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.cnpp.usda.gov

- John Webster, Director of Public Information

**Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service**

CSREES is an agency within the US Department of Agriculture, part of the executive branch of the federal government.

1400 Independence Avenue SW  
Stop 2201  
Washington, DC 20250-2201  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-4423  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.csrees.usda.gov

**Economic Research Service**

The Economic Research Service is a primary source of economic information and research in the US Department of Agriculture.

1800 M Street NW  
Washington, DC 20036-5831  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-694-5050  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ InfoCenter@ers.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ers.usda.gov

**Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)**

FNS provides children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education.

2029 Lloyd Center  
Portland, OR 97232-1314  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-5971  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-5973  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.fns.usda.gov/fns

**National Agricultural Library**

The National Agricultural Library houses agricultural information and serves as the nexus for a national network of state land-grant and USDA field libraries.

Abraham Lincoln Bldg,  
10301 Baltimore Ave. Rm. 200  
Beltsville, MD 20705  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 301-504-5755  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 301-504-6110  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ access@nal.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nal.usda.gov

**National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)**

NASS provides statistics related to US agriculture.

1400 Independence Ave., SW  
Washington, DC 20250  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 800-727-9540  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ nass@nass.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nass.usda.gov

**National Agricultural Statistics Service, Oregon Field Office**

OASS provides statistics specific to Oregon's agricultural production.

1220 SW 3rd Ave., Room 1735  
Portland, OR 97204  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-2131  
or 800-338-2157  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-2549  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ nass-or@nass.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.nass.usda.gov/or

- Chris Mertz, Director

**National Organic Program**

NOP is a federal regulatory program that monitors USDA organic certification.

Room 4008-South Building  
Washington, DC 20250-0020  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-3252  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-205-7808  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ NOPAQSS@usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.ams.usda.gov/nop

- Barbara Robinson, Acting Director

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ 503-414-3101  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ jim.marron@por.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov

- Michael Strobel, Director

**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

NRCS helps people conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources and the environment.

1201 NE Lloyd, Suite 900  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-414-3200  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-414-3103  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.or.nrcs.usda.gov

**Oregon Farm Service Agency (FSA)**

FSA administers farm commodity and conservation programs and loans.

7620 SW Mohawk  
Tualatin, OR 97062  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-692-6830  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-692-8139  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ larry.frey@or.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.fsa.usda.gov/or

- Larry Frey, State Executive Director

**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 99206-5295  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 509-228-6320  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 509-228-6321  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ rsowa@rma.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.rma.usda.gov

- Dave Paul, Director

**Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE)**

SARE is a nationwide research and education grants program.

1400 Independence Ave. SW  
Stop 2223  
Washington, DC 20250-2223  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-5384  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-6071  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ jauburn@csrees.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.sare.org

**USDA Rural Development (RD) Oregon State Office**

USDA Rural Development enhances the ability of rural communities to develop by providing financial and technical resources.

1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 801  
Portland, OR 97232  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-414-3300  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-414-3385  
E-mail\_\_\_\_\_ nancy.larson@or.usda.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.rurdev.usda.gov/or

- Mark Simmons, State Director

**USDA Service Centers (Oregon)**

The USDA Service Centers provide Oregon offices of Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), or Rural Development (RD).

Web [\\_offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=OR](http://_offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=OR)

**Baker City Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

3990 Midway Dr.  
Baker City, OR 97814-1453  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-523-7121

**Condon Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS)**

333 S Main  
PO Box 106  
Condon, OR 97823  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-384-2281

**Coquille Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS)**

382 N Central Blvd.  
Coquille, OR 97423-1296  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-396-2841

**Dallas Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

580 Main St., Suite A  
Dallas, OR 97338-1911  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-623-5534

**Enterprise Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

88401 Hwy 82, Box B  
Enterprise, OR 97828-3042  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-426-4521, ext. 2

**Eugene Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

780 Bailey Hill Rd, Suite 5  
Eugene, OR 97402  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-465-6443

**Heppner Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

430 Linden Way  
PO Box 127  
Heppner, OR 97836-0127  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-676-9011

**Hillsboro Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

1080 SW Baseline, Suite B-2  
Hillsboro, OR 97123-3823  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-648-3174

**Hines Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

12858 Hwy 20 W HC 74  
PO Box 1200  
Hines, OR 97738-0848  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-573-6446

**John Day Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

721 S Canyon Blvd  
John Day, OR 97845-1084  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-575-1274

**Klamath Falls Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

2316 S 6th St, Suite C  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-883-6924

**La Grande Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

1901 Adams Ave, Suite 5  
La Grande, OR 97850-8705  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-963-4178

**Lakeview Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

17612 Hwy. 395  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-947-2367

**McMinnville Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

2200 W 2nd St.  
McMinnville, OR 97128  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-472-1474

**Medford Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

573 Parsons Drive, Suite 102  
Medford, OR 97501  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-776-4270

**Moro Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

302 Scott Ave  
PO Box 305  
Moro, OR 97039-0405  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-565-3551

**Ontario Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

2925 SW 6th Ave., Suite 2  
Ontario, OR 97914-2446  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-889-9689

**Oregon City Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

421 High St, Suite 101  
Oregon City, OR 97045  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-655-3144

**Pendleton Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

200 SE Hailey, Suite 112  
Pendleton, OR 97801  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-278-8049

**Portland Service Center  
(NRCS, FSA, RD)**

2701 NW Vaughn, Suite 450  
Portland, OR 97210-5398  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-326-3941

**Redmond Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

625 SE Salmon, Building A  
Redmond, OR 97756  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-923-4358

**Roseburg Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

2440 NW Troost St, Suite 200  
Roseburg, OR 97470-2089  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-673-6071

**Salem Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

650 Hawthorne Ave SE, Suite 130  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-399-5741

**St. Helens Service Center  
(NRCS, FSA, RD)**

2514 Sykes Rd.  
St. Helens, OR 97051-1609  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-397-4555

**Tangent Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

33630 McFarland Rd.  
Tangent, OR 97389-9708  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-967-5925

**The Dalles Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

2325 River Rd., Suite 3  
The Dalles, OR 97058  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-298-8559

**Tillamook Service Center  
(FSA, NRCS, RD)**

6415 Signal St.  
Tillamook, OR 97141-9622  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-842-2848

**Warm Springs Satellite Office  
(NRCS)**

2416 Warm Springs St.  
PO Box C  
Warm Springs, OR 97761  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 541-553-2009

**World Agricultural Outlook  
Board**

The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) serves as USDA's focal point for economic intelligence and the commodity outlook for US and world agriculture.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-720-5447  
E-mail [bchapin@oce.usda.gov](mailto:bchapin@oce.usda.gov)  
Web [www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/index.htm](http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/index.htm)

- Brenda Chapin, Information Officer



**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE (DOC)**

**Office of Public Affairs**

The Office of Public Affairs' mission is to create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity.

1401 Constitution Ave. NW  
Washington, DC 20230  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-482-2000  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ CGutierrez@doc.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.commerce.gov

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN SERVICES  
(HHS)**

**HHS Centers for Disease Control  
and Prevention**

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 \_\_\_\_\_ 404-639-3534  
or 800-311-3435  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.cdc.gov

**HHS Food and Drug  
Administration (FDA)**

FDA is responsible for assuring the safety, efficacy, and security of the nations food and drugs.

5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20857-0001  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 888-463-6332  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.fda.gov

**HHS-FDA Center for Food Safety  
and Applied Nutrition**

CFSAN is the FDA program that oversees food safety, applied nutrition, and regulatory special assignments.

5100 Paint Branch Parkway  
College Park, MD 20740-3835  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 888-723-3366  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ vm.cfsan.fda.gov

**National Health Information  
Center (NHIC)**

NHIC is a health information referral service.

PO Box 1133  
Washington, DC 20013-1133  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 301-565-4167  
or 800-336-4797  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 301-984-4256  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@nhic.org  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.health.gov/nhic

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
(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  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.dol.gov

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION (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  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ dot.comments@dot.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.dot.gov

**UNITED STATES  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY  
(EPA)**

**Office of Pesticide Programs**

**Region 10: The Pacific Northwest**

EPA's Office of Pesticides Programs provides training, technical assistance and pesticide label interpretation and: manages grants; reviews cases referred to EPA by states and tribes; enforces actions when there are violations; conducts inspections and investigations coordinated with states and tribes; and, enforces product stewardship.

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 206-553-6356  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ chagaris-taylor.lyn@epa.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.epa.gov/pesticides  
• Lyn Chagaris-Taylor, Contact

**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 (450IT)  
Washington, DC 20460  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-566-1300  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-566-1331  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.epa.gov/OWOW

**Region 10: The Pacific Northwest**

EPA is an independent federal agency with the mission of protecting human health and the environment. EPA develops and enforces regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress. EPA Region 10 is responsible for implementing environmental programs in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Environmental protection programs include: air, wastewater, confined animal feeding operations (CAFO), hazardous waste, pesticides, drinking water, and superfund sites.

1200 6th Ave., Suite 900  
Seattle, WA 98101  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 206-553-1200  
or 800-424-4372  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ epa-seattle@epa.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.epa.gov/r10earth

**UNITED STATES  
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT  
OPPORTUNITY  
COMMISSION**

EEOC promotes equality of opportunity in the workplace and enforces federal laws prohibiting employment discrimination.

1801 L St. NW  
Washington, DC 20507  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 202-663-4900  
or 1-800-669-4000  
Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 202-663-4912  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ info@eeoc.gov  
Web \_\_\_\_\_ www.eeoc.gov

**UNITED STATES  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
(USGS)**

The USGS provides scientific information to describe and understand the earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect the quality of life.

12201 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Reston, VA 20192

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 888-275-8747

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 703-648-4000

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)

**Water Resources Programs,  
Oregon**

Water Resources mission is to provide reliable, impartial, timely information that is needed to understand the nation's water resources.

2130 SW 5th Ave.  
Portland, OR 97201

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ 503-251-3200

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ 503-251-3470

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ [info-or@usgs.gov](mailto:info-or@usgs.gov)

Web \_\_\_\_\_ [or.water.usgs.gov](http://or.water.usgs.gov)





# Index

## Symbols

- 4-H B—109, B—110, B—148  
 Oregon 4-H Youth Development Education.....C—209  
 25 x '25 B—156, B—158

## A

- Activities in waters and wetlands B—177  
 Age discrimination B—106  
 Age requirements B—109  
 Agri-Business  
 Agri-Business Council of Oregon.....C—196  
 Agricultural and Resource Economics C—231  
 Agricultural Cooperative Council of Oregon C—196  
 Agricultural Development and  
 Marketing Division C—229  
 Agricultural employment B—104  
 Agricultural Fiber Association C—196  
 Agricultural labor housing B—132  
 Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) C—236  
 Agricultural Organizations  
 alphabetical listing C—196  
 Agricultural Recruitment System B—124, B—132  
 AgricultureLaw.com C—196  
 Agriculture Network Information  
 Center (AgNIC) C—236  
 Agriculture, Oregon Department of C—229  
 Agriculture, United States Department of C—236  
 Albacore  
 Oregon Albacore Commission.....C—227  
 Alfalfa  
 Crop production summary.....A—10  
 Farm economy.....A—17  
 Grass seed.....A—58  
 Hay production.....A—53  
 Nebraska Alfalfa Dehydrators Association.....C—208  
 Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission.....C—227  
 Oregon Alfalfa Seed Growers Association.....C—210  
 Oregon field crops.....A—34  
 Prices paid by farmers.....A—22  
 Allied Employers C—196  
 American Agricultural Economics Association C—196  
 American Angus Association C—196  
 American Association of Equine Practitioners C—196  
 American Association of Meat Processors C—196  
 American Beekeeping Federation, Inc. C—196  
 American Boer Goat Association C—196  
 American Brahman Breeders Association C—196  
 American Buckskin Registry Association C—197  
 American Butter Institute C—197  
 American Cheese Society C—197  
 American Council On Renewable  
 Energy (ACORE) C—197  
 American Dairy Goat Association C—197  
 American Dairy Products Institute C—197  
 American Dairy Science Association C—197  
 American Donkey & Mule Society C—197  
 American Egg Board C—197  
 American Farm Bureau Federation C—197  
 American Feed Industry Association C—198  
 American Fisheries Society C—198  
 American Hereford Association C—198  
 American Horse Council C—198  
 American Horticultural Society C—198  
 American-International Charolais Association C—200  
 American Jersey Cattle Association C—198  
 American Lamb Board C—198  
 American Meat Institute, AMI C—198  
 American Meat Science Association C—198  
 American National Cattle Women C—198  
 American Nursery & Landscape Association C—198  
 American Ostrich Association C—198  
 American Paint Horse Association (Registry) C—199  
 American Phytopathological Society C—199  
 American Public Gardens  
 Association (APGA) C—199  
 American Quarter Horse Association C—199  
 American Seed Trade Association C—199  
 American Sheep Industry, Inc. C—199  
 American Shorthorn Association C—199  
 American Society for Horticultural Science C—199  
 American Society for Nutrition C—199  
 American Society of Agricultural and  
 Biological Engineers C—199  
 American Society of Agronomy (ASA) C—200  
 American Society of Animal Science C—200  
 American Veterinary Medical Association C—200

**Angus**

American Angus Association..... C—196

**Animals**

American Society of Animal Science..... C—200

Animal Health and Identification Division..... C—229

National Institute for Animal Agriculture..... C—207

OSU Animal Sciences..... C—231

Regulations..... B—187

USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection

Service, Veterinary Services..... C—236

**Appaloosa Horse Club (Registry) C—200****Apples. See also Fruit**

Apple Processors Association..... C—200

Apples and sweet cherries..... A—63

US Apple Association..... C—221

**Aquaculture A—101**

World Aquaculture Society..... C—223

**Arabian Horse Association C—200****Associated Oregon Hazelnut Industries C—200****Associated Oregon Industries C—200****Association for Temperate**

Agroforestry (AFTA) C—200

**Association of Food and Drug Officials C—201****Attorneys B—154****ATTRA - National Sustainable Agriculture**

Information Service C—201

**B****Barley**

Barley production..... A—46

Crop production summary..... A—10

**Beans**

Oregon field crops..... A—34

Oregon vegetables..... A—75

Snap bean production..... A—78

United States Dry Bean Council (USDBC)..... C—221

**Beef**

American National Cattle Women..... C—198

Importation of animals..... B—191

National Cattlemen's Beef Association..... C—206

Oregon Beef Council..... C—227

Oregon livestock summary..... A—85

**Beer**

Oregon Brewers Guild..... C—211

**Bees**

American Beekeeping Federation, Inc..... C—196

Oregon State Beekeepers Association..... C—215

**Bentgrass**

Oregon Highland Bentgrass Commission..... C—228

**Berries**

Berry crops production..... A—71

Northwest Berry & Grape Information Network... C—233

**Biofuels B—156, B—157**

Northwest Biofuels Association..... C—208

Oregon Biofuels Network..... C—211

The National Biodiesel Board..... C—220

**Biological & Ecological Engineering C—231****Biosecurity B—154****Biotechnology Industry Organization C—201****Birds**

Bird, predator, and rodent damage control..... B—155

Importation of animals..... B—190

**Blackberries. See Berries**

Oregon berry production..... A—70

Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission... C—228

**Blueberries. See also Berries**

North American Blueberry Council..... C—208

Oregon berry production..... A—70

Oregon Blueberry Commission..... C—228

Oregon Blueberry Growers Association..... C—211

**Board of Agriculture C—229****Brands B—187****Broiler. See Poultry**

Clackamas Broiler Growers Association..... C—202

Oregon Broiler Growers Association..... C—211

**Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) C—224****Business Referral Center C—233****Butter. See also Dairy**

American Butter Institute..... C—197

**C****Canola C—208**

Northern Canola Growers Association..... C—208

**CAPECO Food Share/Pendleton Office C—201****Capital Press - Agriculture Weekly C—201****Cascade Boer Goat Association C—201****Cattle. See also Livestock**

American Brahman Breeders Association..... C—196

American Hereford Association..... C—198

American-International Charolais Association... C—200

American Jersey Cattle Association..... C—198

American National Cattle Women..... C—198

American Shorthorn Association..... C—199

Brands..... B—187

Cattle inventory and value..... A—89

Importation of animals..... B—191

Interstate movement of cattle and

pasture to pasture permits..... B—192

National Cattlemen's Beef Association..... C—206

North American Limousin Foundation..... C—208

Northwest Murray Grey Association..... C—209

Oregon Cattlemen's Association..... C—211

Oregon Cattle Women, Inc..... C—211

Oregon Hereford Association..... C—214

Oregon Hereford Women..... C—214

- Texas Longhorn Breeders Association  
of America ..... C—220
- Union County Cattlemen's Association ..... C—221
- Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement  
Association (DHIA)..... C—222
- Center for Nutrition Policy and  
Promotion (CNPP) C—236**
- Center for Research on Occupational and  
Environmental Toxicology (CROET) C—201**
- Central Oregon Hay Growers Association C—201**
- Century farm**  
Oregon Century Farm & Ranch  
Program..... B—164, C—211
- Charolais**  
American-International Charolais Association .... C—200
- Cheese**  
American Cheese Society ..... C—197
- Chef's Collaborative C—201, C—202**
- Cherries**  
Apples and sweet cherries ..... A—63  
Cherry Marketing Institute (CMI) ..... C—202  
Oregon Sweet Cherry Commission ..... C—229
- Christmas trees B—112, B—117, B—119, B—123,  
B—184, B—185**  
Christmas tree production ..... A—31  
Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association... C—217
- Clackamas Broiler Growers Association C—202**
- Clean Water Act B—173, B—177, B—188**
- Clover**  
Oregon Clover Commission ..... C—228
- College of Veterinary Medicine C—231**
- Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers C—202**
- Columbia-Willamette Clean Cities Coalition C—202**
- Commercial fishing. See Fish**
- Commodities**  
Crop production rankings ..... A—17  
Crop production summary ..... A—10  
Oregon Agricultural Commodities ..... A—25  
Record highs and lows ..... A—26  
Value of production ..... A—19
- Commodity Commissions**  
Oregon Albacore Commission ..... C—227  
Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission ..... C—227  
Oregon Beef Council ..... C—227  
Oregon Blueberry Commission ..... C—228  
Oregon Clover Commission ..... C—228  
Oregon Dairy Products Commission..... C—228  
Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission ..... C—228  
Oregon Fine Fescue Commission..... C—228  
Oregon Fryer Commission ..... C—228  
Oregon Grains Commission ..... C—228  
Oregon Hazelnut Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Highland Bentgrass Commission..... C—228
- Oregon Hop Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Mint Commission..... C—228
- Oregon Orchardgrass Seed  
Producers Commission..... C—228
- Oregon Potato Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission ... C—228
- Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission... C—228
- Oregon Salmon Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Sheep Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Strawberry Commission ..... C—229
- Oregon Sweet Cherry Commission ..... C—229
- Oregon Tall Fescue Commission ..... C—229
- Oregon Trawl Commission ..... C—229
- Oregon Wheat Commission ..... C—229
- Commodity Inspection Division C—230**
- Composting B—170**
- Conference for Food Protection C—202**
- Confined Animal Feeding  
Operations (CAFO) B—188**
- Conservation**  
Energy conservation..... B—156  
National Association of Conservation  
Districts, (NACD)..... C—206  
ODA Natural Resources Division ..... C—230  
Oregon Association of Conservation Districts.... C—210  
Plant conservation ..... B—185  
Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) .. C—233  
Soil and Water Conservation Society..... C—220  
Water conservation..... B—181
- Cooperative State Research, Education,  
and Extension Service C—237**
- Corn**  
Field corn production ..... A—49  
National Corn Growers Association ..... C—206  
Sweet corn production..... A—79
- Council for Agricultural Science and  
Technology C—202**
- County Health Departments C—224**
- Cranberry**  
Oregon Cranberry Network ..... C—212
- Crop and Soil Science C—231**
- CropLife America C—202**
- Crop Science Society of America (CSSA) C—202**

## D

**Dairy**

- American Butter Institute ..... C—197
- American Dairy Products Institute..... C—197
- American Dairy Science Association..... C—197
- Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO).... B—188
- Dairy production ..... B—189

- Importation of animals ..... B—190
- International Dairy Foods Association ..... C—204
- Milk Industry Foundation ..... C—205
- National Milk Producers Federation ..... C—207
- Oregon Dairy Council ..... C—212
- Oregon Dairy Farmers' Association ..... C—212
- Oregon Dairy Industries ..... C—212
- Oregon Dairy Products Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Dairy Women ..... C—212
- Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) ..... C—222

**Dead animals B—189****Decontamination B—140****De minimis rule B—143, B—150****Department of Agriculture, Oregon C—229****Department of Agriculture, US C—236****Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) C—225****Department of Homeland Security (DHS) C—236****Department of Horticulture C—231****Department of Land Conservation and Development C—225****Department of Revenue (DOR) C—226****Department of State Lands C—226****Direct marketing B—167****Discrimination**

- Age Discrimination ..... B—106
- Discrimination laws ..... B—104
- Fair Employment Practices Act ..... B—111

**Disposal of solid wastes B—171****Disposing of dead animals B—171, B—189****Donkey**

- American Donkey & Mule Society ..... C—197

**Driver and Motor Vehicle Services (DMV) C—230****Dundee Hills Winegrowers Association C—202****Dungeness crab**

- Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission ..... C—228

**E****Economics**

- Agricultural and Resource Economics ..... C—231
- American Agricultural Economics Association .... C—196
- Economic Research Service ..... C—237

**Eggs**

- American Egg Board ..... C—197
- Egg production by month ..... A—97
- Eggs production and value ..... A—97
- USA Poultry & Egg Export Council ..... C—221

**Elk**

- North American Elk Breeders Association ..... C—208
- Oregon Elk Breeders Association ..... C—212

**Emergency**

- Emergency animal disease preparedness ..... B—190
- Emergency overtime permit ..... B—110
- Oregon Emergency Management ..... C—230
- Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) ..... B—141
- OR-OSHA safety checklist ..... B—136
- Pesticide spills ..... B—174
- Worker health and safety (Oregon OSHA) ..... B—137

**Employment**

- Agricultural employment ..... B—104
- Average wage rates ..... A—84
- Employing minors ..... B—108, B—166
- Employment Department ..... C—226
- Employment eligibility verification ..... B—110
- Hired workers by region ..... A—84
- United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ..... C—239

**Emu**

- Oregon Emu Association ..... C—212

**Endangered Species Act B—155, B—173, B—188****Energy B—156-B—158**

- American Council On Renewable Energy (ACORE) ..... C—197
- Columbia-Willamette Clean Cities Coalition ..... C—202
- Environmental and Energy Study Institute ..... C—202
- Harvesting Clean Energy Program ..... C—203
- Northwest Biofuels Association ..... C—208
- Pacific Regional Biomass Energy Partnership ... C—217
- Renewable Energy Access ..... C—219
- Renewable Northwest Project ..... C—219
- The National Biodiesel Board ..... C—220
- Western Regional Center Sun Grant Initiative .... C—222

**Environment B—136**

- Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET) ..... C—201
- Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) ..... C—225
- Environmental and Energy Study Institute ..... C—202
- Environmental and Molecular Toxicology ..... C—231
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ..... C—239

**Equine. See Horses**

- American Association of Equine Practitioners .... C—196
- American Horse Council ..... C—198
- Importation of animals ..... B—190

**Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) B—146, B—147, B—158, B—159****Exotic animals B—191****Export**

- Destinations and value ..... A—12
- Export seed certification ..... B—167
- USA Poultry & Egg Export Council ..... C—222

**Extension Service Offices C—231**



## F

**Fair Employment Practices Act** B—111

**Fair Labor Standards Act** B—112

**Fairs**

- Importation of animals ..... B—190
- Oregon Ag Fest ..... C—210
- Oregon Fairs Association ..... C—212
- Oregon State Fair & Expo Center ..... C—215
- Willamette Valley Ag Association and Expo ..... C—222

**Family and Medical Leave Act** B—115

**Farm Bureau**

- American Farm Bureau Federation ..... C—197
- Oregon Farm Bureau Federation ..... C—212

**Farm Employer Education and Legal**

**Defense Service** C—203

**Farmers' markets**

- Direct marketing, roadside stands,  
and farmers' markets ..... B—167
- Oregon Farmers Markets Association ..... C—213
- Oregon Fresh Market Growers Association ..... C—213
- Tri-County Farm-Fresh Foods, Inc. .... C—220

**Farm Foundation** C—203

**Farming issues and business resources** B—154

- Farm and ranch sales ..... A—18
- Farm economy ..... A—16
- Number of farms ..... A—11

**Farm labor contractors** B—117, B—118, B—119,  
B—122, B—152

**Farm mediation** B—159, B—160, B—165

- Farm Mediation Hotline ..... C—229
- Oregon Farm Mediation Program ..... C—230

**Farm scales** B—160

**Farm vehicle registration** B—165

**Federal Government** C—236

**Federal hazardous materials**

**regulations (HMR)** B—172

**Federal motor carrier safety**

**regulations (FMCSR)** B—162

**Feed**

- American Feed Industry Association ..... C—198
- National Grain & Feed Association ..... C—207
- Oregon Feed & Grain Association ..... C—213
- Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association, Inc. C—217

**Fertilizer**

- Fertilizer usage ..... A—82
- Oregon Agricultural Chemicals & Fertilizers  
Association ..... C—210

**Fescue**

- Grass seed ..... A—58
- Northwest Chewings & Creeping Red Fescue ... C—208
- Oregon Fine Fescue Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Tall Fescue Commission ..... C—229

**FFA** B—109, B—148

- National FFA Organization ..... C—207
- Oregon FFA Association ..... C—213

**Fiber**

- Agricultural Fiber Association ..... C—196

**Field burning** B—162

**Field crops** A—34

**Field inspections for export seed certification** B—167

**Field sanitation standard** B—134

**Fish**

- American Fisheries Society ..... C—198
- Commercial fishing ..... A—99
- Fish passage ..... B—178
- Fish screening ..... B—179
- National Fisheries Institute ..... C—207
- Oregon Department of Fish and  
Wildlife (ODFW) ..... C—230
- Oysters ..... A—101

**Floriculture** A—29. *See also Horticulture*

**Food**

- Association of Food and Drug Officials ..... C—201
- CAPECO Food Share/Pendleton Office ..... C—201
- Food Alliance ..... C—203
- Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) ..... C—237
- Food Marketing Institute ..... C—203
- Food processing ..... B—168
- Food Safety Division ..... C—230
- Food Science & Technology ..... C—232
- Foodservice Packaging Institute, Inc. .... C—203
- Gorge Grown Food Network ..... C—203
- National Center for Food and Agriculture Policy . C—206
- Northwest Food Processors Association ..... C—209
- Northwest Specialty Foods Association ..... C—209
- Oregon Food Bank Inc. .... C—213
- Oregon Food Bank Inc., Hillsboro ..... C—213
- Oregonians for Food and Shelter ..... C—217
- Per capita consumption ..... A—14
- Regional Food Bank of Tillamook ..... C—219
- World supply and utilization ..... A—13

**Forage Association** C—213

**Forestry**

- Association for Temperate Agroforestry (AFTA) .. C—200
- Oregon Department of Forestry ..... C—230

**Fruit**

- Berry crops ..... A—71
- Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers ..... C—202
- Fruit and nut production ..... A—60
- Hood River County Fruit Loop ..... C—203
- Idaho-Oregon Fruit & Vegetable  
Association, Inc. (IOFVA) ..... C—204

- Mosier Fruit Growers Association ..... C—205  
 United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association..... C—221

**Fryer**

- Oregon Fryer Commission ..... C—228

**G****Gardens**

- American Public Gardens Association (APGA) .. C—199

**Genetics C—232****Goats**

- American Boer Goat Association ..... C—196  
 American Dairy Goat Association..... C—197  
 Goat inventory ..... A—97  
 Oregon Meat Goat Producers ..... C—214  
 United States Boer Goat Association ..... C—221

**Good Agricultural Practices and Good**

- Handling Practices (GAP/GHP) B—168**

**Gorge Grown Food Network C—203****Grain**

- Grain inspection..... B—168  
 MGEX - Minneapolis Grain Exchange ..... C—205  
 Morrow County Grain Growers ..... C—205  
 National Grain & Feed Association ..... C—207  
 Oregon Feed & Grain Association..... C—213  
 Oregon Grains Commission ..... C—228  
 Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed Association, Inc. C—217  
 Small grain stocks ..... A—50  
 US Grains Council..... C—221

**Grange**

- Oregon State Grange ..... C—215

**Grants and financial resources for**

- producers and agribusiness B—163**

**Grapes**

- Dundee Hills Winegrowers Association ..... C—202  
 Northwest Berry & Grape Information Network... C—233  
 Oregon vineyards and wineries..... A—67  
 Oregon Wine Board..... C—216  
 The American Society for Enology  
 and Viticulture..... C—220

**Grass seed. See Seed**

- Grass seed production ..... A—58  
 Northwest Chewings & Creeping Red Fescue ... C—208  
 Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association..... C—213  
 Oregon Orchardgrass Growers Association ..... C—214  
 Oregon Ryegrass Growers Association ..... C—215

**Grocery Manufacturers Association C—203****Ground water B—180, B—182****H****H-2A Program: B—124****Hand washing B—134****Harvesting Clean Energy Program C—203****Hay**

- Central Oregon Hay Growers Association ..... C—201  
 Hay production ..... A—51  
 Klamath Basin Hay Growers Association..... C—204  
 Lake County Hay & Forage  
 Association (LCHFA)..... C—205  
 Wallowa County Hay Growers Association ..... C—222

**Hazard Communication Program B—135-B—139****Hazardous materials B—137, B—138, B—162,  
B—165, B—166, B—172, B—174****Hazelnuts**

- Associated Oregon Hazelnut Industries..... C—200  
 Hazelnut Council, The ..... C—203  
 Hazelnut production..... A—65  
 Oregon Hazelnut Commission ..... C—228

**Health**

- County Health Departments ..... C—224  
 National Health Information Center (NHIC) ..... C—239  
 Occupational Safety & Health  
 Division (OR-OSHA) ..... C—227  
 United States Department of Health and  
 Human Services (HHS)..... C—239

**Hereford**

- American Hereford Association..... C—198  
 Oregon Hereford Association ..... C—214  
 Oregon Hereford Women ..... C—214

**Hogs A—92****Homeland Security**

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)..... C—236

**Home Orchard Society C—203****Honey**

- Honey production ..... A—98  
 National Honey Board ..... C—207

**Hood River County Fruit Loop C—203****Hops**

- Oregon Hop Commission ..... C—228  
 Oregon Hop Growers Association..... C—214

**Horses B—191**

- American Buckskin Registry Association ..... C—197  
 American Horse Council..... C—198  
 American Paint Horse Association (Registry) .... C—199  
 American Quarter Horse Association ..... C—199  
 Appaloosa Horse Club (Registry)..... C—200  
 Arabian Horse Association ..... C—200  
 Oregon Equestrian Network ..... C—212  
 Oregon Quarter Horse Racing Association..... C—215  
 United States Trotting Association (Registry)..... C—221

**Horticulture**

- American Horticultural Society ..... C—198  
 American Nursery & Landscape Association ..... C—198  
 American Public Gardens Association (APGA) .. C—199  
 American Society for Horticultural Science ..... C—199  
 Northwest Horticultural Council ..... C—209  
 Nursery and greenhouse production..... A—27

- Oregon Horticultural Society .....C—214  
 OSU Department of Horticulture .....C—231  
 Western Horticultural Inspector's Society .....C—222

### Housing safety and health B—121

## I

- I-9 B—110, B—111, B—127, B—128

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee C—204

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Committee C—204

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seed  
 Association (IEOSA) C—204

Idaho-Oregon Fruit & Vegetable  
 Association, Inc. (IOFVA) C—204

Immigration B—110

Importation of animals B—190

Importation of plants B—184

Income tax B—142

Inspections and enforcement B—137

Institute of Food Technologists C—204

Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc. C—204

Insurance B—108, B—110, B—118, B—125,  
 B—129, B—137, B—149

Integrated Plant Protection Center (IPPC) C—232

International Dairy Foods Association C—204

International Food Information Council C—204

International Foodservice  
 Distributors Association C—204

Interstate movement of cattle and  
 pasture to pasture permits B—192

Invasive species B—184  
 Oregon Invasive Species Council .....C—214

## J

Jersey  
 American Jersey Cattle Association.....C—198

## K

Klamath Basin Hay Growers Association C—204

Klamath Basin Sheep C—205

Klamath Basin Shippers Association C—205

## L

Laboratory Services C—230

Lake County Hay & Forage  
 Association (LCHFA) C—205

## Lamb

- American Lamb Board.....C—198  
 Oregon livestock.....A—85  
 Sheep and lambs inventory.....A—96

## Land

- Department of Land Conservation  
 and Development.....C—225  
 Department of State Lands .....C—226  
 Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA).....C—227

## Law

- AgricultureLaw.com .....C—196  
 Farm Employer Education and  
 Legal Defense Service.....C—203  
 Oregon Agricultural Legal Foundation.....C—210

## Lime

- National Lime Association .....C—207

## Limousin

- North American Limousin Foundation.....C—208

Lincoln County Food Share C—205

Linn-Benton Food Share C—205

## Livestock

- Cattle.....A—88  
 Chickens.....A—97  
 Confined Animal Feeding Operations .....B—188  
 Goats .....A—97  
 Hogs .....A—93  
 Livestock overview .....A—85  
 Milk cows .....A—90  
 Mink .....A—98  
 Sheep .....A—94  
 Western Oregon Livestock Association.....C—222

Lookback period B—143, B—150

## M

Malheur County Onion Growers Association C—205

Man-day B—112

Manure B—188

## Marketing

- Marketing and Certification.....B—167–B—193  
 National Agri-Marketing Association.....C—206  
 Produce Marketing Association.....C—219

Material Safety Data Sheets B—135, B—137, B—139

## Meadowfoam

- OMG Meadowfoam Oil Seed Growers  
 Cooperative Inc.....C—209

Measurement Standards Division C—230

## Meat

- American Association of Meat Processors.....C—196  
 American Meat Institute, AMI .....C—198  
 American Meat Science Association .....C—198  
 National Meat Association .....C—207  
 Northwest Meat Processors Association.....C—209  
 Oregon Meat Goat Producers .....C—214

- Mediation** B—159, B—160, B—165  
Oregon Farm Mediation Program .....C—230
- Medical requirements** B—136
- MGEX - Minneapolis Grain Exchange** C—205
- Mid-Columbia Community Action Council** C—205
- Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker** B—117, B—119, B—132
- Milk. *See* Dairy**  
Milk Industry Foundation .....C—205  
Milk production .....A—91  
National Milk Producers Federation .....C—207
- Minimum wage** B—112, B—122
- Mink** A—98
- Mint**  
Mint production .....A—59  
Oregon Mint Commission .....C—228
- Morrow County Grain Growers** C—205
- Mosier Fruit Growers Association** C—205
- Motor Carrier Transport Division** C—230
- Motor vehicle safety** B—120
- Mule**  
American Donkey & Mule Society .....C—197
- Murray Grey**  
Northwest Murray Grey Association .....C—209
- Mushroom Council** C—206
- N**
- National Agricultural Library** C—237
- National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)** C—237
- National Agri-Marketing Association** C—206
- National Association of Conservation Districts, (NACD)** C—206
- National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)** C—206
- National Association of Wheat Growers** C—206
- National Cattlemen's Beef Association** C—206
- National Center for Food and Agriculture Policy** C—206
- National Chicken Council** C—206
- National Corn Growers Association** C—206
- National Farmers Organization** C—206
- National Farmers Union** C—207
- National FFA Organization** C—207
- National Fisheries Institute** C—207
- National Grain & Feed Association** C—207
- National Honey Board** C—207
- National Institute for Animal Agriculture** C—207
- National Lime Association** C—207
- National Marine Fisheries Service, Portland Office** C—236
- National Meat Association** C—207
- National Milk Producers Federation** C—207
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)** C—236
- National Onion Association** C—207
- National Organic Program** C—237
- National Peach Council** C—207
- National Pesticide Information Center** C—233
- National Pork Board** C—207
- National Renderers Association** C—208
- National Research Council (NRC)** C—208
- National Water and Climate Center (NWCC), West** C—237
- National Watermelon Promotion Board** C—208
- National Weather Service** C—236
- Native plants** B—185
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)** C—237
- Natural Resources Division** C—230
- Nebraska Alfalfa Dehydrators Association (NEBADA)** C—208
- No-match** B—126, B—127
- Non-Traditional Farmers & Ranchers Coalition (NTFARC)** C—208
- North American Blueberry Council** C—208
- North American Elk Breeders Association** C—208
- North American Limousin Foundation** C—208
- Northern Canola Growers Association** C—208
- Northwest Berry & Grape Information Network** C—233
- Northwest Biofuels Association** C—208
- Northwest Chewings & Creeping Red Fescue** C—208
- Northwest Food Processors Association** C—209
- Northwest Horticultural Council** C—209
- Northwest Meat Processors Association** C—209
- Northwest Murray Grey Association** C—209
- Northwest Specialty Foods Association** C—209
- Northwest Viticulture Center, Chemeketa Community College** C—209

- Noxious Weed Control Program** B—185
- Nuisance complaints** B—159
- Nursery.** *See Horticulture*
  - American Nursery & Landscape Association.....C—198
  - Nursery and Christmas tree grower licensing.....B—184
  - ODA: Plant Division.....C—230
  - Oregon Association of Nurseries.....C—210
  - Oregon Nursery and Greenhouse production.....A—27
- Nutrition**
  - American Society for Nutrition.....C—199
  - School Nutrition Association.....C—219
  - Society for Nutrition Education.....C—219
- Nuts**
  - Associated Oregon Hazelnut Industries.....C—200
  - Fruit and nut production.....A—60
  - Hazelnut Council, The.....C—203
  - Hazelnut Growers Bargaining Association.....C—203
  - Hazelnut Marketing Board.....C—203
  - Nut Growers Society of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.....C—209
  - Oregon Hazelnut Commission.....C—228

**O**

- Oats** A—48
- Occupational Safety & Health**
  - Division (OR-OSHA) C—227
- Oil**
  - Farm economy.....A—16
  - Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc.....C—204
  - OMG Meadowfoam Oil Seed Growers Cooperative Inc.....C—209
  - Oregon Essential Oil Growers League.....C—212
  - Oregon field crops.....A—34
  - Oregon livestock.....A—85
- Onions**
  - Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee.....C—204
  - Malheur County Onion Growers Association.....C—205
  - National Onion Association.....C—207
  - Onion production.....A—77
  - Western Oregon Onion Growers Association.....C—222
- Operating or riding on machinery** B—108
- Orchard**
  - Home Orchard Society.....C—203
  - Hood River County Fruit Loop.....C—204
  - Oregon Wine and Farm Tour.....C—216
- Orchardgrass**
  - Oregon Orchardgrass Growers Association.....C—214
  - Oregon Orchardgrass Seed Producers Commission.....C—228
- Oregon 4-H Youth Development Education** C—209
- Oregon Ag Fest** C—209
- Oregon Agricultural Alliance** C—210

- Oregon Agricultural Chemicals & Fertilizers Association** C—210
- Oregon Agricultural Education Foundation** C—210
- Oregon Agricultural Information Network (OAIN)** C—233
- Oregon Agricultural Legal Foundation** C—210
- Oregon Agriculture in the Classroom** C—210
- Oregon Albacore Commission** C—227
- Oregon Alfalfa Seed Commission** C—227
- Oregon Alfalfa Seed Growers Association** C—210
- Oregon Association of Conservation Districts** C—210
- Oregon Association of Nurseries** C—210
- Oregon Beef Council** C—227
- Oregon Biofuels Network** C—211
- Oregon Blueberry Commission** C—228
- Oregon Blueberry Growers Association** C—211
- Oregon Brewers Guild** C—211
- Oregon Broiler Growers Association** C—211
- Oregon Cattlemen’s Association** C—211
- Oregon Cattle Women, Inc.** C—211
- Oregon Century Farm & Ranch Program** B—164, C—211
- Oregon Climate Service** C—233
- Oregon Clover Commission** C—228
- Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association (OCZMA)** C—211
- Oregon Coast Community Action** C—211
- Oregon Commodity Commissions** C—227
- Oregon Cranberry Network** C—212
- Oregon Dairy Council** C—212
- Oregon Dairy Farmers’ Association** C—212
- Oregon Dairy Industries** C—212
- Oregon Dairy Products Commission** C—228
- Oregon Dairy Women** C—212
- Oregon Department of Agriculture** C—229
  - Administration and Information.....C—229
  - Agricultural Development and Marketing Division.....C—229
  - Animal Health and Identification Division.....C—229
  - Commodity Inspection Division.....C—230
  - Laboratory Services.....C—230
  - Measurement Standards Division.....C—230
  - Natural Resources Division.....C—230
  - Oregon State Board of Agriculture.....C—229
  - Pesticides Division.....C—230
  - Plant Division.....C—230

- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) C—230
- Oregon Department of Forestry C—230
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) C—230
- Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission C—228
- Oregon Elk Breeders Association C—212
- Oregon Emergency Management C—230
- Oregon Emu Association C—212
- Oregon Equestrian Network C—212
- Oregon Essential Oil Growers League C—212
- Oregon Fairs Association C—212
- Oregon Farm Bureau Federation C—212
- Oregon Farmers Markets Association C—213
- Oregon Farm Mediation Program C—230
- Oregon Farm Service Agency (FSA) C—237
- Oregon Feed & Grain Association C—213
- Oregon FFA Association C—213
- Oregon Fine Fescue Commission C—228
- Oregon Food Bank Inc. C—213
- Oregon Fresh Market Growers Association C—213
- Oregon Fryer Commission C—228
- Oregon Grains Commission C—228
- Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association C—213
- Oregon Hazelnut Commission C—228
- Oregon Hereford Association C—214
- Oregon Hereford Women C—214
- Oregon Highland Bentgrass Commission C—228
- Oregon Hop Commission C—228
- Oregon Hop Growers Association C—214
- Oregon Horticultural Society C—214
- Oregonians for Food and Shelter C—216
- Oregon Invasive Species Council C—214
- Oregon League of Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association C—214
- Oregon Meat Goat Producers C—214
- Oregon Mint Commission C—228
- Oregon Noxious Weed Control Program B—185
- Oregon Orchardgrass Growers Association C—214
- Oregon Orchardgrass Seed Producers Commission C—228
- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) C—231
- Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds C—214
- Oregon Pork Producers Association C—214
- Oregon Potato Commission C—228
- Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission C—228
- Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association C—214
- Oregon Quarter Horse Racing Association C—215
- Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission C—228
- Oregon Rural Action C—215
- Oregon Ryegrass Growers Association C—215
- Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission C—228
- Oregon Salmon Commission C—228
- Oregon Seed Council C—215
- Oregon Seed Growers League C—215
- Oregon Seed Trade Association C—215
- Oregon Sheep Commission C—228
- Oregon Sheep Growers Association C—215
- Oregon Small Farms Program C—233
- Oregon State Beekeepers Association C—215
- Oregon State Board of Agriculture C—229
- Oregon State Fair & Expo Center C—215
- Oregon State Grange C—215
- Oregon State University
- Agricultural and Resource Economics ..... C—231
  - Agricultural Education and General Agriculture .. C—231
  - Animal Sciences ..... C—231
  - Biological & Ecological Engineering ..... C—231
  - College of Veterinary Medicine..... C—231
  - Crop and Soil Science ..... C—231
  - Department of Horticulture ..... C—231
  - Environmental and Molecular Toxicology..... C—231
  - Extension Service Offices ..... C—231
  - Food Science & Technology..... C—232
  - Genetics..... C—232
  - Integrated Plant Protection Center (IPPC)..... C—232
  - National Pesticide Information Center..... C—232
  - Northwest Berry & Grape Information Network... C—233
  - Oregon Agricultural Information Network (OAIN) C—233
  - Oregon Climate Service ..... C—233
  - Oregon Small Farms Program ..... C—233
  - Rangeland Ecology & Management ..... C—233
  - Seed Certification Services ..... C—233
- Oregon Strawberry Commission C—228
- Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Land Trust (OSALT) C—216
- Oregon Sweet Cherry Commission C—229
- Oregon Tall Fescue Commission C—229
- Oregon Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association C—216
- Oregon Tilth, Inc. C—216
- Oregon Veterinary Medical Association C—216

**Oregon Water Resources Congress** C—216  
**Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board** C—233  
**Oregon Wheat Commission** C—229  
**Oregon Wheat Growers League (OWGL)** C—216  
**Oregon Wine and Farm Tour** C—216  
**Oregon Wine Board** C—216  
**Oregon Women for Agriculture** C—216  
**Oregon Wool Growers Association** C—216

**Organic**

Oregon Tilth, Inc. ....C—216  
 Organic food production .....B—169  
 Organic Trade Association .....C—217  
 Stellar Certification Services, Inc.....C—220  
 USDA: National Organic Program.....C—237

**OR-OSHA hazard communication standard** B—135

**OR-OSHA safety checklist** B—136

**Ostrich**

American Ostrich Association.....C—199

**Overtime** B—113, B—123

**Oysters** A—101

**P**

**Pacific Northwest Christmas Tree Association** C—217

**Pacific Northwest Grain & Feed**

Association, Inc. C—217

**Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association** C—217

**Pacific Regional Biomass Energy Partnership** C—217

**Pacific Seed Association** C—217

**Paint Horse**

American Paint Horse Association (Registry) .....C—199

**Parks**

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
 (OPRD).....C—231

**Pasture to pasture permit** B—192

**Paycheck deductions** B—114

**Peaches. See also Fruit**

National Peach Council .....C—207

**Pears. See also Fruit**

Pear Bureau Northwest.....C—217  
 Pear production .....A—64

**Peas** A—80

**Peppermint**

Oregon Mint Commission.....C—228  
 Peppermint production .....A—59

**Personal protective equipment** B—138

**Pesticide**

Pesticide Analytical and Response  
 Center (PARC).....C—217  
 Pesticide dealers .....B—173  
 Pesticides Division.....C—230  
 Pesticide use .....B—172  
 Pesticide use reporting.....B—173

**Pets** B—191

**Phytopathological**

American Phytopathological Society.....C—199

**Plants**

ODA: Plant Division.....C—230  
 Regulations.....B—184-B—193

**Pork**

National Pork Board .....C—207  
 Oregon Pork Producers Association .....C—214

**Portland Area Community Supported**

**Agriculture Coalition (PACSAC)** C—219

**Port of Alsea** C—217

**Port of Arlington** C—218

**Port of Astoria** C—218

**Port of Bandon** C—218

**Port of Brookings Harbor** C—218

**Port of Cascade Locks** C—218

**Port of Coos Bay, Oregon International** C—218

**Port of Garibaldi** C—218

**Port of Gold Beach** C—218

**Port of Hood River** C—218

**Port of Morrow** C—218

**Port of Nehalem** C—218

**Port of Newport** C—218

**Port of Portland** C—218

**Port of Port Orford** C—218

**Port of Siuslaw** C—218

**Port of St. Helens** C—218

**Port of The Dalles** C—218

**Port of Tillamook Bay** C—219

**Port of Toledo** C—219

**Port of Umatilla** C—219

**Port of Umpqua** C—219

**Potable water** B—134

**Potatoes. See Vegetables**

Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Committee.....C—204  
 Oregon Potato Commission .....C—228  
 Potato production .....A—56  
 The United States Sweet Potato Council, Inc. ....C—220  
 United Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin .....C—221  
 Willamette Valley Potato Growers Association ...C—223

**Poultry**

- Chickens ..... A—97
- Confined Animal Feeding Operations ..... B—188
- Eggs ..... A—97
- Importation of animals ..... B—190
- National Chicken Council ..... C—206
- Oregon Broiler Growers Association ..... C—211
- Oregon Fryer Commission ..... C—228
- USA Poultry & Egg Export Council ..... C—221

**Precipitation A—24****Prices**

- Cash receipts ..... A—20
- Government payments ..... A—23
- Price indices and parity ratios ..... A—23
- Prices indices ..... A—23
- Prices paid by farmers ..... A—22
- Prices received by farmers ..... A—21

**Private pesticide applicator B—172****Produce Marketing Association C—219****Property tax B—146****Prunes and plums A—65****Q****Quarantines B—184****Quarter Horse**

- American Quarter Horse Association ..... C—199
- Oregon Quarter Horse Racing Association ..... C—215

**R****Rabbit**

- Oregon League of Rabbit & Cavy  
Breeders Association ..... C—214

**Rangeland Ecology & Management C—233****Raspberries. See Berries**

- Oregon Raspberry & Blackberry Commission .... C—228

**Recruiting Workers B—124****Regional Food Bank of Tillamook C—219****Rendering B—157, B—189**

- National Renderers Association ..... C—208

**Renewable Energy Access C—219****Renewable Northwest Project C—219****Rice**

- USA Rice Federation ..... C—222

**Right-to-farm B—165****Risk Management Agency (RMA),**

- Regional Office C—237

**Roadside stands B—167****Ryegrass**

- Oregon Ryegrass Growers Association ..... C—215
- Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission... C—228
- Ryegrass production ..... A—58

**S****Safe harbor B—128****Safety training B—108, B—110, B—136, B—137, B—139****Salmon. See Fish**

- Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds ..... C—214
- Oregon Salmon Commission ..... C—228

**School Nutrition Association C—219****Seasonal agricultural work B—119, B—124, B—142****Secretary of State, Corporation Division C—233****Seed**

- American Seed Trade Association ..... C—199
- Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seed  
Association (IEOSA) ..... C—204
- Oregon Grass Seed Bargaining Association ..... C—213
- Oregon Seed Council ..... C—215
- Oregon Seed Growers League ..... C—215
- Oregon Seed Trade Association ..... C—215
- Pacific Seed Association ..... C—217
- Seed Certification Services ..... C—233

**Self-employment B—147, B—148****Sesquicentennial award B—164****Sheep. See also Livestock**

- American Sheep Industry, Inc. .... C—199
- Importing sheep and goats ..... B—191
- Klamath Basin Sheep Producers Association .... C—205
- Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association .. C—214
- Oregon Sheep Commission ..... C—228
- Oregon Sheep Growers Association ..... C—215
- Sheep inventory and value ..... A—94
- Wool production and value ..... A—96

**Shorthorn**

- American Shorthorn Association ..... C—199

**Social Security: No-match B—126****Social Security tax B—142, B—148, B—149****Society for Foodservice Management C—219****Society for Nutrition Education C—219****Soil and Water Conservation Commission C—233****Soil and Water Conservation**

- Districts (SWCD) C—233

**Soil and Water Conservation Society C—220****Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) C—220****State Government C—224****State operator license and farm  
vehicle registration B—165**



**Stellar Certification Services, Inc.** C—220

**Strawberries. See Berries**

Oregon Strawberry Commission ..... C—229  
Strawberry production ..... A—74

**Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE)** C—237

**Sweet potato**

The United States Sweet Potato Council, Inc. .... C—220

**Swine** B—191

**T**

**Taxes** B—142

**Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America** C—220

**The American Society for Enology and Viticulture** C—220

**The Carbohydrate Economy Clearinghouse** C—220

**The National Biodiesel Board** C—220

**The United States Sweet Potato Council, Inc.** C—220

**Thoroughbred**

Oregon Thoroughbred Owners & Breeders Association ..... C—216

**Toilet facility** B—134

**Transportation**

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) .. C—230  
United States Department of Transportation (DOT) ..... C—239

**Transporting pesticides** B—174

**Trawl**

Oregon Trawl Commission ..... C—229

**Tri-County Farm-Fresh Foods, Inc.** C—220

**Trotting**

United States Trotting Association (Registry) ..... C—221

**Trout**

United States Trout Farmers Association ..... C—221

**U**

**Umpqua Valley Winegrowers Association** C—221

**Underground storage tanks** B—175

**Unemployment tax** B—151, B—152

**Union County Cattlemen's Association** C—221

**United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association** C—221

**United Potato Growers of the Klamath Basin** C—221

**United States Army Corps of Engineers** C—236

**United States Boer Goat Association** C—221

**United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)** C—236

**United States Department of Agriculture**

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) ..... C—236  
Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC) C—236  
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services ..... C—236  
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) ..... C—236  
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service ..... C—237  
Economic Research Service ..... C—237  
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) ..... C—237  
National Agricultural Library ..... C—237  
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) .. C—237  
National Organic Program ..... C—237  
National Water and Climate Center (NWCC), West ..... C—237  
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) ..... C—237  
Oregon Farm Service Agency (FSA) ..... C—237  
Risk Management Agency (RMA), Regional Office ..... C—237  
Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education (SARE) ..... C—237  
USDA Rural Development (RD) Oregon State Office ..... C—237  
World Agricultural Outlook Board ..... C—238

**United States Department of Commerce (DOC)** C—239

**United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** C—239

**United States Department of Labor (DOL)** C—239

**United States Department of Transportation (DOT)** C—239

**United States Dry Bean Council (USDBC)** C—221

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** C—239

**United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** C—239

**United States Geological Survey (USGS)** C—239

**United States Trotting Association (Registry)** C—221

**United States Trout Farmers Association** C—221

**USA Poultry & Egg Export Council** C—221

**US Apple Association** C—221

**USA Rice Federation** C—222

**US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** C—236

**USDA Rural Development (RD) Oregon State Office** C—237

**USDA Service Centers (Oregon)** C—237

**US Farm Report** C—221

**US Grains Council** C—221

**US Wheat Associates** C—221

## V

**Value of production** A—19**Vegetables.** *See* **Field crops**

- Cold storage holdings.....A—81
- Fertilizer usage.....A—82
- Idaho-Oregon Fruit & Vegetable Association, Inc. (IOFVA).....C—204
- Oregon Processed Vegetable Commission.....C—228
- Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association.....C—217
- United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association.....C—221
- Vegetable production.....A—75

**Vehicle registration** A—16, B—166**Veterinary**

- American Association of Equine Practitioners ....C—196
- American Veterinary Medical Association.....C—200
- Certificate of veterinary inspection.....B—190
- College of Veterinary Medicine.....C—231
- Oregon Veterinary Medical Association.....C—216
- State Veterinarian.....C—229
- USDA: Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services.....C—236

**Vineyards**

- Hood River County Fruit Loop.....C—204
- Northwest Viticulture Center, Chemeketa Community College.....C—209
- Oregon Vineyards and Wineries.....A—67

## W

**Wages**

- Average wage rates.....A—84
- Wages and payroll.....B—120

**Wallowa County Hay Growers Association** C—222**Waste management** B—170**Waste tire usage** B—175**Water** B—177

- Oregon Water Resources Congress.....C—216
- Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.....C—233
- Soil and Water Conservation Commission.....C—233
- Water for Life, Inc. ....C—222
- Watermasters.....C—235
- Water quality management area plans.....B—181
- Water Resources Department (WRD).....C—235
- Water rights.....B—181, B—182
- Well water.....B—180

**Watermelon**

- National Watermelon Promotion Board.....C—208

**Weed-free Forage Program** B—169**Western Horticultural Inspector's Society** C—222**Western Oregon Livestock Association** C—222**Western Oregon Onion Growers Association** C—222**Western Regional Center Sun Grant Initiative** C—222**Western United States Agricultural Trade****Association (WUSATA)** C—222**Wheat**

- MGEX - Minneapolis Grain Exchange.....C—205
- National Association of Wheat Growers.....C—206
- Oregon Wheat Commission.....C—229
- Oregon Wheat Growers League (OWGL).....C—216
- US Wheat Associates.....C—221
- Wheat production.....A—36
- Wheat Quality Council.....C—222

**Wildlife**

- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).....C—230

**Willamette Dairy Herd Improvement****Association (DHIA)** C—222**Willamette Valley Ag Association and Expo** C—222**Willamette Valley Potato Growers Association** C—223**Wine**

- Dundee Hills Winegrowers Association.....C—202
- Northwest Viticulture Center, Chemeketa Community College.....C—209
- Oregon vineyards and wineries.....A—67
- Oregon Wine and Farm Tour.....C—216
- Oregon Wine Board.....C—216
- The American Society for Enology and Viticulture.....C—220
- Umpqua Valley Winegrowers Association.....C—221

**Wool.** *See also* **Sheep**

- Oregon Wool Growers Association.....C—216
- Wool production and value.....A—96

**Worker health and safety (Oregon OSHA)** B—137**Worker protection standard (WPS)****for pesticide applications** B—138**Worker safety** B—132**Workers' compensation** B—121, B—128, B—129**WorkSource Oregon** B—124, B—125, B—126**World Agricultural Outlook Board** C—238**World Aquaculture Society** C—223

## Y

**Yamhill Community Action Partnership** C—223



