

State Specific Training Module for Oregon

2023

Purpose of this Module

This module will provide some general information that TSPs need to conduct conservation planning in Oregon. This information is general in nature the TSP may need to follow up with additional reading or training to make sure they have the knowledge, skill, licenses and certifications to conduct conservation planning activities here in Oregon.



State Laws

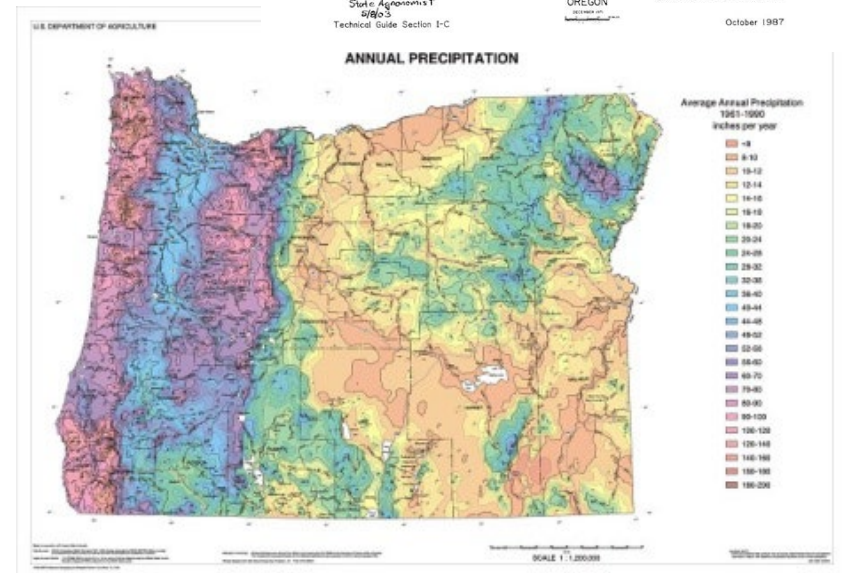
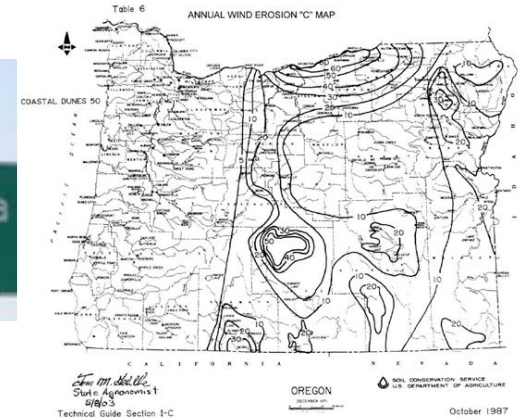
Click on the link to learn more about these laws, resource issues, and organizations relevant to Agriculture in Oregon!

- Oregon has established Groundwater Management Areas where nitrates are high:
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/groundwater/gwmas.htm>
- Oregon has established Groundwater Administration Areas:
<http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/Pages/gw/index.aspx>
- Oregon 303(d) list of impaired water bodies:
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/assessment/assessment.htm>
- Oregon requires permits to impound/store water:
www.oregon.gov/owrd/pubs/docs/centennial_aquabook.pdf
- Oregon uses a water right system:
<http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/pages/wr/index.aspx>
- Filling, removing in wetlands and waters of the state requires a permit:
<http://www.oregon.gov/dsl/PERMITS/pages/index.aspx>
- Oregon Forest Practice Act and Private Forest Accord
- [Oregon Department of Forestry : Forest Practices Act : Forest resources : State of Oregon](http://www.oregon.gov/forestry/ForestPracticesAct/ForestResources/StateofOregon)

Review of State FOTG Requirements

Vegetative Practices

- Wind can be a major factor in establishing vegetation in this state. Seedings and plantings should be protected from the wind.
- Precipitation in Oregon varies widely, from over 120" per year along the coast to 8" per year in Columbia Basin.
- Planting dates in the drier regions of the state should be delayed to July when it is more likely to receive rainfall.



Review of State FOTG Requirements

Vegetative Practices

- Water erosion (sheet/rill Erosion) is a serious resource concern on cropland, especially in areas of rain on snow and repeated freeze/thaw events on fields determined to be highly erodible (HEL).



Resource Concerns



There is a wide array of resource concerns in Oregon. These include (but by no means are limited to) soil quality, soil erosion, water quality, water quantity, air quality, noxious weeds on rangeland, irrigation water delivery/use, fish habitat, sage grouse habitat, on-farm energy use, as well as environmental, social, and economic considerations.

County specific information can be found here:

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/newsroom/factsheets/?cid=nrcs142p2_045940

This includes physical resources, land use and land cover, common resource areas, soil, stream, precipitation data, resource concerns, census, and social data

A Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) is a detailed description of a specific natural resource problem in a specific area that NRCS, local partners and landowners are proposing to solve over the course of a few years. Click here to see a list of CIS projects in Oregon:

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/or/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_044022

Review of Important Resource Issues



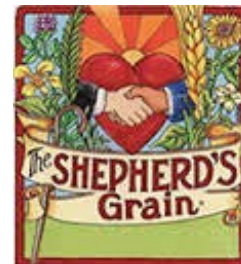
A protected species of upland bird, the Sage Grouse, is common in the eastern region of the state. The bird may be present on range land and impacts to the species should be a consideration when planning within this area. Contact the NRCS State Biologist or the State Wildlife Department for additional information on planning consideration for the Sage Grouse.

Review of Major Land Uses or Agronomic Practices

Major land uses on agricultural land in Oregon include annual and perennial cropland, grazing/range, forestry, headquarters, and wildlife.

A diversity of climates and soils results in cropping patterns/systems and land uses that fit within a given area. For instance, a plethora of seed crops are grown in the Willamette Valley, and eastern Oregon produces wheat (with fallow), potatoes, and sugar beets. The Klamath area is known for its alfalfa hay, and the Enterprise area produces Timothy hay.

Oregon hosts a number of third-party certifications that producers may seek.



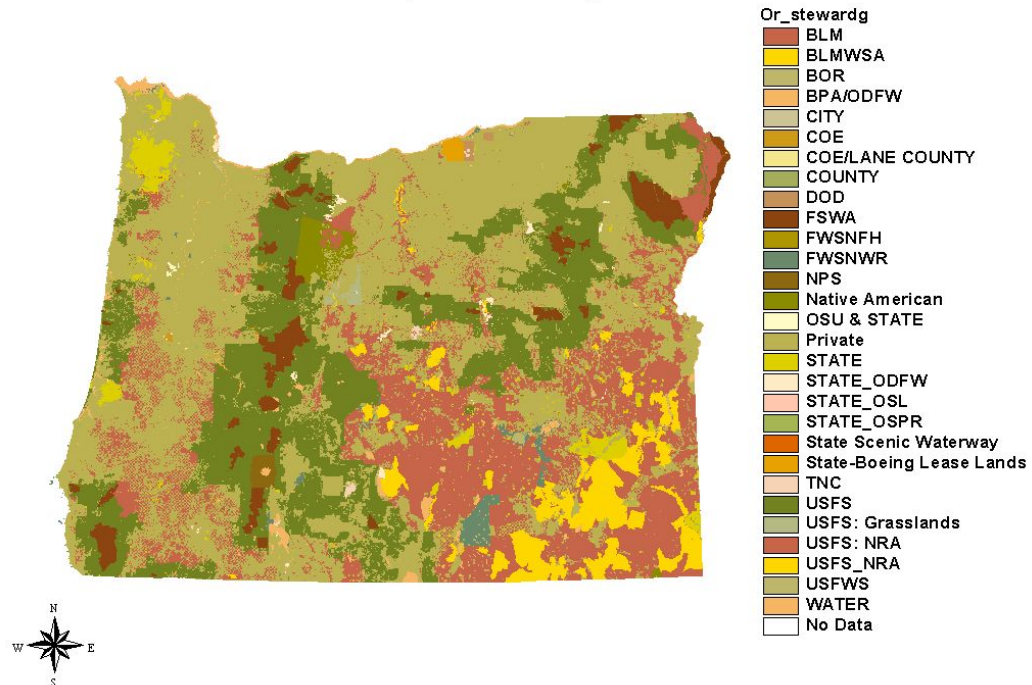
Review of Major Land Ownership

Land ownership in Oregon is patchwork quilt of public and private lands. Generally, agricultural lands are privately held.

According to the 2017 Ag Census, Oregon had 37,616 farming operations with an average size of 425 acres. Overall acres operated in the state equal 15,962,322.

Typical farm size on the west side is about 250 acres; typical farm size on the east side is about 2000 acres.

Land Ownership in Oregon



Review of Major Land Ownership

Land ownership in Oregon is patchwork quilt of public and private lands. Generally, agricultural lands are privately held.

According to the 2017 Ag Census, Oregon had 37,616 farming operations with an average size of 425 acres. Overall acres operated in the state equal 15,962,322.

Typical farm size on the west side is about 250 acres; typical farm size on the east side is about 2000 acres.



Review of Agriculture and Forestry

Oregon's major commodity crops include:

Field Crops

- Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Sugarbeets, Hops, hay, Mint

Vegetables

- Snap Beans, Austrian Winter Peas, Green Peas, Onions, Sweet Corn

Fruits, Nuts, Berries

- Apples, Sweet Cherries, Pears, Berries, Cranberries (7% of US Production) , Hazelnuts (95% of US Production)

Floriculture

- Cut Flowers, Herbs

Livestock

- Beef Cows, Milk Cows, Goats, Poultry/Eggs, Sheep/Lambs, Bees/Honey

Timber

- Timber and non timber forest products

Expected TSP Workflow

- The State Resource Conservationist (SRC) will be responsible for reviewing TSP conservation planning for the National Planner Designation.
- Subsequent conservation plans will be reviewed by the District Conservationist (DC) at the local USDA Service Center.
- The SRC will conduct plan reviews for TSP planner designation renewals.
- TSPs will work with the local District Conservationist to make sure the proper environmental evaluations (NRCS.CPA.52) are completed.

Additional References or Training

- State Field Office Technical Guide at www.nrcs.usda.gov
- State Training on CNMP Development
- State University Nutrient Management Guide
- State Statute 672.007 & 672.00 when engineering license is need for planning conservation practices

Non-Discrimination Statement

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at [How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint](#) and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Certificate of Completion

After viewing the State Specific Training module, please print and sign the completion certificate on the following slide.

The certificate is your acknowledgement that based on the information provided in this module, you have the proper knowledge, skills and ability to conduct planning in this State.

Within your NRCS Registry profile, enter the training and upload the signed certificate to verify completion.

STATE SPECIFIC TRAINING MODULE COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

I, _____ hereby verify I have viewed and understand the content of *[enter state name]* State
TSP Name
Specific Training Module and affirm I have the knowledge, skills, and ability to conduct conservation planning
services in this state.

TSP Signature

Date