

*Conserving  
Oregon's  
Landscapes*



*2003 Annual Report*

*USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service*

## Message From the State Conservationist

Oregon's vast landscapes provide so much to those of us who live and visit here. We rely on them to produce the food, fiber and fuel so vital to our everyday lives. But, with proper care and stewardship, our landscapes produce so much more - safe drinking water for families, clear-flowing streams for fish, opportunities for recreation, scenic vistas, clean air and open spaces for wildlife. In our state, over 48,000 square miles of those landscapes - an area roughly the size of Mississippi - are owned or managed by farmers, ranchers, timber operators and others.

Americans have long recognized the intrinsic benefits that the public receives from providing landowners with assistance to care for natural resources. In Oregon, that recognition has translated into a strong conservation partnership to support stewardship on private lands. At its core are the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service, the state's soil and water conservation districts, Resource Conservation and Development councils, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the USDA Farm Service Agency, and over 1,100 Earth Team volunteers. Along with other key agricultural, environmental and conservation organizations and agencies, this partnership provides landowners with both technical assistance and funding to help them improve the soil, water, air, plants and wildlife habitat on their land.

In Fiscal Year 2003, we worked with over 19,400 private land managers to help them improve natural resources in Oregon. The information that follows provides both a showcase of that work and a snapshot of the conservation challenges and opportunities we continue to address.

We are proud of our efforts, but we recognize there is much more the conservation partnership can achieve in this state. By identifying conservation opportunities and reaching beyond our traditional alliances, we - together - can ensure that Oregon's landscapes remain productive and beautiful for our children and theirs.

Sincerely,

**BOB GRAHAM**

State Conservationist





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## **Oregon's Land Use**

In 1997, when the last National Resource Inventory (NRI) was completed, non-federal land and water in the state was estimated at 30,900,600 acres, or approximately 49 percent of the state's total land area.

Non-federal lands make up 48,000 square miles of Oregon's landscapes - nearly half of the state's land area.

The NRI is a statistical survey of land use and natural resource conditions and trends on U.S. nonfederal lands, including privately owned land, tribal and trust land, and lands controlled by state and local governments.

Between 1977 and 1997, the NRI was conducted every 5 years. Data is currently being collected annually in order to provide decision-makers with timely natural resource condition and trend information. NRI data is available online at [www.or.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov).

In Oregon, the largest category of land use on non-federal lands in the state is over 12.6 million acres of forestland, which amounts to nearly 41 percent of the state's non-federal lands.

Rangeland covers almost 9.6 million acres of Oregon, or just over 30 percent of the state's non-federal lands.

Croplands and Conservation Reserve Program lands account for 4.2 million acres, or nearly 14 percent of non-federal lands, followed by just under 2 million acres of pastureland and 845,000 acres of urban lands – 6.3 and 2.7 percent respectively.

Other rural lands equal 724,000 acres, or 2.3 percent. Oregon also has 657,900 acres of large water (2.1%), 377,000 acres of rural transportation lands (1.2%), and 162,300 acres of small water (0.5%).

## Taking Care of Oregon's Private Lands

As Oregon's producers look to the conservation partnership for assistance in conserving resources on private lands, often they have a vision for what they would like the entire landscape of their farm or ranch to look like in the future. NRCS and the conservation partnership assist producers in turning that vision into reality. Local conservation planners use the newest technology available to help landowners make conservation decisions that fit both the landscape and their management style.

Whether land managers come seeking assistance for one resource concern or many, their local conservation planners work with them to develop a plan that balances the needs of the soil, water, plants, animals, air and humans. This comprehensive plan looks at all resource concerns on the land and provides recommendations of various practices and an implementation schedule for the landowner.

Last year, NRCS and the conservation partnership helped managers **apply the practices in these plans on 149,773 acres** of forest, crop, range, pasture and other lands in the state. Conservation planners **developed plans for an additional 256,706 acres.**

Implementing these practices, which may include an irrigation pipeline, fencing, planting trees or other measures, is often expensive. The conservation planner also helps the individual leverage federal funds with state and private dollars for conservation, recommending programs for which producers may be eligible to help address resource concerns.

In 2003, the conservation partnership helped local land managers to develop or apply conservation plans to address all natural resource concerns on 635 square miles - an area nearly the size of Benton County.



## Providing Oregon Soils Information

Oregon NRCS and its conservation partners have many professionals who determine soil types on private and public lands throughout the nation. The information they gather is used by contractors and engineers who design and build houses, roads, offices and other buildings to determine the soil's suitability for structures. Soil surveys are also used by farmers to determine what crops to grow on their land and by county planners to determine options for zoning in a particular county.

Currently, **35 soil surveys are completed in Oregon** and are available through the Internet at [www.or.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov). These surveys cover over 80 percent of the private lands in the state.

In addition, NRCS staff have completed maps and descriptions for the Common Resource Areas (CRAs) in Oregon - one of the first states in the nation to do so. The information in CRAs helps local landowners and conservation professionals

Every completed soil survey in Oregon has been digitized and is available on the Internet at [www.or.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov).

more accurately address natural resource concerns. By using the CRA data, conservation planners can more easily benchmark resource concerns, finalize a natural resources inventory and develop a conservation plan with land managers.

The use of CRAs will also help NRCS and its partners to more easily document the impacts and the value of conservation measures that are applied on the land.

## Conserving Oregon's Soils

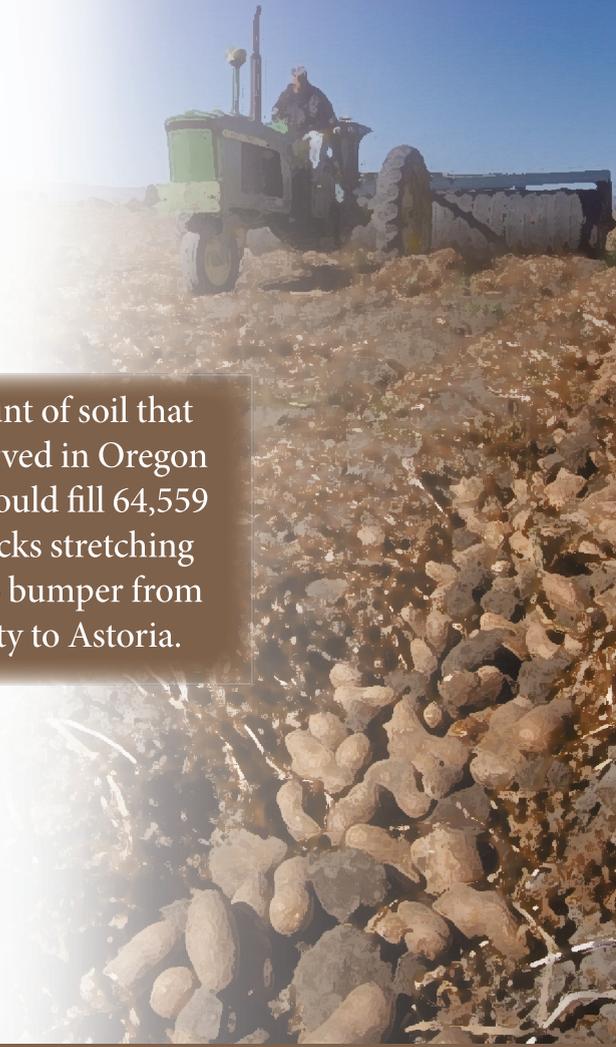
Soil erosion occurs naturally on most lands. Erosion can reduce soil productivity and also has a substantial effect on the quality of our water and air. Protecting soils throughout Oregon from accelerated erosion by wind and water is a primary focus of NRCS and its conservation partners.

In Oregon last year, the conservation partnership assisted land managers in **applying soil conservation measures on 83,380 acres**. Through the efforts of many individuals, **1,045,864 tons of soil were conserved** on those acres.

Reducing soil erosion on private lands in the state provides numerous benefits to those who live here. When soils stay in place, air quality improves and streams, rivers and lakes are cleaner. This, in turn, improves habitat for fish and wildlife, and makes Oregon a cleaner environment in which to live, work and recreate.

Landowners and land managers use a variety of means to conserve soil. Some implement conservation tillage practices, which include seeding crops directly into the stubble from the previous year's crop and maintaining organic matter on the ground to reduce wind erosion. Others add vegetation along streams to hold soil in place or use their cropping systems to conserve soil. This may include planting cover crops to protect soils from eroding, or planting crops in a rotation that protects the soil from erosion while returning vital nutrients for future crops.

These and many other methods help to keep soils in place and out of Oregon's streams, rivers and air.



The amount of soil that was conserved in Oregon last year would fill 64,559 dump trucks stretching bumper to bumper from Baker City to Astoria.

## Improving Oregon's Water Quality

The quality of Oregon's water impacts families, communities, wildlife and nearly every industry in the state. Clean, safe drinking water is essential for Oregon's residents, and clean water in streams, rivers and lakes is critical for fish and wildlife.

Last year, the conservation partnership helped over **19,000 land managers conserve resources and improve water**

To make Oregon's water cleaner for all users, the conservation partnership helped over 19,000 landowners manage their land to conserve resources and improve water quality last year.

**quality**, with the goal of making Oregon's water cleaner for all users. Nearly every conservation practice that is applied by landowners provides a direct benefit to the state's water quality. Reducing soil erosion keeps sediment out of the water supply.

Managing how and where livestock graze reduces the amount of soil that enters rivers and streams. Developing off-stream drinking water for livestock and wildlife also keeps soils from eroding. Managing and reusing animal waste helps to eliminate contaminant run-off into streams and rivers.

In orchard-growing areas along the Columbia River, producers are using Integrated Fruit Production techniques to manage pests, nutrients and irrigation water. With help from the local conservation partnership, producers use data gathered from weather stations to manage fruit production and pesticide use more efficiently, while also improving fish habitat.

The conservation partnership also worked with dairies and other confined animal feeding operations to manage and utilize animal waste, increasing the efficiency and profitability of the dairy, while eliminating the movement of nutrients into rivers and streams.

## Conserving Water in Oregon

The limited water supplies in Oregon and throughout the West are critical for the survival of wildlife and the sustainability of many industries. This results in competition for every drop of water from many interests - urban, energy, agriculture, wildlife, fish and recreation, to name a few. While that competition is understandable, more and more, conservation leaders have come to recognize that these interests aren't necessarily at odds with one another. As these different entities work together to more efficiently use - and share - the water they need, everyone benefits. NRCS assists land managers across Oregon to reach that goal, freeing up supplies for other users, and for fish and wildlife.

The conservation partnership worked with landowners and land managers to **conserve water on 23,888 acres last year**. Overall, **120,700 acre-inches of water** (the amount of water needed to cover one acre one inch deep) **were conserved on-farm in Oregon** during that time.

Effectively managing irrigation water has helped many agricultural producers use less water to produce the same crop yields. Converting from a low efficiency system to one with higher water efficiencies is one way to reduce the amount of water used on a farm. New technology also offers opportunities for farmers to reduce water use by timing their water application to match the plant's needs and soil characteristics.

Water conservation can also occur far away from streams and rivers. Many individuals use conservation tillage and grazing management for livestock to retain water in the soil profile for later release, preventing flash floods and improving soil health.

The water conserved on-farm in Oregon with help from the conservation partnership in 2003 would cover over 7,800 football fields one foot deep.

## Monitoring Snowpack, Weather, Climate and Streamflows in Oregon

The Oregon NRCS Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program is responsible for continually monitoring the weather and climate conditions in the mountainous areas of Oregon, as well as issuing streamflow forecasts for most of the state.

The 2003 water year (October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003) was dry in Oregon. The maximum snowpack was very poor, ranging from only 45 to 79 percent of average, while the precipitation was better, ranging from 80 to 97 percent of average. Streamflows were below average and the September 30 irrigation reservoir carryover was only 37 percent of average with five reservoirs in the state essentially empty.

To collect this data, **NRCS operates 56 snow courses, 74 SNOwTElemetry (SNOTEL) sites, 1 Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN) site and 33 aerial markers.** Last summer, a new SNOTEL site was installed in the Umpqua River Basin to increase the streamflow forecast accuracy. NRCS also installed a SCAN site in the Klamath Basin to collect data including soil moisture and temperature, precipitation, air temperature and numerous other weather and climate conditions.

**NRCS issues six monthly Oregon Water Supply Outlook Reports** between January and June. Each report forecasts streamflow volumes at 117 locations. **NRCS also publishes 12 monthly Surface Water Supply Indices** for 14 basins in Oregon.

These reports provide essential snowpack and streamflow information for water managers. This data is available online at [www.or.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov).

The weather and climate data collected by NRCS plays a critical role in the daily management decisions of many businesses and government agencies including municipalities, wildlife managers, agriculturalists and power generators.

## Improving Oregon's Air Quality

The quality of Oregon's air has an effect on all of its residents. Clean air is critical for healthy families and healthy communities.

Oregon's air quality is affected by many factors. Just as industries and urban areas have worked to address air quality concerns under their control, land managers in rural areas have worked for many years to reduce particulates in the air from burning, airborne soil, animal feeding operations and other potential sources of air pollution.

Last year, the conservation partnership helped **23 dairies apply nutrient and waste management plans and develop 68 new plans**. These plans address air quality concerns such as odor, greenhouse gases and safe disposal of animal waste.

In addition to reducing air pollution from existing sources, the plants in properly managed agricultural and forest lands also help to clean the air. Grasses, trees, crops and shrubs convert carbon dioxide into oxygen through photosynthesis. The NRCS, Resource Conservation & Development councils and other conservation partners are working with state and federal agencies and lawmakers to help producers earn credits for maintaining long-term stands of grasses and trees. These 'carbon credits' can one day be purchased by various industries to balance their industrial carbon emissions with plants that clean the air.

Resource Conservation and Development councils are working to help producers receive 'carbon credits' for maintaining long-term stands of grasses and trees.

The goal in all of these programs is to ensure that Oregon's air remains clean, both now and for future generations.

## Enhancing Plant Diversity in Oregon

Since 1957, Oregon's Corvallis NRCS Plant Materials Center (PMC) has provided plant assistance for both Western Oregon and Washington as well as Northwestern California. The center has developed new technology for low maintenance landscaping, native tree and shrub establishment, riparian and wetland restoration, soil enhancement and native plant use in landscape restoration.

Last year, the plant materials staff implemented a number of projects to promote and enhance plant species across their service area. The PMC worked extensively with the Bureau of Land Management, Crater Lake National Park, and Mt. Rainier National Park to reestablish high quality plants that are genetically appropriate to the restoration sites.

*Roemers Fescue* is one of the primary native upland prairie grasses once found in the Willamette Valley. This key grass variety is now virtually non-existent in current valley conditions. In order to effectively reintroduce the native grass, the PMC, in cooperation with the Institute for Applied Ecology, **collected 47 plant populations to evaluate in establishing a seed zone map**. This map will help to ensure specific plant populations are identified and used in appropriate areas.

Over 38 species - including all of the listed rare and endangered species of the Willamette Valley, have been established at the Oregon Plant Materials Center.

Addressing the challenges and opportunities of Oregon's wide ranging plant diversity requires the assistance of not only the Corvallis PMC, but also centers in Pullman, Washington and Aberdeen, Idaho. Together, these Plant Materials Centers work effectively to ensure that Oregon remains a state full of beauty and plant diversity.

## **Improving the Health of Oregon's Forestlands**

Nearly 40 percent of Oregon's non-federal lands are forested. These lands provide jobs for Oregonians, habitat for wildlife, shade for rivers and streams and recreation for residents and visitors alike.

When properly managed, forestlands in Oregon and throughout the West are a valuable renewable resource. Last year, the conservation partnership worked with managers and owners of **4,271 acres of forestlands to improve their forest stands**, enhance wildlife habitat and prepare the land for revegetation.

Proper forest stand improvement provides numerous benefits to the trees and the surrounding landscape. Conservation practices implemented in Oregon have helped to increase the quality and quantity of forest products, reduced sediment delivery to streams and have regenerated forest stands. These healthier forest conditions reduce the chance of damage from wildfire, pests, and moisture stress.

In addition, conservation practices can restore natural plant communities, improve wildlife habitat and improve recreational opportunities like hiking, camping, skiing and fishing for all Oregonians.

Last year, land managers in Oregon worked with NRCS and the conservation partnership to improve Oregon's forestlands by thinning tree stands to reduce insect infestations and improve the health of the remaining trees in the stand. They also reduced thick stands of low-lying shrubs and other plants in the forest. If not managed, these shrubs can restrict the growth and water intake of trees, increasing their potential for infestation by insects and other pests.



The conservation partnership helped to improve forest stands and prepare forestlands for revegetation on 4,721 acres in Oregon last year.

## Enhancing Rangeland Health in Oregon

There are 1.44 million cattle and 215,000 sheep in Oregon raised on 9.6 million acres of non-federal range and pasturelands, as well as in feedlots, dairies and other animal feeding operations.

Last year, the Oregon conservation partnership helped producers **improve the health of 333,528 acres of range and pasturelands**. When these lands are healthy, wildlife benefit through access to better food supplies and habitat. Water quality is also improved because less sediment enters streams and rivers.

Many plants on grazing lands throughout Oregon and the West grow best when grazed by wildlife and livestock. Much like lawn grasses become thicker when they are mowed consistently, these plants need to be grazed by livestock and wildlife in order to thrive. By managing when and how long livestock graze in pastures and on rangelands, land managers improve the health of desirable plants, while reducing the potential for weeds to spread.

To improve the health of range and pasturelands in Oregon, producers increased the number of fences on their land, allowing better management of where, when and how long livestock graze in a specific pasture. They also established watering facilities away from streams and rivers, encouraging both livestock and wildlife to move throughout the landscape, reducing overgrazing near natural water sources. Adding mineral blocks to a pasture also encourages animals to move across the field in search of salts and minerals. All of these practices combine to improve the health of the land, reduce weed infestations, improve water quality and add to the beauty of Oregon's landscapes.

The conservation partnership worked with land managers to improve rangeland health on 333,528 range and pastureland acres last year.

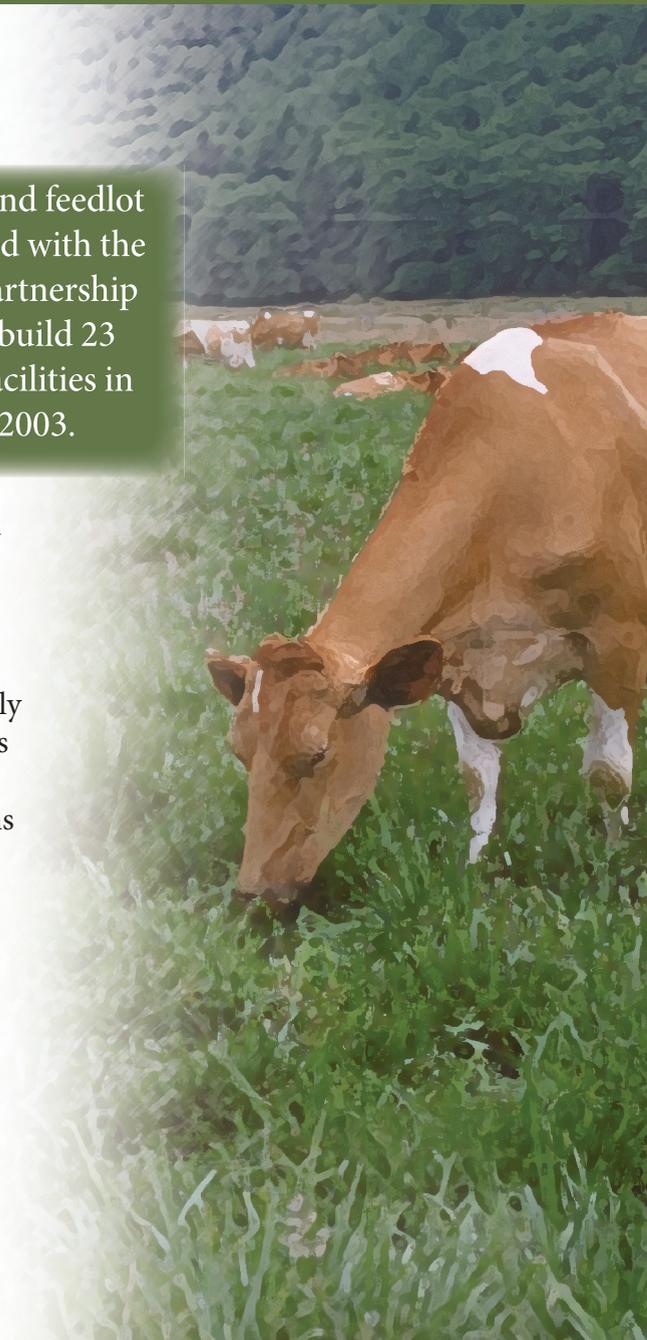
## Improving Resource Management on Feeding Operations in Oregon

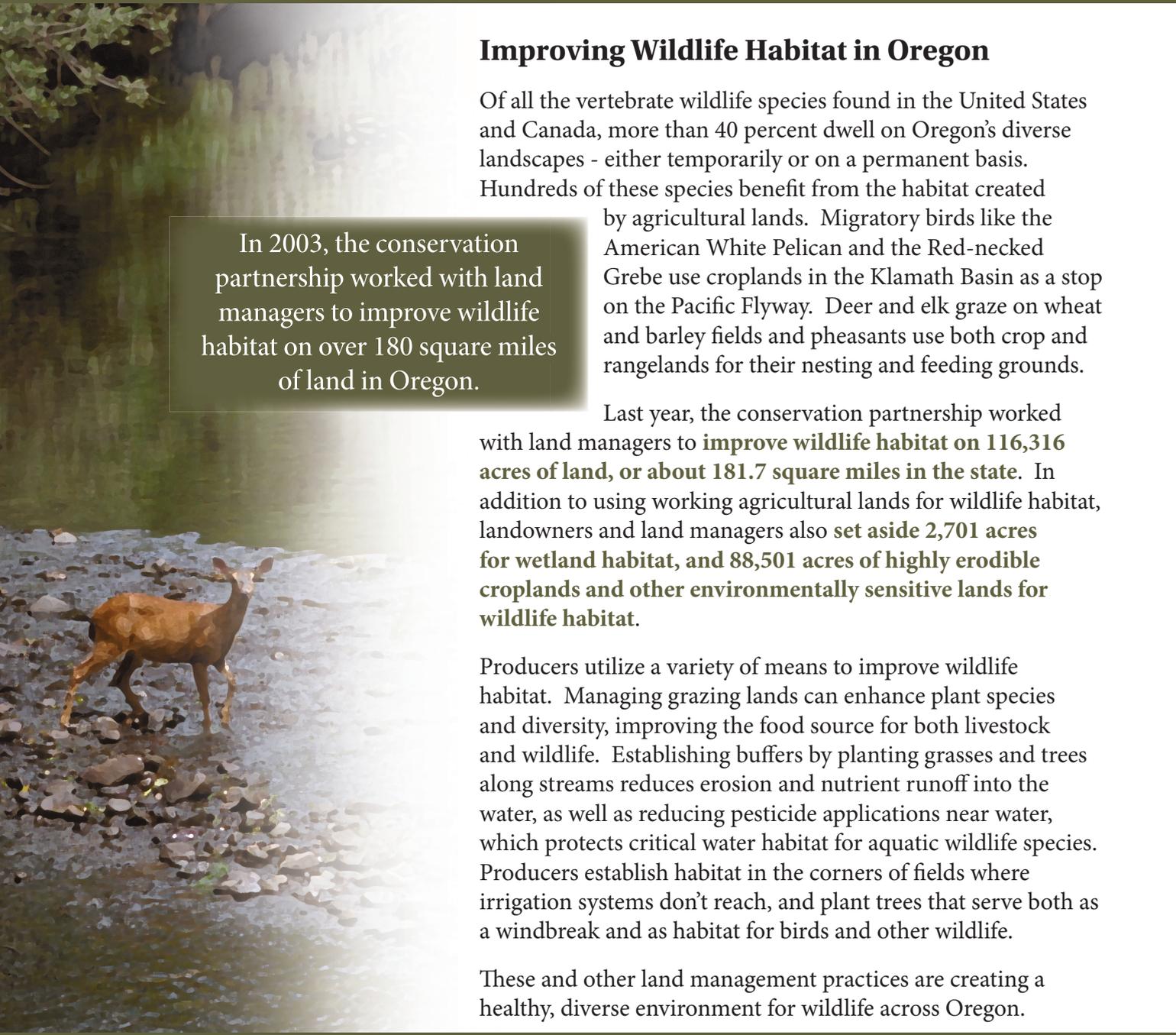
Oregon has 105,000 dairy cattle and ranks 21st in milk production in the nation. Oregon's many dairy and feedlot managers have taken steps to enhance resource conservation on the land, while addressing waste management issues and improving the efficiency of their dairy operations at the same time. These efforts improve the quality of the surrounding air and water, while providing a natural fertilizer for neighboring croplands.

Oregon's dairy and feedlot operators worked with the conservation partnership to design and build 23 waste storage facilities in Fiscal Year 2003.

Last year, Oregon NRCS and the conservation partnership helped land managers to establish **23 waste storage facilities**. These facilities store waste from dairy cattle until it can be safely applied as fertilizer on nearby crop fields. This process reduces the amount of waste that could potentially enter streams and rivers, while also minimizing commercial fertilizer applications on croplands.

In addition to helping land managers develop the facilities, NRCS and the conservation partners also design the delivery system from the waste management facility to the field, and assist producers in determining when and where the resulting fertilizer should be applied. In total, the partnership helped **animal feeding operations manage waste on 4,864 acres** in Oregon.





In 2003, the conservation partnership worked with land managers to improve wildlife habitat on over 180 square miles of land in Oregon.

## Improving Wildlife Habitat in Oregon

Of all the vertebrate wildlife species found in the United States and Canada, more than 40 percent dwell on Oregon's diverse landscapes - either temporarily or on a permanent basis.

Hundreds of these species benefit from the habitat created by agricultural lands. Migratory birds like the American White Pelican and the Red-necked Grebe use croplands in the Klamath Basin as a stop on the Pacific Flyway. Deer and elk graze on wheat and barley fields and pheasants use both crop and rangelands for their nesting and feeding grounds.

Last year, the conservation partnership worked with land managers to **improve wildlife habitat on 116,316 acres of land, or about 181.7 square miles in the state.** In addition to using working agricultural lands for wildlife habitat, landowners and land managers also **set aside 2,701 acres for wetland habitat, and 88,501 acres of highly erodible croplands and other environmentally sensitive lands for wildlife habitat.**

Producers utilize a variety of means to improve wildlife habitat. Managing grazing lands can enhance plant species and diversity, improving the food source for both livestock and wildlife. Establishing buffers by planting grasses and trees along streams reduces erosion and nutrient runoff into the water, as well as reducing pesticide applications near water, which protects critical water habitat for aquatic wildlife species. Producers establish habitat in the corners of fields where irrigation systems don't reach, and plant trees that serve both as a windbreak and as habitat for birds and other wildlife.

These and other land management practices are creating a healthy, diverse environment for wildlife across Oregon.

## Protecting Endangered Species in Oregon

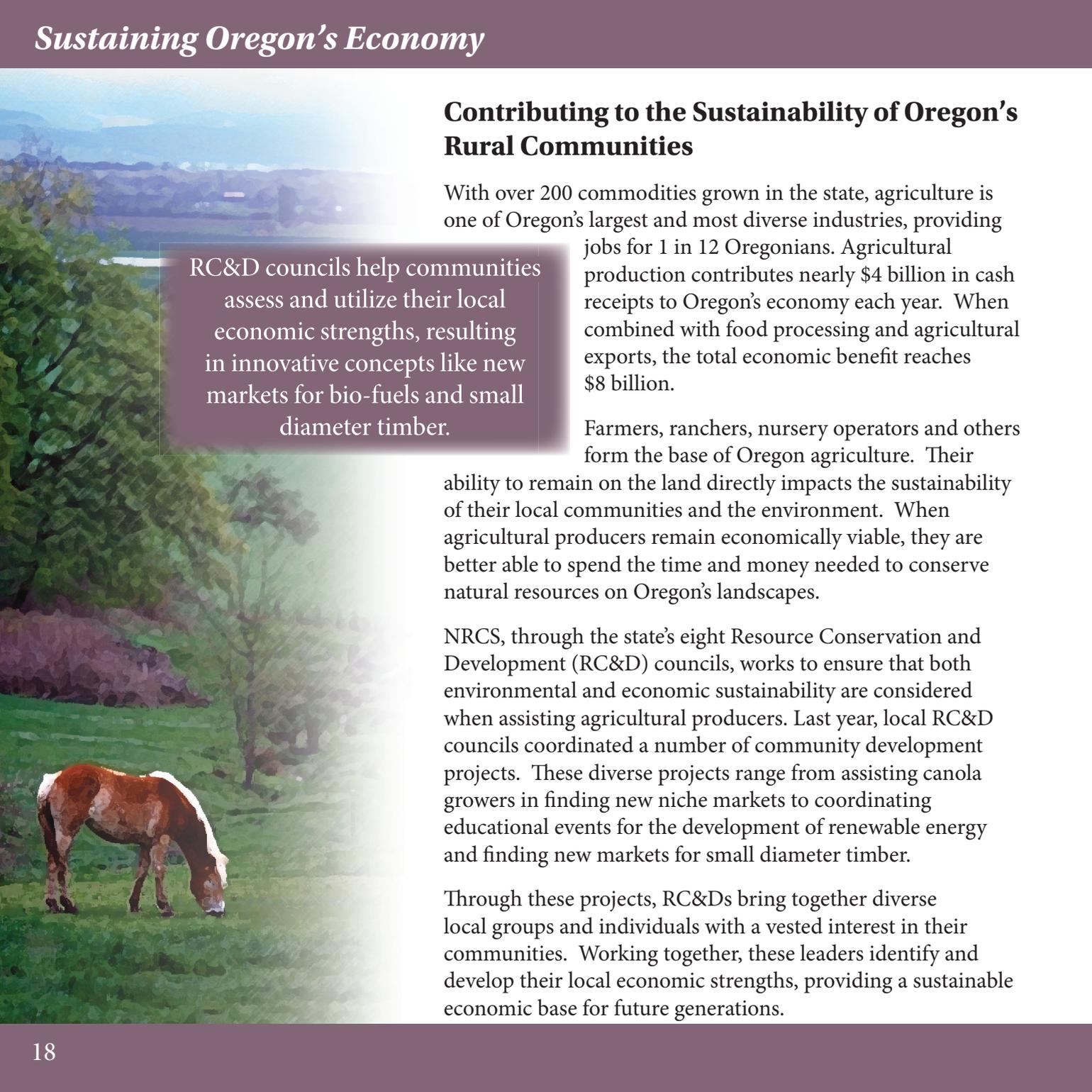
The diversity and unique nature of Oregon's many landscapes lends itself to a wide variety of plant and animal species, some of which are threatened or endangered. Over 40 percent of the wildlife habitat in the state is found on non-federal forestlands, croplands, rangelands and other rural lands. Natural resource conservation on these and all lands in Oregon goes hand-in-hand with the enhancement of threatened and endangered species habitat.

Over the past year, the conservation partnership worked with many landowners, managers, nonprofit organizations, and state and federal agencies to ensure that the projects completed on private land improve habitat for endangered species. The partnership assisted land managers in creating, restoring or enhancing **3,446 acres of wetlands and establishing 6,382 acres of conservation buffers**. This includes planting willows and other shrubs and grasses along streams and rivers to help moderate stream temperatures for aquatic species while reducing the amount of soil entering the water.

In addition, landowners and land managers installed fish screens on irrigation diversions to reduce the number of salmon and other species that enter irrigation systems. They placed woody debris and boulders in streams and rivers to provide habitat for aquatic species, and reduced the slope of the banks along streams and rivers to lower the potential for soil erosion.

The conservation partnership in Oregon helped to establish nearly 6,400 acres of conservation buffers to improve habitat for threatened and endangered species last year.

## Contributing to the Sustainability of Oregon's Rural Communities



RC&D councils help communities assess and utilize their local economic strengths, resulting in innovative concepts like new markets for bio-fuels and small diameter timber.

With over 200 commodities grown in the state, agriculture is one of Oregon's largest and most diverse industries, providing jobs for 1 in 12 Oregonians. Agricultural production contributes nearly \$4 billion in cash receipts to Oregon's economy each year. When combined with food processing and agricultural exports, the total economic benefit reaches \$8 billion.

Farmers, ranchers, nursery operators and others form the base of Oregon agriculture. Their ability to remain on the land directly impacts the sustainability of their local communities and the environment. When agricultural producers remain economically viable, they are better able to spend the time and money needed to conserve natural resources on Oregon's landscapes.

NRCS, through the state's eight Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) councils, works to ensure that both environmental and economic sustainability are considered when assisting agricultural producers. Last year, local RC&D councils coordinated a number of community development projects. These diverse projects range from assisting canola growers in finding new niche markets to coordinating educational events for the development of renewable energy and finding new markets for small diameter timber.

Through these projects, RC&Ds bring together diverse local groups and individuals with a vested interest in their communities. Working together, these leaders identify and develop their local economic strengths, providing a sustainable economic base for future generations.

## Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

| Basin                              | General EQIP       |           | EQIP Ground & Surface Water Program |            | Basin Totals        |            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|                                    | \$\$               | Contracts | \$\$                                | Contracts  | \$\$                | Contracts  |
| Central Coast/<br>Upper Willamette | --                 | --        | \$ 848,001                          | 23         | \$ 848,001          | 23         |
| Deschutes                          | \$ 501,505         | 17        | \$ 1,147,125                        | 38         | \$ 1,648,630        | 55         |
| High Desert                        | \$ 73,439          | 5         | \$ 698,896                          | 13         | \$ 5,446,935        | 74         |
| <i>Klamath*</i>                    | --                 | --        | \$ 4,674,600                        | 56         |                     |            |
| John Day/<br>Umatilla              | \$ 455,020         | 14        | \$ 1,339,706                        | 47         | \$ 1,794,726        | 61         |
| Lower Willamette                   | \$ 157,910         | 1         | \$ 1,246,748                        | 24         | \$ 1,404,658        | 25         |
| North Coast                        | --                 | --        | \$ 832,201                          | 15         | \$ 832,201          | 15         |
| Snake River                        | \$ 453,696         | 9         | \$ 1,189,243                        | 32         | \$ 1,642,939        | 41         |
| Southwest<br>Oregon                | \$ 178,436         | 5         | \$ 730,732                          | 21         | \$ 909,168          | 26         |
| <b>Totals</b>                      | <b>\$1,820,006</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>\$8,032,652</b>                  | <b>213</b> | <b>\$12,046,427</b> | <b>320</b> |

*\*Special funding designated for Klamath Basin Ground & Surface Water Program*

## Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)\*\*

| Basin                          | \$\$               | Contracts |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Central Coast/Upper Willamette | \$10,896           | 1         |
| High Desert                    | \$432,250          | 2         |
| John Day/ Umatilla             | \$590,505          | 5         |
| Lower Willamette               | \$34,944           | 2         |
| Snake River                    | \$252,514          | 5         |
| <b>Totals</b>                  | <b>\$1,321,109</b> | <b>15</b> |

*\*\*Only basins with GRP, FRPP, WHIP & WRP contracts are listed in the tables.*

## Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP) \*\*

| Basin              | \$\$                | Contracts |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| High Desert        | \$ 900,000          | 1         |
| John Day/ Umatilla | \$ 255,000          | 1         |
| <b>Totals</b>      | <b>\$ 1,155,000</b> | <b>2</b>  |

## Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)\*\*

| Basin              | \$\$              | Contracts |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Deschutes          | \$ 36,248         | 1         |
| John Day/ Umatilla | \$ 100,000        | 1         |
| Lower Willamette   | \$ 113,752        | 2         |
| Snake River        | \$ 20,000         | 2         |
| <b>Totals</b>      | <b>\$ 270,000</b> | <b>6</b>  |

## Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)\*\*

| Basin                          | \$\$                | Contracts |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Central Coast/Upper Willamette | \$ 1,966,329        | 4         |
| Lower Willamette               | \$ 3,403,175        | 9         |
| North Coast                    | \$ 1,110,000        | 2         |
| Snake River                    | \$ 844,393          | 2         |
| <b>Totals</b>                  | <b>\$ 7,323,897</b> | <b>17</b> |

\*\*Only basins with GRP, FRPP, WHIP & WRP contracts are listed in the tables.

#### **USDA Nondiscrimination Statement**

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