METRO

Regional Environmental Management Department

Transfer Station Revenue Controls

October 2002

A Report by the Office of the Auditor

METRO

PEOPLE PLACES
OPEN SPACES

Alexis Dow, CPA
Metro Auditor

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REGIONAL SERVICES

METRO

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

October 31, 2002

To the Metro Council and Executive Officer:

Metro's two solid waste transfer stations are the intermediary collection points for waste and recyclable materials before final transfer to landfills. Activities at these transfer stations are Metro's largest operation, with revenues of over $50 million in fiscal year 2002.

This review, which was part of my work plan for 2001-02, assessed controls over this key source of revenue. It covers three main areas: capturing revenue (accurately determining revenues to be collected and including them in the accounting records), controls over cash receipts and information systems.

In many respects, Metro's transfer station activities exemplify the best practices recommended for such operations. Metro was the first agency in the country to implement an automated weighing system, and many consider Metro an industry leader. Metro's control over the revenue-generating activity has significantly improved over the last year, with added enhancements to information security and increased attention to cash controls and supervisory reviews.

In collaboration with Metro personnel, we identified opportunities to further ensure the full capture, billing and collection of all revenue generating activity. In the report we detail eight recommendations in two key areas: revenue management – capturing revenues and controlling cash receipts, and information management – minimizing risk in information systems.

We appreciate the cooperation and assistance provided by the Metro staff we worked with during this survey, particularly staff from the Regional Environmental Management Department.

Very truly yours,

Alexis Dow, CPA
Metro Auditor

Auditor: The Rasmussen Group LLC

Metro Transfer Station Revenue Controls

October 2002

Report presented to Alexis Dow, Metro Auditor

The Rasmussen Group, LLC

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October 17, 2002

Ms. Alexis Dow, CPA
Metro Auditor
600 Northeast Grand Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97232

Dear Ms. Dow:

The Rasmussen Group, LLC is pleased to submit this report on the Metro Transfer Stations Revenue Controls Project. This report summarizes the results of the internal control review, which included operational efficiencies, information technology, cash and accounting processes. Our results are based on information provided by Metro staff and interviews with key personnel.

We appreciate the cooperation we received from Metro's staff during our review. There have been many progressive practices developed by the Regional Environmental Management Department at the Transfer Stations, as described in the background section of the report. The continued development of best practices internal controls will enhance the effectiveness of operations and the functions that support it.

We appreciate the opportunity to support Metro on this important project.

Sincerely,

The Rasmussen Group, LLC

Karen Rasmussen
President

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Executive Summary

Each working day, hundreds of commercial waste haulers and private citizens bring waste to Metro's two solid waste transfer stations. This ranges from pickup loads of yard debris to curbside waste from weekly garbage collections. Metro's two transfer stations – Metro Central Station located in North Portland and Metro South Station located in Oregon City – are the intermediary collection points for recycling and waste before final transfer to landfills.

Transfer station activities are very much a business operation for Metro. It involves making quick and accurate determination of amounts due for the types and quantities of waste disposed, collecting and safeguarding onsite cash payments, and providing accurate billing information in the system. In terms of dollars, it is Metro's largest operation, with revenues of over $50 million in fiscal year 2002. Sound practices and controls are needed to minimize risk. Without them, loss of Metro assets could occur through error, theft or inadequate procedures.

This review, which was part of the Metro Auditor's work plan for 2001-02, was designed to assess controls over this key source of revenue. It covered three main areas: capturing revenue (that is, accurately determining revenues to be collected and including them in the accounting records), and controls over cash receipts and information systems.

In many respects, Metro's transfer station activities exemplify the best practices recommended for such operations. Metro was the first agency in the country to implement an automated weighing system (the WeighMaster system five years ago), and Metro is considered an industry leader by many. Metro's control environment for the revenue-generating activity has significantly improved over the last year, with added enhancements to information security and increased attention to cash controls and supervisory reviews.

During the audit, we performed extensive data analytics testing to detect any unusual fluctuations and to isolate any untypical patterns that might signal inappropriate activity. This work disclosed no significant issues that transfer station personnel had not already resolved.

In collaboration with Metro personnel, we did identify opportunities to further ensure the full capture, billing and collection of all revenue-generating activity. Many of the recommended actions are related to Metro's position as the first transfer agency in the country to implement an automated system – and therefore to face issues that have not been addressed before. The key areas observed for productive change are summarized in the recommendations on the following page. Many of the action plans to implement changes are well underway.

Summary of Recommendations

Metro can enhance its generally favorable control environment by taking further action on a number of fronts. The following is a summary of these actions, which are presented in more detail in the Matrix of Issues and Recommended Actions section of this report. All recommendations were developed with the involvement of Metro personnel from the departments and divisions responsible for implementing the changes, which have already begun.

Revenue Management: Capturing Revenues and Controlling Cash Receipts

- **More fully use the capabilities of the automated weighing system.** In particular, Metro can use the system's capabilities to issue more identification tags for frequent transfer station users, manage and control tags issued to occasional users, stop specific vehicles no longer authorized to use transfer stations, more closely monitor vehicle tare weight accuracy, and provide information for various reports that can be used to spot and investigate unusual activity patterns.
- **Develop reports and procedures to improve operations and monitor activities.** Areas that can be addressed include revalidating tare weights for vehicles that frequently use the transfer stations, comparing revenues with waste tonnage removed from the transfer stations, and examining voided, altered or duplicated transactions to ensure no irregularities exist.
- **Change operations to ensure users do not enter and leave without weighing in.** At Metro South, unauthorized vehicles have relatively easy access to the back gate, where they can enter without being weighed.
- **Strengthen cash controls over sales of recycled paint.** Controls over paint sales, which take place at Metro South, would be enhanced by improved inventory practices, greater restrictions on access to keys to the safe and more frequent deposit of cash.
- **Document all practices in written policies and procedures.** Written guidelines and procedures help ensure that appropriate practices are followed.

Information Management: Minimizing Risk in Information Systems

- **Assure continuity of operations.** A written plan would help address steps to be taken in an emergency or if the automated weighing system's supplier is unable to continue programming and other support. Creating a backup for the information on the automated system would help make the data more secure.
- **Integrate the automated weighing system more fully with Metro's information technology policies.** Controls would be strengthened by ensuring that Metro's strategic plans for information technology, as well as its specific policies, standards and guidelines for information systems, extend to the automated weighing system and other information systems used within the Metro organization.
- **Develop reports to detect unauthorized or inappropriate changes.** Additional reports, together with management reviews, can help monitor such matters as changes to files or to transaction data.

Project Background

Reviewing internal controls at Metro transfer stations was part of the Metro Auditor's 2001-02 Audit Plan. Given the amount of revenue generated by transfer operations, the Metro Auditor determined that a review should be conducted to ensure that appropriate controls and practices are in place to accurately capture, record and collect revenues.

Preliminary Work: Assessing Areas of Possible Risk

A preliminary survey was conducted to establish the scope of this review. This survey identified the following potential risks for transfer stations in general:

- ***Revenue Capture*** – Revenue generated at the transfer stations may not be accurately determined, recorded in the accounting records and billed to customers. This could result in lost revenues through error, theft or improper billing.
- ***Cash Controls*** – Cash may not be properly collected, safeguarded and recorded. This could result in loss of assets through error, theft or improper collection.
- ***Information Systems*** – Appropriate controls may not be in place to accurately process and safeguard data. This could result in incorrect information and undetected fraudulent activity.
- ***Reputation Risk*** – Agency reputation may not be adequately protected. Errors could result in disgruntled customers and adverse publicity.

The preliminary survey included the following activities:

- reviewing industry background information for waste transfer station operations
- interviewing 15 individuals in various departments, including Regional Environmental Management (REM), Accounting, the Auditor's Office, Information Technology and the transfer station scalehouse operations
- tours and walk-through of operating procedures at Metro Central Station and Metro South Station, including cash handling, weighing, traffic flow and waste transfer activities
- analysis of preliminary financial data provided by REM
- reviewing prior audits performed for transfer station activities by both REM and the Metro Auditor
- reviewing transfer stations audit reports for other municipalities
- reviewing existing policies and procedures over the activities.

In conclusion, the survey determined that the major activities needing review at Metro were:

- proper revenue capture (accurately determining revenues to be collected and recorded)
- adequate cash receipts controls
- ensuring the accuracy, completeness and integrity of information systems processing.

Proactively taking steps to mitigate these risks helps protect Metro's reputation with customers and in the community.

Review Procedures: Steps to Assess How Metro Is Controlling Risk

Based on preliminary survey work, the following procedures were established and carried out at Metro Central Station and Metro South Station (including Metro South's recycled paint operation).

Revenue Capture

- Assessed the control environment on site, including procedures over the capture and recording of revenues.
- Assessed the efficiency and effectiveness of the weighing practices on site, including the tare weight estimating practices and the accuracy of recording.
- Evaluated the appropriate capture of revenues and billing in the PeopleSoft system.
- Performed detailed analytic reviews, as appropriate, to test the reasonableness of recorded revenues based on volumes and other relevant factors. This included analysis of revenues from key customers.
- Reviewed the internal analytical procedures in place to review the reasonableness of recorded revenues on a recurring basis.
- Evaluated the internal policies and other procedures in place to ensure that revenues are appropriately captured and recorded.

Extensive data analytic testing was performed using Audit Command Language (ACL) software. The purpose of the analytic testing was to detect unusual fluctuation in data and isolate unusual patterns that might indicate errors or inappropriate activity. These tests were performed using data from the WeighMaster system for the period July 1, 2001 through March 31, 2002. As part of this analysis we:

- Summarized and reviewed voided transactions by account, focusing detail testing on five accounts with the highest voids.
- Identified vehicles with high numbers of voided transactions.
- Identified all vehicles with excessive time at the station (over 2 hours) and performed detail testing of proper resolution.
- Summarized all manual adjustments by technician and station for detailed review; focused testing on those with highest number of adjustments.
- Summarized minimum fees charged, to determine proper assessment.

Cash Controls

- Assessed the control environment for cash collections on-site at the transfer stations.
- Assessed the efficiency and effectiveness of cash collection practices.
- Evaluated internal policies and procedures in place to ensure cash is appropriately collected, safeguarded and recorded.
- Evaluated inventory controls over Metro Paint for effect on cash controls.

Information System Controls

- Reviewed access to and security over WeighMaster system.
- Reviewed controls to ensure that system input from the WeighMaster system equals revenue and billings recorded.
- Reviewed appropriate safeguarding of WeighMaster and PeopleSoft system data.
- Evaluated business continuity planning for the WeighMaster system.
- Reviewed controls over authorization and execution of program changes, including proper segregation of duties between operations and programming.
- Reviewed controls over changes to the master file and transaction data.

Review Findings

Our various tests and procedures yielded generally positive results: Metro has a set of controls in place to help minimize risk in all three areas we reviewed. However, controls can be further strengthened by taking action on a number of fronts.

Metro has established itself as a leader in transfer station practices, being the first agency in the country to implement an automated weighing system five years ago. Personnel from others transfer stations from across the country come to visit Metro transfer station facilities and observe their practices. Metro also continues to seek further improvements, with such steps as the planned implementation of the new WeighMaster office in November – December 2002.

Further, Metro has taken steps to assess its procedures and improve them. In the last year, for example, both system security and cash controls have improved significantly. Improvements have included establishing:

- strict access definitions
- increased usage of edit reports to detect incomplete or unusual transactions
- strict practices for cash handling, including documented practices for disciplinary action when non-compliance occurs.

We found that all significant issues had been detected and adequately resolved by transfer station personnel.

Finally, Metro has also undertaken equipment changes to make work stations more ergonomically correct and has been proactive in staff education, including cross training within Metro and visits to transfer stations outside of Metro.

Within this generally favorable context, our review did identify a number of additional steps Metro could take to strengthen controls even further. These actions are summarized in the matrix on the following pages. The matrix explains the specific issues identified, the nature of the risks involved and the recommended action plan. The issues have been discussed with the appropriate Metro personnel and the recommended actions were collaboratively developed with Metro management. Many of the actions needed to implement the recommendations are well underway.

Matrix of Issues and Recommended Actions

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Revenue Capture			
Tare Weight System *Some commercial vehicles go long periods of time without verifying the tare weight used to calculate fees.* *Complete records of tare weight checks are not maintained.*	Approximately 80% of commercial vehicles using the transfer stations have standard tare weights in the WeighMaster system. (A tare weight is the weight of the vehicle. This allows the truck to avoid weighing-out when exiting, thereby saving time.) The initial tare weights are established based on five initial weigh-ins. After this, they are tested every three months if the vehicle happens to weigh at the station during the two-day period that the tests occur. If a vehicle is weighed during the test period, and if the recorded weight is significantly higher the system tare weight recorded (over 300 pounds), the weight is adjusted. Underweight tares are not recorded or adjusted. Records are not maintained of the tare weights checked by vehicle. There are vehicles whose tare weights have not been verified for a long time. Without this information, vehicles no longer using the stations cannot be identified, and the accuracy of tare weights recorded cannot be monitored.	Risk of inaccurate billing and revenues resulting from errors in weight calculations.	• Maintain records of tare weights checked (both under and over) and the dates in the WeighMaster system for all vehicles with tare weights. • Based on the information obtained above, review the current frequency of tare weight checks for each vehicle. • Establish a minimum frequency of tare weight checking to be required. For example, 90% of vehicles on the tare weight system will be checked at least twice annually. • After establishing the minimum frequency, monitor the frequency and flag vehicles needing weigh-in. Create an audit report which shows the most recent tare weight checks and vehicles which have not had tare weights recorded to identify vehicles not meeting the frequency check standards. • Consider purging truck file for vehicles not visiting the station. For vehicles still using the station that have not met established standard for frequency of weighing, require weighing to meet Metro standards. • Document written procedures for the above processes.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Vehicle Weigh-in, Weigh-out Practices *Keeping the back gate open at Metro South exposes the operation to potential lost revenue.*	The back gate at Metro South is left open weekdays 7 am to 7 pm and on Saturdays. The back gate is left open for the convenience of certain vehicles not needing to weigh in and out (for example, equipment vehicles, vehicles taking waste to the landfill and Saturday morning latex paint customers). Metro relies on spotters to ensure that vehicles that should weigh in do not inappropriately enter or leave the facility through the back gate without crossing the scale. The gate is weight activated for exit. At Metro South, the back gate is located before the gate entrance to the weigh scale and is easily accessible. By contrast, at Metro Central, the back gate location is more remote and has more restricted access.	Vehicles can enter through the back gate instead of weighing in. This could result in underreported revenues and reduced cash flow from the weight of disposed solid waste not being properly recorded.	• Subsequent to this audit, the open hours for the back gate were further limited on Saturdays to 7 – 9 am. However, we recommend extending the hours that the back gate is closed. • Make arrangements for vehicles that need to enter frequently to have remote controls for entrance.
Automated Tags *More vehicles can use the benefits offered by automated system.*	Approximately 15% of commercial vehicles do not have automated tags. High usage vehicles without tags that may benefit from the automated system are not currently identified.	The efficiencies and system capabilities available through the WeighMaster system are not being maximized.	• Identify commercial vehicles frequently visiting the transfer stations that do not have automated tags by creating a query in the WeighMaster system. Once identified, contact the vehicle owners as appropriate to encourage use of automated tags. Consider offering a discount to customers using automated tags. • Once established, periodically run the query to identify commercial vehicles without tags, and encourage the use of automated tags.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Automated Tags *Process needed to flag vehicles that are no longer authorized.*	The WeighMaster system does not currently have the ability to flag and stop a vehicle from entering the station. The entire account can be blocked, but single vehicles within an account cannot be blocked. With the system upgrade planned for December 2002, the system will be able to flag individual vehicles and prevent entrance to the transfer station through the system.	Vehicles that are no longer authorized to use the facility may continue to use it.	• Once the system is upgraded in December 2002, implement the capability to stop selected tagged vehicles. This will be useful to stop unauthorized vehicles from using the stations. • Document written procedures for the above processes.
Handheld Tags *Stronger procedures can minimize risk of switching tags between vehicles.*	Many vehicles have been issued handheld tags. Handheld tags are not attached and can be transferred between vehicles. If the vehicle has been assigned a tare weight, this could cause inaccuracies in weight. Records of customers with handheld tags are not currently maintained.	Handheld tags are not secure, creating potential tag misuse and billing inaccuracies. This may result in lost revenues and reduced cash flow.	• Establish a record of handheld tags issued. Consider establishing a unique numbering system for handheld tags that will differentiate them from attached tags. This will simplify tag management and enhance tag control. • Consider reducing the use of handheld tags, for those issued and for future issuance. Customer service should be carefully considered in enacting this process and making changes. • Document written procedures for the handheld tag processes.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Backup *More complete backup needed for accounting clerk.*	One accounting clerk in the accounting department is primarily responsible for processing transaction data and truck account file information. In cases of vacation and illness, full backup is not always available to perform her functions. This can create a backlog in updating the truck and account files and processing transactions. A management technician serves as the primary back up and the accounts receivable supervisor serves as a secondary backup. Current staffing levels do not provide 100% coverage for every function when absences occur.	Data and account information may not be recorded timely, resulting in delayed recording of revenues. The risk of poor customer service increases when accounts are not updated timely.	• Designate a backup individual to perform tasks when the accounting clerk is absent. Provide the designated backup name to the Regional Environmental Management Department in advance of the absence.
Voided Transactions *Continue the new, stronger procedures.*	The reasons for voided transactions were not always documented during the year. However, changes were recently made to require that all voids be documented in the system.	Voids present the opportunity to eliminate a valid transaction and not record the cash received. This creates the opportunity for loss of Metro assets.	• Recent changes requiring documentation of all voids, including a supervisory review, should be continued. This review should be reported to the division manager within the Regional Environmental Environment Department, who should be responsible for ensuring that it has been regularly and accurately performed. In addition, the requirements of the review process should be documented.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Analytical Reviews of Revenues *Consider additional checks on revenue accuracy.*	Analytical reviews were periodically performed in the past to compare the reasonableness of revenues recorded to waste tonnage removed from the site. This was discontinued a few years ago as the waste types were expanded, and the calculation became more complicated.	Revenues may not be accurately captured and recorded.	• Consider resuming analytic reviews of revenues recorded compared to waste removed from the site. This would help provide assurance that revenues are being properly captured and recorded.
Cash Controls			
Technicians' Ability to Change Waste Types *Reports would help monitor for unusual patterns.*	At Metro Central and Metro South, technicians can change waste for both cash and charge sales. For cash sales, this creates the inherent risk that waste type and the rate charged could be changed at checkout.	Revenues may be adjusted in the system to reflect amounts different from the cash received. All cash received may not be properly deposited and credited to Metro's assets. There is a risk that these activities may go undetected.	• Create an edit report that lists changes in waste type made by technicians. • Perform and document a supervisory review of such changes, to ensure that unusual patterns are investigated. This review should be documented.
Paint Sales *More frequent cash deposits could help minimize loss potential.*	Large amounts of cash can be kept on hand in the deposit vault. (Daily cash received, including checks and charge cards, can be $4,000 to $5,000 per day.) Cash was being deposited twice weekly in June 2002 (on Mondays and Fridays). In August 2002, Wednesday was added as an additional deposit day.	This increases the risk of asset loss from excess cash on hand.	• Subsequent to the audit, a video camera was installed to record the counting of cash and preparation of the deposit in the office. While these changes are improvements, consideration should also be given to depositing the cash daily.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Paint Sales *Effective paint inventory system would help minimize potential revenue losses.*	As part of waste transfer operations, Metro accepts and recycles unwanted paint through a sales office. Metro's current manual inventory system for this paint is not fully accurate. Without an accurate system, recorded inventories cannot be compared to the physical inventories. This is necessary to maintain proper inventory control and calculate shrinkage. Pre-numbered receipts are used to track paint sales. The activity of the paint sales counter is viewable in the office upstairs through a camera. When significant paint sales occur on Saturday mornings, there is fewer staff to view the paint sale counter activity.	An ineffective inventory system increases the potential that paint could be sold over the counter without being credited as revenue.	• Consider implementing an effective inventory system to enable accurate maintenance of inventory records. Periodically reconcile book to physical inventories and calculate any shrinkage. This would enable the accurate calculation of any shrinkage or loss of inventory. • The procedures used to perform the inventory reconciliation should be documented. A supervisory review of the reconciliation should be performed and documented. • The cost effectiveness and timing of this solution must be considered before implementing a new system.
Paint Sales *Access to safe keys should be further restricted.*	Access to the deposit vault upstairs may not be adequately restricted. In June 2002, three individuals knew the location of and had access to the two keys required to open the deposit vault. The two keys were kept together in the unlocked office adjacent to the deposit vault room.	This increases the risk of asset loss.	• Maintain restricted and limited access to all safe keys. Keep the two keys required to open the safe separate. Do not leave any keys to the safe openly accessible to prevent unauthorized usage. • Subsequent to the audit, Metro paint personnel indicated that the two keys were separated and stored in different locations to decrease the likelihood of unauthorized access.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Identical Transactions *Identify and review transactions for the same vehicle with the same date and time.*	An audit review of vehicle transactions with identical time and dates detected a few instances of errors and duplications. The scalehouse lead technician at Metro South believes these were caused by a WeighMaster server problem that existed last fall and winter. Each activity was assigned a unique transaction number. The errors detected were not significant, and did not occur frequently without correction.	The potential of inaccurate weights for transactions creates a risk of inaccurate billing and under or over stated revenues. This can also increase the risk of poor customer service.	• Monitor the accuracy of data recorded through a periodic system query of identical vehicles with repeat transactions for same date and time out. Research any items appearing in the query to ensure accurate billings have been made. Notify customers of any erroneous transactions needing correction. This process should be documented and reviewed by a supervisor.
Information Technology			
Business Continuity Planning *A written plan would help ensure continuity in emergencies or if personnel changes occur.*	Metro currently depends on an outside vendor for programming and support of the WeighMaster system. This vendor is primarily dependent on one key individual to run the system. There is no formal business continuity plan in place for Metro IT operations or the WeighMaster system. Metro is current preparing a strategic plan for Information Technology. Organizationally, Metro will be undertaking a business continuity plan once the strategic planning process is complete. This business continuity planning process is expected to begin by October 1, 2002.	The WeighMaster system may not be adequately supported and operational in the event of an unexpected disaster, or loss of WeighMaster personnel. This creates a risk of revenue loss if revenues cannot be timely and accurately billed and increases the risk of poor customer service.	• Develop a written plan to address steps to be taken in the event of a system continuity issue. The steps might include: 1) Address copyright issues or other rights that may exist in the WeighMaster agreement. 2) Define the continuity steps that would take place to ensure the effective operation of the system in the event that the WeighMaster company is unable to continue services. • Document the business continuity planning, including obtaining any needed contract modifications in the event of operations termination.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
IT Policies and Guidelines *Effectively communicate and adhere to Metro's data security policies, standards and guidelines throughout the organization.*	Metro has established data security policies, standards and guidelines for the entire organization. These policies and standards have been periodically distributed and are available on the Metro intranet. During January and February of 2002, REM established significant security parameters for the WeighMaster System, including access definitions and password controls. Some of the password controls used in the WeighMaster system did not comply with Metro password policies. There seem to be inconsistencies within Metro regarding the requirements to comply with Information Technology policies when a system is not used throughout Metro (enterprise-wide system).	The risk exists of potential asset loss and reputation risk in the event of inappropriate practices, such as unauthorized access or modifications.	• Ensure that the existing Information Technology policies, standards and requirements are effectively communicated and adhered to throughout the organization. Clarify that the policies, standards and requirements apply to all Metro employees and all Metro information systems (not just enterprise wide systems). This will help ensure that critical processes are uniformly implemented and followed throughout Metro. • Compliance with established standards and guidelines should be monitored and periodically reviewed.
Overrides of Fields in Reports *Monitoring the system would help ensure that all overrides are appropriate.*	The technicians can override most fields, including rates, as they have access to the WeighMaster Scalehouse Office Reporting module in the scalehouse.	Inappropriate edits may be made that expose Metro to risk of loss or fraud.	• Consider developing an edit report that details all overrides. Scalehouse management should review the report weekly, to ensure the appropriateness of changes made. Periodically, the transfer station supervisor should review these reports for trends and unusual activity. The review should be documented, and the results communicated to the Division Manager of the Regional Environmental Management Department.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Information Technology *Updating the IT strategic plan is important.*	The Information Technology Department is currently updating the Information Technology Strategic Plan. The intent of the plan is to increase the influence and involvement of the Information Technology Department with respect to information technology matters throughout Metro.	Information technology decision-making may be inconsistent within Metro. Efforts may be duplicated. Information technology expertise available in the Information Technology Department may not be effectively leveraged throughout the organization. Inconsistent and inefficient practices are more likely to occur without a unified, agreed upon strategic direction.	• Finalize and implement a comprehensive information technology strategic plan for Metro. This plan should emphasize a stronger influence of the information technology department for technology decisions. This would more effectively leverage information system expertise and encourage consistency, efficiency and economy of scale at Metro.
WeighMaster Password Controls *WeighMaster password definitions currently do not conform to Metro policy.*	The purpose of user password controls is to ensure that only authorized personnel have access to operating systems, applications and data. Currently, passwords in the WeighMaster system are changed every six months and a three-character password is required. Generic passwords were used during the year. Metro's Executive Order 76 requires that passwords be at least six characters long and changed at least every 30 days. This standard conforms to recommended information system guidelines.	The ability to access and record data and make changes to master files may not be appropriately restricted. Changing passwords more frequently and avoiding generic passwords reduces the risk of misuse. Misuse increases the risk of Metro asset loss, including revenues.	• Establish password controls that conform to Metro policy. This would include changing passwords every 30 days and requiring a password length of at least six characters. Generic passwords should not be used.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Changes to Truck and Account Files *Stronger controls and reviews would help ensure changes are appropriate.*	During the year, scalehouse lead technicians were able to change truck and account files. Beginning in January 2002, the system administrator restricted the truck and account file access to the accounting department. This significantly improved controls over changes to these files. However, other actions can strengthen controls even further. Currently, scalehouse personnel request all changes to the truck and account files (for example, adding new vehicles or accounts). These requests for changes are submitted to the Accounting Services Division. These requests for changes are not logged at the scalehouse. The documentation retained by the Accounting Services Division does not always support each scalehouse request.	Metro is exposed to potential inaccuracies of customers being added and deleted and billing prices being inaccurate if all requested changes are made, or if changes are not accurately made. In a worst-case scenario, it exposes Metro to risk of loss through fraud.	• Document and maintain the requirement that master file access be restricted from scalehouse personnel. Truck and account file and transaction data access should be segregated and not given to the same individuals whenever possible. • Maintain a log of all requested changes to the master files at the scalehouse. Compare changes requested to changes made periodically to ensure accuracy and completeness. • Perform an independent review within the Regional Environmental Management Department to ensure the changes have been made completely and accurately. Run a query report of all master file changes made weekly or monthly to ensure only appropriate changes have been made.
Truck and Account Files *Creating a system backup would better secure data.*	The truck and account file is currently maintained on the hard drive of one computer in accounting. No backup is maintained. This file includes all the master file information for the WeighMaster accounts and the vehicles. Metro's information system policies require that backup files be maintained to protect Metro in the event of a disaster, accidental file deletion or corruption of data.	Loss of important account and truck information, exposing Metro to loss of all accounts receivable data and corresponding revenues.	• Consider maintaining the truck and account information of Metro's data warehouse, on the M or T drives. This will more adequately secure the data. It will also facilitate adding other authorized individuals to access the data when the primary responsible individual is out of the office.

Issue	Description	Risk	Recommended Action
Truck and Account Files *Reports needed for detecting unauthorized or inappropriate changes.*	Management reports are not currently set up in the WeighMaster system to report changes to the truck and account files. Such management reports of changes, when produced and reviewed, can significantly reduce the risk of unauthorized or inappropriate changes occurring.	Increased risk that unauthorized or inappropriate changes to the truck and account files may occur, allowing misappropriations to go undetected.	• Design appropriate system audit reports or queries, to help detect unauthorized or inappropriate changes to the master files. Such reports should include items such as customer account additions and deletions, changes in rates and changes in customer addresses. A supervisor should review these reports at least weekly.
Transaction Data Files *Create reports to help detect unauthorized or inappropriate changes.*	Management reports are not currently set up in the WeighMaster system to report on changes to the transaction data. Such management reports of changes, when produced and reviewed, can significantly reduce the risk of unauthorized or inappropriate changes occurring. The system created 19 duplicate time transactions that were detected through data analysis during the audit. These are not always detected by the system, or at the site.	Increased risk that unauthorized or inappropriate changes may occur. Customers may be inaccurately billed, and revenues may not be accurately recorded and billed.	• Create system management reports to help detect unauthorized or inappropriate changes to transaction data. Consider including edit reports, such as deleted transactions and manual changes in weights. • Create a management report in the WeighMaster system that reports potential duplicate time transactions. This report should indicate identical vehicle numbers and check-in times.
Accounting Records *Duties are not fully segregated.*	One individual in Accounting has user access to both the transaction data and the truck and accounts file.	Risk of unauthorized changes to the data and account files.	• Perform a supervisory review of changes made to the PeopleSoft data. This can be simplified through the use of edit reports.

Response to the Report

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REGIONAL SERVICES

METRO

October 30, 2002

The Honorable Alexis Dow
Metro Auditor
600 NE Grand Avenue
Portland, OR 97232

Dear Honorable Dow:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the report on the Metro Transfer Stations Revenue Controls Project. The report summarizes your office's review of operational efficiencies, information technology, cash and accounting procedures relevant to the transfer stations.

The revenue and information management recommendations contained in this report are sound, and will strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of our waste transfer operations. We are pleased that the report recognizes the many progressive revenue control practices that have previously been implemented.

I will establish an implementation team made up of representatives from the three departments that are responsible for implementing the recommendations contained in the report. The majority of the recommendations are the responsibility of the Regional Environmental Management Department. The Information Technology Department will take the lead on continuity planning and integration with Metro's IT policies. The Administrative Services Department will be responsible for the recommendations related to accounting procedures. The implementation team will be carefully review all of the recommendations and make sure that the implementation process remains on track.

Regarding the implementation timeline, many of the recommendations have already been substantially implemented. I expect that it will be possible to implement the remaining recommendations as described in the report by the end of this fiscal year. We need to review more closely the implications of the recommendation regarding the gate closure at Metro South Station. We will either implement this recommendation as stated or develop other practices that achieve the same objective but perhaps have less of an impact on traffic flow, operations, and customer service at the facility.

Again, thank you for the thorough review of our revenue controls. This review and report will prove to be extremely helpful in assuring that Metro has the proper revenue protections in place for our waste transfer operations.

Best regards,

Mike Burton
Executive Officer

cc: Peter Sandrock, Chief Operating Officer; Terry Petersen, REM Director; Jennifer Sims, ASD Director; David Biedermann, IT Director

METRO

Metro Auditor
Report Evaluation Form

Audit Report:
Transfer Station Revenue Controls

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Your feedback helps us do a better job. If you would please take a few minutes to fill out the following information for us, it will help us assess and improve our work.

Please rate the following elements of this report by checking the appropriate box.

	Too Little	Just Right	Too Much
Background Information	❑	❑	❑
Details	❑	❑	❑
Length of Report	❑	❑	❑
Clarity of Writing	❑	❑	❑
Potential Impact	❑	❑	❑

Suggestions for our report format: _____

_____

Suggestions for future studies: _____

_____

Other comments, ideas, thoughts: _____

_____

Name (optional): _____

Thanks for taking the time to help us.
Sincerely, Alexis Dow, CPA, Metro Auditor

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2002-10963-AUD

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Agriculture in the Metro Area

Phil Ward
Oregon Department of Agriculture

Agriculture & its Economic Contribution to Oregon

- Despite current economic challenges, agriculture is still a vitally important industry in Oregon.
- Accounting for economic activity and jobs supported by agriculture (inputs, food processing, etc.), the industry accounts for 8% of jobs and 7% of gross state product (GSP).

Oregon Production Agriculture

$3.5 billion value of production 2001.

Value-added Processing

contributes an additional $2 billion.

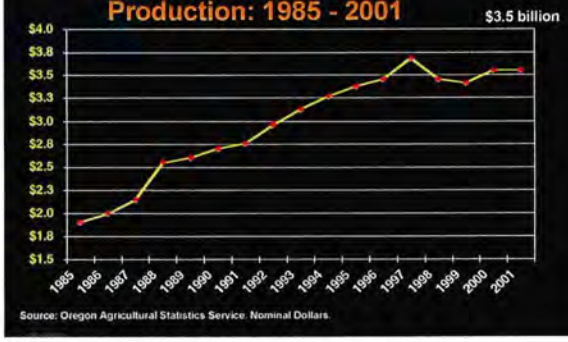
Producers purchase

over $3.4 billion in goods and services.

Total direct contribution to Oregon's economy by the agriculture and food processing industry

= $8.9 billion.

Value of Farm and Ranch Production: 1985 - 2001



Source: Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service. Nominal Dollars.

Employment

- Nearly 150,000 people are engaged in various occupations related to agriculture.
- 8% of Oregon's employment.
- Total payroll is over $2.3 billion.

Comparison to Other Industries

	1999 share of GSP	1989 share of GSP
Electronic Equip./Instrum.	20.0%	1.6%
Real Estate	8.7%	11.1%
State & Local Government	8.6%	10.9%
Retail Trade	8.5%	8.6%
Wholesale Trade	8.2%	7.2%
Health Services	4.8%	7.0%
Construction	4.6%	4.1%
Agriculture/Food Proc.	4.4%	5.1%
Business Services	3.8%	3.1%
Transportation	2.9%	3.4%
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2%	9.4%
Electric, Gas & Sanitary	2.0%	2.3%
Communications	1.8%	1.9%
Paper Products	0.9%	1.8%
Auto Repair & Parking	0.9%	1.1%
Legal Services	0.8%	1.3%
Printing & Publishing	0.7%	1.4%
Amusement & Recreation	0.6%	0.5%
Hotels & Lodging	0.5%	0.7%
Chemicals	0.3%	0.3%
Rubber & Plastics	0.3%	0.2%
Motion Pictures	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%

Source: State of Oregon, BAS Economic Analysis

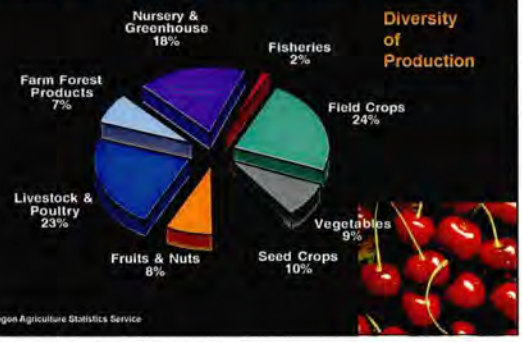
Comparison with other Industries

- Agriculture contributed more toward the Oregon GSP than transportation, lumber and wood products, electric/gas/utilities, amusements/recreation/lodging, chemicals and a host of other industries.
- It falls behind electronics, real estate, retail and wholesale trade, health services and construction.
- Statements that agriculture is no longer relevant to the state's economy are also saying that any industry with less of an economic impact is irrelevant. That would cut out about 40% of the economy.

Diversity of Production

- Over 250 commodities produced in Oregon.
- Helps create greater stability throughout the industry over time.

Segments in Oregon's $3.7 Billion Ag Industries



Source: Oregon Agriculture Statistics Service

Oregon Leads the Nation in the Production of:

- Grass Seed
- Hazelnuts
- Christmas Trees
- Peppermint
- Caneberries
- Potted Florist Azaleas

Commodities Ranked by Value of Production (2001)

Nursery/Greenhouse	$680 million
Cattle & Calves	$423 million
Hay	$334 million
Grass Seed	$324 million
Milk	$266 million
Christmas trees	$151 million
Potatoes	$133 million
Wheat	$107 million
Onions	$75 million
Pears	$64 million

Source: Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service

Oregon's Top Agricultural Counties

1.	Marion	$487.4 million
2.	Clackamas	$318.5 million
3.	Umatilla	$274.5 million
4.	Yamhill	$218.7 million
5.	Washington	$218.6 million
6.	Linn	$185.8 million
7.	Malheur	$171.1 million
8.	Morrow	$146.5 million
9.	Polk	$122.1 million
10.	Klamath	$11574 million
15.	Multnomah	$64.6 million

Oregon's Top 10 Agricultural Counties Production/square mile

Marion	$382,747
Yamhill	$305,014
Washington	$301,238
Clackamas	$169,239
Polk	$163,758
Multnomah	$137,634
Benton	$129,602
Hood River	$93,908
Umatilla	$84,803
Linn	$80,975

Metro Counties Value of Production

- The production value of the Metro area agriculture was $601,787,000 in 2001.
- Metro counties accounted for more than 17% of the total value of state agricultural production.

Clackamas County Top Crops

- Nursery and Greenhouse
- Christmas Trees
- Eggs
- Cattle
- Broilers
- Grass seed
- Dairy
- Hazelnuts
- Lettuce
- Marion/blackberries

Source: OSU Extension Service



Multnomah County Top Crops

- Nursery and Greenhouse
- Lettuce
- Christmas trees
- Red Raspberries
- Cattle
- Squash and Pumpkins
- Hay
- Tomatoes
- Sweet corn
- Potatoes

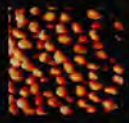
Source: OSU Extension Service



Washington County Top Crops

- Nursery and Greenhouse
- Grass seed
- Dairy
- Wheat
- Hay
- Hazelnuts
- Strawberries
- Wine grapes
- Blueberries
- Cattle

Source: OSU Extension Service


Greenhouse and Nursery Top Counties - 2001

Clackamas	$154 million	4%
Marion	$149 million	4%
Washington	$142 million	10%
Yamhill	$101 million	(10%)
Multnomah	$43 million	23%

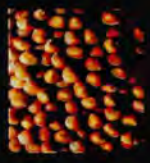
The greenhouse and nursery industry has claimed the top ranking for the 9th consecutive year. 2001 sales rose 6% above 2000 and were 216% higher than in 1990.

Metro Greenhouse and Nursery Facts

- #1 crop, about 50% of state production value
- 905 operations
- 21,830 acres
- About 42% growth in area since 1995
- Employs about 10,200
- About $116.3 million in wages

Christmas Trees

- Metro Counties account for nearly 36% of state sales.
- Top Counties
  - #1 Clackamas $32,360,000
  - #6 Washington $2,044,000
  - #11 Multnomah $35,094,00



Metro Counties account for 44% of the total state acreage planted in small fruits and berries.

Black Raspberries

- Oregon ranks #1 in U.S. in acreage planted.
- Washington and Clackamas Counties rank #1 and #2 respectively in Oregon.

Blackberries

- Oregon ranks #1 in U.S. in acreage planted.
- Oregon Rankings
  - # 1 - Marion
  - # 2 - Clackamas
  - # 3 - Washington

Red Raspberries

- Oregon ranks #2 in U.S. in acreage planted.
- Oregon Rankings
  - # 1 - Clackamas
  - # 2 - Multnomah
  - # 4 - Washington

Hazelnuts

- 99.4% of U.S. acreage in Oregon
- Top Counties:
  - Yamhill (21.4%) 6,245 acres
  - Marion (20.8%) 6,085 acres
  - Washington (16.4%) 4,780 acres
  - Clackamas (14.4%) 4,205 acres

Value of Direct Sales

- Oregon ranked 10th in the U.S.
- Top Oregon Counties
  - Marion #44
  - Lane #51
  - Clackamas #62
  - Multnomah #67
  - Washington #86

Agriculture is One of Oregon's Most Important Exports

- 80% of production leaves the state.
- 40% of production leaves the country.
- Accounts for about 19% of total state exports.
- 60% of Port of Portland's total tonnage of exports is agriculture.

Agriculture is One of Oregon's Most Important Exports

- Agricultural exports increased 4% from last year to $1.13 billion, remaining a solid #2 among all Oregon industries.
- For comparison, #1 high tech was down 31%.

Value Added

Nearly $2 billion in value added through food processing statewide with much of this centered in the Portland Metro area.

Food Processing

- Multnomah County leads Oregon in food processing with more than 24% of the state's food processing payroll and nearly 19% of the employees.
- Average pay per worker $36,320.

Food Processing

	Employment	Payroll
Multnomah	4518	$164,092,236
Marion	4400	$106,489,040
Umatilla	2451	$61,216,920
Washington	1704	$58,470,925
Lane	1575	$41,010,007
Metro	7,909	$271,353,330
State	23,861	$666,619,007

Source: Oregon Employment Department

Oregon Agricultural Land Base

- 17.4 million acres in FARM USE of which 15.5 are in commercial farm use.
- 16 million acres are ZONED as agricultural land.
- 13.1 million acres receive special farm value assessment as EFU land.
- 2.4 million acres receive farm value assessment based on application.

Metro Agricultural Land Base
Land in Farms

- Multnomah 34,479 acres
- Clackamas 79,650 acres
- Washington 130,887 acres
- State 17,449,293 acres
- Metro 345,016 acres

Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture

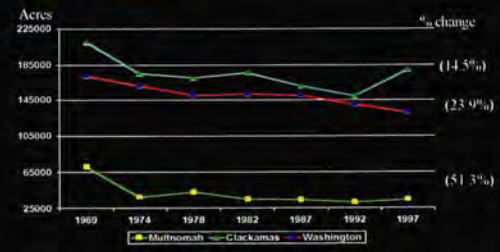
Oregon Agricultural Land Base
Soils

- About 4.5 million acres of high-value farmland soils.
- About 1.2 million acres of prime farmland; 78% in the Willamette Valley, nearly 20% in Metro counties.

Metro Counties Farmland Soils

- 238,951 acres of prime farmland.
  Clackamas 57.6%
  Multnomah 5.6%
  Washington 36.8%
- 672,722 acres of Class I-IV farmland, nirr.
- 562,055 acres of Class I-IV farmland, irr.

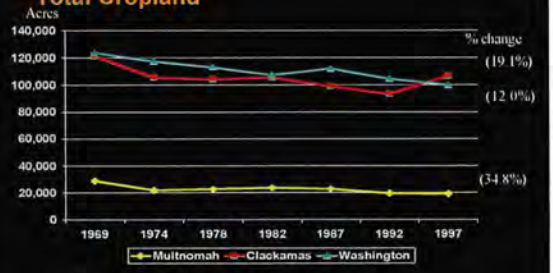
Land in Farms



Metro counties lost 107,886 acres (23.8%) from 1969 to 1997.

Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture

Total Cropland



Metro counties lost 48,522 acres (17.7%) from 1969 to 1997.

Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture

Agricultural Land Conversion 1982-1997

Oregon	144,300 acres	
Willamette Basin	72,400 acres	50%
S. Oregon/Coastal	22,400 acres	16%
Middle Columbia	17,000 acres	12%
Deschutes Basin	13,300 acres	9%
Rest of state	19,200 acres	13%
Metro Area	31,400 acres	21.8%

43.4% of Willamette Basin total

Source: Natural Resources Inventory, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Conversion of Agricultural Lands 1982-1997 NRI Preliminary Results

- Oregon: 144,300 acres
- 62,600 acres within UGBs
- 31,000 acres within rural development zones.
- 50,700 acres in resource land zones
- 65% of total conversions involve areas planned for development.

Source: Natural Resources Inventory, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Challenges to the Bottom Line

- Global Issues: Asian recession and the high value of the U.S. dollar have hurt exports and brought more imports that compete with local production.
- Federal payments are down 24% (2000 to 2001) due to lower wheat output caused by drought in E. Oregon.
- Other traditional sources of supplemental revenue, such as farm forest products, are also down.
- Prices for many commodities remain low while expenses continue to climb.
- Labor costs have risen more than 100% from a decade ago and remain the highest single expense for OR growers at over $720 million.
- Increases in power rates.
- Short term expenses, such as the cost of meeting environmental requirements.
- All this has resulted in a net income that dropped 30% from 2000 to 2001
- Drought - threat to irrigation supplies and crop output.

Can Oregon Agriculture Compete?

- Diversity of crops and production regions.
- Reputation of quality products.
- Recognized efforts in sustainable resource production. Technology and science are improving to enable production that meets environmental goals.
- Aggressive marking programs and strong commodity commission programs.
- Export certification programs.
- Quality research/extension facilities.
- Major west-coast port facilities.
- Land base, water, and infrastructure continue to be available. Conflicts with the ability to operate are generally minimized.

What's Ahead?

- Agriculture is cyclical - Asian markets are recovering and exports are edging up. Seeing grain prices rise -- first time over $4.50 in 5 years.
- Markets for nursery and greenhouse products remain generally strong.
- Potential for Oregon products in China is very real and developing.
- Tillamook facility expansion will create new demands and opportunities.
- Labor intensive crops will continue to face price challenges due to local costs of production.
- Land values remain strong due to non-ag influences; benefit to growers by maintaining asset value for access to capital.

Oregon Agriculture: The Future

- Rebound will come with export markets and softening dollar.
- Environmental and marketing challenges will continue.
- But overall -- stable, growing, and critical to Oregon's economy

Oregon Farms, 2001

Number of farms	40,000
Land in farms (acres)	17,200,000
Average farm size (acres)	430
Value per acre (dollars)	$ 1,050

Operations

Size of Operation (Acres)	% of Total Farms
1-9	21.2%
10-49	35.1%
50-179	20.9%
180-499	9.9%
500-999	4.7%
1000-1999	3.0%
2000 or more	5.2%

By Type	Percent
Individual	85.1%
Partnership	7.4%
Incorporated	6.4%
Other (Cooperative, estate/trust, institutional)	1.1%

By Tenure	Percent
Full owners	72.0%
Part owners	20.1%
Tenants	7.9%

Age of Operator	% of Operations
Under 25	0.5%
25-34	4.4%
35-44	19.4%
45-54	28.6%
55-64	23.4%
65 and over	23.7%

Average Age = 54.5

Oregon's Top 40 Commodities, 2001

Rank	Commodity	Dollar Value
1	Greenhouse & nursery products	$680,000,000
2	Cattle & calves	$422,986,000
3	Hay, all	$333,626,000
4	Grass seed, all	$324,312,000
5	Milk, all	$266,135,000
6	Christmas trees	$150,938,000
7	Potatoes, all	$132,732,000
8	Wheat, all	$106,718,000
9	Onions, all	$74,896,000
10	Pears, all	$63,700,000
11	Eggs	$45,808,000
12	Hazelnuts	$34,700,000
13	Wine grapes	$33,744,000
14	Sweet corn	$30,218,000
15	Cherries, all	$29,208,000
16	Hops	$27,578,000
17	Mint for Oil	$26,959,000
18	Grass & grain straw	$26,356,000
19	Ground fish landings, all	$24,479,000
20	Horses & Mules	$23,286,000
21	Snap beans, processing	$21,085,000
22	Corn, grain & silage field	$19,289,000
23	Crab landings, all	$19,192,000
24	Blackberries	$17,267,000
25	Apples	$17,085,000
26	Blueberries	$15,778,000
27	Strawberries	$15,164,000
28	Vegetable & flower seed	$13,799,000
29	Squash & pumpkins	$12,554,000
30	Hay silage	$12,204,000
31	Sugarbeets	$10,947,000
32	Raspberries	$9,880,000
33	Garlic	$9,642,000
34	Barley	$9,270,000
35	Sheep & lambs	$8,043,000
36	Mink	$7,896,000
37	Tomatoes	$7,739,000
38	Shrimp landings, all	$7,560,000
39	Tuna, albacore landings	$7,557,000
40	Cranberries	$7,061,000

National Rankings, 2001

Commodity	Rank	% of U.S.
Blackberries	1	100.0%
Hazelnuts	1	100.0%
Loganberries	1	100.0%
Raspberries, Black	1	100.0%
Orchardgrass seed	1	99.0%
Ryegrass seed	1	99.0%
Boysen and Youngberries	1	68.0%
Fescue seed	1	64.0%
Potted florist azaleas	1	34.0%
Peppermint	1	34.0%
Christmas trees	1	24.0%
Kentucky Bluegrass seed	2	27.0%
Onions	2	21.0%
Hops	2	17.0%
Raspberries, Red	2	17.0%
Snap beans, processing	2	17.0%
Prunes and plums	2	1.3%
Pears	3	24.0%
Bulbs, corms, rhizomes	3	17.0%
Sweet cherries	3	16.0%
Blueberries	3	15.0%
Vegetables/flower seeds	3	15.0%
Nursery crops	3	11.0%
Austrian winter peas	3	9.0%
Spearmint	3	6.0%
Strawberries	3	2.0%
Mink pelts produced	4	10.0%
Cranberries	4	7.0%
Sweet corn, processing	4	7.0%
Herbs dried	4	4.0%
Green peas, processing	5	10.0%
Wine grapes	6	0.7%
Potatoes, all	7	5.0%

Oregon's Top Producing Counties, 2001

Greenhouse & Nursery	Gross Sales ($)
Clackamas	$ 154,575,000
Marion	$ 149,320,000
Washington	$ 142,360,000
Yamhill	$ 101,460,000
Multnomah	$ 42,710,000

Cattle & Calves	Number
Malheur	165,000
Harney	114,000
Baker	102,000
Klamath	97,000
Morrow	86,000

Hay	Tons
Umatilla	401,300
Malheur	328,800
Lake	316,470
Harney	238,710
Klamath	225,000

Milk	Gross Sales ($)
Tillamook	$ 82,291,000
Marion	$ 50,078,000
Morrow	$ 17,748,000
Polk	$ 16,655,000
Linn	$ 15,882,000

Potatoes	*Cwt
Umatilla	6,573,000
Morrow	6,500,000
Malheur	3,690,000
Klamath	1,600,000
Baker	966,000

Wheat	Bushels
Umatilla	11,965,000
Morrow	3,998,000
Malheur	2,472,500
Union	2,246,000
Gilliam	1,904,500

Pears	Tons
Hood River	186,960
Jackson	65,163
Wasco	6,940
Josephine	1,220
Marion	1,060

Wine Grapes	Tons
Yamhill	6,507
Washington	2,848
Polk	2,509
Marion	1,680
Jackson	1,662

Value of Oregon Agriculture: Crop Production, 2001

Crop	Acres	Production	Unit	Value ($)
Field Crops				
Barley	100,000	4,500,000	bu	9,270,000
Corn, Grain	18,000	2,520,000	bu	6,174,000
Corn, Silage	26,000	546,000	tons	13,115,000
Hay, Alfalfa	460,000	1,978,000	tons	229,448,000
Hay, All Other	565,000	1,074,000	tons	104,178,000
Hops	6,103	11,443,200	tons	27,578,000
Oats	25,000	1,925,000	bu	3,773,000
Peppermint	26,000	2,184,000	lbs	25,771,000
Potatoes	44,500	20,730,000	cwt	132,732,000
Sugarbeets	10,000	291,000	tons	10,947,000
Wheat, All	855,000	32,650,000	bu	106,718,000
Seed Crops				
Alfalfa seed	7,030	4,710,000	lbs	6,155,000
Bentgrass seed	9,710	5,006,000	lbs	11,891,000
Bluegrass seed	22,120	18,732,000	lbs	20,181,000
Fescue seed	156,700	224,084,000	lbs	114,589,000
Ryegrass seed,				
Annual	123,450	209,879,000	lbs	39,862,000
Perennial	171,530	248,934,000	lbs	98,205,000
Fruits and Nuts				
Apples	8,700	70,500	tons	17,085,000
Blackberries	6,160	41,600,000	lbs	17,267,000
Blueberries	2,800	28,900,000	lbs	15,778,000
Cherries, Sweet	11,000	34,000	tons	28,617,000
Cranberries	2,400	35,500,000	bbls	7,061,000
Hazelnuts	28,100	49,500	tons	34,700,000
Grapes for Wine	8,800	22,800	tons	33,744,000
Peaches	950	3,200	tons	2,735,000
Pears, Bartlett	4,600	69,500	tons	20,960,000
Pears, other	12,400	160,000	tons	42,740,000
Prunes & plums	2,000	7,800	tons	1,298,000
Raspberries, Red	2,700	15,900,000	lbs	8,156,000
Strawberries	3,100	40,200,000	lbs	15,164,000
Vegetables				
Beans, Snap	19,300	121,510	tons	21,085,000
Corn, Sweet	34,200	270,220	tons	30,218,000
Onions	17,000	9,970,000	cwt	74,896,000
Peas, Green	22,900	38,540	tons	6,860,000

County Gross Farm and Ranch Sales, 2001

Rank	County	Dollars
1	Marion	$458,453,000
2	Clackamas	$318,566,000
3	Umatilla	$274,539,000
4	Yamhill	$218,771,000
5	Washington	$218,580,000
6	Linn	$185,849,000
7	Malheur	$171,109,000
8	Morrow	$146,500,000
9	Polk	$122,060,000
10	Klamath	$115,732,000
11	Lane	$104,739,000
12	Tillamook	$90,959,000
13	Benton	$88,101,000
14	Douglas	$73,914,000
15	Multnomah	$64,641,000
16	Jackson	$62,353,000
17	Harney	$58,618,000
18	Hood River	$49,756,000
19	Baker	$49,672,000
20	Lake	$47,864,000
21	Wasco	$46,163,000
22	Jefferson	$44,956,000
23	Union	$44,403,000
24	Coos	$39,073,000
25	Crook	$37,194,000
26	Wallowa	$32,139,000
27	Grant	$27,704,000
28	Josephine	$21,934,000
29	Columbia	$21,623,000
30	Deschutes	$20,957,000
31	Curry	$20,485,000
32	Sherman	$17,949,000
33	Gilliam	$12,788,000
34	Lincoln	$11,254,000
35	Clatsop	$9,606,000
36	Wheeler	$9,344,000

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Value of Oregon Agricultural Exports, 2001

Commodity	Value ($)
Vegetables & preparations	$161,600,000
Fruits & preparations	$101,100,000
Wheat & products	$82,100,000
Seeds	$55,700,000
Nursery products	$24,900,000
Tree nuts	$18,500,000
Hides & skins	$17,800,000
Christmas trees	$16,600,000
Dairy products	$15,200,000
Feed & fodders	$13,800,000
Live animals & red meat	$8,900,000
Feeds & grains	$7,700,000
Poultry	$2,400,000

Oregon Commercial Fish Landings, 2001

Type of fishery	Pounds	Value ($)
Groundfish	31,542,969	$20,350,000
Whiting	117,673,122	$4,129,000
Crab	9,689,694	$19,192,000
Shrimp	28,482,140	$7,560,000
Tuna	8,956,966	$7,557,000
Salmon	5,265,845	$5,852,000
Other	32,162,673	$4,413,000
Total	233,773,409	$69,053,000

Oregon's Record High Production Years

Crop	Amount	Unit	Year
Wheat	77,400,000	bu	1980
Barley	21,868,000	bu	1957
Hay	3,374,000	tons	1998
Ryegrass	265,596,000	lbs	1999
Potatoes	30,683,000	cwt	2000
Apples	144,000	tons	1930
Sweet cherries	60,000	tons	1988
Bartlett pears	85,000	tons	1979, 1981
Hazelnuts	49,500	tons	2001
Prunes & plums	183,300	tons	1929
Strawberries	1,014,000	cwt	1988
Snap beans	183,200	tons	1974
Sweet corn	452,330	tons	1995
Onions	12,243,000	cwt	1999

OREGON AGRICULTURE: FACTS AND FIGURES

The value of Oregon's 2001 agricultural production totaled $3.5 billion, little changed from 2000. More than 220 commodities can be found throughout the state.

Information furnished by the
Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service
Janice A. Goodwin, State Statistician and
Oregon State University Extension Service
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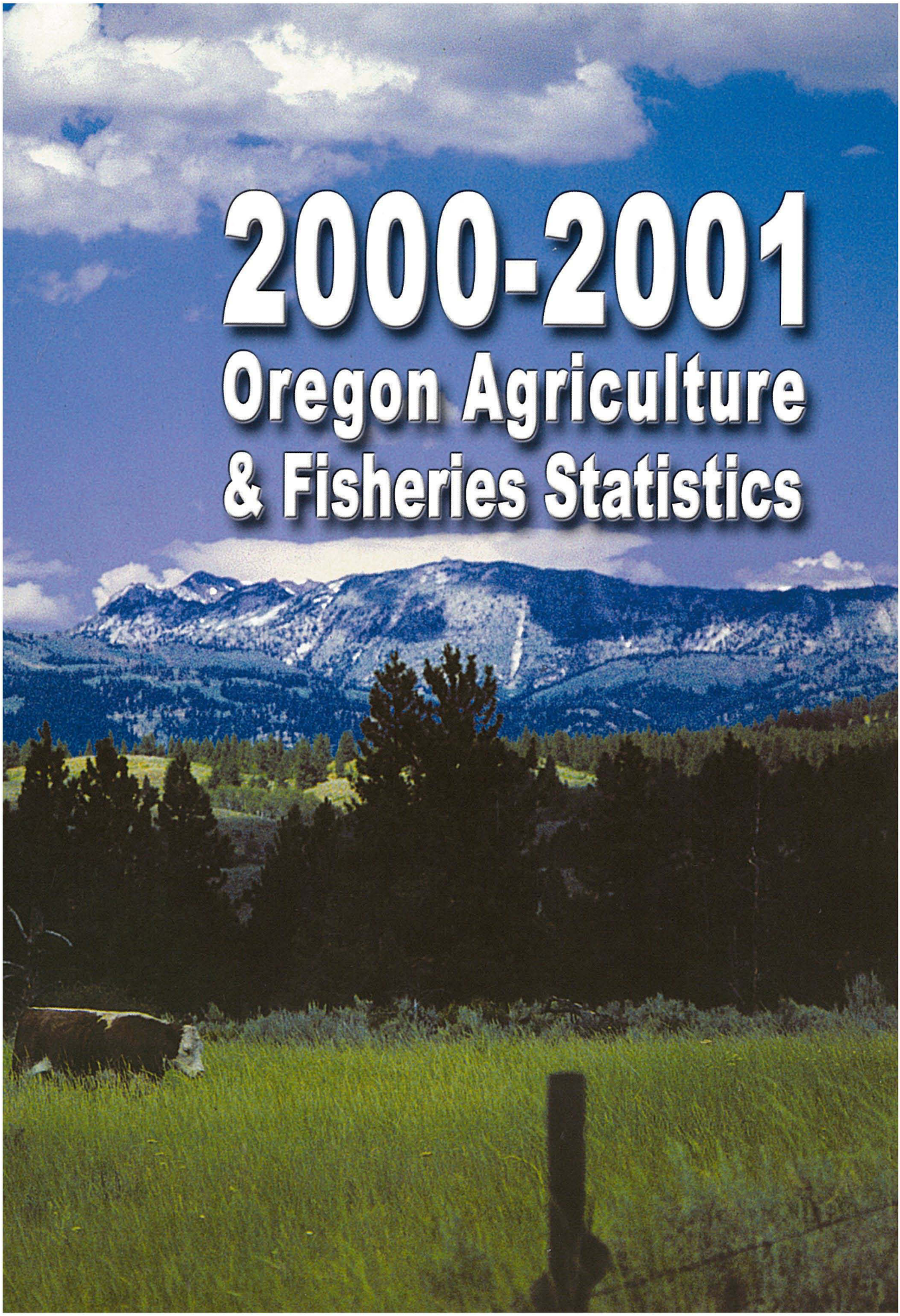
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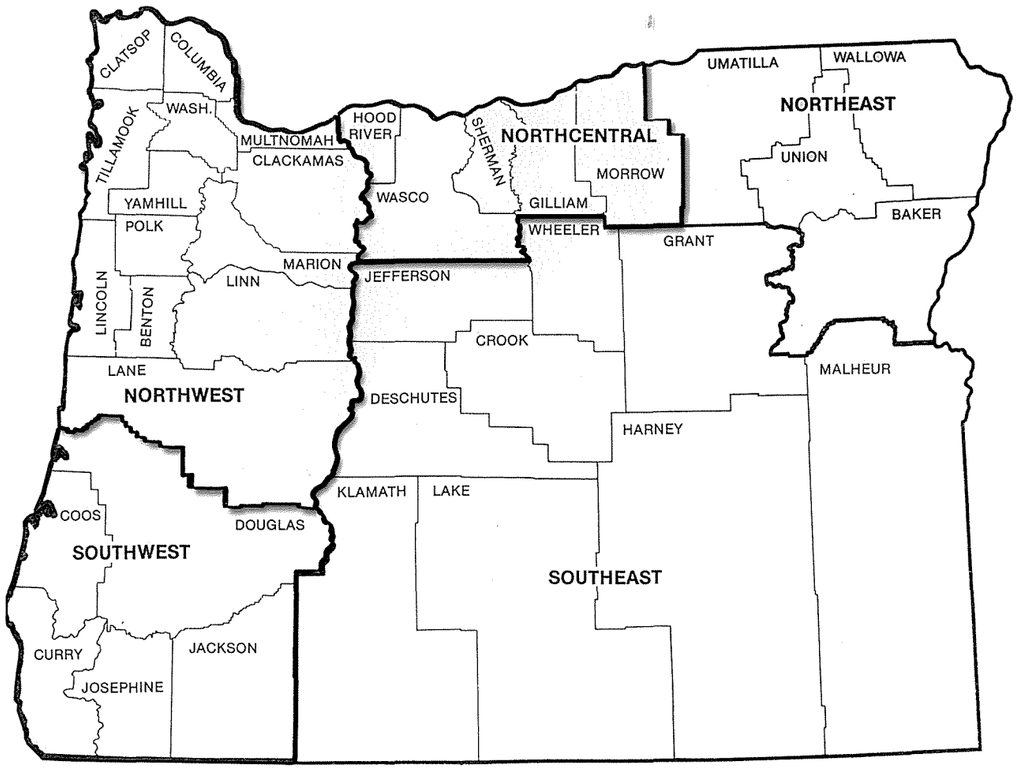

2000 - 2001
OREGON AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES STATISTICS

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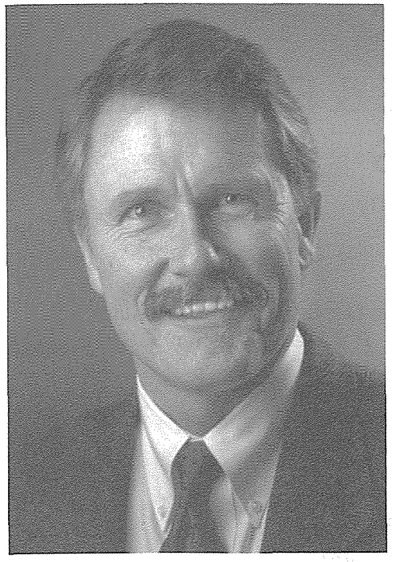


John A. Kitzhaber, Governor

Once again, Oregon's great strength is drawn from its diverse and sustainable resources. Among those resources are the land and water that provide for our agricultural productivity. A second but perhaps more important resource is one of people who employ their skills and abilities in a way that contributes to the state's overall productivity. Oregon's farmers, ranchers, and fishermen help make up this great resource that has spanned generations.

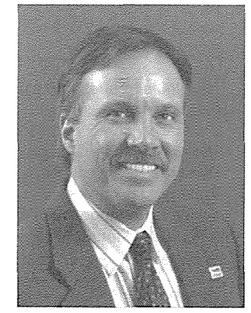
For the second straight year, Oregon's agricultural and fisheries value of production has shown a modest yet significant increase after a downturn in 1998. The two percent rise is noteworthy in that it has taken place during a time of uncertainty for many of our economic sectors. Our agricultural producers have fought through the challenges of higher costs, lower prices, and global competition. It is not easy to persevere when times are difficult. But, in fact, the state's agriculture and fisheries are now valued at $3.45 billion. That represents a major sector of Oregon's economy.

While much of Oregon agriculture is concentrated in the rich and fertile Willamette Valley, farm and ranch production remains an important component to each of our 36 counties. The state's tremendous agricultural diversity, with more than 250 different commodities, offers a strength that has protected the industry as a whole. As is the case every year, some commodities did well this past year while others struggled. Overall, however, the industry continues its slow and steady growth.

Along with the numbers, Oregon's reputation for high quality agricultural products carries far and wide. On the occasions that I travel overseas on behalf of the State of Oregon, I am constantly reminded of the distinction of quality carried by Oregon products.

As you read the statistics on the following pages, remember that it takes the effort and abilities of our farmers, ranchers, and fishermen to attain such valuable production. On behalf of all Oregonians, I thank the producers who sustain our agricultural economy and our way of life.

John A. Kitzhaber
Governor



Phillip C. Ward, Director
OR Department of Agriculture

With the value of Oregon agricultural production at $3.45 billion and an additional $2 billion in processing, it's easy to see that agriculture remains one of the state's leading industries. Oregon agriculture accounts for 8% of the state's employment and 10-12% of the gross state product when accounting for related activities. Many Oregon businesses rely on agriculture, especially in rural areas. Associated jobs are a key part of the rural infrastructure. A majority of Oregon farms continue to be family owned.

Agriculture is not just important to those farm and ranch families that make their living from it, but the rest of us reap the benefits of a strong agriculture industry in Oregon.

Oregonians should feel good about the positives agriculture brings to the state. But there are also many hurdles that have been placed in the industry's path-- reasons for Oregonians to be concerned about the economic health of the industry. Though net farm income increased slightly this past year, it is still extremely low compared to other years the past decade. Prices received have not kept pace with production costs.

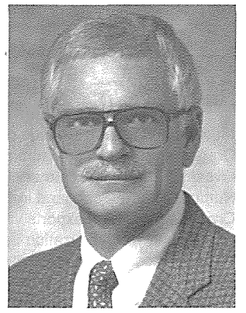
There are indications things are on the mend, at least for many parts of the industry. Many of Oregon's export markets are improving. Many commodity prices began strengthening or at least stabilizing this past year. But 2000 continued to be a struggle for much of the industry.

Policy makers must keep in mind the decisions they make may have important considerations for agriculture. Oregonians themselves must keep in mind the importance of patronizing Oregon agricultural products. We grow some of the highest quality, most desirable food products in the world. We ought to be buying them and consuming them here at home.

As you read the numbers on the following pages, I hope you will take a minute to remember how important this industry is to the nature and character of our great state.

I would also like to acknowledge the pending retirement of Homer Rowley, Oregon's agricultural statistician for the past seven years. His dedicated service to the state's ag industry, as well as his friendship to all of us, has been greatly appreciated and will be missed. We wish him the best in his new "career."

Phillip C. Ward
ODA Director



Homer K. Rowley
State Statistician

The cautious optimism expressed last year was appropriate as the agricultural economy in general continues to emerge ever so slowly from agriculture's economic downturn of the past several years. Cash receipts and the value of production registered modest gains of 1.4 and 2.0 percent, respectively, over 1999. Individually, there were as many commodities with higher receipts in 2000 as there were with fewer receipts. The failure of a major grass seed buyer and the bankruptcy of a vegetable processor in the Willamette Valley added to the drop in income. Another factor determining agriculture's well-being is production expenses, which increased by just a half percent in 2000, compared with a 5 percent jump a year earlier. Net farm income was up 5 percent on the strength of the slightly higher receipts, larger government payments, and only a moderate increase in production expenses. In fact, government payments accounted for 41 percent of net farm income, the highest in recent memory. Perhaps misleading is that government payments are confined to relatively few commodities and are not spread throughout agriculture in Oregon. The slow recovery of Asian economies, increased foreign competition and large global supplies of many commodities have put added pressure on agriculture's fortunes in Oregon.

Oregon's total value of production was $3.45 billion in 2000, 2 percent higher than in 1999. This is the second consecutive increase since the value of production dipped in 1998 for the first time since 1985. Influencing the higher values were gains in nursery and greenhouse crops, cattle and calves, Christmas trees, potatoes, onions and wheat. On the downside, values were lower for grass seed, hay, milk and pears.

As foreign competition increases in what were previously considered U.S. markets, Oregon and U.S. farmers are squeezed by lower prices and higher costs. Lower prices usually accompany more competition while production inputs such as feed, fuel, and marketing, storage and transportation continue to cost more, further squeezing the producer. U.S. consumers are the big beneficiaries as consumer food costs in the U.S. are the lowest in the world. Farmers are further chagrined to see that most of the consumer food dollar goes to marketing charges after the product leaves farmers' hands. U.S. farmers receive just 20 cents of each consumer food dollar. Still, our nation's farmers can share the pride in that they are responsible for the most abundant and safest food supply on the planet.

Keeping all players in agriculture fully informed is key for making sound production, marketing and policy decisions. Monitoring the performance of all stages from production through marketing provides the basis for making informed decisions. The statistics in this publication are the foundation upon which those decisions are made.

Sincerely,

Homer K. Rowley
State Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Converting U.S. customary units to international metric units

Commodity	Multiply by	Divide by	To obtain
Barley, bushels (1 bu. = 48 lbs.)		45.9	Metric tons
Corn, bushels (1 bu. = 56 lbs.)		39.4	Metric tons
Cranberries, barrels (1 barrel=100 lbs.)		22.0	Metric tons
Oats, bushels (1 bu. = 32 lbs.)		68.9	Metric tons
Rye, bushels (1 bu. = 56 lbs.)		39.4	Metric tons
Sorghum, bushels (1 bu. = 56 lbs.)		39.4	Metric tons
Wheat, bushels (1 bu = 60 lbs.)		36.7	Metric tons

Domestic units	Multiply by	Divide by	To obtain
Acres (43,560 sq. ft.)		2.47	Hectares
Yield per acre	2.47		Yield per hectare
Fahrenheit, degrees	(F-32) x 5/9		Degrees Celsius
Gallons	3.78		Liters
Inches	2.54		Centimeters
Pounds		2,204.6	Metric tons
Hundredweight		22	Metric tons
Tons (2,000 lbs.)		1.1	Metric tons

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Oregon crop production summary: Metric units, 2000

Crop	Hectares harvested	Yield per hectare	Production	Price per metric ton	Total value
	Hectares	*Metric tons*	*Metric tons*	*U.S. dollars*	*1,000 U.S. dollars*
Greenhouse & nursery crops	16,640	—	—	—	642,000
Field crops:					
Barley	56,680	3.23	182,890	90	16,464
Beans, dry edible	4,740	2.02	9,571	401	3,840
Corn, grain	11,740	11.29	132,595	94	12,528
Corn, silage	10,120	51.55	521,637	25	13,185
Hay, alfalfa	157,890	9.41	1,485,984	110	163,800
Hay, all other	279,350	4.48	1,251,928	93	115,920
Hops	2,360	2.00	4,712	4,828	22,748
Oats	10,120	3.51	35,562	92	3,259
Peas, Austrian winter	160	1.70	272	154	42
Peppermint	12,960	.08	1,089	27,998	30,480
Potatoes, all	22,870	60.86	1,391,772	105	146,637
Spearmint	400	.13	52	23,158	1,208
Sugarbeets	5,670	66.08	374,671	36	13,587
Wheat, all	368,420	3.96	1,457,135	97	140,899
Spring	72,870	3.09	225,347	101	22,770
Winter	295,550	4.17	1,231,788	96	118,129
Seed crops:					
Alfalfa seed	3,620	.83	3,020	2,876	8,687
Bentgrass seed	4,640	.65	3,023	5,641	17,053
Bluegrass seed	8,890	1.08	9,610	2,370	22,773
Clover seed, crimson	2,880	.78	2,243	745	1,671
Clover seed, red	7,850	.50	3,932	1,374	5,404
Fescue seed, chewings	5,170	1.12	5,783	1,578	9,127
Fescue seed, red	3,380	1.03	3,477	1,646	5,724
Fescue seed, tall	55,050	1.59	87,620	1,238	108,509
Orchardgrass seed	6,660	.97	6,476	1,418	9,180
Ryegrass seed, annual	51,720	2.13	110,095	309	33,984
Ryegrass seed, perennial	73,640	1.63	120,168	935	112,351
Sugarbeet seed	1,170	3.13	3,665	1,336	4,897
Vegetable/flower seed	3,030	—	—	—	15,258
Fruits and nuts:					
Apples	3,520	21.52	75,751	217	16,454
Blackberries	2,490	8.18	20,367	1,053	21,437
Blueberries	1,090	11.65	12,701	1,692	21,490
Boysenberries	590	5.00	2,948	1,073	3,164
Cherries, sweet	4,450	7.54	33,566	815	27,364
Cherries, tart	530	3.77	1,996	443	884
Cranberries	970	17.07	16,556	348	5,765
Hazelnuts	11,460	1.77	20,230	981	19,847
Grapes for wine	3,280	5.14	16,874	1,543	26,040
Loganberries	30	6.96	209	1,419	296
Peaches	380	9.55	3,629	909	3,300
Pears, bartlett	2,020	26.95	54,432	322	17,515
Pears, other	5,180	28.02	145,151	336	48,734
Prunes & plums	810	11.20	9,072	180	1,633
Raspberries, black	470	3.70	1,737	3,274	5,687
Raspberries, red	1,170	5.62	6,577	1,173	7,712
Strawberries	1,420	11.28	16,012	1,092	17,491
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap	8,910	13.56	120,811	207	25,023
Corn, sweet (processed)	14,450	19.25	278,191	89	24,647
Onions, storage	7,170	64.10	459,585	168	77,144
Peas, green	13,040	4.48	58,396	231	13,515

Livestock and fishery production summary: Metric units, Oregon, 2000 [1/]

Commodity	Number marketed	Production	Price per metric ton	Total value
		Metric tons	*U. S. dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Livestock:				
Cattle & calves, all	679,000	258,000	1,620	419,402
Cattle	438,000	—	1,550	—
Calves	241,000	—	2,050	—
Hogs & pigs	49,000	5,900	1,040	6,157
Honey	—	1,100	1,470	1,616
Milk cows on farms	90,000 [2/]	—	—	—
Milk per cow	—	8.54	—	—
Milk produced	—	768,800	280	216
Mink (pelts)	268,000	—	30.11 /pelt	8,070
Sheep & lambs, all	127,000	5,400	1,560	8,442
Sheep	15,000	—	600	—
Lambs	112,000	—	1,730	—
Wool	—	700	580	403
Poultry:				
Eggs (dozen)	67,083,000	—	0.482 /doz	32,334
Dairy products:				
American cheese	—	28,100	—	—
Cottage cheese	—	5,800	—	—
Ice cream (liters) (L)	—	43,420,900 /L	—	—
Fish products				
Crab	—	5,100	4,640	23,650
Groundfish	—	87,300	360	31,020
Oysters (liters) (L)	—	155,490 /L	9.26 /L	1,440
Salmon	—	1,400	2,880	4,030
Shrimp	—	11,700	930	10,830
Tuna	—	4,000	1,720	6,890
Other fish	—	10,500	260	2,700

[1/] Rounded to nearest 100 tons and nearest 10 dollars per metric ton.
[2/] Number of milk cows on Oregon farms.

Number of farms and land in farms: Oregon, 1980-2000 [1/]

Year	Oregon				United States			
	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre [2/]	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre [2/]
	1,000	*1,000 acres*	*Acres*	*Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 acres*	*Acres*	*Dollars*
1980	35.0	18,100	517	587	2,440	1,038,885	426	737
1985	37.0	18,000	486	615	2,293	1,012,073	441	713
1990	36.5	17,800	488	573	2,146	986,850	460	682
1991	37.0	17,800	481	586	2,117	981,736	464	703
1992	37.5	17,500	467	607	2,108	978,503	464	713
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	17,200	435	960	2,191	953,500	435	974
1999	40.5	17,200	425	1,000	2,192	947,440	432	1,020
2000	40.0	17,200	430	1,020	2,172	942,990	434	1,050

[1/] A farm is defined as a place that sells or would normally sell $1,000 worth of agricultural products.
[2/] As of January 1.

Oregon agricultural exports value: Fiscal years 1997-2000 [1/]

Commodity	Fiscal year ending September 30			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Million U.S. dollars	*Million U.S. dollars*	*Million U.S. dollars*	*Million U.S. dollars*
Vegetables & vegetable preparations	161.9	164.6	159.0	162.1
Fruits & fruit preparations	83.3	93.3	121.1	112.3
Seeds	74.6	79.2	75.6	76.8
Wheat & products	137.3	102.8	95.0	57.1
Tree nuts	21.3	37.8	15.9	25.2
Feed & fodders	11.0	9.8	11.5	12.0
Dairy products	10.9	12.2	11.9	13.2
Hides & skins	8.5	8.0	9.7	11.9
Nursery products [2/]	NA	NA	5.7	NA
Live animals & red meat	4.0	4.1	3.6	5.1
Fats, oils and greases	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other [3/]	146.7	121.6	106.1	129.0
Total	659.8	633.7	618.5	604.9

1/ State agricultural export estimates, except 1999 nursery products, are based on the assumption that if a state contributes a certain percentage of U.S. production for each commodity, it receives the same percentage in export revenues. This assumption will hold true for some commodities more than others.
2/ Nursery products from Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service Survey of Nurseries for calendar year 1999.
3/ Fish and products are not included and are only available on a Northwest Port basis from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes confectionaries also Includes greenhouse products for 1997, 1998, and 2000.
NA: Not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fatus. Look for state export data.

Agricultural exports from United States: Top destinations, 2000

The total value of agricultural exports from the United States was $51.6 billion for calendar year 2000, up 1.07 percent over 1999. These top 30 destinations accounted for 91.1 percent of that total value.

Country	Percent of total value	Country	Percent of total value
Japan	18.1	**Turkey**	1.3
Canada	14.8	**Russia Federation**	1.2
Mexico	12.7	**Spain**	1.2
Korea, Republic of	5.1	**Belgium/Luxembourg**	1.1
Taiwan	3.9	**Italy**	1.1
China	3.3	**Dominican Republic**	1.0
Netherlands	2.8	**Oceania**	1.0
Caribbean Islands	2.7	**Thailand**	1.0
Hong Kong	2.5	**Saudi Arabia**	0.9
Central America	2.2	**Israel**	0.9
United Kingdom	2.0	**Venezuela**	0.8
Egypt	2.0	**Columbia**	0.8
Germany	1.8	**Switzerland**	0.7
Philippines	1.7	**France**	0.6
Indonesia	1.3	**Australia**	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States.

World supply & utilization of major crops, livestock & products

Item	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001 [f]	2001/2002 [f]
				Million units			
Wheat							
Area (hectares)	218.7	230.0	228	224.7	216.8	217.6	214.1
Production (metric tons)	538.4	581.9	609.2	588.8	586.4	579.1	571.1
Exports (metric tons) [1/]	99.1	100.1	104.0	101.9	112.4	103.0	107.2
Consumption (metric tons) [2/]	548.4	575.8	583.7	585.2	593.0	588.6	595.1
Ending stocks (metric tons) [3/]	139.5	145.6	171.1	174.6	167.1	158.5	134.5
Coarse grains							
Area (hectares)	313.9	322.7	311.2	307.3	301.1	296.1	300.2
Production (metric tons)	802.9	908.5	884.1	889.7	877.2	857.1	860.2
Exports (metric tons) [1/]	87.9	91.2	85.6	96.4	104.4	102.3	100.0
Consumption (metric tons) [2/]	841.8	875.0	873.5	870.5	882.5	874.2	895.4
Ending stocks (metric tons) [3/]	151.8	185.3	195.9	215.1	209.8	192.6	157.4
Rice, milled							
Area (hectares)	148.1	149.7	151.3	152.4	155.0	151.9	151.1
Production (metric tons)	371.4	380.2	386.8	394.0	408.4	395.6	394.4
Exports (metric tons) [1/]	19.7	18.9	27.7	24.9	22.9	22.2	22.4
Consumption (metric tons) [2/]	372.1	379.0	379.5	387.3	398.6	400.8	404.8
Ending stocks (metric tons) [3/]	117.8	119.0	126.3	133.0	142.9	137.6	127.2
Total grains							
Area (hectares)	680.7	702.4	690.5	684.4	672.9	665.6	665.4
Production (metric tons)	1,712.7	1,870.6	1,880.1	1,872.5	1,872.0	1,831.7	1,825.7
Exports (metric tons) [1/]	206.7	210.2	217.3	223.2	239.7	227.5	229.6
Consumption (metric tons) [2/]	1,762.3	1,829.8	1,836.7	1,843.0	1,874.1	1,863.7	1,895.3
Ending stocks (metric tons) [3/]	409.1	449.9	493.3	522.7	519.8	488.7	419.1
Oilseeds							
Crush (metric tons)	217.5	216.7	226.3	240.6	247.4	252.6	260.4
Production (metric tons)	258.9	261.4	286.5	294.7	303.0	309.3	318.3
Exports (metric tons)	44.3	49.6	54.0	54.9	64.5	69.2	69.2
Ending stocks (metric tons)	22.2	19.1	28.6	31.8	34.0	33.9	32.2
Meals							
Production (metric tons)	147.3	147.8	153.8	164.5	168.5	173.6	180.1
Exports (metric tons)	49.8	50.7	52.1	54.0	56.2	55.6	57.0
Oils							
Production (metric tons)	73.1	73.7	75.1	80.6	85.8	88.2	90.5
Exports (metric tons)	26.0	28.3	29.7	31.5	32.8	34.6	35.2
Cotton							
Area (hectares)	35.9	33.8	33.8	33.0	32.4	32.0	34.3
Production (bales)	93.1	89.6	91.8	85.0	87.4	88.3	96.0
Exports (bales)	27.3	28.8	26.7	23.7	27.3	26.2	28.2
Consumption (bales)	86.0	88.0	87.2	85.4	91.9	91.8	92.6
Ending Stocks (bales)	36.7	40.1	43.8	44.9	41.2	38.0	41.5
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000 [e]**	**2001 [f]**
Beef and pork [4/]							
Production (metric tons)	122.1	116.6	122.1	127.1	130.4	131.8	133.1
Consumption (metric tons)	120.7	114.1	119.7	124.6	128.4	129.8	131.3
Exports (metric tons) [1/]	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.0	9.2	9.1	8.8
Poultry [4/]							
Production (metric tons)	47.5	50.4	52.7	53.5	56.5	58.0	59.6
Consumption (metric tons)	47.0	49.6	51.8	52.6	55.3	56.8	58.5
Exports (metric tons) [1/]	4.5	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.8
Dairy							
Milk production (metric tons)	—	364.4	365.6	368.4	372.0	375.9	376.3

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade but includes intra-Former Soviet Union trade.
2/ Where stocks data are not available, consumption includes stock changes.
3/ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries.
4/ Calendar year data.
f forecast
e estimated
Sources: Economic Research Service, USDA; Crops, Ed Allen 202-694-5288; red meat, poultry, Leland Southard 202-694-5187; dairy, Laverne Williams 202-694-5190.

Per Capita consumption of major food commodities: [1/] U. S. 1991-1999

Commodity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
					Pounds				
Red meats [2/]	111.9	114.0	112.1	114.7	115.1	112.8	111.0	115.6	117.7
Beef	63.1	62.8	61.5	63.6	64.4	65.0	63.8	64.9	65.8
Veal	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
Lamb & mutton	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pork	46.9	49.4	48.9	49.5	49.0	45.9	45.5	49.2	50.5
Poultry [2/]	58.3	60.8	62.5	63.3	62.9	64.1	64.2	65.0	68.3
Chicken	44.2	46.7	48.5	49.3	48.8	49.5	50.3	50.8	54.2
Turkey	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.1
Fish & shellfish	14.8	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.8	15.2
Eggs	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.8	32.8
Dairy Products									
Cheese (excluding cottage) [2/]	25.0	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.3	29.8
American	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.2	13.0
Italian	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.8
Other cheese	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
Cottage cheese	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Beverage milks [2/]	221.1	218.2	213.4	213.6	209.8	210.0	206.8	204.6	203.8
Fluid whole milk	87.3	84.0	80.1	78.8	75.3	74.6	72.7	71.6	72.4
Fluid lower fat milk	109.9	109.2	106.6	106.0	102.6	101.7	99.8	98.6	98.2
Fluid skim milk	23.9	25.0	26.7	28.8	31.9	33.7	34.3	34.4	33.2
Fluid cream products	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9
Ice cream	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.8
Low fat ice cream	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	7.9
Frozen yogurt	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
All dairy products, milk equivalent, milk-fat bases	565.6	565.8	574.1	585.9	583.8	574.6	577.6	581.7	597.9
Fats & oils — Total fat content	64.8	66.8	69.7	68.0	66.3	65.3	64.9	65.6	68.5
Butter & margarine (product weight)	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.7	13.7	13.5	12.8	12.8	12.9
Shortening	22.4	22.4	25.1	24.1	22.5	22.3	20.9	21.0	21.6
Lard & edible tallow (direct use)	1.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.7
Salad & cooking oils	26.4	27.2	26.9	26.2	26.9	26.1	28.6	27.9	29.4
Fresh fruits	113.0	123.5	124.5	126.3	124.1	128.1	131.9	131.3	132.5
Canned fruit	19.8	22.9	20.7	21.0	17.5	18.8	20.4	17.4	19.6
Dried fruit	12.3	10.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	11.3	10.8	12.4	10.5
Frozen fruit	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.7
Selected fruit juices	106.0	121.9	121.3	126.6	125.9	127.8	129.3	118.8	131.0
Vegetables									
Fresh	167.4	171.1	178.1	184.5	179.1	184.1	188.9	185.5	192.1
Canning	114.3	112.2	112.8	112.3	110.8	109.5	107.8	109.3	105.7
Freezing	72.6	70.9	76.0	78.4	79.9	84.6	83.0	81.8	82.5
Dehydrated and chips	32.8	31.5	33.6	31.0	31.3	34.5	33.3	33.4	32.3
Pulses	7.8	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.6
Peanuts (shelled)	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.4
Tree nuts (shelled)	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7
Flour & cereal products	182.7	185.7	191.7	194.0	192.8	199.2	200.9	198.4	201.9
Wheat flour	137.0	138.9	143.3	144.5	141.8	148.7	149.5	146.0	148.4
Rice (milled basis)	16.2	16.7	16.7	18.1	18.9	17.8	18.4	18.9	19.4
Caloric sweeteners	137.9	141.2	144.5	147.4	149.8	150.7	154.0	155.1	158.4
Coffee (green bean equiv.)	10.3	10.0	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.0
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.)	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6

1/ In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, and ending stocks. Calendar-year data except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, & rice, which are on crop-year basis.
2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: Economic Research Service, USDA., Jane E. Allshouse (202) 694-5449.

OREGON AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES 2000

Government payments to Oregon farmers increased 30 percent in 2000 over 1999 payments. Government payments were more than twice what they were in 1997. The increase in farm cash receipts, though small in percentage terms, at least added more to the gain in gross farm income than did the government payments. Production expenses crawled upward.

Net farm income per farm, although up from 1999, remained low compared with earlier years. The absolute level of net farm income per farm may seem low for all the years because of the official definition of a farm. A farm is any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold during the calendar year. The $1,000 level has not changed since 1974 so there is a significant difference between real and nominal dollars.

Consider that for the last Census of Agriculture (1997), farms counted with sales below $10,000 accounted for almost 62 percent of Oregon's farms. Those numerous but smaller farms accounted for less than 2 percent of sales. So part of the reason that net farm income per farm appears low comes from the generous definition of a farm. The rate of return from current income, although up in 2000, is still low historically.

The first table on page 4 shows a disheartening trend in the value of total Oregon Agricultural exports. However, note that good export data at the state level are hard to come by. The Oregon portion of the U.S. production is used to prorate Oregon's portion of U.S. exports. This is because the Economic Research Service is able to obtain these export data on the national level but not at the state level. One would expect that Oregon exports a higher portion of wheat, for example, than does the country as a whole. One exception to a lack of data was for the nursery industry in 1999. The Oregon Agriculture Statistics Service collected export data on their annual survey.

The small aggregate increases in value of production and cash receipts (pages 10 and 11) from 1999 to 2000 were modest. Worth noting is the continued record high values set by the Oregon nursery and Christmas tree industries. Also worth noting were at least partial rebounds in prices that helped cattle and onion entrepreneurs. Pear growers suffered from a sharp price slump.

Most of the modest increase in farm assets (pg. 12) came from increases in aggregate real estate values. Farm debt continued to inch upward. Debt/equity and debt/asset ratios have held fairly steady since 1998.

Gross and net income from farming: Oregon, 1996-2000

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Cash receipts from farm marketings	2,937.2	3,195.5	2,967.9	3,003.6	3,046.4
Government payments	73.3	63.5	100.0	105.5	137.4
Farm related income [1/]	480.6	421.1	360.1	369.0	342.2
Non-money income [2/]	270.5	266.8	257.5	272.5	273.2
Value of inventory adjustments	55.5	13.3	21.8	-31.6	-46.8
Gross farm income total	3,817.0	3,960.2	3,707.3	3,719.0	3,752.4
Production expenses total	3,237.1	3,337.1	3,228.9	3,398.7	3,414.9
Net total farm Income	579.9	623.1	478.4	320.3	337.5
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Net farm income per farm	15,062	15,977	12,111	7,909	8,437.5
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Rate of return from current income [3/]	3.44	3.62	2.68	1.75	1.81

1/ Includes machine hire/custom work, recreational income, farm forest product sales and other farm business-related income.
2/ Includes value of home consumption and rental value of operator's hired laborers' dwellings.
3/ Returns to operators from net farm income divided by total assets (operator's capital investment).
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary, http:// www.ers.usda.gov

Oregon's rank in the nation's agriculture: 2000

Commodity	Rank among states	Production	Unit	Metric tons	Percent of U.S.
Field crops:					
Peppermint	1	2,400,000	Lb.	1,089	34.7
Hops	2	10,387,000	Lb.	4,712	15.4
Spearmint	4	115,000	Lb.	52	5.2
Potatoes, all	4	30,683,000	Cwt.	1,391,772	5.9
Barley	7	8,400,000	Bu.	182,890	2.6
Sugarbeets	11	408,000	Ton	370,135	1.3
Oats	14	2,450,000	Bu.	35,562	1.6
Wheat, all	18	53,540,000	Bu.	1,457,135	2.4
Hay, all	23	3,018,000	Ton	2,739,912	2.0
Seed crops: [1/ 5/]					
Bentgrass seed	1	6,665,000	Lb.	3,023	[4/]
Ryegrass seed	1	510,637,000	Lb.	231,623	99.2
Fescue seed	1	223,204,000	Lb.	101,245	63.5
Orchardgrass seed	1	14,277,000	Lb.	6,476	99.0
Kentucky bluegrass seed	2	21,187,000	Lb.	9,610	26.9
Alfalfa seed	5	6,658,000	Lb.	3,020	7.6
Berries:					
Blackberries	1	44,900,000	Lb.	20,367	100.0
Boysen & youngberries	1	6,500,000	Lb.	2,948	72.2
Loganberries	1	460,000	Lb.	209	100.0
Raspberries, black	1	3,830,000	Lb.	1,737	100.0
Raspberries, red	2	14,500,000	Lb.	6,577	16.7
Strawberries	3	35,300,000	Lb.	16,012	1.9
Blueberries	3	28,000,000	Lb.	12,701	15.1
Cranberries	4	365,000	Bbls.	16,556	6.5
Fruit and nuts:					
Hazelnuts	1	22,300	Ton	20,230	99.1
Prunes & plums	2	10,000	Ton	9,072	1.1
Cherries, sweet	3	37,000	Ton	33,566	17.9
Pears, all	3	220,000	Ton	199,583	22.7
Cherries, tart	7	2,200	Ton	1,996	1.5
Grapes, wine	7	18,600	Ton	16,874	.2
Apples, all	8	83,500	Ton	75,751	1.6
Peaches	22	4,000	Ton	3,629	.3
Vegetables:					
Snap beans, processing	2	133,170	Ton	120,811	16.0
Onions, storage	2	10,132,000	Cwt.	459,585	19.9
Green peas, processing	4	64,370	Ton	58,396	12.1
Sweet corn, processing	4	306,650	Ton	278,191	9.7
Carrots, processing	8	9,000	Ton	8,165	1.7
Horticulture:					
Christmas trees	1	8,864,000	Trees	NA	26.1
Potted florist azaleas (wholesale)	1	22,856,000	Dollars	NA	41.2
Cut cultivated greens, total	3	5,863,000	Dollars	NA	4.7
Potted petunias (wholesale)	6	1,030,000	Dollars	NA	5.9
Cut flowers, all	6	10,183,000	Dollars	NA	2.4
Potted flowering plants, all	8	29,185,000	Dollars	NA	3.7
Bedding/garden plants, all	21	41,274,000	Dollars	NA	1.9
Livestock:					
Mink pelt production	4	268,000	Pelts	NA	10.1
Wool production	10	1,440,000	Lb.	653	3.1
Sheep and lambs [2/]	11	245,000	Head	NA	3.5
Trout [3/]	11	1,365,000	Dollars	NA	1.9
Milk production	21	1,695,000,000	Lb.	768,847	1.0
All cattle & calves [2/]	25	1,360,000	Head	NA	1.4
Egg production	29	805,000,000	Eggs	NA	1.0

1/ Percent of U.S. derived from the Agricultural Census 1997.
2/ January 1, 2001 inventory.
3/ 2000 data (September 1, 1999 - August 31, 2000). 2001 estimates available in January 2002.
4/ U.S. total not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
5/ Production from OSU.
NA: Not available.

Gross farm and ranch sales: By county, Oregon, 2000 1/

County	All crops	All animal products	Total sales
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Baker	16,794	35,053	51,847
Benton	77,053	7,987	85,040
Clackamas	264,494	44,119	308,613
Clatsop	3,896	6,091	9,987
Columbia	22,529	4,166	26,695
Coos	22,295	13,999	36,294
Crook	14,109	21,916	36,025
Curry	15,555	4,123	19,678
Deschutes	9,272	12,821	22,093
Douglas	51,529	23,439	74,968
Gilliam	10,290	4,680	14,970
Grant	6,985	15,145	22,130
Harney	14,075	36,343	50,418
Hood River	50,511	1,407	51,918
Jackson	40,083	19,219	59,302
Jefferson	40,127	8,121	48,248
Josephine	10,974	10,618	21,592
Klamath	57,314	75,501	132,815
Lake	29,618	24,914	54,532
Lane	65,639	24,815	90,454
Lincoln	8,381	1,520	9,901
Linn	132,098	37,251	169,349
Malheur	121,226	72,507	193,733
Marion	386,092	79,318	465,410
Morrow	101,655	36,699	138,354
Multnomah	61,095	2,279	63,374
Polk	85,389	22,043	107,432
Sherman	17,837	7,635	25,472
Tillamook	3,887	82,323	86,210
Umatilla	179,345	43,027	222,372
Union	35,853	10,352	46,205
Wallowa	12,568	18,218	30,786
Wasco	44,464	10,279	54,743
Washington	191,092	13,367	204,459
Wheeler	2,584	6,391	8,975
Yamhill	176,428	27,139	203,567
State total	2,383,136	864,825	3,247,961

1/ Preliminary.
Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University. http://eesc.orst.edu/agcomwebfile/EdMat/SR790-00.pdf

Government program payments to Oregon farmers and ranchers: 1996-2000 1/

Commodity	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Wheat	-9.8 [2/]	-0.2 [2/]	—	[3/]	[3/]
Feed grains (barley, oats, corn, sorghum)	-0.6 [2/]	-0.1 [2/]	—	[3/]	[3/]
Wool Act	1.1	—	—	—	—
Conservation programs	28.6	26.3	18.3	18.8	20.5
Other program direct payments	54.1	37.4	81.7	86.8	116.9
Total	73.3	63.5	100.0	105.6	137.4

1/ Includes both deficiency and diversion payments.
2/ Refunded as prices exceeded deficiency target prices.
3/ Included in total. Datum rounds to zero.
Source: USDA-ERS web site: http://www.ers.usda.gov/
Contacts: Robert Green <rgreen@ers.usda.gov> or 202-694-5568; Roger Strickland <rogers@ers.usda.gov>

Value of agriculture and fishery production: By commodities, Oregon, 1998-2000

Commodity	2000 Rank	Year of production [1/]			2000 as % of all commodities [2/]
		1998	1999	2000	
		1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
All commodities		3,365,708	3,387,050	3,454,961	
All farm production (excludes fishery)		3,314,376	3,317,151	3,373,033	97.6
All crops		2,363,525	2,353,531	2,406,880	69.7
Greenhouse, nursery & Christmas tree farms		638,793	703,496	777,210	22.5
Field crops		799,670	686,738	736,279	21.3
Seed crops		369,195	397,706	366,392	10.6
Vegetable crops		297,404	260,116	277,829	8.0
Fruit/nut crops		258,463	293,860	246,035	7.1
All livestock and poultry products		768,209	782,175	786,071	22.8
Forest products, farm		182,642	181,445	180,082	5.2
Fishery products		51,332	69,899	81,928	2.4
Greenhouse & nursery products	1	532,000	584,000	642,000	18.6
Cattle & calves	2	364,759	389,824	419,402	12.1
Grass seed, all	3	349,582	373,755	345,839	10.0
Hay, all	4	337,698	286,208	279,720	8.1
Milk, all	5	253,280	248,085	216,960	6.3
Potatoes, all	6	132,115	138,945	146,637	4.2
Wheat, all	7	151,171	97,456	140,899	4.1
Christmas trees	8	106,793	119,496	135,210	3.9
Onions, all	9	101,418	53,456	77,144	2.2
Pears, all	10	82,712	94,696	66,249	1.9
Eggs	11	47,059	42,699	44,879	1.3
Sweet corn	12	33,419	41,780	34,998	1.0
Mint for oil	13	48,085	37,500	31,688	0.9
Groundfish landings, all	14	23,511	28,675	31,022	0.9
Cherries, all	15	34,214	28,880	28,248	0.8
Grapes	16	17,346	23,449	26,040	0.8
Corn for grain & silage field	17	25,756	19,740	25,713	0.7
Snap beans, processing	18	22,755	25,579	25,023	0.7
Blackberries	19	20,456	32,135	24,897	0.7
Crab landings, all	20	12,520	22,908	23,611	0.7
Hops	21	20,250	20,547	22,748	0.7
Horses	22	21,600	21,184	22,463	0.7
Blueberries	23	11,535	17,925	21,490	0.6
Hazelnuts	24	14,846	35,333	19,847	0.6
Strawberries	25	25,820	21,412	17,491	0.5
Barley	26	13,702	13,013	16,464	0.5
Apples	27	20,229	15,845	16,454	0.5
Vegetable & flower seed	28	15,266	20,049	15,258	0.4
Sugarbeets	29	19,311	20,303	13,587	0.4
Green peas, processing	30	11,986	10,977	13,515	0.4
Raspberries	31	11,902	15,122	13,399	0.4
Shrimp landings, all	32	3,189	9,571	10,189	0.3
Squash & pumpkins	33	8,027	9,856	10,004	0.3
Garlic	34	8,839	9,394	8,880	0.3
Sheep & lambs	35	7,487	7,128	8,442	0.2
Mink	36	8,137	9,604	8,070	0.2
Tuna, albacore landings	37	6,237	3,782	6,890	0.2
Watermelons	38	7,324	7,239	6,713	0.2
Tomatoes	39	6,195	6,163	6,439	0.2
Hogs	40	6,366	5,080	6,157	0.2
Cranberries	41	14,129	3,630	5,765	0.2
Lettuce	42	6,316	5,555	5,667	0.2
Sugarbeet seed	43	4,056	3,522	4,897	0.1
Beans, dry edible	44	2,827	3,271	3,840	0.1
Peaches	45	2,498	2,516	3,300	0.1
Oats	46	5,352	2,840	3,259	0.1
Broccoli, processing	47	4,919	4,168	3,183	0.1
Hybrid poplars (cottonwoods)	48	—	11,615	3,135	0.1
Cauliflower	49	4,848	3,368	2,495	0.1
Cantaloupe/muskmelons	50	2,483	2,314	2,489	0.1
Other vegetable crops		78,875	80,267	81,279	2.4
Other livestock & poultry		59,521	58,571	59,698	1.7
Other field, seed & fruit crops		44,349	48,330	53,513	1.5
Other fishery		5,875	4,963	10,216	0.3

[1/] Data for marketing year.
[2/] For major groups only. Individual commodity as percent of total excludes farm forest products.

Cash receipts from farm marketings: By commodities, Oregon, 1998-2000

Commodity	Calendar year receipts			2000 as % of all commodities
	1998	1999	2000	
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
All commodities [1/]	2,967,914	3,003,554	3,046,375	100.0
All crops	2,196,592	2,200,808	2,207,983	72.5
Greenhouse, nursery & Christmas trees	638,793	703,496	777,210	25.5
Field crops	651,019	544,343	554,706	18.2
Seed crops	361,599	393,262	353,500	11.6
Fruit/nut crops	247,255	287,634	263,010	8.6
Vegetable crops	297,926	272,073	259,557	8.5
All livestock & poultry products	771,322	802,746	838,392	27.5
Greenhouse & nursery products	532,000	584,000	642,000	21.1
Cattle & calves	361,553	428,571	473,914	15.6
Milk, all	249,280	244,360	213,632	7.0
Hay, all	190,721	173,753	158,151	5.2
Potatoes, all	119,862	129,732	136,859	4.5
Christmas trees	106,793	119,496	135,210	4.4
Ryegrass seed, all	188,650	206,294	133,467	4.4
Fescue seed, all	92,862	96,689	130,133	4.3
Wheat, all	179,419	91,667	115,167	3.8
Pears, all	76,407	87,096	83,444	2.7
Onions, all	104,439	68,518	66,664	2.2
Eggs	46,588	42,272	44,430	1.5
Sweet corn	33,419	41,780	34,998	1.1
Mint	48,085	37,500	31,688	1.0
Cherries, all	34,214	28,880	28,248	0.9
Grapes	17,346	23,449	26,040	0.9
Snap beans, processing	22,755	25,579	25,023	0.8
Blackberries	20,456	32,135	24,897	0.8
Bluegrass seed	17,251	19,144	22,773	0.7
Hops	20,250	20,547	22,748	0.7
Blueberries	11,535	17,925	21,490	0.7
Hazelnuts	14,846	35,333	19,847	0.7
Strawberries	25,820	21,412	17,491	0.6
Horses & mules	18,250	16,997	17,310	0.6
Bentgrass seed	12,472	15,885	17,053	0.6
Apples	13,443	17,227	16,147	0.5
Vegetable & flower seed	15,266	19,957	15,170	0.5
Barley	13,595	12,470	14,389	0.5
Sugarbeets	19,311	20,303	13,587	0.4
Green peas, processing	11,986	10,977	13,515	0.4
Raspberries, all	11,902	15,122	13,399	0.4
Corn for grain	12,285	10,150	9,908	0.3
Squash & pumpkins	7,983	9,657	9,842	0.3
Orchardgrass seed	6,002	6,115	9,180	0.3
Garlic	8,820	9,362	8,880	0.3
Alfalfa seed	7,963	9,921	8,687	0.3
Mink	8,137	9,604	8,070	0.3
Sheep & lambs	10,572	6,820	7,715	0.3
Clover seed, red & crimson	12,320	10,434	7,013	0.2
Watermelons	7,324	6,867	6,702	0.2
Tomatoes	5,863	5,801	5,931	0.2
Cranberries	14,129	3,360	5,765	0.2
Lettuce	6,316	5,555	5,667	0.2
Hogs	6,192	4,820	5,633	0.2
Sugarbeet seed	4,056	3,522	4,897	0.2
Broccoli	5,266	4,440	3,431	0.1
Other vegetable crops	83,755	83,537	78,904	2.6
Other livestock and poultry	70,750	49,302	67,688	2.2
Other field & fruit crops	54,648	53,646	58,451	1.9
Other seed crops	4,757	5,301	5,127	0.2

[1/] Excludes farm forest products that are part of farm related income, page 7.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary.

Farm production expenses: Oregon, 1996-2000

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Intermediate farm expenses:					
Feed	216.7	236.5	218.2	217.2	257.7
Livestock & poultry	17.9	19.8	22.2	20.4	30.2
Seed	86.6	91.2	98.9	102.0	98.9
Fertilizer & lime	154.0	185.4	171.7	158.6	158.9
Pesticides	132.6	143.9	138.6	131.9	125.1
Fuel & oil	88.3	90.7	78.6	88.6	104.1
Electricity	63.0	50.5	46.7	54.9	54.5
Repair & maintenance	275.2	294.3	262.9	306.3	309.7
Machine hire & custom work	67.2	82.2	106.0	100.2	75.4
Marketing, storage & transportation	180.5	198.6	173.8	195.5	229.8
Contract labor	31.2	43.3	35.6	38.8	38.2
Miscellaneous, including operator dwellings	285.2	290.7	289.1	290.4	262.3
Total intermediate farm expenses	1,598.4	1,727.1	1,642.3	1,704.8	1,744.8
Motor vehicle registration & licensing	17.8	19.0	18.3	19.2	16.9
Capital consumption, including operator dwellings	346.3	345.3	351.3	362.2	366.7
Taxes on farm property	128.1	132.3	133.4	133.4	134.1
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	536.9	580.5	600.6	689.5	662.4
Interest expenses including operator dwellings	185.0	184.8	187.5	198.0	206.4
Net rent to non-operator landlords	424.6	348.1	295.5	291.6	283.6
Total farm production expenses	3,237.1	3,337.1	3,228.9	3,398.7	3,414.9

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary.
May not add due to rounding.
Web site: http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/finfidmu.htm
Contact: Christopher McGath B 202-694-5579, cmcgath@econ.ag.gov

Farm balance sheet (excluding farm households): Oregon, December 31, 1995-2000 [1/]

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Assets:						
Total farm assets	16,881.5	17,337.1	17,212.8	17,843.9	18,325.6	18,692.5
Real estate	13,304.3	13,763.1	13,527.2	14,090.8	14,372.6	14,795.3
Livestock & poultry [2/]	790.0	792.7	994.5	943.2	1,025.4	1,020.9
Machinery & motor vehicles [3/]	1,565.8	1,579.4	1,559.1	1,601.8	1,653.5	1,643.9
Crops [4/]	339.4	308.5	276.2	257.1	312.0	313.8
Financial assets	829.7	833.6	788.7	881.9	906.9	851.5
Purchased inputs	52.3	59.8	67.1	69.0	55.2	67.1
Debts:						
Total farm debt [5/]	2,181.6	2,221.8	2,372.6	2,540.1	2,579.5	2,618.8
Real estate debt	1,336.8	1,323.2	1,410.6	1,525.8	1,557.6	1,540.4
Non real estate debt	844.9	898.6	962.0	1,014.3	1,021.9	1,078.4
Equity:	14,699.8	15,115.3	14,840.2	15,303.8	15,746.1	16,073.7
Ratios:	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Debt/equity	14.8	14.7	16.0	16.6	16.4	16.3
Debt/assets	12.9	12.8	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.0

1/ Data are for farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually. Includes only items for farm purposes.
2/ Excludes horses, mules, and broilers.
3/ Includes only farm share value for trucks and autos.
4/ All non-ccc crops held on farms plus the value above loan rate for crops held under ccc.
5/ Excludes debt for non-farm purposes.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary.
Web site: http://www.ers.usda.gov/

Oregon agriculture highlights: Census of Agriculture 1982-97 [1/]

Commodity		Unit	Year			
			1982 [2/]	1987 [2/]	1992 [2/]	1997 [3/]
Farms		Number	34,087	32,014	31,892	34,030
Land in farms		Acres	17,739,782	17,809,165	17,609,497	17,449,293
Average size of farm		Acres	520	556	552	513
Farms by size	1-9 acres	Farms	5,987	5,476	6,319	7,202
	10-49 acres	Farms	12,415	11,448	11,235	11,954
	50-179 acres	Farms	7,662	7,219	6,748	7,120
	180-499 acres	Farms	3,906	3,617	3,390	3,369
	500-999 acres	Farms	1,560	1,560	1,508	1,601
	1,000-1,999 acres	Farms	957	1,008	997	1,035
	2,000 or more acres	Farms	1,600	1,686	1,695	1,749
Total cropland		Farms	29,300	27,318	26,508	28,101
		Acres	5,237,399	5,236,393	5,037,764	5,285,659
Harvested cropland		Farms	23,719	21,712	20,743	22,312
		Acres	3,305,714	2,832,663	2,823,972	3,154,523
Irrigated land		Farms	15,334	14,411	15,002	15,348
		Acres	1,807,882	1,648,205	1,622,235	1,948,739
Sales, less than	$2,500	Farms	13,511	11,751	11,490	12,021
	$2,500-4,999	Farms	4,987	4,785	4,569	5,027
	$5,000-9,999	Farms	3,776	3,770	3,734	3,971
	$10,000-24,999	Farms	3,718	3,697	3,801	4,121
	$25,000-49,999	Farms	2,248	2,194	2,183	2,418
	$50,000-99,999	Farms	2,007	1,972	1,940	1,904
	$100,000-249,999	Farms	2,397	2,186	2,155	2,192
	$250,000-499,999	Farms	925	1,038	1,118	1,184
	$500,000 or more	Farms	470	621	902	1,192
Occupation	Farming	Operator	15,542	15,359	15,306	15,648
	other	Operator	18,545	16,655	16,586	18,382
Days worked off farm	Any	Operator	21,108	18,897	18,419	19,934
	200 days or more	Operator	14,112	12,646	12,089	13,110
Cattle & calves inventory		Farms	21,811	17,515	17,088	17,122
		Number	1,618,005	1,503,625	1,465,444	1,559,162
Beef cows inventory		Farms	16,396	13,369	13,105	13,393
		Number	656,150	618,857	629,625	695,635
Milk cows inventory		Farms	3,289	1,937	1,541	1,052
		Number	99,134	95,325	99,035	86,747
Hogs & pigs inventory		Farms	2,500	1,482	1,669	1,383
		Number	105,174	86,293	58,276	33,152
Sheep & lambs inventory		Farms	4,877	4,138	3,639	3,070
		Number	522,657	470,291	392,957	282,872
Chickens 3 months old or older inventory		Farms	5,218	3,178	2,480	2,241
		Number	3,398,829	3,049,585	2,954,237	3,272,027
Broilers & other meat-type chickens sold		Farms	326	225	208	156
		Number	14,422,115	14,244,387	18,921,442	18,966,576
Wheat, grain		Farms	4,763	3,890	3,025	2,531
		Acres	1,179,942	838,849	924,855	882,862
		Bushels	58,924,228	51,875,186	46,527,762	54,694,903
Barley, grain		Farms	2,366	1,805	1,096	750
		Acres	250,291	186,504	127,185	109,108
		Bushels	14,313,160	12,272,482	7,787,057	7,568,675
Oats, grain		Farms	1,744	1,134	810	570
		Acres	76,317	41,551	38,241	30,173
		Bushels	5,267,490	2,777,234	2,950,737	2,742,017
Hay, all		Farms	15,181	13,913	12,066	12,933
		Acres	1,016,904	943,905	872,535	1,066,643
		Tons	2,482,717	2,340,999	2,276,437	3,009,247
Vegetables harvested for sale		Farms	1,554	1,529	1,509	1,432
		Acres	134,814	142,236	147,616	155,242
Land in orchards		Farms	4,709	4,410	4,200	3,869
		Acres	86,742	91,101	96,166	96,270
Nursery & greenhouse crops		Farms	1,507	1,612	2,309	4,195
		Acres	23,347	28,561	37,708	105,098

1/ These data do not include estimates for farms missed by the census.
2/ Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
3/ USDA-NASS.

Prices received by farmers: Specified products, Oregon, 1997-2000 [1/]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season Average price [2/]
All wheat (dollars per bushel)													
1997	3.97	3.80	3.83	4.16	4.37	4.06	3.84	3.87	3.84	3.70	3.73	3.50	3.55
1998	3.50	3.39	3.34	3.09	3.09	2.56	2.36	2.36	2.57	2.86	2.78	2.80	2.63
1999	2.77	2.83	2.95	2.92	2.88	3.06	2.95	2.90	2.97	2.92	2.91	2.73	2.81
2000	2.80	2.59	2.62	2.56	2.82	2.67	2.54	2.37	2.50	2.57	2.76	2.71	2.63
Potatoes (dollars per cwt.)													
1997	4.15	4.40	4.70	4.55	4.05	3.10	3.45	6.25	5.15	4.65	4.95	5.15	5.20
1998	5.40	5.30	5.95	6.05	5.75	5.10	5.15	4.50	4.65	4.20	4.85	5.40	5.05
1999	5.65	5.55	5.95	6.15	6.45	6.80	6.80	4.70	4.55	4.45	4.85	5.00	4.95
2000	5.10	4.95	5.80	5.80	5.80	4.45	4.45	4.60	4.20	4.40	4.05	4.05	4.80
All hay, baled (dollars per ton)													
1997	106	112	115	121	115	103	114	120	118	123	121	121	117.00
1998	116	118	123	114	112	110	113	117	97	100	104	102	104.00
1999	95	102	100	94	103	97	90	94	96	92	89	89	92.00
2000	87	89	93	94	96	94	96	97	95	98	93	93	95.50
Alfalfa hay, baled (dollars per ton)													
1997	110	115	118	123	120	115	120	125	125	130	125	125	123.00
1998	120	120	125	115	115	120	120	122	100	105	110	110	110.00
1999	100	110	105	100	105	105	100	100	100	95	90	91	96.00
2000	89	95	97	95	97	97	104	100	98	101	96	96	100.00
Barley (dollars per bushel)													
1997	2.66	2.61	2.55	2.57	2.68	2.50	2.56	2.28	2.47	2.43	2.49	2.38	2.39
1998	2.45	2.22	2.18	2.38	2.04	2.21	1.78	1.58	1.45	1.64	1.69	1.95	1.70
1999	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.93	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.81	1.76	1.89
2000	2.03	2.01	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.83	1.65	1.71	1.85	1.84	2.02	2.13	1.96
Oats (dollars per bushel)													
1997	2.19	2.06	2.04	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.10	1.94	1.83	1.79	1.76	1.81	1.77
1998	1.85	1.65	1.78	1.89	1.76	1.52	1.40	1.41	1.45	1.32	1.43	1.32	1.39
1999	1.33	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.41	1.50	1.42	1.40	1.35	1.33	1.27	1.48	1.42
2000	1.43	1.52	1.45	1.52	1.45	1.14	[3/]	1.16	[3/]	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.33
Beef cattle (dollars per cwt.)													
1997	49.20	54.60	56.30	59.60	62.30	62.00	63.20	61.20	61.90	59.90	59.60	61.70	59.60
1998	63.40	63.80	65.50	65.10	66.00	60.70	55.30	53.80	53.70	53.20	52.60	52.50	58.10
1999	57.10	61.30	62.20	61.70	60.90	60.50	61.10	61.70	62.60	61.30	62.20	65.30	61.60
2000	69.10	70.40	71.50	72.20	73.40	71.00	70.50	71.00	70.20	69.20	69.60	68.60	70.50
Lambs (dollars per cwt.)													
1997	83.00	84.80	82.00	83.00	86.00	87.00	84.00	84.00	83.00	83.00	82.50	86.00	84.30
1998	77.00	71.00	65.30	64.90	67.40	73.60	66.50	64.00	62.20	62.00	61.30	62.50	66.20
1999	63.00	62.00	62.20	65.00	67.00	70.00	69.10	71.20	68.00	66.50	67.50	67.00	66.90
2000	70.00	75.00	77.30	78.00	90.00	84.60	82.50	80.50	79.70	79.00	78.00	78.00	78.70

[1/] Prices for season average revised.
[2/] Crop year begins with month to right of heavy line.
[3/] Not published.

Prices paid by farmers: Specified products, United States and Pacific Region, 1997-2000 [1/]

Category	Product	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Feed	Broiler grower	$/ton	270	257	242	226
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/ton	286	271	237	201
	Laying feed	$/ton	251	224	208	206
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/ton	240	236	217	212
	Dairy feed - 16% protein	$/ton	215	194	180	175
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/ton	187	174	182	175
	Cottonseed meal - 41% protein	$/cwt.	17.20	16.00	14.60	14.90
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/cwt.	22.10	20.30	20.40	20.70
	Soybean meal - 44% protein	$/cwt.	17.70	14.30	12.20	13.00
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/cwt.	24.00	21.90	22.10	22.00
Fuel	Diesel fuel, bulk delivery	$/gal	0.874	0.740	0.728	1.08
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/gal	1.040	0.820	0.940	1.17
	Gasoline, unleaded, service station	$/gal	1.23	1.06	1.10	1.47
	..... Pacific region [2/]	$/gal	1.41	1.18	1.57	1.71
Fertilizer	Urea fertilizer, 45-46% N	$/ton	257	195	176	200
	..... Northwest [3/]	$/ton	312	237	202	212
	Sulfate of ammonia fertilizer, 20.5-21.0%N	$/ton	185	187	171	167
	..... Northwest [3/]	$/ton	187	202	159	159
	Nitrogen solution, 32% N	$/ton	175	148	133	137
	..... Northwest [3/]	$/ton	224	204	174	166
Fungicides	Sulphur, 95% wettable powder	$/lb.	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.31
Herbicides	2,4-D, 4#gal., emulsifiable concentrate(EC)	$/gal	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.70
	EPTC (Eptan, Eradicane), 6.7-7.0#/gal.,(EC)	$/gal	30.50	32.30	32.40	33.30
Insecticides	Oil (used in petroleum distillates)	$/gal	5.13	5.32	5.15	5.22
Machinery	Baler, pick-up, P.T.O., round 1200-1500 lb. Bale	$/each	16,900	17,300	17,700	17,300
	Field cultivator, mounted or drawn, 20-25 ft., flexible	$/each	12,500	13,500	13,800	14,400
	Mower, mounted or drawn, 7-8 ft. cutter bar	$/each	4,130	4,220	4,370	4,360
	Sprayer, field crop, power, boom type, trailer type with 500-700 gal. spray tank	$/each	9,650	9,950	10,600	11,100
	Tractor, 2-wheel drive, 110-129 P.T.O. hp	$/each	57,400	59,500	60,100	62,400
	Tractor, 4-wheel drive, 200-280 P.T.O. hp	$/each	111,000	116,000	116,000	120,000
Grazing fees	Grazing fee rate, AUM per month .....Oregon	$/mo.	10.20	11.10	11.10	10.70
	Grazing fee rate, cow-calf pair per mo....Oregon	$/mo.	11.50	12.80	12.30	12.90
	Grazing fee rate, per head per month.....Oregon	$/mo.	9.85	11.40	11.60	10.00

[1/] Data shown are United States averages and Pacific/Northwest/Oregon average as designated.
[2/] California, Oregon, Washington.
[3/] Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

2000 OREGON WEATHER AND CROP REVIEW [1/]

JANUARY

The unexpected dry weather the last half of December changed suddenly at the end of the month as the first in a series of storms reached Oregon. The wet, stormy weather continued for much of January. In general, the month was milder and wetter than normal.

FEBRUARY

Most of Oregon had above normal temperatures and was wetter than average. Most of Oregon also remained above normal for the Water Year, although some rather large areas in eastern Oregon were still below normal.

MARCH

Most temperatures were slightly below normal, a pattern that persisted statewide. The majority of Oregon had below normal precipitation. Fruit tree blossom began. Onion and early potato seeding began. Calving and lamb season was winding down toward the end of the month.

APRIL

April was rather wet across southern Oregon and along the eastern border, and drier than average elsewhere. Pastures were in excellent condition. The month was very warm throughout Oregon for field preparation and spring planting. Fruit trees were in full bloom. Farmers planted spring grains and vegetables, including potatoes. Wholesale nurseries moved both container and balled and burlapped material.

MAY

Western Oregon had mostly above normal precipitation totals as a steady supply of moist, stormy weather from the Pacific brought numerous rainy days. Mild eastside temperatures prevented thunderstorm activity from firing up, so eastern Oregon remained mostly drier than average. Rain kept most western area farmers and ranchers from their fields and orchards, although the rain was beneficial for grass growth. Grass seed headed, potatoes and sugarbeets emerged.

JUNE

There was an early transition from cool, wet, spring-like weather to warm, summer-like weather. Later, there was a significant heat wave that affected all of western Oregon during the last week in June. Haying was in full swing. Cherry harvest began in the west while strawberry harvest peaked in the Willamette Valley. Rains extended the grazing season. Wheat and barley headed.

JULY

The month began with rather cool, wet weather. Several days in early July had significant thunderstorm activity. Mid-July had generally seasonable temperatures, although strong sea breezes kept coastal sections cool. Haying continued statewide. Caneberry picking was at its peak. Cranberries were turning red. The vegetable harvest began. Hops reached top wire. Livestock movement to summer ranges was completed.

AUGUST

Warm summer weather prevailed early in the month throughout Oregon (with the exception of coastal areas, which were characteristically cool). After six weeks of dry weather, rain finally fell in northwest Oregon. August totals remained well below normal, however. Grains, vegetables, grass seed, potatoes, onions, and pears were harvested. A bad fire season accompanied dry pasture conditions in eastern Oregon.

SEPTEMBER

September was mostly drier than average (with some notable exceptions in eastern Oregon, where thunderstorms brought some significant downpours), with near-normal temperatures. The first snows of the season fell at higher elevations (above 6,000 feet). Field preparations were underway for fall planting. Easter lily bulb harvest was in full swing. The hop and red clover harvest was winding down. Western Oregon saw some fourth alfalfa cuttings. Sheapordy potatoes were harvested in Malhuer County.

OCTOBER

Early October was rather unremarkable in western Oregon. Generally the weather was mild, dry, and "fall-like." Sub-freezing temperatures were common, with a few spots dropping into the teens. Dry mid month weather gave way to wet conditions at the end of the month as the first "big winter storm" of the season hit the Northwest. Most fall seeding was complete. Storage onions and potato harvest was complete as was the apple and the cranberry harvest.

NOVEMBER

A persistent ridge of high pressure caused November to be much cooler and drier than normal throughout Oregon. Mid-month temperatures were mild, a far cry from the record cold of the week before. Most of eastern Oregon was mild, although southeast Oregon saw some very cold nighttime lows. Most fall seeded crops emerged. Christmas trees were harvested. Fall calving was underway. Sheep and cattle were moved to winter pastures.

DECEMBER

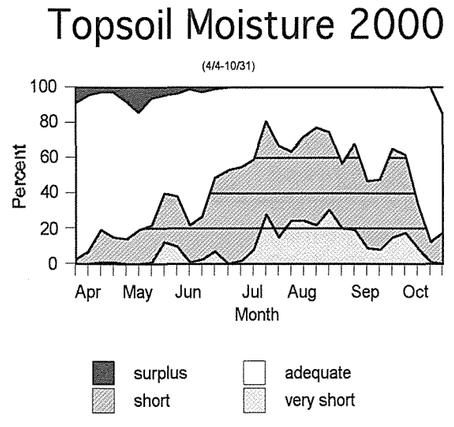
The high pressure ridge that dominated November weather persisted for much of December as well. Nearly every location in Oregon had below-normal precipitation, but unusually clear skies caused temperatures to be generally above average.

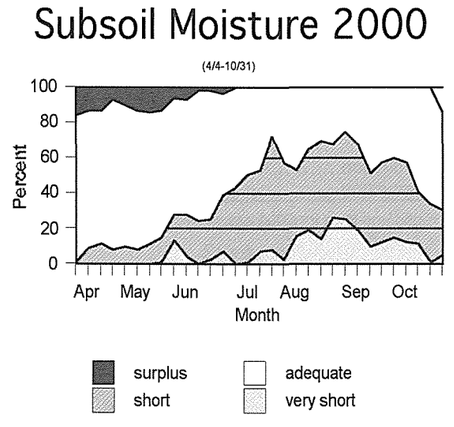
1/ Weather source: Oregon Climate Service http://www.ocs.orst.edu

Precipitation: Monthly totals with annual departures from normal, Oregon, 2000

Area station	Monthly precipitation — inches												Annual - inches	
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Departure 1/
Coastal area:														
Astoria	11.67	5.05	5.46	3.83	4.14	4.17	0.24	0.61	2.15	4.62	3.86	5.81	51.61	-14.79
Brookings	20.29	14.61	5.04	4.64	5.36	2.93	0.08	0.14	0.89	7.52	7.15	6.98	75.63	3.02
Tillamook	12.07	9.34	5.55	4.10	7.03	3.81	0.55	0.59	2.98	6.19	4.72	6.86	63.79	-24.86
Newport	12.80	10.71	3.86	2.88	3.36	3.18	0.38	0.16	1.74	4.46	4.10	5.32	52.95	-18.98
North Bend	13.81	11.02	3.00	2.72	3.10	1.71	0.37	0.49	0.66	4.66	3.44	5.45	50.43	-12.87
Willamette Valley:														
Eugene	9.57	6.00	2.37	2.09	3.10	0.70	0.42	0.00	0.99	3.06	1.61	4.10	34.01	-15.36
Portland AP	5.66	4.50	3.21	1.82	2.70	1.19	0.15	0.12	1.67	3.25	2.46	3.47	30.20	-6.10
Salem	7.05	6.92	2.98	1.29	1.56	0.71	0.09	0.03	0.75	2.40	2.53	3.62	29.93	-9.23
Southwestern Valley:														
Grants Pass	10.58	5.71	1.14	2.80	1.12	0.00	1.04	0.56	0.79	2.22	1.45	1.88	29.29	-1.72
Medford AP	5.00	2.76	1.52	3.59	0.75	0.43	0.58	0.07	0.38	1.51	1.24	0.98	18.81	-0.05
Roseburg	9.55	4.77	1.25	4.64	1.62	0.40	0.12	0.00	0.76	3.23	2.00	3.55	31.89	-0.84
North central:														
Heppner	2.00	2.69	1.72	0.63	1.60	0.83	0.04	0.00	0.62	2.42	0.96	0.61	14.12	0.21
Condon	2.75	2.24	1.12	0.41	1.12	0.39	0.00	0.14	0.69	1.67	0.95	0.87	12.35	-1.70
Moro	1.77	2.43	0.76	0.44	0.48	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.39	0.60	0.45	8.82	-2.30
Pendleton AP	1.99	2.98	2.42	0.69	1.60	0.72	0.07	0.00	2.01	2.06	1.22	0.57	16.33	4.31
South central:														
Burns	1.63	1.89	0.77	0.80	0.28	0.18	0.96	0.00	1.16	1.72	0.63	0.47	10.49	0.53
Klamath Falls 2 SSW	4.82	1.72	1.07	2.30	0.40	0.11	0.33	0.00	0.42	1.13	0.87	0.93	14.10	0.60
Lakeview	4.43	2.89	1.96	1.20	1.34	0.47	0.47	0.02	2.53	2.10	0.89	1.26	19.56	9.36
Redmond	1.50	1.61	1.05	0.75	0.31	0.07	0.72	0.00	0.32	0.84	3.57	0.50	11.24	2.67
Northeast:														
Baker City	1.54	0.98	0.96	0.90	0.69	0.59	0.17	0.07	2.01	1.65	0.43	0.49	10.48	-0.39
Joseph	1.83	1.40	2.43	1.13	2.23	0.68	0.14	0.00	2.76	2.04	0.53	0.54	15.71	0.64
La Grande	2.26	0.85	1.76	0.81	1.68	1.24	0.22	0.00	1.71	2.91	1.06	0.86	15.36	-2.08
Union	1.54	1.25	1.30	0.85	1.93	1.11	0.12	0.00	1.45	2.32	0.61	0.53	13.01	-0.77
Southeast:														
Ontario	1.92	1.34	1.01	0.14	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.39	1.69	0.37	0.71	8.00	-1.68
Rome	2.45	1.15	0.70	1.17	0.76	0.38	0.41	0.53	0.70	2.33	0.30	0.67	11.55	3.27

1/ Departure from 1961-1990 average.
Source: Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.





Record highs and lows, selected major commodities, Oregon, 1970-2001[1/]

Item/Unit	Record high Quantity	Year	Record low Quantity	Year	Year data series began
Greenhouse/nursery (dollars)	642,000,000	2000	29,647,000	1970	1910
Hay, all					
Acres Harvested, all (acres)	1,160,000	2001	925,000	1992	1909
Yield, all (tons/acre)	3.48	1998	2.17	1972	1909
Production, all (tons)	3,374,000	1998	2,256,000	1970	1909
Wheat, all					
Acres harvested, all (acres)	1,350,000	1980	673,000	1970	1869
Yield, all (bushel/acre)	70.7	1996	34.9	1973	1869
Production, all (bushel)	77,400,000	1980	26,717,000	1970	1869
Ryegrass, annual					
Acres harvested (acres)	145,000	1970	103,100	1981	1936
Yield (pounds/acre)	2,068	1999	1,285	1970, 1974	1936
Production (pounds)	265,596,000	1999	166,710,000	1981	1936
Potatoes					
Acres harvested (acres)	67,600	1978	40,700	1972	1869
Yield (cwt./acre)	543	2000	284	1970	1869
Production (cwt.)	30,683,000	2000	13,723,000	1971	1869
Onions					
Acres harvested (acres)	20,100	1999	6,800	1970	1918
Yield (cwt./acre)	609	1999	447	1970	1918
Production (cwt.)	12,243,000	1999	3,039,000	1970	1918
Pears, Bartlett					
Production (tons)	85,000	1979,1981	39,000	1970	1925
Peppermint for oil					
Acres harvested (acres)	57,000	1978	31,000	1982	1954
Yield (pounds/acre)	79	1998	55	1976-1978	1954
Production (pounds)	3,750,000	1995	1,967,000	1972	1954
Sweet corn, processed, contract					
Acres harvested (acres)	48,900	1995	29,200	2001	1934
Yield (tons/acre)	9.25	1995	6.40	1971	1934
Production (tons)	452,330	1995	208,850	1970	1934
Hazelnuts					
Production (tons)	48,000	2001	6,400	1974	1927
Strawberries					
Acres harvested (acres)	11,000	1970	3,100	2001	1918
Yield (pounds/acre)	13,000	1988	6,200	1974	1918
Production (lbs.)	101,400,000	1988	340,000	1978	1918
Hops					
Acres harvested (acres)	8,641	1995	4,300	1970	1905
Yield (pounds/acre)	1,960	1980	1,383	1996	1905
Production (pounds)	13,782,000	1995	6,958,000	1984	1905
Snap beans, processed, contract					
Acres harvested (acres)	43,600	1974	19,300	2001	1918
Yield (tons/acre)	6.77	1989	3.71	1972	1918
Production (tons)	183,200	1974	117,940	1987	1918
Blackberries, all					
Acres harvested (acres)	6,140	2000	2,500	1979	1959
Yield (pounds/acre)	9,110	1992	3,100	1973	1959
Production (pounds)	44,900,000	2000	8,060,000	1973	1959
Cattle & calves, all (head)	1,800,000	1982	1,360,000	1988, 2001	1870
Beef cows (head)	730,000	1982	547,000	1988	1920
Milk cows (head)	102,000	1986	88,000	1998	1870
Milk production (pounds)	1,714,000,000	1994	970,000,000	1970	1925
Egg production (number)	805,000,000	2000	497,000,000	1970	1924

[1/] Highs and lows for 2001 are subject to revision.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY LIST

HORTICULTURE & SPECIALTY PRODUCTS
Bulbs, flower
Christmas trees
Conifers
Evergreens, broadleaf
Flowers, cut
Greenhouse crops
Greens, cut
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
Canola oil
Clover & 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
Hops
Kentucky bluegrass seed
Meadow foxtail seed
Meadowfoam
Oats
Orchardgrass seed
Peas, Austrian winter
Peas, dry field
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 & seed
Vegetable & flower seeds
Vetch seed, common
Vetch seed, hairy
Wheat
Wheatgrass seed

FRUITS, NUTS & BERRIES
Apples
Apricots
Blackberries, Evergreen
Blackberries, Marion
Blackberries, other
Blueberries
Boysenberries
Cherries, sweet
Cherries, tart
Cranberries
Currants, red
Elderberries
Gooseberries
Grapes
Hazelnuts
Loganberries
Peaches
Pears, Asian
Pears, Bartlett
Pears, winter & other
Prunes & plums
Raspberries, black
Raspberries, red
Strawberries
Walnuts

VEGETABLE & TRUCK CROPS
Artichokes
Asparagus
Beans, lima
Beans, snap
Beets
Broccoli
Brussel sprouts
Cabbage
Cantaloupes & Muskmelons
Carrots
Cauliflower
Celery
Corn, sweet
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Endive
Escarole
Garlic
Horse radish
Lettuce
Mustard
Onions, green
Onions, storage
Parsley
Parsnips
Peas, green
Peppers
Radishes
Rhubarb
Rutabagas
Spinach
Squash & pumpkins
Swiss chard
Tomatoes
Turnips
Wasabi
Watermelons

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY
Alpacas
Cattle & calves
Chickens
Dairy products
Eggs
Emus
Equine
Game birds
Goats
Hogs & pigs
Honey
Llamas
Mink
Ostriches
Rabbits
Rheas
Sheep & lambs
Turkeys
Wool

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

OREGON NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE - 2000

Oregon 2000 Nursery sales up $58 million from 1999

Oregon's 2000 nursery sales, at $642 million, is the highest nursery value ever estimated. During the past two years sales have increased by $110 million, or 21 percent. This is the tenth consecutive year of record sales. The Nursery and Greenhouse industry again claimed the top ranking of all Oregon commodities.

Fifty-two percent of the $58 million increase in sales came from balled and burlapped plant material and 35 percent of the increase was from bare root plant material. However, all types of plant material registered gains over 1999.

Clackamas County, with sales of $148 million was the leading county of sales for the second straight year. Marion County was a close second in sales with $143 million. Together they produce 45 percent of all nursery and greenhouse sales in Oregon. Washington County ranked third with sales of nearly $130 million and Yamhill County was fourth at $103 million.

Nursery/greenhouse gross sales: By plant material, 1993-2000

Plant material	Gross sales								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Bare Root	82,400	84,300	82,900	97,600	105,400	109,700	116,300	136,700	118
B & B	52,200	58,500	67,800	75,000	77,800	85,500	97,500	127,700	131
Container	108,400	133,900	148,100	148,900	171,300	188,500	223,100	226,300	101
Greenhouse	79,800	77,200	83,500	91,800	95,800	105,900	103,100	106,600	103
Other	24,200	31,100	36,700	34,700	41,700	42,400	44,000	44,700	102
Total	347,000	385,000	419,000	448,000	492,000	532,000	584,000	642,000	110

Number of operations: Acreage and gross sales by county, 1998-2000

County	Number of operations	Acres	Gross sales			
	2000	1999 [1/]	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
	Number	*Acres*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1, 000 dollars*	*Percent*
Benton	46	310	1,800	2,030	2,250	111
Clackamas	463	11,950	128,500	143,760	148,350	103
Curry	21	330	3,400	2,770	2,990	108
Deschutes	37	210	1,800	1,950	1,850	95
Douglas	54	490	5,500	5,220	4,690	90
Jackson	67	100	2,300	2,430	2,640	109
Josephine	60	140	2,500	2,530	3,010	119
Klamath	16	920	6,000	8,490	6,430	76
Lane	142	520	13,700	15,090	15,550	103
Lincoln	23	150	2,700	3,140	2,670	85
Linn	83	500	5,200	8,210	8,020	98
Marion	349	9,990	120,000	131,490	143,370	109
Multnomah	199	3,140	32,400	34,790	34,810	100
Polk	43	1,030	6,000	9,740	9,860	101
Umatilla	13	520	3,400	4,130	4,420	107
Washington	235	5,190	97,100	109,410	129,630	118
Yamhill	101	4,530	83,000	84,810	103,115	122
Other [2/]	150	1,080	16,700	14,010	18,345	131
Total	2,102	41,100	532,000	584,000	642,000	110

1/ Not collected for 2000.
2/ Contains counties with less than 1 million dollars of sales and other counties that were combined to avoid disclosing individual information.

Floriculture crops: Area, sales and value, by types, Oregon, 1999-2000 [1/]

Types	Number of producers		Unit	Plants sold				Wholesale value	
				Over 5 inches		Total			
	1999	2000		1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Number	*Number*		*1,000 units*	*1,000 units*	*1,000 units*	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Cut flowers, other than Gladioli & roses	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	6,829	3,237
Potted flowering plants:									
Finished florist azaleas	10	8	Pots	2,545	4,475	4,293	7,612	15,162	22,856
Easter lilies	—	—	Pots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poinsettias	23	24	Pots	461	447	606	564	2,777	2,800
Other potted flowering plants	14	13	Pots	108	203	673	750	1,191	1,914
Bedding/garden flats:									
Geraniums	15	19	Flats	—	—	33	31	672	577
Impatiens	27	34	Flats	—	—	98	96	864	873
New Guinea Impatiens	11	7	Flats	—	—	6	2	99	44
Petunias	29	34	Flats	—	—	184	235	1,579	2,042
Other flowering & foliar type	38	38	Flats	—	—	1,381	1,158	14,169	10,549
Vegetable type	22	29	Flats	—	—	174	145	1,813	1,235
Potted bedding/garden plants:									
Hardy/garden mums	22	27	Pots	269	184	849	705	844	936
Geraniums (cuttings)	32	34	Pots	140	168	1,249	1,085	1,862	2,124
Geraniums (seed)	9	11	Pots	14	18	389	214	243	236
Impatiens	20	22	Pots	15	13	361	222	243	203
Petunias	22	25	Pots	73	81	811	729	611	1,030
New Guinea Impatiens	17	27	Pots	28	30	162	202	305	376
Other flowering & foliar type	39	33	Pots	1,938	1,386	6,962	5,748	8,954	7,511
Vegetable type	17	21	Pots	291	313	1,431	1,726	1,152	1,783
Hanging baskets:									
Geraniums	32	64	Baskets	—	—	64	42	679	421
Impatiens	24	18	Baskets	—	—	20	18	176	154
New Guinea Impatiens	23	21	Baskets	—	—	38	31	368	305
Petunias	24	22	Baskets	—	—	18	18	172	159
Flowering type	41	32	Baskets	—	—	237	215	2,356	2,032
Other cut cultivated greens	8	10	Acres	—	—	—	—	7,986	5,863
Oregon sub-total [1/]	79	88	—	—	—	—	—	76,249	89,704
All Oregon total [2/]	246	214	—	—	—	—	—	84,215	96,116

1/ Sales of $100,000 + operations.
2/ Includes operations with less than $100,000 in sales.

OREGON FIELD CROPS

All hay accounted for 40.8 percent of the value of production of the major field crops in 2000 and 44.7 percent in 1999. Potatoes carried the second largest value of production with 21.4 percent, followed by winter wheat with 17.2 percent. Peppermint, with 4.5 percent of the total value of production, closed out the top four commodities. Prices were up for all hay but down for potatoes, winter wheat, and peppermint.

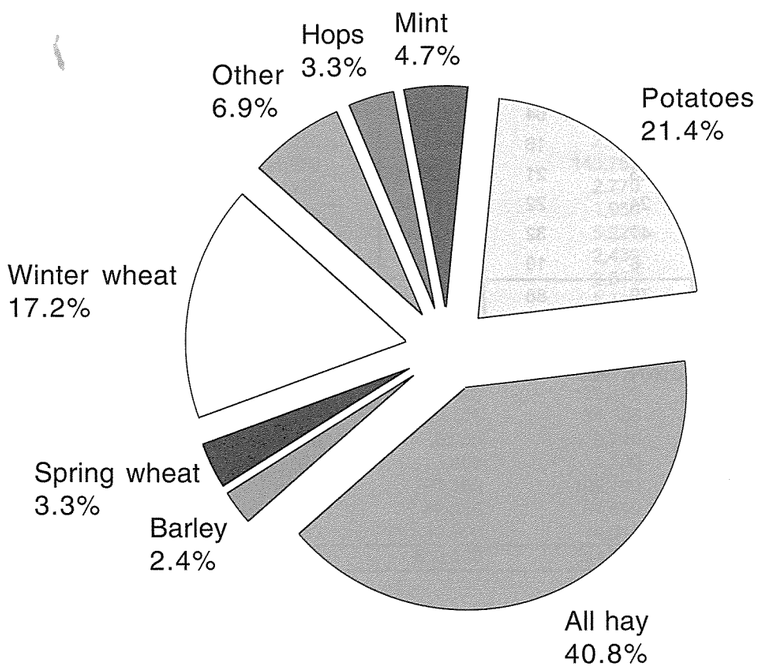
Yields were up for all major crops except for oats, corn for silage, and alfalfa. Yield was unchanged for other hay. The higher yields were attributed mostly to the drought conditions in the mid-Columbia basin and northeast in 1999 that were not present in 2000. Hops, with a yield of 1,785 pounds per acre, had the highest yield since 1982. Sugarbeets had the highest yield since 1987, with a yield of 29.5 tons per acre.

Potato production totaled 30.7 million hundredweight (cwt.). This was a record high production beating the old record of 30.1 million cwt. set in 1996. The averaged yield was 543 cwt. per acre, also a record high for the state.

Winter wheat production totaled 45.3 million bushels, with an average yield of 62 bushels per acre and 730,000 acres harvested. This production is 53 percent above 1999. Spring wheat acres for harvest, at 180,000, and production at 8.3 million bushels, were the highest since 1979. Barley production of 8.4 million bushels was up 22 percent from last year. Production of oats was at 2.5 million bushels, a 23 percent increase from 1999. Corn for silage production was up 71 percent from 1999. This was due to an increase in acres from 14,000 in 1999 to 25,000 in 2000.

All hay production was down from 1999 to 3.0 million tons in 2000, with yields dropping from 2.92 tons in 1999 to 2.79 tons in 2000. Corn for grain production, at 5.2 million bushels, was down slightly from the previous year. Peppermint production was down 13 percent and spearmint production was down 23 percent from 1999. Dry edible beans production was up 21 percent from the previous year.

Value of production: Major field crops
Percent of total, Oregon 2000



Major field crops: Acreage, production and value, Oregon, 1999-2000

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Unit	Production	Average price per unit	Value of production [1/]
	Planted	Harvested					
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*			*1,000 units*	*Dollars*	*Million dollars*
Wheat, winter							
1999	710	630	47.0	Bu.	29,610	2.79	82.6
2000	750	730	62.0	Bu.	45,260	2.61	118.1
Wheat, spring							
1999	160	153	33.0	Bu.	5,049	2.94	14.8
2000	185	180	46.0	Bu.	8,280	2.75	22.8
Wheat, all							
1999	870	783	44.3	Bu.	34,659	2.81	97.5
2000	935	910	58.8	Bu.	53,540	2.63	140.9
Barley							
1999	145	135	51.0	Bu.	6,885	1.89	13.0
2000	150	140	60.0	Bu.	8,400	1.96	16.5
Oats							
1999	40	20	100.0	Bu.	2,000	1.42	2.8
2000	50	25	98.0	Bu.	2,450	1.33	3.3
Corn for grain [2/]							
1999	45	30	175.0	Bu.	5,250	2.35	12.3
2000	55	29	180.0	Bu.	5,220	2.40	12.5
Corn for silage							
1999	—	14	24.0	Ton	336	22.03	7.4
2000	—	25	23.0	Ton	575	22.93	13.2
Sugarbeets							
1999	20.1	19.7	25.1	Ton	494	41.10	20.3
2000	17.2	14.0	29.5	Ton	413	32.90 [3/]	13.6
Potatoes, all							
1999	56.0	55.5	505	Cwt.	28,020	4.95	138.9
2000	57.0	56.5	543	Cwt.	30,683	4.80	146.6
Hops							
1999	—	5.8	1,730	Lb.	10,072	2.04	20.5
2000	—	5.8	1,785	Lb.	10,387	2.19	22.7
Dry edible peas [4/]							
1999	—	—	—	Cwt.	—	—	—
2000	4.0	4.0	25.0	Cwt.	100	5.30	0.5
Austrian winter peas							
1999	1.1	0.4	10.0	Cwt.	4	6.50	0.03
2000	1.2	0.4	15.0	Cwt.	6	7.00	0.04
Dry edible beans							
1999	11.5	10.8	16.1	Cwt.	174	18.80	3.3
2000	12.0	11.7	18.0	Cwt.	211	18.20	3.8
Alfalfa hay							
1999	—	420	4.40	Ton	1,848	96.00	177.4
2000	—	390	4.20	Ton	1,638	100.00	163.8
Other hay							
1999	—	680	2.00	Ton	1,360	80.00	108.8
2000	—	690	2.00	Ton	1,380	84.00	115.9
All hay [5/]							
1999	—	1,100	2.92	Ton	3,208	92.00	286.2
2000	—	1,080	2.79	Ton	3,018	95.50	279.7
Peppermint							
1999	—	40.0	69	Lb.	2,760	13.00	35.9
2000	—	32.0	75	Lb.	2,400	12.70	30.5
Spearmint							
1999	—	1.5	100	Lb.	150	10.80	1.6
2000	—	1.0	115	Lb.	115	10.50	1.2
Total selected crops							
1999	—	2,215.7	—	—	—	—	639.7
2000 [1/]	—	2,334.4	—	—	—	—	684.9

1/ Sums may not add due to rounding.
2/ Corn planted for all purposes.
3/ Preliminary, final value available January 2002.
4/ Estimate started in 2000.
5/ Price derived from estimated marketings of alfalfa and other hay used as weights to calculate all hay price.

All wheat: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1870-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price [1]	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*Dollars per bushel*	*1,000 dollars*
1870 [2]	—	115	20.0	2,300	—	—
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	.88	12,265
1915	—	960	22.0	21,090	.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	.74	17,480
1935	1,082	878	17.7	15,503	.72	11,162
1940	890	839	20.2	16,960	.66	11,194
1945	970	921	23.7	21,810	1.45	31,624
1950	997	952	24.9	23,693	2.05	48,570
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	308,052
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
1991	900	846	51.9	43,900	3.65	160,235
1992	970	925	51.5	47,800	3.81	182,559
1993	950	925	70.2	64,960	3.17	205,923
1994	965	928	63.1	58,580	3.86	226,119
1995	980	904	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 [1]	935	910	58.8	53,540	2.63	140,899

[1] Preliminary for 2000.
[2] Series began 1869.

All wheat: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county, 1999-2000

District and county [1]	1999				2000 [2]			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northwest:								
Benton	800	800	77.0	61,500	1,700	1,700	75.0	127,400
Clackamas	800	800	67.5	53,900	1,100	1,100	86.5	95,200
Columbia	200	200	71.5	14,300	100	100	70.0	7,000
Lane	600	600	54.0	32,400	800	800	80.5	64,500
Linn	2,100	2,000	73.5	146,900	3,100	3,100	64.0	198,000
Marion	4,400	4,400	78.5	344,800	2,600	2,300	88.5	204,000
Multnomah	500	500	77.0	38,500	800	800	90.0	71,800
Polk	3,500	3,500	68.0	238,000	3,900	3,800	88.0	334,000
Washington	9,900	9,800	84.5	829,000	13,300	12,900	84.5	1,091,300
Yamhill	3,400	3,400	73.5	249,400	4,900	4,800	75.5	362,000
Total	26,200	26,000	77.5	2,008,700	32,300	31,400	81.5	2,555,200
North Central:								
Gilliam	103,600	92,800	28.5	2,660,300	107,500	105,700	43.0	4,567,500
Hood River	200	200	32.5	6,500	—	—	—	—
Morrow	182,500	166,900	34.5	5,749,500	206,200	204,600	49.0	10,053,000
Sherman	111,600	101,900	35.0	3,570,600	105,900	104,900	50.5	5,317,000
Wasco	64,900	58,400	36.5	2,119,200	78,400	77,800	58.0	4,515,000
Total	462,800	420,200	33.5	14,106,100	498,000	493,000	49.5	24,452,500
Northeast:								
Baker	3,100	3,000	80.5	241,100	5,500	5,300	93.0	492,500
Umatilla	269,400	232,300	45.0	10,434,200	285,500	272,000	59.0	16,097,000
Union	36,300	32,600	55.5	1,815,100	36,800	34,900	83.0	2,896,000
Wallowa	17,300	16,800	57.0	954,500	18,400	17,600	67.5	1,187,500
Total	326,100	284,700	47.0	13,444,900	346,200	329,800	62.5	20,673,000
Southwest:								
Jackson	400	400	47.5	19,000	500	500	63.0	31,500
Josephine	—	—	—	—	100	100	95.0	9,500
Total	400	400	47.5	19,000	600	600	68.5	41,000
Southeast:								
Crook	3,100	2,400	93.0	223,700	3,900	3,400	100.0	340,000
Deschutes	600	600	86.0	51,600	800	800	100.0	80,000
Grant	100	100	60.0	6,000	300	300	50.5	15,100
Harney	100	100	70.0	7,000	300	300	51.5	15,500
Jefferson	12,500	11,900	95.5	1,136,800	14,100	13,700	104.0	1,422,000
Klamath	6,800	6,400	85.5	547,000	6,600	6,300	90.5	570,000
Malheur	31,200	30,100	103.0	3,105,000	31,400	29,900	112.0	3,349,400
Wheeler	100	100	32.0	3,200	100	100	45.0	4,500
Total	54,500	51,700	98.5	5,080,300	57,500	54,800	106.0	5,796,500
Other	—	—	—	—	400	400	54.5	21,800
State total	870,000	783,000	44.5	34,659,000	935,000	910,000	59.0	53,540,000

[1] Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.
[2] Preliminary, subject to revision, February 11, 2002.

Winter wheat: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county [1]	1999 Acreage Planted	1999 Acreage Harvested	1999 Yield per acre	1999 Production	2000 Acreage Planted	2000 Acreage Harvested	2000 Yield per acre	2000 Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northwest:								
Benton	700	700	78.5	55,000	1,000	1,000	77.0	77,000
Clackamas	700	700	67.0	46,900	600	600	98.5	59,200
Columbia	100	100	73.0	7,300	—	—	—	—
Lane	500	500	54.0	27,000	700	700	84.5	59,000
Linn	2,000	1,900	75.0	142,500	2,300	2,300	63.5	146,000
Marion	4,000	4,000	80.0	320,800	2,100	1,800	94.0	169,000
Multnomah	300	300	75.0	22,500	400	400	97.5	39,000
Polk	2,400	2,400	75.0	180,000	2,900	2,800	99.0	277,000
Washington	9,200	9,100	86.5	787,000	10,400	10,100	88.0	890,000
Yamhill	3,000	3,000	75.0	225,000	4,500	4,400	76.5	336,000
Total	22,900	22,700	80.0	1,814,000	24,900	24,100	85.0	2,052,200
North Central:								
Gilliam	80,500	70,500	32.0	2,255,000	83,300	82,000	48.5	3,965,500
Hood River	200	200	32.5	6,500	—	—	—	—
Morrow	135,200	121,400	41.0	4,975,800	157,700	157,100	53.5	8,376,000
Sherman	91,200	82,100	39.0	3,204,000	83,200	82,600	55.0	4,524,500
Wasco	63,200	56,700	37.0	2,089,700	67,900	67,700	60.5	4,111,000
Total	370,300	330,900	38.0	12,531,000	392,100	389,400	54.0	20,977,000
Northeast:								
Baker	2,400	2,300	85.5	196,300	4,400	4,300	95.0	409,500
Umatilla	242,300	206,500	46.5	9,625,600	255,800	242,900	62.0	15,054,000
Union	30,100	27,900	58.0	1,618,300	30,500	28,800	85.0	2,451,000
Wallowa	4,800	4,600	42.0	193,000	3,600	3,600	54.0	193,500
Total	279,600	241,300	48.0	11,633,200	294,300	279,600	65.0	18,108,000
Southwest:								
Jackson	200	200	70.0	14,000	400	400	70.0	28,000
Total	200	200	70.0	14,000	400	400	70.0	28,000
Southeast:								
Crook	1,100	500	94.0	47,000	900	600	110.0	66,000
Deschutes	200	200	106.0	21,200	300	300	100.0	30,000
Grant	100	100	60.0	6,000	200	200	55.0	11,000
Jefferson	3,700	3,400	111.0	376,600	4,400	4,300	117.5	505,500
Klamath	2,500	2,300	90.0	207,000	3,500	3,400	90.5	308,000
Malheur	29,300	28,300	104.5	2,956,800	28,500	27,200	115.5	3,148,000
Wheeler	100	100	32.0	3,200	100	100	45.0	4,500
Total	37,000	34,900	103.5	3,617,800	37,900	36,100	113.0	4,073,000
Other	—	—	—	—	400	400	54.5	21,800
State total	710,000	630,000	47.0	29,610,000	750,000	730,000	62.0	45,260,000

[1] Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county [1]	1999 Acreage Planted	1999 Acreage Harvested	1999 Yield per acre	1999 Production	2000 [2] Acreage Planted	2000 [2] Acreage Harvested	2000 [2] Yield per acre	2000 [2] Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northwest:								
Benton	100	100	65.0	6,500	700	700	72.0	50,400
Clackamas	100	100	70.0	7,000	500	500	72.0	36,000
Columbia	100	100	70.0	7,000	100	100	70.0	7,000
Lane	100	100	54.0	5,400	100	100	55.0	5,500
Linn	100	100	44.0	4,400	800	800	65.0	52,000
Marion	400	400	60.0	24,000	500	500	70.0	35,000
Multnomah	200	200	80.0	16,000	400	400	82.0	32,800
Polk	1,100	1,100	52.5	58,000	1,000	1,000	57.0	57,000
Washington	700	700	60.0	42,000	2,900	2,800	72.0	201,300
Yamhill	400	400	61.0	24,400	400	400	65.0	26,000
Total	3,300	3,300	59.0	194,700	7,400	7,300	69.0	503,000
North Central:								
Gilliam	23,100	22,300	18.0	405,300	24,200	23,700	25.5	602,000
Morrow	47,300	45,500	17.0	773,700	48,500	47,500	35.5	1,677,000
Sherman	20,400	19,800	18.5	366,600	22,700	22,300	35.5	792,500
Wasco	1,700	1,700	17.5	29,500	10,500	10,100	40.0	404,000
Total	92,500	89,300	17.5	1,575,100	105,900	103,600	33.5	3,475,500
Northeast:								
Baker	700	700	64.0	44,800	1,100	1,000	83.0	83,000
Umatilla	27,100	25,800	31.5	808,600	29,700	29,100	36.0	1,043,000
Union	6,200	4,700	42.0	196,800	6,300	6,100	73.0	445,000
Wallowa	12,500	12,200	62.5	761,500	14,800	14,000	71.0	994,000
Total	46,500	43,400	41.5	1,811,700	51,900	50,200	51.0	2,565,000
Southwest:								
Jackson	200	200	25.0	5,000	100	100	35.0	3,500
Josephine	—	—	—	—	100	100	95.0	9,500
Total	200	200	25.0	5,000	200	200	65.0	13,000
Southeast:								
Crook	2,000	1,900	93.0	176,700	3,000	2,800	98.0	274,000
Deschutes	400	400	76.0	30,400	500	500	100.0	50,000
Grant	—	—	—	—	100	100	41.0	4,100
Harney	100	100	70.0	7,000	300	300	51.5	15,500
Jefferson	8,800	8,500	89.5	760,200	9,700	9,400	97.5	916,500
Klamath	4,300	4,100	83.0	340,000	3,100	2,900	90.5	262,000
Malheur	1,900	1,800	82.5	148,200	2,900	2,700	74.5	201,400
Total	17,500	16,800	87.0	1,462,500	19,600	18,700	92.0	1,723,500
State total	160,000	153,000	33.0	5,049,000	185,000	180,000	46.0	8,280,000

[1] Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.
[2] Preliminary, subject to revision, February 11, 2002.

Oregon wheat varieties - 2000 and 2001 [1/]

Variety by class	% of All Wheat		Planted Acres		2001 planted acres by district [2/]				
	2000	2001	2000	2001	NW	NC	NE	SW	SE
Soft white winter									
Stephens	44.1	41.9	412,200	389,700	3,600	170,000	184,500	600	31,000
Mixtures	9.2	11.1	85,800	103,000	500	53,500	48,500	—	500
Madsen	10.7	7.6	100,500	70,800	10,500	27,500	32,000	—	800
Gene	3.7	6.9	34,300	64,000	100	61,500	2,200	—	200
Weatherford	*	3.2	400	29,400	—	18,000	11,000	—	400
Rod	1.4	1.1	12,700	9,900	—	9,500	400	—	—
Mac 1	0.2	0.8	2,200	7,600	—	—	7,600	—	—
MacVicar	1.6	0.6	15,000	5,700	1,000	400	4,300	—	—
Foote	*	0.5	100	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—
Malcolm	0.4	0.2	3,600	2,100	200	—	1,700	—	200
Basin	0.3	0.2	2,700	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000
Brundage	[3/]	0.2	[3/]	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000
Yamhill	0.2	0.1	2,300	1,000	300	500	—	—	200
Daws	0.2	0.1	2,200	600	500	—	100	—	—
Hill 81	0.2	0.1	1,600	600	200	—	400	—	—
Other varieties	0.2	*	2,200	400	100	—	200	—	100
Total	72.5	74.6	677,800	693,800	22,000	340,900	292,900	600	37,400
Soft white spring									
Penawawa	7.9	7.4	73,400	69,200	5,500	49,500	9,100	200	4,900
Alpowa	5.5	7.1	51,100	65,700	1,000	45,600	15,900	—	3,200
Twin	0.1	0.3	700	2,700	100	500	—	—	2,100
Pomerelle	0.4	0.2	4,000	2,100	100	1,800	200	—	—
Dirkwin	0.4	0.2	3,800	1,800	1,000	—	300	—	500
Wawawai	0.2	[3/]	1,600	[3/]	—	—	[3/]	—	—
Mixtures	0.1	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other varieties	*	0.1	400	900	200	—	600	—	100
Total	14.5	15.3	136,000	142,400	7,900	97,400	26,100	200	10,800
White club									
Coda	0.2	2.3	1,500	21,000	—	13,000	8,000	—	—
Rohde	4.6	1.4	43,400	12,900	—	8,400	4,500	—	—
Crew	0.7	1.0	7,000	9,500	—	1,600	7,900	—	—
Rely	1.2	0.5	11,600	4,200	—	4,200	—	—	—
Mixtures	0.3	0.3	2,400	3,000	—	3,000	—	—	—
Hiller	—	0.3	—	2,600	—	2,400	200	—	—
Temple	*	0.1	300	1,000	—	200	800	—	—
Tres	0.6	—	5,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7.7	5.8	71,900	54,200	—	32,800	21,400	—	—
All white wheat	94.7	95.7	885,700	890,400	29,900	471,100	340,400	800	48,200
Hard red winter	*	*	300	400	—	400	—	—	—
Hard red spring									
Yecora Rojo	2.8	0.8	26,300	7,500	—	—	1,700	—	5,800
Westbred 926	0.8	0.8	7,800	7,100	100	2,700	4,300	—	—
Westbred 936	0.5	0.7	5,100	6,400	—	3,700	2,400	—	300
Express	0.7	0.4	6,300	4,000	—	—	3,100	—	900
Zeke	0.2	0.3	2,300	2,900	—	400	2,400	—	100
Jefferson	[3/]	0.1	[3/]	900	—	800	100	—	—
Brooks	*	0.1	300	900	—	—	—	—	900
Scarlet	—	0.1	—	700	—	700	—	—	—
Other varieties [4/]	*	3.8	300	6,900	—	—	5,700	—	1,200
Total	5.2	4.0	48,400	37,300	100	8,300	19,700	—	9,200
All red wheat	5.2	4.1	48,700	37,700	100	8,700	19,700	—	9,200
Durum [5/]	0.1	0.2	600	1,900	—	1,200	700	—	—
Total winter wheat	80.2	80.6	750,000	750,000	22,000	375,000	315,000	600	37,400
Total spring wheat	19.8	19.4	185,000	180,000	8,000	106,000	45,800	200	20,000
Total all wheat	100.0	100.0	935,000	930,000	30,000	481,000	360,800	800	57,400

* Less than 0.1% of all wheat.
1/ Preliminary 2001 planted acreage estimates.
2/ NW: Benton Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill. NC: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Wasco. NE: Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa. SW: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine. SE: Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Wheeler.
3/ Included in other varieties to avoid disclosure.
4/ Included acres reported as Dark Northern Spring.
5/ Varieties not published to avoid disclosure.

Barley: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1870-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*bushels*	*1,000 dollars*
1870[1/]	—	7	30.5	214	.75	160
1875	—	20	29.0	580	.80	464
1880	—	29	29.0	841	.67	563
1885	—	35	29.5	1,032	.49	506
1890	—	42	27.5	1,155	.70	808
1895	—	55	22.5	1,238	.40	495
1900	—	66	28.0	1,848	.42	776
1905	—	92	28.5	2,622	.52	1,363
1910	—	100	23.0	2,300	.63	1,449
1915	—	85	25.0	2,125	.55	1,169
1935	142	112	27.0	3,024	.47	1,421
1940	263	213	25.0	5,325	.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	.99	17,709
1960	514	457	36.0	16,452	1.03	16,946
1965	439	369	46.0	16,974	1.08	18,332
1970	440	395	46.0	18,170	1.03	18,715
1975	200	177	51.0	9,027	2.53	22,838
1980	170	155	65.0	10,075	2.97	29,923
1981	220	205	60.0	12,300	2.52	30,996
1982	260	250	62.0	15,500	2.21	34,255
1983	280	270	61.0	16,470	2.59	42,657
1984	290	280	62.0	17,360	2.37	41,143
1985	360	350	55.0	19,250	2.00	38,500
1986	375	365	57.0	20,805	1.70	35,369
1987	220	200	70.0	14,000	1.93	27,020
1988	225	200	74.0	14,800	2.49	36,852
1989	200	180	67.0	12,060	2.27	27,376
1990	145	130	70.0	9,100	2.32	21,112
1991	190	175	72.0	12,600	2.25	28,350
1992	170	150	63.0	9,450	2.25	21,263
1993	145	130	75.0	9,750	2.26	22,035
1994	140	130	73.0	9,490	2.27	21,542
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

1/ Series began 1869.

All barley: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county 1999-2000

District and county [1]	1999				2000			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northwest:								
Benton	100	100	53.0	5,300	100	100	55.0	5,500
Clackamas	300	200	45.0	9,000	200	200	60.0	12,000
Lane	100	100	59.0	5,900	100	100	60.0	6,000
Linn	100	100	58.0	5,800	100	100	60.0	6,000
Marion	100	100	36.0	3,600	200	200	65.0	13,000
Multnomah	100	100	68.0	6,800	200	200	65.0	13,000
Polk	400	300	57.5	17,300	400	300	60.0	18,000
Washington	200	200	61.5	12,300	300	300	66.0	19,800
Yamhill	100	100	60.0	6,000	400	400	56.0	22,400
Total	1,500	1,300	55.5	72,000	2,000	1,900	61.0	115,700
North Central:								
Gilliam	14,600	13,900	28.5	396,700	19,500	18,000	25.0	450,000
Morrow	3,800	3,600	28.5	103,300	3,800	3,300	36.5	120,500
Sherman	25,500	25,000	30.5	767,100	25,300	24,800	43.5	1,082,100
Wasco	5,600	5,200	39.0	202,900	12,000	11,600	60.0	696,000
Total	49,500	47,700	31.0	1,470,000	60,600	57,700	40.5	2,348,600
Northeast:								
Baker	3,200	2,800	77.5	217,500	2,100	1,500	65.0	97,500
Umatilla	19,300	17,100	32.0	548,000	15,200	14,300	40.0	575,500
Union	9,000	6,700	55.0	368,100	8,000	7,600	62.0	471,000
Wallowa	12,000	10,700	49.5	527,400	8,400	7,500	70.0	525,000
Total	43,500	37,300	44.5	1,661,000	33,700	30,900	54.0	1,669,000
Southwest:								
Douglas	100	100	24.0	2,400	100	—	—	—
Jackson	500	500	43.5	21,700	500	500	61.0	30,500
Josephine	400	400	47.5	18,900	600	500	55.0	27,500
Other counties	—	—	—	—	100	100	65.0	6,500
Total	1,000	1,000	43.0	43,000	1,300	1,100	58.5	64,500
Southeast:								
Crook	600	500	54.0	27,000	—	—	—	—
Deschutes	200	100	70.0	7,000	—	—	—	—
Grant	400	400	30.0	12,000	400	400	32.0	12,800
Harney	1,400	1,400	39.5	55,000	2,100	1,400	70.0	98,000
Jefferson	1,000	900	43.5	39,000	—	—	—	—
Klamath	38,100	37,200	80.5	3,002,000	38,700	36,700	89.5	3,286,500
Lake	2,000	1,800	55.0	99,000	2,000	1,700	60.0	102,000
Malheur	5,600	5,200	75.5	392,000	7,300	7,300	88.5	647,500
Wheeler	200	200	30.0	6,000	—	—	—	—
Other counties	—	—	—	—	1,900	900	61.5	55,400
Total	49,500	47,700	76.5	3,639,000	52,400	48,400	87.0	4,202,200
State total	145,000	135,000	51.0	6,885,000	150,000	140,000	60.0	8,400,000

1/ Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Oregon barley varieties: Planted acres 2000 - 2001 [1]

Varieties by type	% of all barley [2]		Planted acres		2001 Planted acres by district [3]				
	2000	2001	2000	2001	NW	NC	NE	SW	SE
	Percent	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
FEED TYPES:									
2 ROW									
Baronesse	33.2	27.7	49,800	30,500	100	12,200	15,400	400	2,400
Gallatin	15.7	12.8	23,500	14,100		10,000	4,100	—	—
Orca	0.6	1.9	900	2,100	—	300	900	—	900
UC 960	0.5	1.3	700	1,400	—	—	—	—	1,400
Summit	0.6	0.8	900	900	—	—	100	—	800
Mixtures	0.3	0.5	500	600	—	600	—	—	—
Other [4]	0.1	0.1	200	100	100	—		—	—
Total 2 ROW	51.0	45.2	76,500	49,700	200	23,100	20,500	400	5,500
6 ROW									
Steptoe, All	14.5	20.0	21,800	22,000	900	8,900	4,600	100	7,500
Steptoe, Spring	13.7	13.8	20,500	15,200	700	8,800	2,900	100	2,700
Steptoe, Winter	0.9	6.2	1,300	6,800	200	100	1,700	—	4,800
Belford Hooded	4.7	5.7	7,000	6,300	600	1,000	2,000	—	2,700
Kold	1.1	3.2	1,600	3,500	—	3,500	—	—	—
Scio	0.7	2.5	1,000	2,800	—	2,000	300	500	—
Kamiak	1.3	2.1	1,900	2,300	—	2,300	—	—	—
Strider	—	2.1	—	2,300	—	2,300	—	—	—
Washford (Hooded)	0.1	0.9	100	1,000	—	100	200	—	700
Hesk	0.4	0.8	600	900	—	—	900	—	—
Sprinter	1.3	0.7	2,000	800	—	—	—	—	800
Nebula	1.8	0.5	2,700	600	—	—	—	—	600
Columbia	0.5	0.5	700	600	—	—	—	—	600
Boyer	0.5	0.4	800	400	—	—	—	—	400
Lud	0.2	0.2	300	200	—	—	200	—	—
Hoody (Hooded)	0.1	0.2	100	200	—	—	—	—	200
Gustoe	4.1	0.1	6,200	100	—	—	100	—	—
Other [4]	2.6	0.1	3,900	100	—	—	100	—	—
Total 6 ROW	33.8	40.1	50,700	44,100	1,500	20,100	8,400	600	13,500
Total Feed	84.8	85.3	127,200	93,800	1,700	43,200	28,900	1,000	19,000
MALTING TYPES									
2 ROW									
B1202*	6.5	8.9	9,800	9,800	—	—	—	—	9,800
Harrington*	2.3	1.5	3,500	1,700	—	—	1,700	—	—
Stander*	—	0.7	—	800	—	800	—	—	—
Garnett	—	0.6	—	700	—	—	700	—	—
Mix	—	0.3	—	300	300	—	—	—	—
Other [4]	—	0.1	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
Total 2 ROW	8.9	12.2	13,300	13,400	300	800	2,400	—	9,900
6 ROW									
Morex*	6.3	1.5	9,500	1,700	—	—	1,700	—	—
Foster*	—	1.0	—	1,100	—	—	—	—	1,100
Total 6 ROW	6.3	2.5	9,500	2,800	—	—	1,700	—	1,100
Total Malting	15.2	14.7	22,800	16,200	300	800	4,100	—	11,000
Total Barley	100.0	100.0	150,000	110,000	2,000	44,000	33,000	1,000	30,000

1/ Preliminary 2001 planted acreage estimates.
2/ May not sum due to rounding.
3/ **NW:** Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill. **NC:** Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Wasco. **NE:** Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa. **SW:** Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine. **SE:** Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Wheeler.
4/ "OTHER" includes varieties not planted in 2001.
* These varieties are recommended by American Malting Barley Assoication for malting and brewing in 2001.

Oats: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county, 1999-2000

District and county [1]	1999				2000			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northwest:								
Benton	1,000	400	80.0	32,000	1,000	500	100.0	50,000
Clackamas	900	500	95.0	47,500	1,000	800	100.0	80,000
Lane	200	100	119.0	11,900	200	100	101.0	10,100
Linn	1,400	700	128.0	89,600	1,600	1,000	100.0	100,000
Marion	1,600	1,100	101.0	111,100	800	600	101.0	60,600
Multnomah	1,000	300	120.0	36,000	1,000	400	120.0	48,000
Polk	1,600	1,200	92.0	110,400	2,500	1,600	92.0	147,200
Washington	4,600	3,100	98.5	305,300	6,000	4,700	101.5	476,800
Yamhill	2,300	1,100	101.0	111,200	3,000	2,000	92.0	184,000
Other Counties	—	—	—	—	100	100	100.0	10,000
Total	14,600	8,500	100.5	855,000	17,200	11,800	99.0	1,166,700
North Central:								
Gilliam	3,000	2,600	79.0	205,400	—	—	—	—
Hood River	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow	300	100	70.0	7,000	1,300	1,000	85.0	85,000
Sherman	100	100	88.0	8,800	—	—	—	—
Wasco	200	—	—	—	400	200	100.0	20,000
Other Counties	—	—	—	—	2,100	1,500	55.0	82,500
Total	3,700	2,800	79.0	221,200	3,800	2,700	69.5	187,500
Northeast:								
Baker	300	100	75.0	7,500	300	200	72.0	14,400
Umatilla	300	100	125.0	12,500	400	200	125.0	25,000
Union	1,100	400	83.0	33,200	1,600	700	80.0	56,000
Wallowa	1,500	500	83.5	41,800	2,200	800	48.0	38,400
Total	3,200	1,100	86.5	95,000	4,500	1,900	70.5	133,800
Southwest:								
Curry	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson	100	—	—	—	400	100	100.0	10,000
Josephine	200	200	94.0	18,800	400	200	100.0	20,000
Other Counties	—	—	—	—	200	100	100.0	10,000
Total	700	200	94.0	18,800	1,000	400	100.0	40,000
Southeast:								
Crook	900	300	112.0	33,600	1,000	200	110.0	22,000
Deschutes	600	100	111.0	11,100	1,500	100	110.0	11,000
Grant	900	100	101.0	10,100	1,000	400	60.0	24,000
Harney	2,900	300	103.0	30,900	2,000	200	80.0	16,000
Jefferson	800	400	102.0	40,700	—	—	—	—
Klamath	5,400	4,100	110.0	451,000	10,500	5,500	121.5	668,500
Lake	3,600	1,300	108.0	140,400	4,000	1,300	105.0	136,500
Malheur	2,200	700	117.0	82,000	2,300	200	80.0	16,000
Wheeler	500	100	102.0	10,200	—	—	—	—
Other Counties	—	—	—	—	1,200	300	93.5	28,000
Total	17,800	7,400	109.5	810,000	23,500	8,200	112.5	922,000
State total	40,000	20,000	100.0	2,000,000	50,000	25,000	98.0	2,450,000

[1] Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Field corn: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county, 1999 - 2000

District and county [1]	1999				2000			
	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Production	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northwest:								
Benton	400	—	—	—	300	—	—	—
Clackamas	400	100	150.0	15,000	300	—	—	—
Columbia	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Lane	400	100	160.0	16,000	300	100	160.0	16,000
Linn	900	100	163.0	16,300	1,800	500	135.0	67,500
Marion	600	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	—
Multnomah	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Polk	700	—	—	—	1,100	100	110.0	11,000
Washington	3,100	100	175.0	17,500	4,800	—	—	—
Yamhill	2,100	200	162.0	32,400	2,200	—	—	—
Total	8,800	600	162.0	97,200	12,700	700	135.0	94,500
North Central:								
Gilliam	400	100	167.0	16,700	900	800	75.5	60,400
Hood River	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—
Morrow	7,900	7,000	214.0	1,498,000	8,800	8,500	215.0	1,827,500
Sherman	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Wasco	500	100	117.0	11,700	200	—	—	—
Total	9,100	7,200	212.0	1,526,400	10,300	9,300	203.0	1,887,900
Northeast:								
Baker	200	200	161.5	32,300	300	—	—	—
Umatilla	7,200	6,900	197.0	1,359,300	11,400	6,700	200.5	1,343,400
Total	7,400	7,100	196.0	1,391,600	11,700	6,700	200.5	1,343,400
Southwest:								
Coos	100	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Jackson	100	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Josephine	100	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Total	300	—	—	—	700	—	—	—
Southeast:								
Crook	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Deschutes	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Harney	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Jefferson	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Malheur	19,200	15,100	148.0	2,234,800	19,000	12,300	154.0	1,894,200
Total	19,400	15,100	148.0	2,234,800	19,600	12,300	154.0	1,894,200
State total	45,000	30,000	175.0	5,250,000	55,000	29,000	180.0	5,220,000

[1] Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Hay: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1909-2000

Year	Alfalfa			Other hay			All hay		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Season average price [1/]	Value of production
	1,000 acres	*Tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 acres*	*Tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 acres*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1909 [2/]	*	*	*	*	*	*	929	11.90	16,922
1910	*	*	*	*	*	*	958	11.40	17,203
1915	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,120	9.50	17,727
1920	217	2.15	467	939	1.52	1,425	1,156	16.60	31,407
1925	212	2.60	551	964	1.32	1,268	1,176	11.70	21,282
1930	255	2.65	676	871	1.40	1,221	1,126	9.20	17,452
1935	254	2.55	648	895	1.15	1,032	1,149	8.70	14,616
1940	300	2.55	765	787	1.41	1,111	1,087	10.30	19,323
1945	246	2.65	652	912	1.45	1,318	1,158	21.60	42,552
1950	263	2.75	723	757	1.32	998	1,020	25.00	43,025
1955	309	2.70	834	725	1.31	947	1,034	26.60	47,375
1960	336	2.85	958	693	1.46	1,011	1,029	23.10	45,484
1965	397	3.00	1,191	653	1.52	995	1,050	25.80	56,399
1970	415	3.10	1,287	602	1.61	969	1,017	26.00	58,656
1975	420	3.50	1,470	620	1.70	1,054	1,040	59.50	150,178
1980	425	4.20	1,785	645	1.85	1,193	1,070	79.50	236,751
1985	450	4.05	1,823	630	1.85	1,166	1,080	76.50	228,659
1986	460	4.20	1,932	650	1.85	1,202	1,110	65.00	203,710
1987	400	4.20	1,680	650	1.75	1,138	1,050	68.00	191,624
1988	385	4.10	1,579	650	1.65	1,073	1,035	76.00	201,552
1989	400	4.30	1,720	650	1.80	1,170	1,050	88.50	245,710
1990	420	4.30	1,806	600	1.70	1,020	1,020	92.00	253,062
1991	425	4.20	1,785	650	1.80	1,170	1,075	92.50	249,195
1992	400	4.00	1,600	525	1.60	840	925	85.00	194,060
1993	420	4.20	1,764	620	2.10	1,302	1,040	97.50	262,794
1994	410	4.00	1,640	600	2.00	1,200	1,010	99.00	255,480
1995	450	4.30	1,935	650	2.10	1,365	1,100	99.50	303,615
1996	460	4.40	2,024	610	2.00	1,220	1,070	104.00	313,336
1997	420	4.70	1,974	615	2.10	1,292	1,035	117.00	361,020
1998	400	4.80	1,920	570	2.55	1,454	970	104.00	337,698
1999	420	4.40	1,848	680	2.00	1,360	1,100	92.00	286,208
2000	390	4.20	1,638	690	2.00	1,380	1,080	95.50	279,720

1/ Derived from monthly estimates.
2/ Series began 1909.
* Separate estimates for alfalfa and other hay began in 1919.

Stocks of hay on farm: Oregon, 1995-2000

Crop	Crop year	Production	December 1 total	Following year May 1 total
		1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
All hay	1995	3,300	2,310	264
	1996	3,244	2,108	97
	1997	3,266	1,600	621
	1998	3,374	2,159	135
	1999	3,208	2,245	128
	2000	3,018	1,766	241

Alfalfa hay: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county [1/]	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northwest:						
Benton	500	4.8	2,400	400	4.5	1,800
Clackamas	1,100	4.3	4,700	1,000	4.0	4,000
Clatsop	100	4.0	400	100	4.0	400
Columbia	600	4.2	2,500	400	3.5	1,400
Lane	1,000	4.0	4,000	900	4.0	3,600
Linn	2,500	4.6	11,500	2,500	4.0	10,000
Marion	1,000	5.0	5,000	1,000	4.9	4,900
Multnomah	600	4.2	2,500	500	4.0	2,000
Polk	1,200	3.8	4,500	1,000	5.0	5,000
Washington	1,900	4.5	8,500	1,900	5.0	9,500
Yamhill	2,500	4.2	10,500	2,300	5.0	11,500
Total	13,000	4.3	56,500	12,000	4.5	54,100
North Central:						
Gilliam	2,400	4.7	11,200	2,000	4.0	8,000
Hood River	500	3.6	1,800	400	3.5	1,400
Morrow	18,500	6.2	115,000	18,300	5.0	91,500
Sherman	600	5.0	3,000	300	4.0	1,200
Wasco	8,000	4.6	36,500	6,000	4.0	24,000
Total	30,000	5.6	167,500	27,000	4.7	126,100
Northeast:						
Baker	35,000	3.7	129,000	33,000	3.5	115,500
Umatilla	40,000	6.5	260,000	34,000	5.8	197,200
Union	25,000	3.6	90,000	20,000	3.7	74,000
Wallowa	22,000	4.3	94,000	19,000	3.0	57,000
Total	122,000	4.7	573,000	106,000	4.2	443,700
Southwest:						
Coos	—	—	—	500	3.2	1,600
Douglas	2,000	5.0	10,000	1,500	4.0	6,000
Jackson	4,000	5.0	20,000	4,000	4.5	18,000
Josephine	2,000	4.5	9,000	2,000	4.5	9,000
Total	8,000	4.9	39,000	8,000	4.3	34,600
Southeast:						
Crook	14,000	4.5	63,000	15,000	4.0	60,000
Deschutes	12,000	3.5	42,000	11,000	4.0	44,000
Grant	15,000	3.0	45,000	14,000	3.2	44,800
Harney	40,000	3.5	139,000	38,000	3.5	133,000
Jefferson	11,000	4.5	49,000	9,500	4.6	43,700
Klamath	50,000	4.2	210,000	50,000	4.6	231,500
Lake	55,000	3.8	209,000	50,000	3.8	190,000
Malheur	48,000	5.2	249,000	48,000	4.8	228,000
Wheeler	2,000	3.0	6,000	1,500	3.0	4,500
Total	247,000	4.1	1,012,000	237,000	4.1	979,500
State total	420,000	4.4	1,848,000	390,000	4.2	1,638,000

1/ Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Other hay: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county [1/]	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northwest:						
Benton	8,000	1.9	15,500	12,000	2.0	24,000
Clackamas	29,000	2.1	62,000	30,000	2.1	63,000
Clatsop	4,000	1.8	7,000	4,000	1.9	7,600
Columbia	9,000	2.1	19,000	10,000	1.4	14,000
Lane	20,000	2.1	41,000	27,000	2.1	56,700
Lincoln	1,500	2.0	3,000	1,800	2.0	3,600
Linn	24,000	2.1	50,500	30,000	1.8	54,000
Marion	15,000	2.2	33,000	15,000	2.1	31,500
Multnomah	4,000	2.4	9,500	4,900	2.0	9,800
Polk	29,000	1.8	51,500	25,000	2.0	50,000
Tillamook	1,500	2.0	3,000	800	2.0	1,600
Washington	25,000	2.5	62,000	19,000	2.0	38,000
Yamhill	35,000	2.7	95,000	20,500	2.0	41,000
Total	205,000	2.2	452,000	200,000	2.0	394,800
North Central:						
Gilliam	2,000	2.0	4,000	800	2.0	1,600
Hood River	1,500	2.0	3,000	1,600	2.1	3,400
Morrow	6,500	2.8	18,500	3,000	2.4	7,200
Sherman	1,500	2.0	3,000	1,000	2.4	2,400
Wasco	3,500	2.7	9,500	2,600	2.2	5,800
Total	15,000	2.5	38,000	9,000	2.3	20,400
Northeast:						
Baker	34,000	2.2	74,500	47,000	2.1	98,700
Umatilla	8,000	2.8	22,500	15,000	2.0	30,000
Union	17,000	1.9	32,500	16,000	2.1	33,600
Wallowa	16,000	2.1	33,500	24,000	1.8	43,200
Total	75,000	2.2	163,000	102,000	2.0	205,500
Southwest:						
Coos	15,000	1.8	26,500	15,500	1.6	24,800
Curry	3,000	3.0	9,000	2,000	1.8	3,600
Douglas	25,000	1.7	42,500	28,000	2.0	56,000
Jackson	18,000	2.3	41,500	17,000	2.4	40,800
Josephine	9,000	3.1	27,500	10,500	2.4	25,200
Total	70,000	2.1	147,000	73,000	2.1	150,400
Southeast:						
Crook	14,000	2.1	29,000	22,000	2.4	52,800
Deschutes	12,000	2.5	30,500	13,000	2.2	28,600
Grant	28,000	1.4	40,500	30,000	1.5	45,000
Harney	90,000	1.5	132,500	85,000	1.4	119,000
Jefferson	7,000	3.1	21,500	9,000	3.0	27,000
Klamath	30,000	2.0	59,500	30,000	2.4	72,000
Lake	85,000	1.7	148,500	70,000	2.2	152,600
Malheur	42,000	2.0	85,500	40,000	2.5	100,000
Wheeler	7,000	1.8	12,500	7,000	1.7	11,900
Total	315,000	1.8	560,000	306,000	2.0	608,900
State total	680,000	2.0	1,360,000	690,000	2.0	1,380,000

[1/] Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Small grains: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon, 1991-2000

Crop	Crop year	Production	September 1	December 1	Following year	
					March 1	June 1
		1,000 bushels	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
All wheat	1991	43,900	45,281	34,250	28,052	16,044
	1992	47,800	42,111	36,828	24,762	17,008
	1993	64,960	59,464	48,614	32,433	19,430
	1994	58,580	56,263	36,477	23,962	14,729
	1995	60,920	56,734	31,736	18,829	16,288
	1996	65,085	57,930	36,287	24,310	15,279
	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
Barley	1991	12,600	10,879	8,103	3,990	2,355
	1992	9,450	9,892	8,630	4,045	1,919
	1993	9,750	6,802	7,023	2,957	1,533
	1994	9,490	7,554	4,920	3,344	1,909
	1995	7,220	6,418	7,235	3,475	1,630
	1996	9,600	9,000	5,885	3,107	2,103
	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
Oats	1991	4,725	2,645	2,876	1,890	955
	1992	4,230	4,079	2,166	1,362	594
	1993	3,000	2,642	2,180	1,804	1,277
	1994	4,500	2,938	2,683	1,311	664
	1995	3,395	2,121	1,394	904	364
	1996	3,395	1,332	1,325	949	734
	1997	2,852	1,289	1,116	*	*
	1998	3,850	*	*	*	*
	1999	2,000	*	*	*	*
	2000	2,450	*	*	*	*

* Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Field corn: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon, 1991-2000 [1/]

Crop year	Production	December 1	Following year		
			March 1	June 1	September 1
	1,000 bushels	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
1991	2,190	349	*	419	96
1992	2,250	*	176	448	107
1993	2,945	888	160	305	*
1994	3,400	*	397	139	*
1995	3,360	694	412	230	227
1996	6,105	*	1,038	366	85
1997	5,265	*	904	296	58
1998	6,270	*	420	223	166
1999	5,250	1,041	740	345	160
2000	5,220	*	*	322	108

* Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[1/] Corn estimate includes off-farm stocks only.

All potatoes: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1875-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*Cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*Dollars per cwt.*	*1,000 dollars*
1875[1/]	—	8.0	85	682	1.45	988
1880	—	9.0	74	664	.98	653
1890	—	18.0	59	1,069	1.08	1,158
1900	—	31.0	63	1,953	.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	.95	3,004
1940	35.0	35.0	144	5,040	.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

[1/] Series began 1875.

Potatoes: Used for processing, selected areas, 1999 and 2000 crops

State	Storage season	To Dec 1	To Jan 1	To Feb 1	To Mar 1	To Apr 1	To May 1	To June 1	Entire season
		1,000 cwt.	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*
Idaho & Malheur County, Oregon	1999-2000	27,970	34,490	40,790	49,220	57,820	66,080	74,110	88,210
	2000-2001	29,290	35,720	43,470	50,580	58,910	66,760	75,270	93,460
Washington & other areas, Oregon	1999-2000	33,320	39,620	45,500	53,350	61,080	67,230	74,840	83,210
	2000-2001	34,770	40,970	47,720	55,250	62,860	69,850	78,010	91,130
Maine [1/]	1999-2000	1,270	1,700	2,385	3,070	3,765	4,560	5,150	6,670
	2000-2001	1,845	2,475	3,105	3,695	4,225	4,760	5,340	7,015
Other States [2/]	1999-2000	12,455	15,035	17,950	20,855	24,305	27,220	30,410	35,940
	2000-2001	12,665	16,215	18,975	22,095	25,410	28,695	31,765	39,020
Total	1999-2000	75,015	90,845	106,625	126,495	146,970	165,090	184,510	214,030
	2000-2001	78,570	95,380	113,270	131,620	151,405	170,065	190,385	230,625

[1/] Includes Maine grown potatoes only.
[2/] Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

Potatoes: Acreage, yield and production, by counties, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county [1/]	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Acres*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Northwest:						
Multnomah	400	343	137,000	300	390	117,000
Washington	900	370	333,000	600	380	228,000
Total	1,300	362	470,000	900	383	345,000
North Central:						
Morrow	15,200	561	8,530,000	15,800	620	9,803,000
Total	15,200	561	8,530,000	15,800	620	9,803,000
Northeast:						
Baker	2,900	455	1,319,000	3,500	440	1,540,000
Umatilla	15,800	555	8,773,000	16,300	631	10,282,000
Union	800	445	356,000	700	400	280,000
Total	19,500	536	10,448,000	20,500	590	12,102,000
Southeast:						
Jefferson	1,200	450	540,000	1,200	450	540,000
Klamath	6,900	451	3,115,000	6,900	460	3,174,000
Malheur	10,500	440	4,620,000	10,500	425	4,463,000
Total	18,600	445	8,275,000	18,600	440	8,177,000
Other counties:	900	330	297,000	700	366	256,000
State total	55,500	505	28,020,000	56,500	543	30,683,000

[1/] Counties with small or no acres were not estimated.

Potatoes: Production, farm disposition, season average price and value, Oregon, 1997-2000

Crop year	Production	Farm disposition				Price per cwt.	Value of	
		Used on farm			Sold		Production	Sales
		Total	Seed, feed & household use	Shrink and loss				
	1,000 cwt.	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1997	27,319	1,405	195	1,555	25,569	5.20	142,466	133,290
1998	26,229	1,334	195	2,206	23,828	5.05	132,115	119,862
1999	28,020	1,368	239	1,607	26,174	4.95	138,945	129,732
2000	30,683	957	140	1,915	28,628	4.80	146,637	136,859

Potatoes: Stocks, December 1 - June 1, Oregon, 1989-2000

Crop year	December 1	Following year					
		January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1[1/]
	1,000 cwt.	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*
1989	13,800	12,100	10,000	7,800	5,900	4,100	—
1990	15,600	13,000	10,400	8,300	6,200	4,000	—
1991	18,000	15,500	13,800	10,700	8,200	6,000	—
1992	16,500	14,000	11,700	9,000	7,000	4,500	—
1993	19,000	16,800	14,900	12,100	8,800	5,400	—
1994	20,300	17,600	15,200	13,000	10,100	7,000	—
1995	17,200	14,100	12,300	9,900	7,500	4,500	—
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

[1/] June 1 estimate started with 1998 crop year.

Grass seeds by type: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1997-2000

Commodity	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Dollars per cwt.*	*1,000 dollars*
Alfalfa					
1997	6,916	671	4.6	133.38	6,193
1998	9,167	636	5.8	136.61	7,963
1999	11,391	658	7.5	132.30	9,921
2000	8,940	745	6.7	130.47	8,687
Bentgrass					
1997	13,470	498	6.7	231.02	15,497
1998	11,906	494	5.9	212.11	12,472
1999	11,511	550	6.3	250.83	15,885
2000	11,460	582	6.7	255.86	17,053
Bluegrass, all Kentucky					
1997	19,815	921	18.3	102.39	18,687
1998	14,304	927	13.3	86.45	11,459
1999	12,971	945	12.3	99.52	12,200
2000	15,610	990	15.5	102.84	15,900
Clover, crimson					
1997	8,050	415	3.3	75.33	2,519
1998	9,100	508	4.6	79.71	3,684
1999	10,350	553	5.7	66.27	3,796
2000	7,110	695	4.9	33.80	1,671
Clover, red					
1997	13,030	436	5.7	104.82	5,958
1998	19,260	440	8.5	101.82	8,636
1999	21,480	450	9.7	70.89	6,858
2000	19,390	447	8.7	62.34	5,404
Fescue, chewings					
1997	9,036	878	7.9	78.99	6,267
1998	9,633	760	7.3	81.62	5,974
1999	11,658	762	8.9	81.48	7,235
2000	12,770	998	12.7	71.59	9,127
Fescue, red					
1997	4,216	758	3.2	76.98	2,461
1998	4,592	739	3.4	74.33	2,522
1999	6,556	747	4.9	75.69	3,705
2000	8,340	919	7.7	74.67	5,724
Fescue, tall					
1997	102,202	1,427	145.9	58.39	85,190
1998	120,888	1,253	151.5	55.65	84,301
1999	129,468	1,347	174.4	47.73	83,237
2000	135,970	1,421	193.2	56.17	108,509
Orchardgrass					
1997	20,510	900	18.5	46.81	8,639
1998	20,770	792	16.4	43.09	7,086
1999	17,110	903	15.5	44.08	6,812
2000	16,460	867	14.3	64.30	9,180
Ryegrass, annual					
1997	123,050	1,892	232.8	24.70	57,505
1998	127,200	1,670	212.4	24.91	52,903
1999	128,420	2,068	265.6	20.00	53,130
2000	127,750	1,900	242.7	14.00	33,984
Ryegrass, perennial					
1997	148,223	1,436	212.9	60.49	128,763
1998	172,026	1,363	234.5	60.26	141,270
1999	187,628	1,495	280.5	55.61	155,967
2000	181,890	1,456	264.9	42.41	112,351
All other grass seed					
1997	9,990	—	—	—	4,674
1998	17,234	—	—	—	11,312
1999	21,950	—	—	—	15,009
2000	27,034				18,249

Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University.

Grass seed by type: Production, by type, Oregon, 1935-2000

Year [1]	Alfalfa	Bentgrass	All Kentucky Bluegrass [2]	Clover		Fescue			Orchard-grass	Ryegrass	
				Crimson	Red	Chewings	Red	Tall		Annual	Perennial
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1935 [3]	.7	NA	—	NA	1.3	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA
1940	1.0	.8	—	.6	1.6	.4	[4]	.2	—	27.5	1.7
1945	.5	1.0	—	.6	1.5	1.3	.4	1.0	—	39.5	4.5
1950	1.3	2.2	—	.9	3.4	3.5	1.6	5.5	—	72.5	7.0
1955	2.4	4.4	.4	2.1	3.4	8.0	1.5	5.0	—	121.5	31.4
1960	5.9	5.1	1.4	8.0	4.8	11.0	4.9	3.6	.3	106.8	43.2
1965	6.9	7.7	10.5	4.8	4.3	6.3	5.7	10.1	5.3	113.5	47.0
1970	7.1	7.4	12.9	8.0	6.1	7.3	6.2	9.5	10.4	186.3	32.0
1975	6.0	7.8	16.8	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	184.8	64.0
1984	3.8	6.2	13.1	6.5	8.8	9.2	6.6	24.1	21.3	201.3	66.0
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	7.1	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	237.0	195.2
1997	4.6	6.7	18.3	3.3	5.7	7.9	3.2	145.9	18.5	232.8	212.9
1998	5.8	5.9	13.3	4.6	8.5	7.3	3.4	151.5	16.4	212.4	234.5
1999	7.5	6.3	12.3	5.7	9.7	8.9	4.9	174.4	15.5	265.6	280.5
2000	6.7	6.7	15.5	4.9	8.7	12.7	7.7	193.2	14.3	242.7	264.9

[1] 1981-2000 data from OSU Extension Service.
[2] 1950-1965 includes Merion Kentucky Bluegrass only.
[3] Series began 1935.
[4] Less than 50,000 pounds.
NA: Not available.

Peppermint: Acreage, yield and production, by area, Oregon 1999-2000

Area	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Benton	2,800	77.0	215,600	1,900	70.0	133,000
Crook	6,100	50.0	305,000	2,700	52.0	140,400
Deschutes	900	40.0	36,000	400	52.0	20,800
Grant	300	60.0	18,000	300	57.0	17,100
Jefferson	1,400	48.0	67,200	300	55.0	16,500
Klamath	400	65.0	26,000	400	60.0	24,000
Lane	4,300	71.0	305,300	3,700	70.0	259,000
Linn	4,600	71.0	326,600	3,300	65.0	214,500
Marion	3,000	77.0	231,000	2,100	65.0	136,500
Morrow	900	128.0	115,200	5,500	105.0	577,500
Polk	400	60.0	24,000	300	65.0	19,500
Union	10,800	58.0	626,400	7,900	66.0	521,200
Wasco	300	90.0	27,000	[1]	[1]	[1]
Wheeler	[1]	[1]	[1]	100	100.0	10,000
Other Counties [2]	3,800	114.9	436,700	3,100	100.0	310,000
State total	40,000	69.0	2,760,000	32,000	75.0	2,400,000

[1] Included in Other Counties to avoid disclosure.
[2] Counties withheld to avoid disclosure are Baker, Columbia, Malheur, Umatilla, Wheeler for 1999; and Baker, Columbia, Malheur, Umatilla and Wasco for 2000.

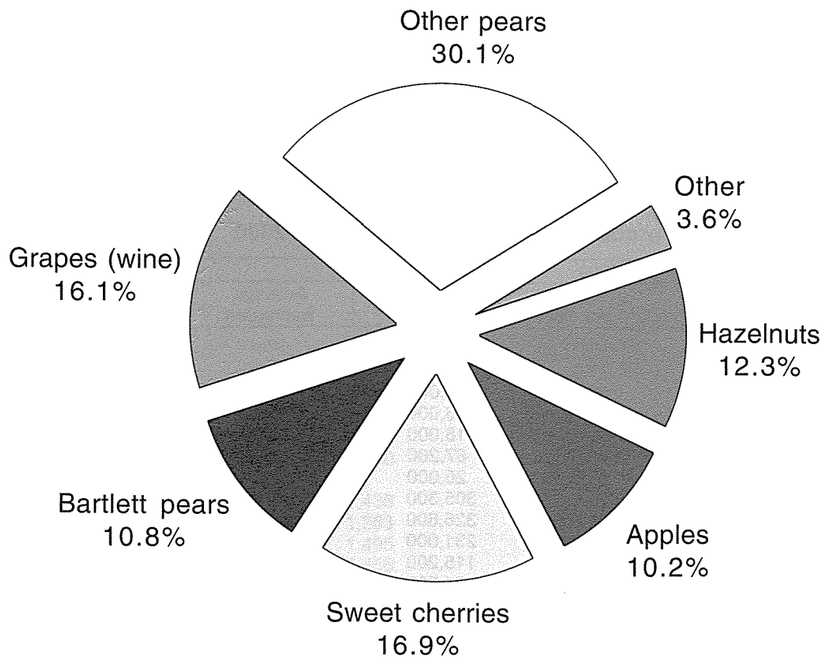
OREGON FRUITS AND NUTS

Utilized production of fruits and nuts in Oregon during 2000 decreased 4 percent from 1999 and 2 percent from 1998. The total value of these crops was down 21 percent from 1999 and 7 percent from two years earlier.

Oregon was the third leading state in production of all pears during 2000, contributing 23 percent of the nation's utilized production. The state ranked third in production of Bartlett pears and second in pears other than Bartletts. Oregon's sweet cherry production also ranked third in the nation, accounting for 18 percent of U.S. production. Oregon ranked seventh for all grape production and accounted for less than one percent of national production. The state's tart cherry production was seventh in the nation and accounted for 1.5 percent of the U. S. total. Apple production also ranked seventh nationally, contributing 1.6 percent of U. S. production.

Other pears were the most valuable tree crop or nut crop in Oregon for 2000 with value of utilized production at $48.7 million. Sweet cherries were the second highest valued crop with value of utilized production at $27.4 million. Wine grapes were the third most valuable crop in Oregon at $26.0 million. Hazelnuts ranked the fourth most valuable crop in 2000 at $19.8 million. Bartlett pears were the fifth most valuable crop at $17.5 million and apples were sixth with a value of utilized production of $16.5 million. For the 2000 crop year, peaches were ranked the seventh most valuable crop at $3.3 million; prunes and plums were eighth with 1.6 million dollars; and tart cherries were ninth with $884 thousand.

Value of production, percent of total, by fruit & nut crop
Oregon, 2000



Fruit and nut crops: Utilized production, average price, and value, Oregon, 1998-2000

Crop by years	Utilized production [1/]	Average price [1/]	Value of utilized production [1/ 2/]	Fresh market		Processing	
	Tons	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*
Apples							
1998	71,500	282.00	20,229	44,500	420.00	27,000	57.00
1999	72,500	218.00	15,845	50,000	262.00	22,500	122.00
2000	81,000	204.00	16,454	61,000	234.00	20,000	109.00
Sweet cherries							
1998	40,000	847.00	33,870	18,000	888.00	22,000	813.00
1999	35,000	789.00	27,615	14,000	945.00	21,000	685.00
2000	36,000	760.00	27,364	14,500	956.00	21,500	628.00
Tart cherries							
1998	1,350	254.00	344	—	—	—	—
1999	2,650	478.00	1,265	—	—	—	—
2000	2,100	420.00	884	—	—	—	—
Bartlett pears							
1998	64,600	342.00	22,112	29,600	507.00	35,000	203.00
1999	65,500	297.00	19,457	26,500	512.00	39,000	151.00
2000	59,000	297.00	17,515	29,000	455.00	30,000	144.00
Grapes (wine)							
1998	14,700	1,180.00	17,346	—	—	—	—
1999	17,900	1,310.00	23,449	—	—	—	—
2000	18,600	1,400.00	26,040	—	—	—	—
Other pears							
1998	180,000	337.00	60,600	—	—	—	—
1999	160,000	470.00	75,239	—	—	—	—
2000	160,000	305.00	48,734	—	—	—	—
Peaches							
1998	3,950	632.00	2,498	—	—	—	—
1999	3,450	730.00	2,516	—	—	—	—
2000	3,900	846.00	3,300	—	—	—	—
Prunes & plums							
1998	9,900	274.00	2,714	—	—	—	—
1999	12,000	157.00	1,882	—	—	—	—
2000	8,500	192.00	1,633	—	—	—	—
Hazelnuts							
1998	15,400	964.00	14,846	—	—	—	—
1999	39,700	890.00	35,333	—	—	—	—
2000	22,300	890.00	19,847	—	—	—	—
State total							
1988	401,400	—	174,559	—	—	—	—
1999	408,700	—	202,601	—	—	—	—
2000	391,400	—	161,771	—	—	—	—

[1/] Both fresh market and processing.
[2/] Rounded.

Tree fruit crops: Utilized production, by area, Oregon, 1997-2000

Area and year	Apples	Sweet cherries	Tart cherries	Bartlett pears	Other pears
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Willamette Valley [1/]					
1997	8,698	13,575	1,700	1,810	300
1998	10,536	10,502	1,350	1,666	318
1999	12,384	10,655	2,650	2,260	340
2000	12,847	10,567	2,100	2,318	556
Southwest [2/]					
1997	1,346	149	—	15,340	45,282
1998	2,845	87	—	10,674	43,375
1999	2,900	102	—	11,610	47,060
2000	1,597	100	—	9,178	43,699
Mid-Columbia [3/]					
1997	30,629	32,777	—	57,350	133,780
1998	37,245	27,721	—	52,260	136,197
1999	28,634	22,594	—	51,630	112,570
2000	24,236	23,911	—	47,504	115,669
Milton-Freewater [4/]					
1997	37,487	1,227	—	—	—
1998	18,332	—	—	—	—
1999	27,012	752	—	—	—
2000	36,435	1,344	—	—	—
Other					
1997	1,840	2,272	—	—	100
1998	2,542	1,690	—	—	110
1999	1,570	897	—	—	30
2000	5,885	78	—	—	76
State total					
1997	80,000	50,000	1,700	74,500	180,000
1998	71,500	40,000	1,350	64,600	180,000
1999	72,500	35,000	2,650	65,500	160,000
2000	81,000	36,000	2,100	59,000	160,000

[1/] Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill counties.
[2/] Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties.
[3/] Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman and Wasco counties.
[4/] Umatilla County.
Source: Preliminary county estimates from Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, adjusted to Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service state estimates.

Processed utilization: Apples and sweet cherries, Oregon, 1997-2000

Crop and year	Processed (fresh equivalent basis)				
	Canned	Juice & cider	Brined	Other	Total
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Apples					
1997	—	15,000	—	9,000	24,000
1998	—	17,500	—	9,500	27,000
1999	—	[1/]	—	[1/]	22,500
2000	—	12,000	—	8,000	20,000
Sweet cherries					
1997	4,000	—	28,000	3,000	35,000
1998	2,000	—	16,500	3,500	22,000
1999	2,000	—	16,000	3,000	21,000
2000	1,000	—	19,000	1,500	21,500

[1/] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Apples and sweet cherries: Utilized production, price and value, Oregon, 1890-2000

Year	Apples			Sweet cherries		
	Production	Price	Value	Production	Price	Value
	Tons	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1890 [1/]	32,250	—	—	—	—	—
1900	55,200	—	—	—	—	—
1910	91,200	40.80	3,724	—	—	—
1920	105,600	46.70	4,928	—	—	—
1925	122,400	52.50	6,426	—	—	—
1930	144,000	39.10	5,640	—	—	—
1935	82,150	29.60	2,430	13,200	—	—
1940	75,500	30.40	2,297	20,300	98.00	1,989
1945	63,500	122.00	7,776	19,700	259.00	5,102
1950	66,700	33.80	2,252	17,400	252.00	4,385
1955	51,600	61.20	3,160	31,000	191.00	5,921
1960	43,200	73.80	3,188	12,800	377.00	4,826
1965	55,900	66.60	3,723	20,100	366.00	7,357
1970	57,500	88.60	5,095	40,000	330.00	13,200
1975	75,000	96.00	7,200	36,500	347.00	12,666
1980	97,500	152.00	14,802	31,800	500.00	15,900
1985	80,000	252.00	20,200	27,000	621.00	16,761
1990	90,000	224.00	20,205	40,000	644.00	25,752
1991	60,000	372.00	22,330	36,500	871.00	31,785
1992	87,500	206.00	18,070	52,000	868.00	45,131
1993	80,000	262.00	20,920	34,000	893.00	30,349
1994	100,000	214.00	21,400	38,000	732.00	27,830
1995	70,000	232.00	16,205	31,000	766.00	23,733
1996	78,000	182.00	14,224	32,000	1,090.00	34,962
1997	80,000	476.00	38,032	50,000	1,130.00	56,660
1998	71,500	282.00	20,229	40,000	847.00	33,870
1999	72,500	218.00	15,845	35,000	789.00	27,615
2000	81,000	204.00	16,454	36,000	760.00	27,364

[1/] Series began 1890.

Bartlett pears and other pears: Utilized production, price and value, Oregon, 1925-2000

Year	Bartlett pears			Other pears		
	Production	Price	Value	Production	Price	Value
	Tons	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1925 [1/]	17,025	77.20	1,314	24,350	118.00	2,873
1930	33,775	34.00	1,148	54,475	54.80	2,985
1935	35,550	30.80	1,095	49,275	51.60	2,543
1940	43,900	38.40	1,686	60,325	55.20	3,330
1945	55,250	109.60	6,055	78,050	139.60	10,896
1950	46,250	95.60	4,422	88,750	61.20	5,432
1955	65,100	73.20	4,765	76,375	75.20	5,743
1960	44,800	89.20	3,996	60,900	100.00	6,090
1965	67,000	146.00	9,782	86,600	99.20	8,591
1970	39,000	116.00	4,524	51,000	127.00	6,477
1975	79,000	116.00	9,164	91,000	168.00	15,288
1980	80,000	170.00	13,604	120,000	202.00	24,288
1981	85,000	115.00	9,805	117,000	224.00	26,228
1982	70,000	130.00	9,104	105,000	268.00	28,142
1983	63,000	149.00	9,400	125,000	188.00	23,473
1984	44,000	217.00	9,569	106,000	288.00	30,542
1985	75,000	230.00	17,282	118,000	302.00	35,588
1986	50,000	243.00	12,161	112,000	331.00	37,036
1987	78,000	183.00	14,255	150,000	197.00	29,613
1988	68,000	253.00	17,223	145,000	300.00	43,486
1989	67,000	263.00	17,600	148,000	237.00	35,090
1990	83,000	244.00	20,238	150,000	279.00	41,850
1991	70,000	272.00	19,058	150,000	314.00	47,100
1992	74,000	265.00	19,601	140,000	337.00	47,189
1993	63,000	260.00	16,355	160,000	207.00	33,140
1994	83,000	213.00	17,668	175,000	219.00	38,250
1995	70,000	252.00	17,672	160,000	298.00	47,730
1996	45,000	361.00	16,236	130,000	490.00	63,670
1997	74,500	299.00	22,257	180,000	269.00	48,450
1998	64,600	342.00	22,112	180,000	337.00	60,600
1999	65,500	297.00	19,457	160,000	470.00	75,239
2000	59,000	297.00	17,515	160,000	305.00	48,734

[1/] Series began 1925.

Hazelnuts, prunes and plums: Utilized production, price and value, Oregon, 1920-2000

Year	Hazelnuts 1/			Prunes & plums 2/		
	Production	Price	Value	Production	Price	Value
	Tons	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1920	—	—	—	50,300	74.31	3,738
1925	—	—	—	49,300	47.32	2,333
1930	300	340.00	102	87,300	26.70	2,334
1935	1,100	260.00	286	133,700	17.50	2,335
1940	2,700	240.00	648	36,600	32.20	1,179
1945	4,500	550.00	2,475	80,400	77.10	6,202
1950	5,350	350.00	1,872	22,300	105.00	2,342
1955	7,400	420.00	3,108	51,900	67.20	3,488
1960	8,400	420.00	3,528	4,000	163.00	652
1965	7,300	450.00	3,285	28,000	70.90	1,985
1970	8,750	570.00	4,988	20,300	97.20	1,973
1975	11,800	610.00	7,198	27,500	103.00	2,833
1980	15,100	1,151.00	17,386	33,000	150.00	4,950
1981	14,400	786.00	11,319	25,000	157.00	3,925
1982	18,400	680.00	12,512	19,000	174.00	3,313
1983	8,000	554.00	4,432	16,000	169.00	2,705
1984	13,200	617.00	8,144	14,000	169.00	2,368
1985	24,300	677.00	16,451	22,000	163.00	3,641
1986	14,900	724.00	10,788	19,000	161.00	3,064
1987	21,500	956.00	20,554	15,000	147.00	2,211
1988	16,300	853.00	13,904	18,000	140.00	2,526
1989	12,800	817.00	10,458	11,000	176.00	1,934
1990	21,500	783.00	16,835	17,000	155.00	2,641
1991	25,300	726.00	18,368	3,700	228.00	845
1992	27,500	552.00	15,180	20,000	160.00	3,208
1993	40,700	633.00	25,763	4,000	166.00	662
1994	21,000	834.00	17,514	14,000	127.00	1,772
1995	38,700	913.00	35,333	5,000	241.00	1,206
1996	18,750	859.00	16,106	5,500	354.00	1,947
1997	46,650	899.00	41,938	10,500	238.00	2,503
1998	15,400	964.00	14,846	9,900	274.00	2,714
1999	39,700	890.00	35,333	12,000	157.00	1,882
2000	22,300	890.00	19,847	8,500	192.00	1,633

1/ Hazelnut series began 1927.
2/ Prunes and plums series began 1919.

Hazelnuts: Commercial operations, acres and trees by county and survey year, Oregon 1/

County and state	1992 - 1993 survey			1996 - 1997 survey			2000 - 2001 survey		
	Operations	Acres	Trees	Operations	Acres	Trees	Operations	Acres	Trees
Clackamas	97	4,600	629,000	87	4,280	552,000	86	4,205	661,000
Lane	93	3,120	362,500	88	3,120	332,000	97	3,570	396,000
Linn	40	1,270	171,000	36	1,370	175,500	31	1,570	188,000
Marion	169	5,440	692,000	162	5,670	712,000	132	6,085	785,000
Polk	29	2,180	381,000	30	2,190	353,000	27	2,250	367,000
Washington	171	5,490	631,500	140	5,110	564,000	133	4,780	532,000
Yamhill	169	6,330	783,500	159	7,540	918,000	141	6,245	772,000
Other	41	340	38,500	31	495	53,500	34	435	54,000
Oregon total	809	28,770	3,689,000	733	29,775	3,660,000	681	29,140	3,755,000

1/ Based on surveys conducted during December through March. Includes operations having 50 or more trees.

OREGON FRUIT TREE INVENTORY, 1993

The special Fruit Tree Survey conducted by the Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service during the spring of 1993 showed over 7.5 million fruit trees growing in commercial enterprises in Oregon. The trees were being grown on 47,500 acres. Fruit tree density (trees per acre) increased across the board in Oregon during the 7 years since the previous survey, with dramatic increases for pears and apples. The 1993 total of all fruit trees in Oregon was up 29 percent from 1986, but the all fruit acreage was down 4 percent.

Other pears (excludes Bartletts) continued to lead the tree count with nearly 2.9 million, while apples followed with almost 2.2 million trees. The Bartlett pear tree count at 949,200, ranked third while sweet cherries came in fourth at 871,500 trees.

On an acreage basis, other pears led with 14,400 acres. Sweet cherries were second with 11,850 acres while apples ranked third with 9,500 acres. Bartlett pears accounted for 5,700 acres and ranked fourth. Statewide, other pears increased over 2,100 acres while other fruit types declined in acreage.

Additional data on tree age and variety by county or major producing area are available in a separate Fruit Tree Inventory bulletin published in October 1993. Or go to our web site at http://oda.state.or.us/oass/oass.html.

Tree fruits: Acres and trees, by fruit crop, Oregon, January 1, 1993

Year planted	Apples	Sweet cherries	Tart cherries	Bartlett pears	Other pears	Prunes & plums	Peaches	Total
1970 & earlier								
Acres	2,630	6,820	440	3,710	7,080	1,820	290	22,790
Trees	315,400	441,000	45,300	509,900	937,900	181,600	34,800	2,465,900
1971-1980								
Acres	2,060	1,990	730	690	2,010	420	410	8,310
Trees	374,800	157,100	77,000	120,800	469,400	46,500	54,700	1,300,300
1981-1985								
Acres	2,500	1,550	510	360	1,380	470	280	7,050
Trees	557,000	126,600	54,300	94,600	346,300	54,200	42,100	1,275,100
1986-1988								
Acres	760	620	70	400	2,050	200	170	4,270
Trees	210,800	59,800	7,900	106,000	609,000	26,900	28,300	1,048,700
1989-1990								
Acres	850	560	20	260	1,360	70	30	3,150
Trees	337,800	56,900	2,300	57,800	373,200	11,800	4,600	844,400
1991-1992								
Acres	700	310	80	280	520	20	20	1,930
Trees	361,200	30,100	7,500	60,100	163,100	3,000	3,200	628,200
All years								
Acres	9,500	11,850	1,850	5,700	14,400	3,000	1,200	47,500
Trees	2,157,000	871,500	194,300	949,200	2,898,900	324,000	167,700	7,562,600

OREGON VINEYARDS AND WINERIES, 2000

Oregon grape growers produced a record 18,600 tons of wine grapes in 2000, up 4 percent from 1999 and up 27 percent from two years earlier. There were 700 more wine grape acres harvested in 2000. Grape price per ton increased $90 from 1999 and increased $220 from 1998. Value of production also set a record of $26,040,000. In 2000, 122 wineries crushed 17,663 tons of grapes, 7 percent more than the 1999 crush and 33 percent more than the 1998 crush. Cooperage capacity increased 9 percent from 1999 to 5,233,000 gallons. Total sales increased 27 percent from 1999 and 11 percent from two years earlier.

Wine grapes: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, by variety, Oregon, 1999-2000

Variety	All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Cabernet Franc [1/]	—	71	—	46	—	2.24	—	103	—	1,560	—	161
Cabernet Sauvignon	465	472	317	373	2.37	2.62	752	977	1,320	1,420	993	1,387
Chardonnay	1,513	1,306	1,247	1,125	2.61	2.53	3,258	2,846	1,050	1,000	3,421	2,846
Gewurztraminer	185	182	162	159	2.21	1.97	358	314	800	910	286	286
Merlot	529	624	288	433	2.23	2.42	642	1,047	1,570	1,460	1,008	1,529
Muller Thurgau	87	88	74	80	5.28	4.23	391	338	750	740	293	250
Pinot Blanc	114	119	76	97	2.67	2.31	205	224	1,350	1,470	277	329
Pinot Gris	1,363	1,442	1,094	1,269	2.48	2.45	2,713	3,109	1,300	1,300	3,527	4,042
Pinot Noir	4,208	4,834	3,103	3,447	2.14	1.98	6,643	6,812	1,650	1,830	10,961	12,466
Sauvignon Blanc	107	85	100	78	2.22	2.05	222	160	1,050	1,000	233	160
Semillon	61	57	47	53	1.70	1.87	80	99	980	1,010	78	100
Syrah [1/]	—	165	—	80	—	2.36	—	189	—	1,720	—	325
White Riesling	638	604	525	550	3.14	2.78	1,650	1,529	710	750	1,172	1,147
Zinfandel	65	68	55	61	4.85	3.46	267	211	1,500	1,570	401	331
All others	465	383	312	249	2.30	2.58	719	642	1,030	1,050	741	674
Total	9,800	10,500	7,400	8,100	2.42	2.30	17,900	18,600	1,310	1,400	23,449	26,040

[1/] Cabernet Franc and Syrah were included with "All others" prior to 2000.

Wine grapes: Vineyards, acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

County	Vineyards [1/]		All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Number	*Number*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Benton	27	25	317	311	224	218	2.14	1.95	480	425
Clackamas	27	25	225	251	159	161	2.53	2.76	402	444
Douglas	37	36	597	618	404	470	2.75	2.80	1,110	1,316
Hood River	11	11	112	137	57	67	2.49	2.46	142	165
Jackson	53	50	739	870	379	534	2.77	2.59	1,050	1,383
Josephine	29	28	429	464	301	289	2.25	2.53	677	731
Lane	31	32	650	658	621	628	2.10	2.31	1,307	1,450
Linn	10	8	88	75	76	59	1.79	1.58	136	93
Marion	22	21	447	590	360	546	3.08	2.15	1,111	1,174
Polk	47	46	1,363	1,322	975	947	2.25	2.04	2,196	1,932
Umatilla	11	10	295	367	215	323	2.41	2.58	517	833
Wasco	9	10	92	121	82	102	3.31	2.95	272	301
Washington	53	54	1,103	1,163	954	971	2.35	2.07	2,246	2,010
Yamhill	112	112	3,043	3,252	2,330	2,510	2.37	2.23	5,527	5,597
All others	12	12	300	301	263	275	2.76	2.71	727	746
Total	491	480	9,800	10,500	7,400	8,100	2.42	2.30	17,900	18,600

[1/] Non-commercial vineyards were excluded in 2000.

Wine grapes: Harvested acreage, by variety and area, Oregon, 2000 and 1999 totals

County	Cabernet Sauvignon	Chard-onnay	Gewurz-traminer	Merlot	Pinot Blanc	Pinot Gris	Pinot Noir	Syrah	White Riesling	All others	All varieties	
											1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Benton	7	18	1	1	—	29	146	2	7	7	224	218
Douglas	49	62	20	23	2	51	125	3	60	75	404	470
Jackson	96	76	5	218	5	53	10	24	—	47	379	534
Josephine	12	54	17	12	3	57	102	—	20	12	301	289
Lane	7	18	6	4	—	206	227	—	58	34	621	628
Marion	2	53	3	—	2	162	244	—	22	58	360	546
Polk	13	181	10	—	17	119	526	—	28	53	975	947
Washington	6	131	29	—	18	179	392	—	104	112	954	971
Yamhill	5	392	86	1	49	336	1,519	—	85	105	2,330	2,510
Other Valley [1/]	7	32	24	—	1	51	113	2	16	16	247	262
Columbia River [2/]	169	40	26	174	—	26	43	49	150	48	605	725
Total, 1999	317	1,247	162	288	76	1,094	3,103	—	525	514	7,400	—
Total, 2000	373	1,125	159	433	97	1,269	3,447	80	550	567	—	8,100

[1/] Clackamas, Linn, and Multnomah counties.
[2/] Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Waco counties.

Oregon Wineries: Number, crush, out shipments and cooperage, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000 [1/]

County	All wineries		Wineries crushing grapes		Wine grapes crushed		Crushed grapes shipped out of Oregon		Total cooperage	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Douglas	*8	8	*8	8	851	681	102	—	222	209
Lane	*8	10	*8	9	2,026	2,034	—	39	626	684
Marion	6	6	5	5	1,559	1,415	—	75	356	358
Polk	*16	16	*14	14	2,115	2,341	413	68	580	691
Washington	*15	15	*13	13	1,843	1,601	—	—	454	452
Yamhill	*43	47	*40	40	5,623	6,718	—	30	1,703	1,845
Other Willamette Valley [2/]	*19	19	*18	18	990	1,063	13	—	376	388
Rogue Valley [3/]	11	12	10	10	1,316	1,645	—	—	432	552
All others [4/]	6	6	4	5	200	165	—	—	72	54
Total	132	139	120	122	16,523	17,663	528	212	4,821	5,233

[1/] Includes estimates for incomplete responses.
[2/] Includes Benton, Clackamas, Linn, and Multnomah counties.
[3/] Jackson and Josephine counties.
[4/] Clatsop, Deschutes, Hood River, Tillamook and Umatilla counties.

Oregon Wineries: Crush, by use, variety and wine type, Oregon, 1999-2000 [1/]

Variety and wine type	Still wines		Sparkling wines		All uses	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Cabernet Sauvignon, red & blush	645	657	—	—	645	657
Chardonnay	2,878	2,523	220	241	3,098	2,764
Gewurztraminer	265	333	—	—	265	333
Merlot	703	984	—	—	703	984
Muller Thurgau	399	488	—	—	399	488
Pinot Blanc	176	182	—	—	176	182
Pinot Gris	2,410	2,917	—	—	2,410	2,917
Pinot Noir, red	6,444	7,074	154	104	6,598	7,178
Pinot Noir, blush	30	64	—	—	30	64
Sauvignon Blanc	119	105	—	—	119	105
Semillion	28	23	—	—	28	23
Syrah	31	109	—	—	31	109
White Riesling	1,214	1,138	5	5	1,219	1,143
Zinfandel	117	137	—	—	117	137
All others	668	566	17	13	685	579
Total	16,127	17,300	396	363	16,523	17,663

[1/] Includes estimates for incomplete responses.

Oregon historic vineyards, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 [1/]
Number of vineyards	330	350	356	356	398	396	407	412	425	491	480
Acreage planted	5,682	6,050	5,950	6,250	6,600	7,100	7,500	7,800	9,000	9,800	10,500
Acreage harvested	3,900	3,700	4,200	4,600	5,200	5,600	5,800	6,300	7,100	7,400	8,100
Yield per acre (tons)	1.79	2.59	2.93	2.67	2.08	2.50	2.59	2.94	2.07	2.42	2.30
Production (tons)	7,000	9,600	12,300	12,300	10,800	14,000	15,000	18,500	14,700	17,900	18,600
Price per ton	$780	$840	$790	$800	$845	$950	$1,020	$1,120	$1,180	$1,310	$1,400
Value of production (1,000 Dollars)	$5,460	$8,064	$9,717	$9,840	$9,126	$13,300	$15,300	$20,720	$17,346	$23,449	$26,040

[1/] 15 non-commercial vineyards were excluded in 2000.

Oregon historic wineries, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wineries crushing grapes	70	78	89	88	90	92	94	103	102	120	122
Wine grapes crushed (tons)	5,869	9,196	10,200	11,504	9,537	14,280	15,191	18,669	13,265	16,523	17,663
Crushed grapes shipped out of Oregon (tons)	655	554	457	159	255	243	103	491	719	528	212
Still wine produced (tons)	5,181	8,476	9,864	11,171	9,160	13,819	14,242	18,317	12,755	16,127	17,300
Sparkling wine produced (tons)	402	408	104	168	250	365	689	352	510	396	363

OREGON BERRIES

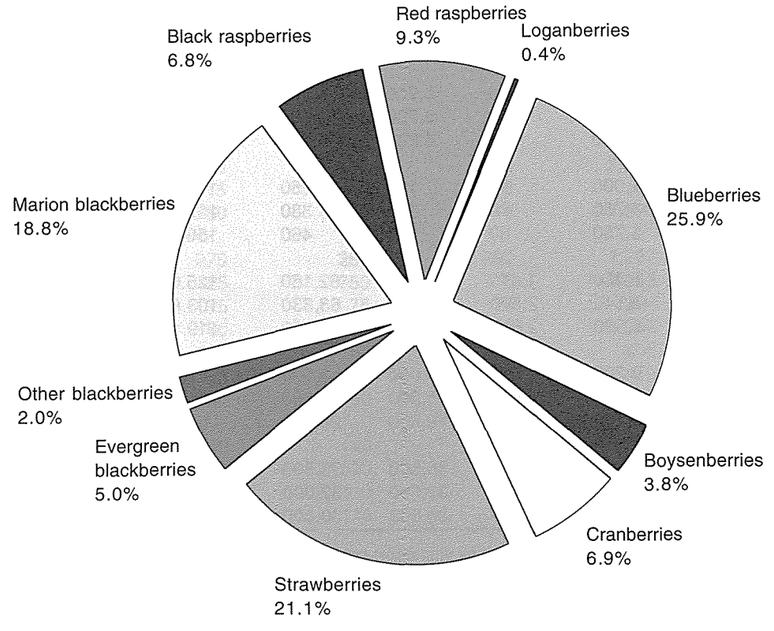
Total utilized production of all berry crops grown in Oregon during 2000 was 164.0 million pounds. That was a 4 percent increase from the 1999 total but 4.3 percent less than 1998. The total utilized value was $83 million, down 8 percent from 1999 and down 1 percent from the 1998 crop. All caneberry production was 70.2 million pounds, up 11 percent from the previous year. The total value of these crops were down 19 percent from 1999 to $38.3 million. Caneberry acreage harvested increased by 3 percent to 11,720 acres. All blackberry acres harvested totaled 6,140, up 5 percent from 1999. Production of all blackberries was up 14 percent from the previous year to 44.9 million pounds. The value of all blackberries was down 21 percent from 1999 to $21.4 million.

Strawberries remained the largest volume berry crop in the state with production of 35.3 million pounds in 2000, 15 percent below the previous year. The value of the strawberry crop came to $17.5 million, 18 percent below the 1999 crop. Marion blackberries were Oregon's second largest berry crop with 31.5 million pounds of utilized production in 2000, up 25 percent from 1999. Value of production was down 16 percent to $15.6 million.

Cranberries ranked third with production of 30.5 million pounds, holding steady from the previous year. The crop's total value at $5.8 million, was up 58 percent from 1999. Blueberries were the fourth largest berry crop in Oregon with 28 million pound production, up 24 percent from 1999. Value of production increased 20 percent to $21.5 million. The price per pound decreased from 79.7 cents per pound in 1999 to 76.8 cents per pound in 2000.

Red raspberries remained fifth in production at 14.5 million pounds, up 6 percent from 1999. Value of the crop was $7.7 million, down 20 percent from the prior year. Evergreen blackberry production of 9.9 million pounds was 6 percent less than a year earlier. Value of production was $4.1 million 27 percent below the 1999 crop.

Berry crops: Percent of total value of utilized production, by crop Oregon 2000



Berry crops: Acreage, yield, production, price & value, Oregon 1998-2000

State, crop and year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Utilized production			Price			Value of utilized production
			Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	All	
	Acres	*Pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*1,000 dollars*
Strawberries									
1998	4,400	11,500	2,600	48,000	50,600	70.0	50.0	51.0	25,820
1999	4,200	9,900	1,700	39,900	41,600	86.0	50.0	51.5	21,412
2000	3,500	10,000	1,800	33,500	35,300	97.0	47.0	49.5	17,491
Red raspberries									
1998	3,300	4,300	800	13,400	14,200	143.0	39.5	45.3	6,437
1999	3,000	4,550	700	12,950	13,650	100.0	69.0	70.6	9,636
2000	2,900	5,000	1,300	13,200	14,500	116.0	47.0	53.2	7,712
Black raspberries									
1998	1,060	2,450	20	2,580	2,600	237.0	210.0	210.0	5,465
1999	1,100	2,640	10	2,890	2,900	242.0	189.0	189.2	5,486
2000	1,150	3,330	30	3,800	3,830	210.0	148.0	148.0	5,687
Evergreen blackberries									
1998	1,200	7,000	100	8,300	8,400	120.0	42.0	42.9	3,606
1999	1,300	8,080	500	10,000	10,500	91.0	52.0	53.9	5,655
2000	1,280	7,730	400	9,500	9,900	114.0	38.5	41.6	4,114
Marion blackberries									
1998	4,000	7,150	100	28,500	28,600	118.0	44.0	44.3	12,658
1999	4,100	6,150	500	24,700	25,200	81.0	74.0	74.1	18,683
2000	4,400	7,160	300	31,200	31,500	112.0	49.0	49.6	15,624
Other blackberries									
1998	350	5,430	400	1,500	1,900	122.0	44.9	61.2	1,162
1999	450	8,220	400	3,300	3,700	138.0	68.0	75.6	2,796
2000	460	7,610	200	3,300	3,500	107.0	45.0	48.5	1,699
ALL BLACKBERRIES									
1998	5,550	7,010	600	38,300	38,900	121.0	43.6	44.8	17,426
1999	5,850	6,740	1,400	38,000	39,400	101.0	67.7	68.9	27,134
2000	6,140	7,310	900	44,000	44,900	112.0	46.4	47.7	21,437
Boysenberries									
1998	1,360	4,560	300	5,900	6,200	83.5	43.0	45.0	2,788
1999	1,400	5,000	300	6,700	7,000	107.0	64.0	65.8	4,609
2000	1,450	4,480	300	6,200	6,500	135.0	44.5	48.7	3,164
Loganberries									
1998	70	4,000	90	190	280	112.0	74.0	86.4	242
1999	80	4,750	90	290	380	152.0	88.0	103.0	392
2000	80	5,750	80	380	460	156.0	45.0	64.3	296
ALL CANEBERRIES									
1998	11,340	5,480	1,810	60,370	62,180	125.0	49.8	52.0	32,358
1999	11,430	5,540	2,500	60,830	63,330	103.8	73.4	74.6	47,257
2000	11,720	5,990	2,610	67,580	70,190	119.1	52.1	54.6	38,296
Blueberries									
1998	2,500	9,200	8,000	15,000	23,000	72.0	38.5	50.2	11,535
1999	2,600	8,650	7,500	15,000	22,500	105.0	67.0	79.7	17,925
2000	2,700	10,400	9,000	19,000	28,000	91.0	70.0	76.8	21,490
Cranberries [1/]									
1998	2,200	16,140	—	35,500	35,500	—	—	39.8	14,129
1999	2,300	13,260	—	32,000	32,000	—	—	11.9	3,630
2000	2,400	15,210	—	30,500	30,500	—	—	18.9	5,765

[1/] Cranberries, processed production includes shrinkage paid for by processors but lost after delivery.

Berry crops: Acreage and production, by counties, Oregon, 1998-2000

Commodity and county	Acreage			Production		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Strawberries						
Clackamas	520	485	385	5,972	4,560	3,914
Lane	80	90	75	645	828	588
Linn	140	160	145	1,130	1,754	1,456
Marion	2,000	1,905	1,600	23,370	19,777	16,819
Multnomah	170	150	100	2,055	1,419	952
Washington	1,100	1,030	870	13,297	9,626	8,478
Yamhill	230	215	180	2,720	2,260	1,903
Other counties	160	165	145	1,411	1,376	1,190
Total	4,400	4,200	3,500	50,600	41,600	35,300
Red raspberries						
Clackamas	1,300	1,160	1,130	4,663	4,550	5,009
Linn	280	310	310	999	2,010	2,114
Marion	370	330	310	1,743	1,604	1,529
Multnomah	740	655	650	3,073	2,567	2,961
Washington	370	330	310	2,205	1,604	1,691
Other counties	240	215	190	1,517	1,165	1,196
Total	3,300	3,000	2,900	14,200	13,500	14,500
Black raspberries						
Clackamas	360	375	395	841	937	1,242
Marion	65	65	65	150	165	225
Washington	515	530	560	1,354	1,482	1,946
Yamhill	40	40	40	97	105	139
Other counties	80	90	90	158	211	278
Total	1,060	1,100	1,150	2,600	2,900	3,830
Blackberries						
Benton	30	40	40	152	244	282
Clackamas	1,075	1,125	1,185	7,505	7,664	8,699
Lane	105	105	100	626	691	582
Linn	90	100	105	681	716	709
Marion	2,740	2,825	3,025	19,310	18,506	22,292
Multnomah	170	180	195	1,215	1,251	1,425
Polk	255	265	280	1,764	1,872	2,059
Washington	750	770	825	5,274	4,929	6,089
Yamhill	320	330	375	2,265	2,210	2,739
Other counties	15	10	10	108	17	24
Total	5,550	5,750	6,140	38,900	38,100	44,900
Boysenberries						
Clackamas	270	280	290	1,207	1,368	1,267
Marion	725	750	775	3,253	3,673	3,429
Multnomah	75	75	80	344	380	343
Washington	60	60	60	268	304	274
Yamhill	145	150	155	655	751	686
Other counties	85	85	90	473	524	501
Total	1,360	1,400	1,450	6,200	7,000	6,500
Blueberries						
Benton	130	140	145	853	854	1,194
Clackamas	305	330	350	3,045	2,935	3,882
Columbia	130	110	100	917	700	766
Lane	130	115	120	853	602	919
Linn	135	120	125	1,030	628	901
Marion	710	760	785	6,993	7,318	8,651
Multnomah	125	130	135	1,246	1,146	1,498
Washington	485	535	550	4,792	5,132	6,100
Yamhill	225	240	250	2,280	2,281	2,772
Other counties	125	120	140	990	904	1,317
Total	2,500	2,600	2,700	23,000	22,500	28,000

Source: Preliminary county estimates from Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, adjusted to Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service state estimates.

Strawberries: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, 1920-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Utilized production	Season average price	Value of utilized production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres	*Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Cents per pound*	*1,000 dollars*
1920[1/]	—	2,970	2,590	7,700	18.30	1,412
1925	—	6,200	3,310	20,520	11.10	2,280
1930	—	11,200	2,160	24,190	9.30	2,251
1935	—	9,900	2,160	21,380	5.30	1,129
1940	—	12,500	3,290	41,090 [2/]	5.10	2,092
1945	—	6,000	2,520	15,130 [2/]	18.10	2,744
1950	14,000	14,000	3,070	42,980	22.40	9,615
1955	17,500	17,500	4,770	83,480	15.90	13,265
1960	14,500	14,500	5,000	72,500	14.40	10,448
1965	14,000	11,500	5,200	59,800	16.00	9,583
1970	11,400	11,000	6,500	71,500	15.90	11,372
1975	6,000	5,800	7,200	41,800	23.00	9,610
1980	5,300	5,200	8,900	46,300	33.10	15,333
1981	5,600	5,500	9,300	51,200	35.40	18,126
1982	5,900	5,800	10,000	58,000	43.90	25,435
1983	7,000	6,900	11,500	79,400	39.00	30,988
1984	6,800	6,600	9,200	60,700	24.90	15,138
1985	7,000	6,800	7,400	50,300	31.10	15,619
1986	7,500	7,300	8,700	63,500	45.80	29,107
1987	8,000	7,800	12,000	93,600 [2/]	33.70	31,520
1988	8,000	7,800	13,000	101,400	31.00	31,423
1989	6,800	6,200	10,500	65,100	37.80	24,621
1990	5,900	5,700	11,500	65,600	46.30	30,388
1991	5,700	5,600	11,000	61,600	51.00	31,416
1992	6,200	6,100	10,000	61,000	34.60	21,105
1993	6,400	6,200	10,000	62,000	43.50	26,972
1994	6,300	6,100	11,500	70,200	43.90	30,825
1995	6,000	5,700	10,500	59,900 [2/]	44.80	26,830
1996	6,100	5,200	9,200	47,800	47.80	22,835
1997	5,500	5,000	10,000	50,000	39.50	19,750
1998	4,500	4,400	11,500	50,600	51.00	25,820
1999	4,300	4,200	9,900	41,600	51.50	21,412
2000	4,100	3,500	10,000	35,300	49.50	17,491

[1/] Series began 1918.
[2/] The following quantities were not harvested or not marketed due to economic conditions: 1,700,000 pounds in 1940; 340,000 pounds in 1945; 8,500,000 pounds in 1987; 5,000,000 pounds in 1995.

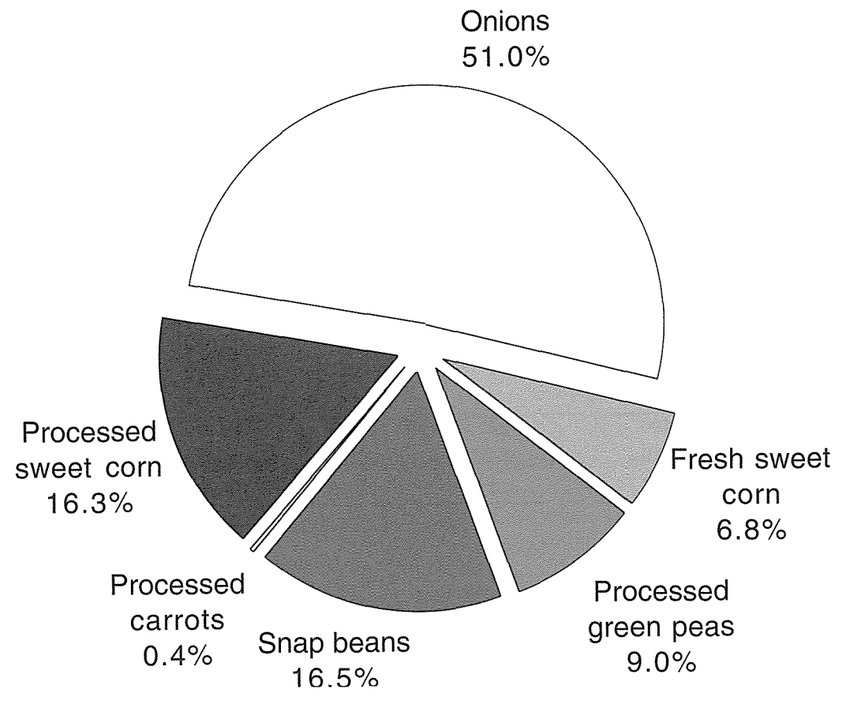
OREGON VEGETABLES

Oregon's 2000 production of five principal vegetable crops (sweet corn, storage onions, processed carrots, snap beans and green peas), totaled 1,066,840 tons, down 12 percent from 1999. Area harvested for these five crops was 113,610 acres, also 12 percent less than last year. Acres harvested for each of these crops was down for 2000 with the exception of processed carrots, which was up 100 acres. The 2000 total value of production from Oregon vegetable crops was $151 million, an increase of 15 percent from last year's revised total. This increase in value of production is attributable to the increase in onion prices.

Total processed vegetable production of 513,190 tons (3.2 percent of U.S. total) ranked Oregon fifth among the states. U.S. estimates, unlike Oregon, include lima beans, beets, cabbage, and cucumbers for pickles. Oregon's production of these crops is not published. The top five states accounted for 85.1 percent of total U.S. processing vegetable production, led by California with 62.3 percent of total production. Oregon ranked seventh in total fresh market vegetable production, down from sixth place in 1999. Total fresh market production decreased from 13,821,000 cwt. in 1999 to 12,752,000 cwt. In 2000.

Oregon storage onion value increased 44 percent from 1999 with a seasonal average price of $9.65 per ton, up $4.17 from the 1999 price disaster. In 2000 Oregon storage onions were valued at $77.1 million. Sweet corn for fresh market and processing was valued at $35.0 million, down 16 percent from 1999. Snap beans for processing were down 2 percent from 1999 at $25.0 million. The value of processed green peas was $13.5 million, up 23 percent from last year. Carrots for processing were valued at $.7 million compared to $.3 million in 1999.

Value of production, percent of total, by principal vegetable crop Oregon, 2000



Vegetable crops: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1998-2000

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres	*Acres*	*Cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*Dollars per cwt.*	*1,000 dollars*
Fresh market:						
Sweet corn						
1998	3,800	3,800	175	665	11.00	7,315
1999	6,900	6,800	160	1,088	11.50	12,512
2000	5,700	5,700	165	941	11.00	10,351
Onions, storage [1/]						
Malheur County						
1998	12,200	12,000	510	6,120	13.00	62,062
1999	13,000	12,900	670	8,643	5.10	35,261
2000	11,700	11,600	600	6,960	9.88	52,562
Other Oregon						
1998	7,600	7,500	440	3,300	13.40	39,356
1999	7,300	7,200	500	3,600	6.40	18,195
2000	6,200	6,100	520	3,172	9.20	24,582
Onions, all storage						
1998	19,800	19,500	483	9,420	13.15	101,418
1999	20,300	20,100	609	12,243	5.48	53,456
2000	17,900	17,700	572	10,132	9.65	77,144
Processing:	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
Snap beans						
1998	23,300	23,300	5.23	121,870	187.00	22,755
1999	23,100	23,100	5.90	136,230	188.00	25,579
2000	22,100	22,000	6.05	133,170	188.00	25,023
Sweet corn						
1998	37,400	37,300	8.36	311,920	83.70	26,104
1999	44,200	44,000	8.14	358,270	81.70	29,268
2000	35,800	35,700	8.59	306,650	80.40	24,647
Green peas						
1998	31,300	30,600	1.61	49,260	243.00	11,986
1999	35,800	35,400	1.35	47,850	229.00	10,977
2000	34,900	32,200	2.00	64,370	210.00	13,515
Carrots						
1998	480	480	25.77	12,370	70.00	866
1999	210	210	22.24	4,670	55.90	261
2000	380	310	29.03	9,000	72.20	650
State total:						
1998	116,080	114,980	—	999,670	—	170,444
1999	130,510	129,610	—	1,213,570	—	132,053
2000	116,780	113,610	—	1,066,840	—	151,330

[1/] Onion price calculations are based on production less shortage and loss.

Major processing vegetables and onions: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2000

Crop and county	2000	
	Harvested acres	Production
	Acres	*Tons*
Sweet corn, processing		
Clackamas	250	2,042
Lane	2,650	24,950
Linn	3,770	30,670
Polk	1,460	11,115
Washington	3,500	30,470
Yamhill	4,160	35,338
Other counties	19,910	172,065
Total	35,700	306,650
Snap beans, processing		
Lane	1,555	8,455
Linn	1,490	9,303
Marion	13,300	83,840
Polk	1,320	7,260
Yamhill	1,440	9,411
Other counties	2,895	14,901
Total	22,000	133,170
Green peas, processing		
Umatilla	28,370	53,730
Other counties	3,830	10,640
Total	32,200	64,370
	Acres	*1,000 cwt.*
Onions, storage		
Malheur	11,600	6,960
Marion	1,230	362
Morrow	1,690	960
Umatilla	2,790	1,730
Washington	190	54
Yamhill	100	28
Other counties	100	38
Total	17,700	10,132

Source: Preliminary county estimates from Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, adjusted to Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service state estimates.

Onions, storage: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1920-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Loss [1]	Season average price	Value of utilized production
	Planted	Harvested					
	Acres	*Acres*	*Cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*Dollars per cwt.*	*1,000 dollars*
1920[2]	—	880	211	186	—	.69	128
1925	—	1,200	217	260	—	1.99	517
1930	—	1,600	255	408	—	.87	355
1935	—	2,200	285	627	—	1.21	759
1940	—	3,300	228	751	45	1.18	830
1945	—	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	13.15	101,418
1999	20,300	20,100	609	12,243	2,486	5.48	53,456
2000	17,900	17,700	572	10,132	2,140	9.65	77,144

[1] Onions harvested but not sold due to shrinkage and loss.
[2] Series began 1920.

Snap beans for processing: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1920-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1920[1]	—	200	2.60	500	58.96	29
1925	—	1,200	4.00	4,800	60.18	289
1930	880	880	3.50	3,100	60.00	186
1935	1,160	1,100	5.60	6,200	53.60	329
1940	2,300	2,210	6.80	15,000	51.10	766
1945	4,500	4,400	6.10	26,800	117.00	3,136
1950	6,700	6,600	8.10	53,500	125.70	6,725
1955	10,500	10,500	7.80	81,900	126.30	10,344
1960	12,000	11,700	7.10	83,100	125.00	10,388
1965	22,100	21,900	5.60	122,600	109.00	13,363
1970	28,100	27,700	4.77	132,150	104.00	13,744
1975	33,100	32,400	4.23	137,100	148.00	20,291
1980	32,100	31,100	5.16	160,480	155.00	24,874
1985	23,400	23,200	5.38	124,820	174.00	21,719
1990	25,500	25,400	5.80	147,320	186.00	27,402
1995	23,600	23,600	5.93	139,950	187.00	26,171
1996	22,500	22,500	5.96	134,100	186.00	24,943
1997	23,700	23,300	6.36	148,190	183.00	27,119
1998	23,300	23,300	5.23	121,870	187.00	22,755
1999	23,100	23,100	5.90	136,230	188.00	25,579
2000	22,100	22,000	6.05	133,170	188.00	25,023

[1] Series began 1918.

Sweet corn for processing: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1935-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1935 [1]	3,300	2,600	1.40	3,600	15.70	57
1945	5,800	5,700	3.60	20,500	28.90	592
1950	9,500	9,100	3.70	33,700	27.80	937
1955	12,000	11,500	4.70	54,000	27.40	1,480
1960	21,900	21,500	4.95	106,400	23.90	2,543
1965	30,500	28,800	5.82	167,600	24.10	4,039
1970	30,200	29,500	7.08	208,850	27.50	5,743
1975	43,100	41,300	7.73	319,200	61.70	19,695
1980	34,100	33,700	8.68	292,520	62.30	18,224
1985	38,800	38,600	9.19	354,730	69.70	24,725
1990	47,800	47,200	8.40	396,480	85.50	33,899
1991	48,000	47,500	8.42	399,950	84.10	33,636
1992	43,500	43,300	9.04	391,430	81.40	31,862
1993	46,100	44,800	8.65	387,520	83.30	32,280
1994	48,600	47,300	9.13	431,850	82.50	35,628
1995	49,400	48,900	9.25	452,330	78.20	35,372
1996	49,100	48,300	9.07	438,080	84.10	36,843
1997	41,500	41,000	8.61	353,000	83.80	29,580
1998	37,400	37,300	8.36	311,920	83.70	26,104
1999	44,200	44,000	8.14	358,270	81.70	29,268
2000	35,800	35,700	8.59	306,650	80.40	24,647

[1] Series began 1934.

Green peas for processing: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1935-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
1935 [1]	9,300	8,180	.88	7,160	54.50	390
1940	29,900	29,000	.71	20,590	43.80	902
1945	56,800	44,300	.93	41,200	81.80	3,370
1950	55,750	52,260	1.06	55,400	75.50	4,183
1955	63,000	59,000	.66	38,640	87.10	3,366
1960	57,400	57,200	.90	51,480	82.40	4,242
1965	60,000	56,400	1.38	77,850	88.00	6,851
1970	47,500	43,700	.97	42,400	99.90	4,236
1975	52,200	49,100	1.12	55,000	205.00	11,275
1980	34,800	32,600	1.66	54,120	173.00	9,363
1985	37,100	35,400	1.22	43,190	204.00	8,811
1990	36,900	34,900	1.25	43,630	252.00	10,995
1991	39,600	35,500	1.74	61,770	234.00	14,454
1992	40,700	39,400	.96	37,820	224.00	8,472
1993	34,000	33,900	1.53	51,870	238.00	12,345
1994	37,100	36,500	1.47	53,660	236.00	12,664
1995	36,600	33,700	2.10	70,770	225.00	15,923
1996	22,400	22,100	1.64	36,240	232.00	8,408
1997	28,100	27,800	1.54	42,810	235.00	10,060
1998	31,300	30,600	1.61	49,260	243.00	11,986
1999	35,800	35,400	1.35	47,850	229.00	10,977
2000	34,900	32,200	2.00	64,370	210.00	13,515

[1] Series began 1934.

Cold storage holdings: Selected items, quarterly, United States, 1997-2000

Commodity and year	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Berries:	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Blackberries				
1997	14,475	10,350	35,389	26,214
1998	17,679	10,131	30,371	22,071
1999	13,718	8,444	30,622	22,086
2000	15,965	9,924	30,693	23,424
Blueberries				
1997	39,023	21,968	114,948	87,345
1998	64,026	47,537	94,197	67,443
1999	48,402	25,358	95,381	58,981
2000	38,794	23,584	110,199	85,105
Boysenberries				
1997	3,121	3,750	7,037	5,897
1998	4,202	4,173	6,065	4,506
1999	3,270	3,842	6,355	5,133
2000	3,944	4,407	5,874	4,537
Raspberries, red				
1997	25,461	28,325	66,487	49,810
1998	32,927	28,475	52,574	40,174
1999	23,155	11,424	73,351	55,902
2000	37,423	28,426	69,523	53,384
Strawberries				
1997	136,213	336,086	295,569	220,540
1998	130,029	345,714	298,580	201,442
1999	127,277	365,575	332,995	277,691
2000	222,955	515,211	442,746	310,483
Vegetables:				
Green beans, regular				
1997	100,703	65,454	252,742	197,009
1998	115,761	72,493	234,523	172,372
1999	120,682	61,831	216,690	150,310
2000	90,883	48,483	186,535	147,391
Green beans, French				
1997	27,817	19,454	43,847	33,652
1998	26,586	18,773	51,520	41,028
1999	38,735	20,694	44,215	36,080
2000	23,336	16,481	48,225	28,568
Sweet corn, cut				
1997	213,951	100,766	425,241	403,578
1998	229,473	130,729	484,877	403,737
1999	259,811	147,339	389,471	330,204
2000	229,704	121,653	392,790	315,297
Sweet corn, cob				
1997	201,205	102,961	298,635	274,261
1998	188,410	98,036	332,208	269,578
1999	189,508	108,050	255,214	255,662
2000	179,228	106,327	281,854	255,615
Green peas				
1997	111,692	137,612	339,697	219,533
1998	132,726	230,233	387,101	277,858
1999	180,980	226,888	376,230	276,154
2000	168,198	254,544	407,717	295,784
French fries				
1997	970,952	1,021,910	1,044,818	973,954
1998	1,039,292	1,036,189	1,010,381	897,256
1999	1,014,544	965,960	1,002,245	945,637
2000	1,016,403	929,820	1,040,832	959,035
Other frozen potatoes				
1997	206,153	249,462	225,138	189,593
1998	238,992	280,261	256,463	254,038
1999	264,233	268,166	233,301	219,752
2000	266,948	256,445	250,630	230,628

Fertilizer: Commercial use, Oregon, 1992-2000

Year [1]	Kind of fertilizer				Primary nutrients			
	Mixtures	Direct appl. materials: Primary nutrient	Direct appl. materials: Secondary & micro-nutr.	Total	Total nitrogen	Available phosphoric acid	Potash	Total NPK [2]
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
1992	141,035	434,871	15,483	591,389	148,503	43,666	30,166	222,335
1993	138,462	376,981	17,340	532,783	131,964	41,026	27,930	200,920
1994	152,533	433,436	19,586	605,555	157,302	44,733	31,070	233,106
1995	155,902	443,745	16,668	616,315	149,945	48,233	37,462	235,641
1996	134,614	483,552	20,355	638,521	158,616	49,585	34,545	242,747
1997	137,039	517,991	37,505	692,535	175,963	49,352	35,512	260,827
1998	153,746	566,030	23,229	743,005	185,870	56,214	45,481	287,565
1999	122,141	462,203	NA	NA	157,483	42,877	37,453	237,813
2000	108,743	298,623	17,715	425,081	88,091	34,303	50,597	172,991

[1] Year ends June 30.
[2] The sums of the individual items may not equal totals due to rounding.
NA: Not available.
Source: Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

Fertilizer: Direct application materials consumption, Oregon, 1996-2000

Material	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Single - nutrient					
Nitrogen materials:					
Anhydrous ammonia	32,545	35,162	42,162	30,365	10,236
Aqua ammonia	9,179	10,104	11,220	9,708	8,602
Ammonium nitrate	32,335	37,550	36,200	27,690	13,065
Ammonium sulfate	86,629	95,462	94,913	81,193	25,650
Nitrogen solutions	75,225	79,792	84,721	68,019	34,360
Urea	111,569	111,665	129,571	124,285	71,627
Other	37,101	62,434	58,028	43,968	50,130
Phosphate materials:					
Superphosphoric acid	10,582	6,728	8,102	5,875	2,481
Superphosphates (over 22%)	2,530	2,461	2,932	2,674	1,486
Other	4,303	4,942	4,162	2,131	6,877
Potash materials:					
Chloride grades	43,582	46,445	60,721	51,527	64,842
Other	14,750	13,950	18,907	14,766	9,267

Source: Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

Fertilizer applications: Winter wheat receiving applications, Oregon 2000

Commodity	Planted Acreage	Area receiving [1]: Nitrogen		Phosphate		Potash	
	Acres	*Percent*	*Million lbs.*	*Percent*	*Million lbs.*	*Percent*	*Million lbs.*
Winter wheat	750	99	46.1	11	1.8	7	1.4

[1] Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.

Pesticide applications on vegetables: Acreage percentage receiving applications, Oregon, 2000

Commodity	Planted acreage	Area receiving [1] and total applied							
		Herbicide		Insecticide		Fungicide		Other chemical	
	Acres	*Percent*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Percent*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Percent*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Percent*	*1,000 lbs.*
Corn, sweet, processing....	35,800	96	131.1	49	24.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Beans, snap, processing...	22,100	99	106.3	88	36.5	90	10.3	6	0.1
Onions, dry.....	17,900	99	34.0	99	43.7	90	92.5	62	1,595
Peas, green, processing ...	34,900	80	19.7	85	18.1	24	46.2	[2]	[2]
Strawberries.....	4,100	80	9.3	76	5.9	92	25.3	29	0.4

[1] Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.
[2] Insufficient reports to publish data.

Pesticide applications: Winter wheat receiving applications, Oregon, 2000

Commodity	Planted acreage	Area receiving [1]			
		Herbicide		Fungicide	
	Acres	*Percent*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Percent*	*1,000 lbs.*
Winter Wheat	750	99	550	13	62

[1] Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.

Hired workers on farms and ranches: Annual average number of workers and wage rates for selected states 1996-2000

State	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Oregon workers (000).....	28.3	29.5	24.8	30.4	26.4
Wage rate ($/hr)	$6.95	$7.46	$8.08	$8.32	$8.68
Washington workers (000).....	45.0	44.8	45.2	46.1	40.4
Wage rate ($/hr)	$7.43	$7.64	$7.76	$8.01	$8.60
Idaho workers (000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wage rate ($/hr)	$6.64	$6.80	$6.98	$7.19	$7.69
California workers (000)	194.5	188.8	246.0	277.3	237.8
Wage rate ($/hr)	$7.01	$7.32	$7.71	$7.88	$8.21
United States workers (000)	832.0	876.5	879.5	929.0	890.3
Wage rate ($/hr)	$6.78	$7.35	$7.47	$7.77	$8.10

NA: Not available.

OREGON LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY - 2000

Production of all livestock, dairy, and poultry products in Oregon for 2000 was valued at $786.1 million.

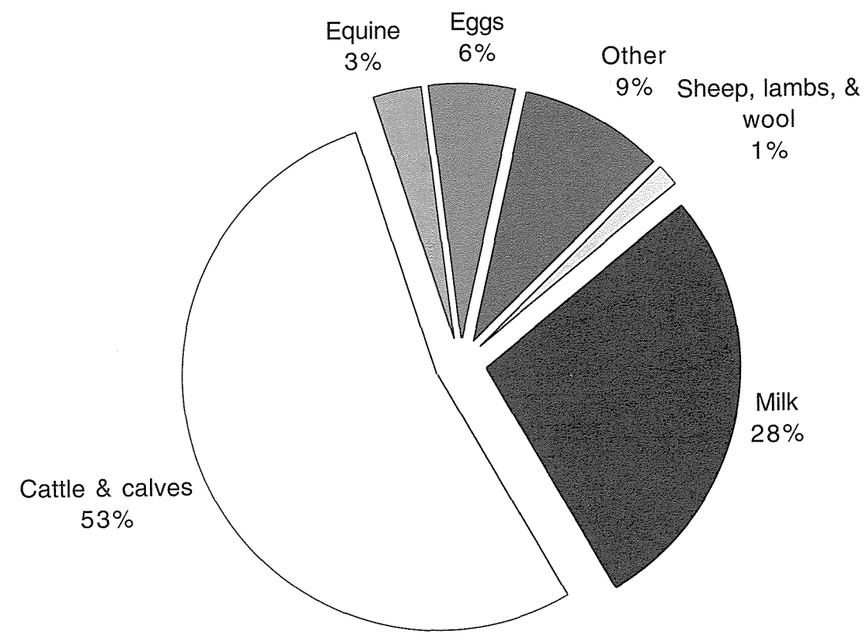
Cattle and calves production in 2000 was valued at $419.4 million. This is up 8 percent from last year. The average price for beef cattle increased $8.90 per hundred weight and calves increased $13.20 per hundredweight from the 1999 average.

The value of milk produced was $217.0 million, down 13 percent from 1999. The average price of all milk decreased $2.10 per hundredweight from the 1999 average.

Hog and pig value of production increased 21 percent from 1999. Production of hogs and pigs decreased 10 percent, but the average price increased $12.00 per hundredweight.

Sheep and lamb value of production increased 18 percent or $1.3 million from 1999. Production showed no change from last year. The average price of sheep fell $0.50 per hundred weight but average lamb prices increased to $78.70 per hundredweight. This compares to $66.90 per hundredweight in 1999.

Livestock, dairy and poultry: Value of production, percent of total by species Oregon, 2000



Value of production: Livestock, dairy and poultry, Oregon, 1998-2000 [1/]

Species	Value of production			Percent of total [2/]		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Cattle and calves	364,759	389,824	419,402	47.5	49.8	53.4
Milk	253,280	248,085	216,960	33.0	31.7	27.6
Eggs [3/]	47,059	42,699	44,879	6.1	5.5	5.7
Equine [4/]	21,600	21,184	22,463	2.8	2.7	2.9
Sheep and lambs	7,487	7,128	8,442	1.0	0.9	1.1
Mink [4/]	8,137	9,604	8,070	1.1	1.2	1.0
Hogs and pigs	6,366	5,080	6,157	0.8	0.6	0.8
Honey	2,025	2,052	1,616	0.3	0.3	0.2
Wool	662	374	403	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous livestock	56,834	56,145	57,679	7.4	7.2	7.3
Total	768,209	782,175	786,071	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Methodology differs slightly from that of Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University.
2/ May not sum to 100 due to rounding.
3/ Product of USDA production estimate and OSU price estimate.
4/ Data from Oregon State University.

Livestock value: Value of inventory on farms, Oregon, January 1, 1998 -2001

Year	Value per head			Total value		
	All cattle	All sheep & lambs	All hogs [1/]	All cattle	All sheep & lambs	All hogs [1/]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1998	630	96	88	957,600	27,360	3,080
1999	600	80	48	918,000	17,200	1,440
2000	690	83	77	1,000,500	17,430	2,310
2001	730	93	81	992,800	22,785	2,592

1/ December 1 preceding year.

Chickens: Lost, sold for slaughter, price and value, Oregon, 1997-2000 [1/]

Oregon	Number lost [2/]	Number sold for slaughter	Pounds sold	Price per pound	Value of sales
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1997	485	1,500	7,800	.02	156
1998	291	1,349	4,587	.01	46
1999	301	1,591	5,409	.01	54
2000	294	1,250	6,500	.01	65

1/ Estimates cover the 12 month period December 1, previous year through November 30 and excludes broilers.
2/ Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason during the 12-month period.

Livestock: Inventory number, by county, Oregon, 2000-2001

District and county	January 1, 2001 All cattle and calves	January 1, 2001 Cows and heifers that have calved		January 1, 2001 All sheep and lambs	December 1, 2000 All hogs and pigs
		Beef	Milk		
	Number of head	*Number of head*	*Number of head*	*Number of head*	*Number of head*
Northwest:					
Benton	8,000	3,200	2,100	5,000	500
Clackamas	25,000	10,000	1,900	6,000	4,000
Clatsop	8,000	2,900	800	*	*
Columbia	8,000	*	*	*	*
Lane	28,000	12,900	2,600	16,000	600
Lincoln	5,000	2,700	*	2,000	*
Linn	35,000	10,400	6,000	53,300	2,300
Marion	40,000	7,100	19,000	9,000	5,000
Multnomah	5,000	*	*	900	*
Polk	16,000	3,800	5,500	10,000	700
Tillamook	50,000	1,200	23,400	*	*
Washington	12,000	3,100	3,700	2,000	2,500
Yamhill	21,000	5,300	5,300	7,000	6,000
North central:					
Gilliam	13,000	*	*	*	*
Hood River	1,500	*	*	*	*
Morrow	78,000	19,400	*	12,000	300
Sherman	6,500	*	*	*	*
Wasco	27,000	14,300	*	800	1,300
Northeast:					
Baker	94,000	37,600	600	3,000	*
Umatilla	70,000	26,400	300	13,800	600
Union	35,000	16,000	*	1,500	*
Wallowa	41,000	29,000	*	1,700	*
Southwest:					
Coos	19,000	10,000	2,800	17,000	*
Curry	10,000	*	*	20,000	*
Douglas	54,000	20,000	*	29,000	*
Jackson	34,000	17,700	900	3,000	*
Josephine	8,000	1,800	2,800	1,000	*
Southeast:					
Crook	57,000	31,400	*	1,000	*
Deschutes	18,000	11,100	1,100	1,800	800
Grant	54,000	30,000	*	400	*
Harney	115,000	65,400	1,200	6,500	*
Jefferson	22,000	*	*	5,000	250
Klamath	87,000	45,000	4,100	3,500	500
Lake	77,000	42,900	*	1,000	*
Malheur	158,000	63,700	4,600	10,000	1,800
Wheeler	20,000	12,500	*	800	*
State total	1,360,000	590,000	90,000	245,000	32,000

* Counties with 200 or less head or that risk disclosing individual data are not published but are included in the state totals.

Cattle and calves: Number, value, cows and calf crop: Oregon, 1870-2001

Year	All cattle & calves January 1	Value per head January 1	Total value January 1	Calf crop	All cows & heifers that have calved [1/]	
					Beef cows January 1	Milk cows January 1
	1,000 head	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1870 [2/]	373	23.10	8,626	—	—	42
1880	631	11.90	7,508	—	—	50
1890	587	18.90	11,086	—	—	98
1900	628	24.80	15,569	—	—	115
1910	677	23.50	15,900	—	—	160
1920	891	52.30	46,599	—	218	200
1925	796	34.40	27,382	315	203	217
1930	757	54.70	41,408	294	161	229
1935	928	23.50	21,840	351	212	275
1940	937	37.60	35,231	385	208	262
1945	1,158	63.20	73,186	436	322	284
1950	1,085	110.00	119,350	449	328	233
1955	1,486	91.00	135,226	619	495	233
1960	1,421	128.00	181,888	624	553	181
1965	1,659	102.00	169,218	735	693	142
1970	1,514	175.00	264,950	692	632	98
1975	1,650	165.00	272,250	665	709	91
1980	1,575	485.00	763,875	705	681	94
1981	1,750	460.00	805,000	750	729	96
1982	1,800	400.00	720,000	720	730	97
1983	1,650	395.00	651,750	710	670	100
1984	1,710	400.00	684,000	700	709	101
1985	1,650	410.00	676,500	650	639	96
1986	1,575	390.00	614,250	610	598	102
1987	1,400	420.00	588,000	599	568	92
1988	1,360	540.00	734,400	610	547	94
1989	1,390	590.00	820,100	640	576	94
1990	1,400	605.00	847,000	640	592	98
1991	1,400	655.00	917,000	645	600	100
1992	1,390	600.00	834,000	620	590	100
1993	1,380	660.00	910,800	660	580	100
1994	1,450	685.00	993,250	700	620	100
1995	1,550	630.00	976,500	710	650	100
1996	1,590	515.00	818,850	700	675	95
1997	1,580	520.00	821,600	710	678	92
1998	1,520	630.00	957,600	690	682	88
1999	1,530	600.00	918,000	680	662	88
2000	1,450	690.00	1,000,500	640	650	90
2001	1,360	730.00	992,800	—	590	90

[1/] Prior to January 1, 1974 this category was defined as cows and heifers 2 years old and older.
[2/] Series began 1870.

Cattle and calves: Number, by sex and weight class, Oregon, January 1, 1996-2001

Year	All cattle and calves	All cows and heifers that have calved			Heifers 500 lbs. and over				Steers 500 lbs. and over	Bulls 500 lbs. and over	Steers, heifers and bulls under 500 lbs.
		Total	Beef cows	Milk cows	Total	Beef cow replace-ments	Milk cow replace-ments	Other			
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1996	1,590	770	675	95	350	160	45	145	205	40	225
1997	1,580	770	678	92	360	165	50	145	185	40	225
1998	1,520	770	682	88	350	165	50	135	150	40	210
1999	1,530	750	662	88	350	150	55	145	180	40	210
2000	1,450	740	650	90	330	150	50	130	160	40	180
2001	1,360	680	590	90	325	150	60	115	155	40	160

Cattle and calves: Number, production and disposition, Oregon, 1995-2000

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Calf crop	Inship-ments	Marketings [1/]		Farm slaughter cattle and calves [2/]	Deaths		Inventory end of Year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1995	1,550	710	30	399	209	15	29	48	1,590
1996	1,590	700	30	430	221	16	27	46	1,580
1997	1,580	710	25	465	236	15	28	51	1,520
1998	1,520	690	30	415	203	14	27	51	1,530
1999	1,530	680	30	456	247	14	26	47	1,450
2000	1,450	640	30	438	241	13	25	43	1,360

[1/] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and state outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the state.
[2/] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Cattle and calves: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 1995-2000

Year	Production [1/]	Marketings [2/]	Average price per 100 lbs.		Value of production	Cash receipts [3/]	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Cattle	Calves				
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1995	630,455	590,880	52.10	66.40	339,198	320,044	9,440	329,484
1996	639,100	647,100	46.00	52.70	299,755	304,004	9,162	313,166
1997	652,050	695,525	59.60	72.50	399,614	427,114	11,338	438,452
1998	605,600	597,400	58.10	76.00	364,759	361,553	10,543	372,096
1999	609,157	666,660	61.60	79.80	389,824	428,571	11,078	439,649
2000	568,930	641,580	70.50	93.00	419,402	473,914	12,130	486,044

[1/] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for in shipments.
[2/] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.
[3/] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Milk cows and milk production: Oregon, 1925 - 2000

Year	Number of milk cows on farms [1]	Production of milk and milkfat [2]				
		Per milk cow		Percentage of fat in all milk production	Total	
		Milk	Milkfat		Milk	Milkfat
	1,000 Head	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds
1925	212	4,940	212	4.30	1,047	45
1930	230	5,500	236	4.30	1,265	54
1935	255	5,210	229	4.40	1,329	58
1940	248	5,620	253	4.50	1,394	63
1945	244	5,550	250	4.50	1,354	61
1950	211	5,940	267	4.50	1,253	56
1955	198	6,100	268	4.22	1,208	53
1960	162	6,980	297	4.12	1,131	48
1965	127	7,720	317	4.03	980	40
1970	97	10,000	397	3.92	970	39
1975	91	10,879	424	3.85	990	39
1980	95	12,305	466	3.79	1,169	44
1981	97	12,577	470	3.74	1,220	46
1982	99	13,141	494	3.76	1,301	49
1983	101	13,495	506	3.75	1,363	51
1984	98	13,653	512	3.75	1,338	50
1985	100	14,380	548	3.81	1,438	55
1986	99	14,859	560	3.77	1,471	56
1987	94	15,649	585	3.74	1,471	55
1988	94	15,989	603	3.77	1,503	57
1989	95	15,884	591	3.72	1,509	56
1990	99	16,273	599	3.68	1,611	59
1991	100	16,590	615	3.71	1,659	62
1992	102	16,784	621	3.70	1,712	63
1993	100	16,920	621	3.67	1,692	62
1994	100	17,140	624	3.64	1,714	62
1995	97	17,289	628	3.63	1,677	61
1996	93	17,290	629	3.64	1,608	59
1997	90	17,889	653	3.65	1,610	59
1998	89	17,787	649	3.65	1,583	58
1999	89	18,708	685	3.66	1,665	61
2000	90	18,833	687	3.65	1,695	62

1/ Average number during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.
2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk cows and milk production: By quarters and annual, Oregon, 1998-2000

Month and annual	Average # milk cows on farms [1]			Milk per cow [2,3]			Milk production [2]		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
January - March	88	88	90	4,364	4,580	4,689	384	403	422
April - June	89	89	90	4,539	4,775	4,778	404	425	430
July - September	89	89	90	4,506	4,753	4,756	401	423	428
October – December	88	89	90	4,477	4,652	4,611	394	414	415
Annual	89	89	90	17,787	18,708	18,833	1,583	1,665	1,695

1/ Excludes heifers not yet fresh.
2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves.
3/ Average per cow derived quarterly.

Milk disposition: Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Milk used where produced			Milk marketed by producers		
	Fed to calves [1]	Used for milk, cream & butter	Total	Sold to plants and dealers [2]	Sold directly to consumers [3]	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1996	25	4	29	1,519	60	1,579
1997	25	5	30	1,515	65	1,580
1998	21	4	25	1,493	65	1,558
1999	20	5	25	NA	NA	1,640
2000	20	6	26	NA	NA	1,669

1/ Excludes milk sucked by calves.
2/ Includes milk produced by dealers own herds.
3/ Sales directly to consumer by producers who sell only milk from their own herds. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds.
NA: Not available., no longer published.

Dairy products: Marketings, income and value, Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Milk and cream sold				Used where produced for milk, cream & butter		Gross income [3]	Value of production [4]
	Milk used	Average returns [1]		Cash receipts	Milk used	Value [2]		
		Per 100 pounds milk	Per pound milkfat					
	Million pounds	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	Million pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1996	1,579	15.01	4.12	236,999	4	600	237,599	241,352
1997	1,580	13.81	3.78	218,120	5	690	218,810	222,262
1998	1,558	16.00	4.38	249,280	4	640	249,920	253,280
1999	1,640	14.90	4.07	244,360	5	745	245,105	248,085
2000	1,669	12.80	3.51	213,632	6	768	214,400	216,960

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

Manufactured dairy products: Monthly and annual, Oregon, 1999-2000

Month	Cottage cheese						Total American [1/]	
	Curd		Creamed		Low-fat			
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January	503	379	420	246	408	288	4,595	5,360
February	418	357	299	242	327	295	4,186	4,775
March	610	445	422	281	456	346	4,746	5,145
April	603	442	413	279	454	341	4,892	5,175
May	596	485	410	305	449	377	5,135	5,219
June	598	454	414	287	462	352	5,023	4,916
July	598	452	415	294	451	345	5,218	5,134
August	600	489	421	304	451	389	5,159	5,177
September	596	448	416	289	459	349	5,086	5,130
October	602	438	407	290	457	341	5,373	5,370
November	602	473	418	354	454	376	5,078	5,319
December	528	356	357	237	404	287	5,248	5,288
Annual	6,854	5,218	4,812	3,408	5,232	4,086	59,739	62,008
Reporting plants	8	6	7	5	8	6	3	3

[1/] Excluding Cottage Cheese.

Manufactured dairy products: Monthly and annual, Oregon, 1999-2000

Month	Ice cream mix, low fat[1/]		Ice cream mix, regular		Ice cream, regular, hard	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
January	177	167	419	368	696	602
February	188	193	421	379	712	666
March	247	259	534	533	899	951
April	287	227	522	392	945	724
May	255	278	606	559	1,013	980
June	354	310	634	625	1,108	1,099
July	350	337	633	633	1,082	1,102
August	352	298	550	636	930	1,138
September	258	201	429	527	743	885
October	224	189	456	550	806	915
November	257	153	376	475	663	811
December	220	151	385	443	666	597
Annual	3,169	2,763	5,965	6,120	10,263	10,470
Reporting plants	11	11	11	11	9	9

[1/] Includes milkshake mix.

Hogs and pigs: Number, value, for breeding and for market, Oregon, December 1, 1920-2000

Year	All hogs and pigs	Average value per head	Hogs and pigs kept for breeding	Market hogs by weight groups				
				Under 60 pounds	60-119 pounds	120-179 pounds	180 pounds and over	Total
	1,000 head	Dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1920 [1/]	267	18.10	38	—	—	—	—	—
1925	223	10.20	34	—	—	—	—	—
1930	195	11.70	27	—	—	—	—	—
1935	176	6.30	27	—	—	—	—	—
1940	301	7.90	45	—	—	—	—	—
1945	212	17.40	28	—	—	—	—	—
1950	166	24.90	23	—	—	—	—	—
1955	127	27.90	22	—	—	—	—	—
1960	184	16.80	18	—	—	—	—	—
1965	108	35.70	15	37	23	20	13	93
1970	117	24.50	16	39	30	19	13	101
1975	95	68.50	15	34	19	14	13	80
1980	120	71.00	14	38	25	23	20	106
1981	100	67.00	14	27	26	20	13	86
1982	110	77.50	15	38	24	19	14	95
1983	110	74.00	15	29	28	22	16	95
1984	110	79.50	16	24	26	22	22	94
1985	125	78.50	18	28	29	24	26	107
1986	115	93.00	16	27	25	23	24	99
1987	100	87.50	13	23	24	20	20	87
1988	100	73.00	13	25	23	20	19	87
1989	90	91.00	12	21	21	20	16	78
1990	80	96.00	11	19	18	16	16	69
1991	75	79.00	11	18	17	16	13	64
1992	70	85.00	10	18	15	15	12	60
1993	64	85.00	9	19	14	14	8	55
1994	64	60.00	9	15	12	11	17	55
1995	45	79.00	6	15	10	7	7	39
1996	40	100.00	5	15	8	5	7	35
1997	35	88.00	5	12	8	6	4	30
1998	30	48.00	5	8	7	6	4	25
1999	30	77.00	5	8	7	5	5	25
2000	32	81.00	6	9	7	4	6	26

[1/] Series began 1870.

Sows farrowing and pig crop: Number and pigs per litter, Oregon, 1993-2000

Year	Sows farrowing December - November	Pigs per litter December - November	Pig crop December - November
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
1993	9.0	8.11	73
1994	6.9	7.97	55
1995	7.0	8.00	56
1996	16.0	6.88	110
1997	16.0	6.94	111
1998	11.0	7.82	86
1999	7.5	8.40	63
2000	8.0	8.00	64

Hogs and pigs: Number, production and disposition, Oregon, 1990-2000

Year	Inventory December 1 previous year	Annual pig crop	Inshipments	Marketings [1/]	Farm slaughter [2/]	Deaths	Inventory December 1
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
1990	90	144	—	145	3	6	80
1991	80	116	—	114	2	5	75
1992	75	114	—	111	2	6	70
1993	70	110	—	107	1	8	64
1994	64	111	—	103	1	7	64
1995	64	86	—	100	1	4	45
1996	45	63	—	64	1	3	40
1997	40	64	—	66	1	2	35
1998	35	63	—	65	1	2	30
1999	30	59	—	56	1	2	30
2000	30	54	—	49	1	2	32

1/ Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and state out shipments but excludes inter farm sales within the state.
2/ Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Hogs and pigs: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 1990-2000

Year	Production [1/]	Marketings [2/]	Price per 100 pounds	Value of production	Cash receipts [3/]	Value of home consumption	Gross income
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1990	32,678	31,330	54.70	17,875	17,138	1,444	18,582
1991	26,797	26,620	53.10	14,229	14,135	467	14,602
1992	26,474	26,001	45.70	12,098	11,882	603	12,485
1993	26,080	26,520	48.40	12,623	12,836	445	13,281
1994	25,995	24,000	42.50	11,048	10,200	391	10,591
1995	20,850	23,765	44.40	9,257	10,552	408	10,960
1996	15,375	15,500	56.80	8,733	8,804	392	9,196
1997	16,440	16,320	56.90	9,354	9,286	393	9,679
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

1/ Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for in shipments.
2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.
3/ Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Sheep and lambs: Number, by classes, lamb crop and value, Oregon, 1870-2001

Year	All sheep inventory January 1	Total breeding sheep and lambs	Breeding ewes on hand January 1	Lamb crop	All sheep Average value per head	All sheep Total value	Stock sheep Average value per head	Stock sheep Total value
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1870 [1/]	—	467	—	—	—	—	1.90	887
1875	—	770	—	—	—	—	2.60	2,002
1880	—	1,504	—	—	—	—	1.45	2,181
1885	—	1,751	—	—	—	—	1.60	2,802
1890	—	1,910	—	—	—	—	1.90	3,629
1895	—	2,220	—	—	—	—	1.15	2,553
1900	—	2,179	—	—	—	—	2.65	5,774
1905	—	2,378	—	—	—	—	2.30	5,469
1910	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	3.70	10,053
1915	—	2,083	—	—	—	—	4.50	9,374
1920	2,250	2,225	1,580	—	—	24,035	10.70	23,823
1925	2,039	1,989	1,500	1,245	—	21,206	10.50	20,806
1930	2,585	2,530	1,961	1,765	—	265	9.00	22,825
1935	2,375	2,300	1,725	1,449	—	11,044	4.70	10,810
1940	1,675	1,610	1,320	1,228	—	11,499	6.90	11,109
1945	1,075	1,037	886	789	—	8,930	8.30	8,607
1950	689	671	566	532	—	12,518	18.20	12,212
1955	847	822	693	693	—	14,703	17.40	14,303
1960	916	863	699	685	—	16,608	18.20	15,707
1965	690	626	512	502	—	11,480	16.60	10,392
1970	541	460	369	373	—	14,107	26.00	11,960
1975	440	370	302	329	26.00	11,440	26.00	9,620
1980	495	385	280	305	71.50	35,393	—	—
1985	445	345	285	320	59.00	26,255	—	—
1986	430	325	275	290	62.00	26,660	—	—
1987	440	350	285	320	69.00	30,360	—	—
1988	480	390	320	320	83.00	39,840	—	—
1989	475	350	280	310	67.50	32,063	—	—
1990	455	345	279	320	66.00	30,030	—	—
1991	466	360	285	320	54.00	25,164	—	—
1992	433	352	280	300	49.00	21,217	—	—
1993	415	320	250	270	56.00	23,240	—	—
1994 [2/]	420	300	240	235	68.00	28,560	—	—
1995	365	275	220	220	68.00	24,820	—	—
1996	353	253	205	210	82.00	28,946	—	—
1997	319	224	180	195	91.00	29,029	—	—
1998	285	185	150	163	96.00	27,360	—	—
1999	215	150	120	150	80.00	17,200	—	—
2000	210	151	121	150	83.00	17,430	—	—
2001	245	151	120	—	93.00	22,785	—	—

1/ Series began in 1870.
2/ Starting in 1994, new crop lambs are included in total inventory.

Wool: Number of sheep shorn, production, price and value, Oregon, 1996 - 2000

Year	Number of sheep shorn [1/]	Weight per fleece	Total wool production	Price per pound	Value of production
	1,000 head	*Pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Cents*	*1,000 dollars*
1996	340	6.6	2,245	45	1,010
1997	290	6.5	1,880	61	1,147
1998	210	6.6	1,380	48	662
1999	197	6.3	1,246	30	374
2000	220	6.5	1,440	28	403

1/ Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.

Sheep and lambs: Number by classes, Oregon, January 1, 1997-2001

Year	All sheep and lambs	Market sheep and lambs	Breeding sheep and lambs	Replacement lambs	Breeding sheep one year and over	
					Ewes	Rams
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
1997	319	95	224	35	180	9
1998	285	100	185	28	150	7
1999	215	65	150	24	120	6
2000	210	59	151	24	121	6
2001	245	94	151	24	120	7

Breeding ewes and lamb crop number, Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Lamb crop [1/]	Breeding ewes one year and older on hand January 1	Lamb crop saved per 100 ewes one year and over [1/]
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1996	210	205	102
1997	195	180	108
1998	163	150	109
1999	150	120	125
2000	150	121	124

[1/] Lamb crop defined as lambs docked or branded.

Sheep and lambs: Number, production and disposition, Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Lamb crop	Inship-ments	Marketings		Farm slaughter [1/]	Deaths		Inventory end of year
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
1996	353	210	—	48	167	3	15	11	319
1997	319	195	—	51	151	3	16	8	285
1998	285	163	—	45	163	3	12	10	215
1999	215	150	—	17	114	3	8	13	210
2000	210	150	35	15	112	3	11	9	245

[1/] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishment.

Sheep and lambs: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Production [1/]	Marketings [2/]	Price per 100 pounds		Value of production	Cash receipts [3/]	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1996	20,825	24,400	22.40	83.10	16,252	16,634	997	17,631
1997	19,130	22,935	31.20	84.30	15,253	15,949	1,012	16,961
1998	11,910	18,915	30.10	66.20	7,487	10,572	556	11,128
1999	11,795	11,390	27.70	66.90	7,128	6,820	562	7,382
2000	11,795	10,980	27.20	78.70	8,442	7,715	661	8,375

[1/] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.
[2/] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.
[3/] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Honey: Production and value, Oregon, 1995-2000

Year	Colonies of bees	Yield per colony	Honey		
			Production	Price per pound	Value of production
	1,000 colonies	*Pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Cents*	*1,000 dollars*
1995	52	52	2,704	78	2,109
1996	55	59	3,245	93	3,018
1997	50	53	2,650	79	2,094
1998	50	45	2,250	90	2,025
1999	45	57	2,565	80	2,052
2000	48	51	2,448	66	1,616

Mink: Pelts produced and females bred, by color, Oregon, 1997-2001

Year	Standard	Gunmetal	Sapphire	Misc.	Total
	1,000 pelts	*1,000 pelts*	*1,000 pelts*	*1,000 pelts*	*1,000 pelts*
Pelts					
1997	88.1	126.0	13.3	22.6	250.0
1998	87.6	133.0	15.8	26.6	263.0
1999	89.0	147.0	14.0	20.0	270.0
2000	80.0	151.0	17.0	20.0	268.0
	1,000 females	*1,000 females*	*1,000 females*	*1,000 females*	*1,000 females*
Females bred:					
1997	19.0	27.0	3.4	2.6	52.0
1998	19.6	34.1	4.0	3.3	61.0
1999	18.4	33.0	2.9	3.7	58.0
2000	17.7	31.5	3.9	3.9	57.0
2001	18.0	31.0	4.6	3.4	57.0

Chickens: Number on farms, Oregon, December 1, 1994-2000

Year	All chickens [1/]	Hens and pullets of laying age	Not of laying age		Other chickens
			Pullets 3 months and older	Pullets under 3 months old	
	1,000 birds	*1,000 birds*	*1,000 birds*	*1,000 birds*	*1,000 birds*
1994	3,145	2,588	346	201	10
1995	3,103	2,497	261	335	10
1996	3,350	2,726	362	253	9
1997	3,591	3,000	344	241	6
1998	3,476	2,965	250	258	3
1999	3,714	2,896	264	546	8
2000	3,703	2,909	245	546	3

[1/] Excludes commercial broilers.

Eggs: Production and value, Oregon, 1994-2000

Year	Eggs produced	Price per dozen	Value of production
	Million	*Cents*	*1,000 dollars*
1994	708	78.5	46,315
1995	709	61.7	36,454
1996	741	73.9	45,633
1997	783	64.4	42,021
1998	758	74.5	47,059
1999	774	66.2	42,699
2000	805	66.9	44,879

Source: Oregon State University.

Egg production and layers: Monthly, Oregon, 1999-2000

Month	Average number of layers		Eggs produced per 100 layers		Total eggs produced	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 birds	*1,000 birds*			*Millions*	*Millions*
January	3,039	2,974	2,264	2,354	69	70
February	2,973	3,035	2,082	2,208	62	67
March	2,950	3,047	2,271	2,265	67	69
April	2,878	3,023	2,154	2,183	62	66
May	2,799	2,932	2,251	2,285	63	67
June	2,814	2,887	2,239	2,182	63	63
July	2,846	2,908	2,319	2,235	66	65
August	2,837	2,956	2,217	2,267	63	67
September	2,844	3,046	2,141	2,134	61	65
October	2,895	3,039	2,245	2,270	65	69
November	2,917	2,954	2,228	2,302	65	68
December	2,916	2,919	2,366	2,330	69	68

COMMERCIAL FISHING IN OREGON

Landings and value increase in 2000

Oregon's 2000 commercial fish landings of 263.9 million pounds (round weight) were up 6 percent from 1999. The $79.1 million value of the catch was up nearly 16 percent from last year's $68.3 million value due to increased landings values for salmon, crab, shrimp, tuna and groundfish.

Two groups of species, crab and groundfish, decreased in poundage. The 11.2 million pounds of crab landed, is 9 percent less than last year's 12.3 million pounds. Groundfish (including Pacific Whiting) landings were down by 7 percent from last year with 192 million pounds.

Salmon landings and values doubled in 2000 compared to 1999. Groundfish landed value increased from $28.7 million to $31.0 million in spite of the reduction in poundage, because of increases in prices received for many species. Tuna landings and values increased by 92 percent and 82 percent respectively to return to levels observed in 1996-1998.

Clatsop County retained its ranking over Lincoln County this year for Oregon's leading county in the value of fish landed and processed in Oregon. With ports on the Columbia River and at Astoria, Clatsop County earned 36 percent of the state's total ex-vessel value. Lincoln County accounted for 31 percent of the state's harvest level revenue covering the ports in Depoe Bay and Newport. Clatsop County value increased 19 percent over 1998, while Lincoln County income increased 26 percent. Coos County harvest value increased by 12 percent. Curry County values decreased by 15 percent.

Commercial species harvested

Groundfish

Groundfish, at 192.1 million pounds, represented 73 percent of the state total poundage. The value of groundfish was 39 percent of the total harvest value of the 2000 commercial seafood landed in Oregon. 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. Overall groundfish landings declined by nearly 8 percent in 2000 from 1999. However, groundfish value increased 8 percent to $31.0 million for 2000 because of higher prices received for many species. Included in the groundfish sector are flatfish, rockfish and other groundfish such as Pacific whiting and ling cod. Whiting continue to represent the largest segment (about 79 percent) of groundfish pounds landed. Since late 1990, only U.S. vessels have harvested this species. Oregon landings of whiting are expected to continue to be the largest component of groundfish landings. Whiting is the major constituent of the 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 relatively low, so the ex-vessel value of whiting is only about 20 percent of the groundfish total.

Pink Shrimp

Pink shrimp landings increased 25 percent from 1999 with 25.5 million pounds. Their total value of 10.2 million dollars was only a slight increase from last year's 9.6 million dollars because of lower prices.

Salmon

In 2000 Oregon's salmon landings and values were about double the low 1999 levels, but still remained substantially below levels experienced prior to the early 1990's. Significant harvest restrictions have been in place since 1994 to protect or enhance existing stocks of salmon, especially Coho. The total ex-vessel value of the 2000 salmon harvest was $4.0 million, compared to $2.0 million in 1999. Salmon landings increased to 3.1 million pounds compared to the 1999 level of 1.6 million pounds, which was the lowest since 1994.

Dungeness Crab

Dungeness crab landings for calendar year 2000 decreased by 9 percent from 1999. In calendar 2000, 11.2 million pounds were landed compared to 1999's 12.3 million pounds. The ex-vessel value of the landings was up slightly to $23.6 million, a 3 percent increase from 1998's $22.9 million value. From the fishery's seasonal perspective, the crab season running from December, 1999 through August, 2000 was one of the best on record, with landings of 15.7 million pounds and a record value of $31.4 million.

Tuna

Landings of tuna (mostly Albacore) rebounded in 2000 to nearly 8.8 million pounds compared to the 4.6 million pounds landed in 1999. The value of 2000 tuna landings also increased to $6.9 million, an 80 percent increase compared to the relatively low value of $3.8 million received by harvesters in 1999.

Other Species

Landings of other species increased drama-tically in 2000 to 23.3 million pounds compared to 3.0 million pounds landed in 1999. Harvest value also increased to $3.4 million versus the $1.3 million received for other species in 1999. The main source of the improvement was the remarkable resurgence of the sardine fishery off the North coast. Sardine landings amounted to 21.0 million pounds of the other species total, and had a value of nearly $1.2 million. Sea urchin landings and values also increased in 2000.

Oysters

Oyster production made a significant increase in value for 2000 to $1.4 million, an increase of 40 percent over 1999. Gallons harvested were also up by 40 percent to 41,135 gallons. This was the highest number of gallons harvested since 1989. Yaquina Bay showed the largest increase in production.

Trout

The value of commercial trout production for 2000 was nearly $1.4 million. This is the highest value reported in the last five years.

All landings: Production, by fishery group, Oregon, 1984-2000

Year	Salmon [1/]	Crab [2/]	Shrimp [3/]	Tuna [4/]	Groundfish [5/]	Other [6/]	Total
	Pounds round weight	*Pounds round weight*	*Pounds round weight*	*Pounds round weight*	*Pounds round weight*	*Pounds round weight*	*Pounds round weight*
1984	3,596,687	5,013,455	4,843,571	1,624,240	63,162,495	5,922,514	84,162,962
1985	6,577,333	7,422,901	14,855,247	1,524,601	64,656,115	4,566,988	99,603,185
1986	13,796,997	4,660,672	33,883,577	2,461,004	56,152,051	2,400,635	113,354,936
1987	15,091,783	5,990,869	44,589,472	2,288,045	68,228,811	2,525,122	138,714,102
1988	17,786,697	9,414,353	41,846,202	3,967,120	71,351,660	4,030,539	148,399,571
1989	11,723,775	11,675,901	49,128,914	1,079,657	82,006,985	10,008,420	165,623,652
1990	5,411,542	9,509,817	31,882,770	2,079,312	64,696,872	25,491,327	139,071,640
1991	5,344,121	4,923,571	21,711,413	1,258,818	97,266,103	19,529,062	150,033,088
1992	2,363,926	11,908,102	48,033,256	3,895,618	170,796,346	19,992,162	256,989,410
1993	1,847,727	10,456,154	26,923,125	4,754,450	144,215,870	22,217,611	210,414,937
1994	1,285,113	10,638,353	16,386,022	4,698,223	193,908,193	18,817,258	245,733,162
1995	2,861,976	11,953,768	12,105,862	5,033,810	191,317,460	15,420,176	238,693,052
1996	2,842,439	19,301,763	15,726,666	8,948,355	201,763,801	13,917,044	262,500,068
1997	2,244,548	7,777,001	19,559,785	9,167,738	220,212,971	1,992,218	260,954,261
1998	1,978,246	7,410,210	6,095,740	10,600,614	202,285,527	2,091,447	230,461,784
1999 [r]	1,560,379	12,347,804	20,564,649	4,564,111	207,511,970	2,970,613	249,519,526
2000 [p]	3,141,860	11,180,843	25,455,266	8,761,647	192,071,176	23,315,154	263,925,946

[r] Revised.
[p] Preliminary.

All landings: Ex-vessel value, by fishery group, Oregon, 1984-2000

Year	Salmon [1/]	Crab [2/]	Shrimp [3/]	Tuna [4/]	Groundfish [5/]	Other [6/]	Total [7/]
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
1984	5,116	7,743	2,148	864	15,464	2,335	33,670
1985	9,069	10,741	5,241	814	17,731	2,218	45,814
1986	15,182	6,588	18,106	904	18,322	1,907	61,009
1987	27,022	8,352	30,274	1,675	25,204	2,168	94,695
1988	39,076	11,281	17,150	3,327	24,678	2,333	97,845
1989	14,266	13,564	17,906	887	26,490	4,313	77,426
1990	9,585	14,555	15,629	1,670	24,317	5,738	71,494
1991	5,832	7,462	12,069	976	31,289	4,534	62,162
1992	3,688	13,388	17,187	3,969	31,975	4,056	74,263
1993	2,426	11,798	8,912	3,881	30,856	2,988	60,861
1994	1,460	14,463	9,626	3,750	34,080	2,393	65,772
1995	3,575	20,045	8,599	3,750	38,937	2,402	77,308
1996	3,289	26,180	9,362	7,430	34,963	1,190	82,414
1997	2,773	14,637	7,911	6,542	35,474	1,552	68,889
1998	2,591	12,520	3,189	6,237	23,511	1,736	49,784
1999 [r]	2,043	22,908	9,571	3,782	28,675	1,330	68,309
2000 [p]	4,031	23,611	10,189	6,890	31,022	3,380	79,123

[1/] Salmon include landings of steel head which have come exclusively from Treaty Indian Fisheries since 1975.
[2/] Crab include only bay and ocean Dungeness crab.
[3/] Shrimp include only pink shrimp.
[4/] Tuna include only landings of albacore.
[5/] Groundfish include landings of cod, lingcod, rockfish (snapper), sablefish, sole, flounder, halibut, whiting and pacific sanddab.
[6/] Other includes landings of sardines, sturgeon, shad, smelt, clams, scallops, squid, crayfish and other miscellaneous species. Large increase in 2000 weight due to large sardine harvest.
[7/] Ex-vessel value is the revenue or value received by fisherman/harvesters. Total may not equal sum due to rounding.
[r] Revised, groundfish species realigned vs. other beginning 1997.
[P] Preliminary.
Source: Pounds and Values of Commercially Caught Fish and Shellfish Landed in Oregon, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon.

All landings: Value, by county and species group, Oregon, 1998-2000

Species	Clatsop	Tillamook	Lincoln	Lane	Douglas	Coos	Curry	Other counties	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Salmon:									
1998	294,078	118,675	1,529,548	118,867	58,313	356,053	115,088	*	2,590,622
% of total ..	11	5	59	5	2	14	4	*	100
1999	655,405	71,741	404,597	64,348	95,770	543,467	207,481	*	2,042,809
% of total ..	32	3	20	3	5	27	10	*	100
2000	1,223,019	186,564	1,104,345	123,156	161,761	967,882	260,518	4037	4,031,282
% of total ..	30	5	27	3	4	24	7	*	100
Crab:									
1998	3,346,364	312,938	3,582,836	485,738	359,093	1,328,918	3,075,897	28,502	12,520,286
% of total ..	27	2	29	4	3	11	24	*	100
1999	7,151,153	1,047,406	6,546,689	456,025	1,037,580	2,446,867	4,210,367	12,989	22,909,076
% of total ..	31	5	29	2	4	11	18	*	100
2000	6,078,391	1,174,991	7,864,095	532,185	1,457,829	3,359,469	3,107,125	36,794	23,610,879
% of total ..	26	5	33	2	6	14	13	1	100
Shrimp:									
1998	1,187,884	324,642	1,239,252	2,571	60	622,085	382,555	84,383	3,843,432
% of total ..	31	8	32	*	—	16	10	2	100
1999	2,715,109	369,155	2,935,355	44,064	*	2,790,001	848,549	100926	9,803,159
% of total ..	28	4	30	*	—	28	9	1	100
2000	3,552,587	206,199	3,496,661	*	*	2,610,379	322,907	*	10,188,733
% of total ..	35	2	34	*	*	26	3	*	100
Tuna:									
1998	3,799,775	156,914	1,219,675	37,014	95,765	686,314	108,542	1,732	6,105,731
% of total ..	62	3	20	*	2	11	2	*	100
1999	1,495,253	145,998	1,745,159	33,815	70,263	310,388	21,007	—	3,821,883
% of total ..	39	4	46	1	2	8	*	—	100
2000	2,898,620	175,235	3,127,060	51,942	85,743	470,009	79,371	1,917	6,889,897
% of total ..	42	3	45	0	1	7	1	*	100
Groundfish & other:									
1998	9,714,994	165,341	6,771,029	57,684	84,444	5,286,319	2,520,794	123,471	24,724,076
% of total ..	39	*	27	*	*	21	10	*	100
1999	12,107,361	189,814	8,156,746	411,426	137,251	5,686,615	2,886,371	161,450	29,737,034
% of total ..	41	*	27	1	*	19	12	*	100
2000	14,921,083	288,895	9,264,555	425,653	169,126	5,724,976	3,187,005	420,559	34,401,852
% of total ..	43	1	27	1	*	17	9	1	100
County total:									
1998	18,343,095	1,078,510	14,342,340	701,874	597,675	8,279,689	6,202,876	238,088	49,784,147
% of total ..	37	2	29	1	1	17	12	*	100
1999	24,124,281	1,824,114	19,788,546	1,009,678	1,340,864	11,777,338	8,173,775	275,365	68,313,961
% of total ..	35	3	29	2	2	17	12	*	100
2000	28,673,700	2,031,884	24,856,716	1,132,936	1,874,459	13,132,715	6,956,926	463,307	79,122,643
% of total ..	36	3	31	1	2	17	9	1	100

* Less than one percent, (may not sum due to rounding).
Source: Pounds and values of commercially caught fish and shellfish landed in Oregon, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon.

All landings: Production and value by species, Oregon, 1998-2000

Species	1998 r		1999 r		2000 p	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Salmon:						
Chinook	1,777,258	2,466,533	1,083,479	1,644,858	2,085,217	3,436,430
Coho	193,806	121,913	473,866	396,262	1,041,838	588,324
Pink	6	3	248	140	12	14
Sockeye	—	—	—	—	1,068	2,136
Other (incl. steel head)	7,176	2,173	2,786	1,549	13,725	4,378
Total	1,978,246	2,590,622	1,560,379	2,042,809	3,141,860	4,031,282
Crab:						
Dungeness	7,410,210	12,518,825	12,347,135	22,908,211	11,180,843	23,610,879
Other	2,511	1,461	669	649	42,478	36,308
Total	7,412,721	12,520,286	12,347,804	22,908,860	11,223,321	23,647,187
Shrimp:						
Pacific Pink	6,095,740	3,189,239	20,451,242	9,570,883	25,455,266	10,188,733
Other	208,778	654,193	113,407	231,337	200,269	645,925
Total	6,304,518	3,843,432	20,564,649	9,802,220	25,655,535	10,834,658
Tuna:						
Albacore	10,600,614	6,090,251	4,550,635	3,782,108	8,761,483	6,889,241
Other	5,920	15,480	13,476	38,316	164	656
Total	10,606,534	6,105,731	4,564,111	3,820,424	8,761,647	6,889,897
Groundfish:						
Rockfish	24,116,904	9,037,801	20,444,054	8,170,474	17,364,229	8,358,125
Sole	11,707,144	4,956,266	13,025,595	5,263,624	13,544,217	6,247,726
Sablefish (blackcod)	3,888,688	4,647,964	6,590,711	7,765,044	6,256,288	9,166,782
Cod, Pacific & Lingcod	527,390	334,402	464,480	327,066	165,363	172,634
Flounder	3,621,899	401,215	5,069,586	500,729	2,628,456	327,953
Whiting	157,894,788	3,756,485	160,964,614	5,917,482	151,460,973	6,072,949
Halibut	236,736	323,686	350,488	592,278	329,821	595,032
Pacific Sanddab	291,978	52,777	602,442	137,979	321,829	80,954
Total	202,285,527	23,510,596	207,511,970	28,674,676	192,071,176	31,022,155
Other species:						
Scallop	49,147	17,370	3	4	62,152	29,362
Smelt	7,581	18,614	12,759	51,279	19,240	61,456
Sturgeon	310,475	336,216	244,517	309,467	264,609	385,992
Crayfish	58,573	87,849	79,563	125,197	98,323	153,980
Herring	326,879	6,538	71,855	1,064	17,225	586
Clams	59,272	34,784	88,017	38,347	111,644	42,042
American Shad	197,215	18,939	202,894	22,017	153,851	12,087
Mussels	1,702	933	1,825	1,499	1,048	608
Shark (all varieties)	355,991	41,730	202,703	20,742	*	*
Sea Urchin	345,725	152,587	248,283	138,867	983,556	682,517
Other misc. species	161,678	505,532	1,820,019	351,607	21,360,759	1,328,834
Total	1,874,238	1,213,480	2,970,613	1,060,090	23,072,407	2,697,464
All species total	230,461,784	49,784,147	249,519,526	68,309,079	263,925,946	79,122,643

* Less than one percent.
r Revised
p Preliminary
Source: Pounds and values of commercially caught fish and shellfish landed in Oregon, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon.

Oyster production: Pacific oysters harvested by estuary, Oregon, 1980-2000

Year	Tillamook Bay	Yaquina Bay	Winchester Bay	Coos Bay	Netarts Bay	Total
	*Gallons**	*Gallons**	*Gallons**	*Gallons**	*Gallons**	*Gallons**
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 1/	2,202	5,428	29,406
2000	4,782	22,569	6,846	2,732	4,206	41,135

1/ Revised.
* One bushel of Pacific oysters yields approximately one gallon of oyster meats.
Source: Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Oyster production: Pacific oysters harvested by estuary, Oregon, 2000

Estuary	Production				Value of production 3/	Fees Collected by Leases
	Acres 1/	Gallons shucked	Bushels raw	Total gallons 2/		
					Dollars	*Dollars*
Coos Bay	240	841	1,891	2,732	95,620	1,233
Netarts Bay	257	—	4,206	4,206	147,210	1,292
Tillamook Bay	2,468	786	3,996	4,782	167,356	10,051
Winchester Bay	60	4,860	1,987	6,846	239,624	925
Yaquina Bay	519	10,881	11,688	22,569	789,914	4,313
Total	3,544	17,368	23,768	41,135	1,439,724	17,814

1/ Acres leased from the state of Oregon for oyster cultivation.
2/ Traditionally, 1 bushel of Pacific oysters will yield approximately 1 gallon of oyster meats. Total production is expressed as the sum of gallons and bushels for comparative purposes.
3/ 2000 oyster price used in computing value is $35.00 per gallon, rounded to the nearest dollar.
Source: Natural Resources Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

For more information on oyster leases in Oregon contact:
Natural Resources Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-2532, phone: 503-986-4700.

Aquaculture and mariculture: Value of production, Oregon, 1996-2000

	Fish value				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 dollars				
Trout production [1/]	625	1,205	786	561	1,365
Oyster production [2/]	818	1,334	762	1,029	1,440

[1/] Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service, January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000.
[2/] Sources: Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Vital statistics: Oregon commercial fishing industry, 2000

Licensed commercial fisherman	3,173
Commercial boat licenses	1,719
Troll salmon fishing permits	1,062
Gillnet salmon fishing permits	322
Shrimp fishing permits	186
Scallop permits	42
Albacore tuna landing licenses	180
Sea urchin harvesting permits	29
Licensed bait fishing	48
Licensed bait dealers	45
Licensed fish canners	7
Commercial/wholesale fish dealers	98
Licensed private hatchery	1
Approximate miles of Oregon coastline	400
Approximate miles of Columbia river shoreline	450
In 2000, Oregon was 6th among states in terms of pounds	6th
In 2000, Oregon was 12th among states in terms of landed value.	12th
Oregon statewide population (U.S. Census April, 2000)	3.42 million
Approximate number of commercially valuable species	80
Chinook salmon (oncorhynchus tshawytscha) also called king, spring and tyee salmon	State fish
Salmon, rainbow trout, sturgeon, pacific oysters	Oregon aquaculture species
United States domestic per capita consumption of seafood (2000)	15.6 lbs.
United States rank in world commercial fisheries (1999)	6th
Astoria, Tillamook, Pacific City, Depoe Bay, Newport, Florence, Winchester Bay, Coos Bay, Bandon, Port Orford, Gold Beach, Brookings	Major commercial ports

AGRICULTURAL WEB SITES

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	http://www.ams.usda.gov/
Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University	http://eesc.orst.edu/agcomwebfile/aes/
Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC)	http://www.agnic.org/
AMS Market News	http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm
Bureau of Economic Analysis	http://www.bea.doc.gov
Capital Press	http://www.capitalpress.com
Census of Agriculture	http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/
Dry Peas Import/Export	http://prod7.aster.com.au/dry-peas.htm
Economic Research Service	http://www.ers.usda.gov/
Economics Statistics Briefing Room	http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html
EPA office of pesticide programs	http://www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/PPISdata
Extension Service, Oregon State University	http://osu.orst.edu/extension/
Far West Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee	http://www.farwestspearmint.org
Farm Service Agency	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/
Federal Statistics	http://www.fedstats.gov
Forage Information system	http://www.forages.orst.edu/main.cfm?PageID=15
Government Information Sharing Project	http://govinfo.library.orst.edu/index.html
Historic Census data	http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census
NASS Home Page	http://www.usda.gov/nass/
National Agricultural Library	http://www.nal.usda.gov
National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy	http://www.ncfap.org
Northwest Christmas Tree Association	http://www.nwtrees.com
Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service	http://oda.state.or.us/oass/oass.html
Oregon Association of Nurserymen	http://www.nurseryguide.com
Oregon Climate Service	http://www.ocs.orst.edu/
Oregon Department of Agriculture	http://oda.state.or.us/
Oregon Fruit and Nut Crops, Planting & Harvesting Dates	http://oda.state.or.us/oass/fruitnut.htm
Oregon Field Crops, Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates	http://oda.state.or.us/oass/fldcrp.htm
Oregon Vegetable Crops, Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates	http://oda.state.or.us/oass/veges.htm
Oregon State University Network	http://ludwig.arec.orst.edu/oain/SignIn.asp
USDA Home Page	http://www.usda.gov/
Western Video Market	http://www.wvmcattle.com/
World Agricultural Outlook Board	http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/waob.htm

OREGON COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICES

COUNTY	ADDRESS	PHONE
BAKER	2610 Grove Street, Baker 97814	541-523-6418
BENTON	1849 NW 9th St., Corvallis 97330	541-766-6750
CLACKAMAS	200 Warner-Milne Rd., Oregon City 97045	503-655-8631
CLATSOP	2001 Marine Dr., Room 210, Astoria 97103	503-325-8573
COLUMBIA	505 N. Columbia River Hwy, St Helens 97051	503-397-3462
COOS	290 North Central, Coquille 97423	541-396-3121, Ext 240
CROOK	498 SE Lynn Blvd, Prineville 97754	541-447-6228
CURRY	29390 S. Ellensburg, PO Box 488, Gold Beach 97444	541-247-6672
DESCHUTES	1421 S. Hwy. 97, Redmond 97756	541-548-6088
DOUGLAS	1134 SE Douglas Ave., PO Box 1165, Roseburg 97470	541-672-4461
GILLIAM	333 S. Main, PO Box 707, Condon 97823	541-384-2271
GRANT	Courthouse, 201 S. Humboldt, Rm 190, Canyon City, 97820	541-575-1911
HARNEY	Courthouse, 450 N Buena Vista, Burns 97720	541-573-2506
HOOD RIVER	2990 Experiment Station Dr., Hood River 97031	541-386-3343
JACKSON	569 Hanley Rd., Central Point 97502	541-776-7371
JEFFERSON	34 SE D St., Madras 97741	541-475-3808
	Warm Springs Indian Reservation	
	1110 Wasco St., PO Box 430, Warm Springs 97761	541-553-3238
	Central Oregon Experiment Station	
	850 NW Dogwood Lane, Madras 97741	541-475-7107
JOSEPHINE	215 Rinquette St., Grants Pass 97527	541-476-6613
KLAMATH	3328 Vandenberg Rd., Klamath Falls 97603	541-883-7131
LAKE	Courthouse, Lakeview 97630	541-947-6054
LANE	950 W 13th Ave., Eugene 97402	541-682-4243
LINCOLN	29 SE 2nd Street, Newport 97365	541-574-6534
LINN	4th & Lyons, PO Box 765, Albany 97321	541-967-3871
MALHEUR	710 SW Fifth, Ontario 97914	541-881-1417
MARION	3180 Center St. NE, Room 1361, Salem 97301	503-588-5301
MORROW	120 S. Main St., PO Box 397, Heppner 97836	541-676-9642
MULTNOMAH	211 SE 80th St., Portland 97215	503-725-2000
	North Willamette Research & Extension Center	
	15210 NE Miley Rd., Aurora 97002	503-678-1264
POLK	182 SW Academy, Suite 222, PO Box 640, Dallas 97338	503-623-8395
SHERMAN	409 Hood St., PO Box 385, Moro 97039	541-565-3230
TILLAMOOK	2204 Fourth Street, Tillamook 97141	503-842-3433
UMATILLA	721 SE 3rd, Suite 3, Pendelton 97801	541-278-5403
	Hermiston Agricultural Research & Extension Center	
	PO Box 105, Hermiston 97838	541-567-8321
	418 N Main Street, PO Box E, Milton-Freewater 97862	541-938-5597
UNION	10507 N McAlister Rd., La Grande 97850	541-963-1010
WALLOWA	668 NW 1st Ave., Enterprise 97828	541-426-3143
WASCO	400 E. Scenic Dr., Suite 2278, The Dalles 97058	541-296-5494
WASHINGTON	18640 NW Walker Rd, #1400, Beaverton, 97006	503-725-2300
WHEELER	PO Box 407, Fossil 97830	541-763-4115
YAMHILL	2050 Lafayette St., McMinnville 97128	503-434-7517

STATE STATISTICAL OFFICES

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334-279-3555
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FAX: 360-902-2091

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FAX: 608-224-4855

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Cheyenne 82003
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FAX: 307-432-5598

110702c-03

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING METRO CODE CHAPTER 5.05 TO INCLUDE THE COFFIN BUTTE LANDFILL ON THE LIST OF DESIGNATED FACILITIES; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY	))))	ORDINANCE NO. 02-979 Introduced by Mike Burton, Executive Officer

WHEREAS, Metro Code Section 5.05.030 authorizes the Metro Council to add and delete facilities from the list of designated facilities set forth in that Section; and,

WHEREAS, Valley Landfills, Inc. ("Valley") is the owner of the Coffin Butte Landfill in Corvallis, Oregon, and has made application to Metro seeking designated facility status for the Coffin Butte Landfill by requesting that Metro add the Coffin Butte Landfill to the list of designated facilities set forth in Metro Code Section 5.05.030; and,

WHEREAS, based on the information set forth in the staff report accompanying this Ordinance, the Metro Council finds that the criteria set forth in Metro Code section 5.05.030(b) for a determination of whether to add a designated facility have been met; and,

WHEREAS, this Ordinance was submitted for the consideration of the Metro Council by the Executive Officer, who recommends approval of this Ordinance; now therefore,

THE METRO COUNCIL HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Metro Code Section 5.05.030(a) is amended to add the following provision as subsection 9:

   (9) Coffin Butte Landfill. The Coffin Butte Landfill, located in Benton County, Oregon, which may accept solid waste generated within the District only as follows:

   (A) As specified in an agreement entered into between Metro and the owner of the Coffin Butte Landfill authorizing receipt of such waste; or

   (B) Subject to a non-system license issued to a person transporting to the facility special wastes not specified in the agreement.

2. Metro Code Section 5.05.035(b) should be amended to add the following provision as subsection (5):

   "Notwithstanding any other requirement of this section, the chief operating officer may waive the application fee for an application for a non-system license seeking authority to deliver a de minimis amount of solid waste per year to a non-system facility."

3. This ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of public health, safety and welfare by providing for more effective and comprehensive management and regulation of the regional solid waste system through the timely implementation of the designated facility agreement related to the Coffin Butte Landfill. An emergency is therefore declared to exist, and this ordinance shall take effect immediately, pursuant to Metro Charter section 39(1)

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this _____ day of November, 2002.

Carl Hosticka, Presiding Officer

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Christina Billington, Recording Secretary

Daniel B. Cooper, General Counsel

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STAFF REPORT

IN CONSIDERATION OF ORDINANCE NO. 02-979, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING METRO CODE CHAPTER 5.05 TO INCLUDE THE COFFIN BUTTE LANDFILL ON THE LIST OF DESIGNATED FACILITIES; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

October 3, 2002 Drafted by: Chuck Geyer

BACKGROUND

In November 2001, Metro received a request from Valley Landfills, Inc., for Metro to recognize its Coffin Butte Landfill as a "Designated Facility" under the provisions of Metro Code 5.05.030. The Coffin Butte Landfill is located at 28972 Coffin Butte Road in Benton County, north of Corvallis, Oregon (see attachments for additional site information.) Following this request, Regional Environmental Management staff entered into negotiations with the firm to draft an agreement acceptable to both parties. The Designated Facility Agreement that is Exhibit "A" to Resolution No. 02-3238, "For the purpose of considering a designated facility agreement with Valley Landfills, Inc., for the Coffin Butte Landfill," is the result of these negotiations.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to allow special waste and non-putrescible waste generated from within the Metro to be received at the facility. The waste must have been already processed for material recovery, or be a type of dry wastes such as cleanup materials and special waste that lack material recovery potential. Such waste is currently received by the facility through Non System Licenses (NSLs) that would no longer be needed. Approximately 100,000 tons of non-putrescible waste is currently authorized under the NSLs that would be replaced by this agreement. NSLs would still be required for putrescible waste received by the facility (up to 45,000 tons/year is currently authorized). The facility received approximately 69,000 tons of waste from the Metro region in FY2001-02. This represents about 16% of the total waste (426,000) received at the facility.

Metro Code 5.05.030(a) contains a list of designated facilities. Metro Code 5.05.030(b) states that, pursuant to a duly enacted ordinance, the Metro Council may add (or remove) facilities to the list. In deciding whether to designate an addition facility shall consider several factors listed in the Code. Below are the factors that must be considered followed by how they are addressed by the agreement.

(1) The degree to which prior users of the facility and waste types accepted at the non-system facility are known and the degree to which such wastes pose a future risk of environmental contamination;

The Coffin Butte Landfill (CBLF) first came into use during the 1940s or 50s when it served as the landfill for the nearby Adair Village Military base. Later, the landfill accepted industrial wastes from the Wah Chang facility located in Albany, Oregon. When the CBLF became a Subtitle D landfill in 1992, the original unlined cells were capped. However, there remains a problem of leachate contamination of groundwater that is presently being monitored by the DEQ. Since 1992, the landfill has been filling only lined cells and operating with the required environmental controls required by the DEQ.

(2) The record of regulatory compliance of the facility's owner and operator with federal, state and local requirements including but not limited to public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations;

The Coffin Butte Landfill is permitted by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to take unlimited amounts of authorized wastes (putrescible, non-putrescible, special and cleanup wastes). The facility was issued a NON by DEQ in 1998 for failure to immediately report a landfill fire. Another NON was issued in July 2001 when too high a level of non-methane gasses was detected in the landfill gas power generation system. The problem was promptly remedied. These are considered to be relatively minor violations, both DEQ and Benton County considers the landfill to be a well run facility that is in compliance with federal, state and local requirements. Benton County and the landfill executed an agreement in December 2000 establishing the parameters to be monitored by the Benton County Environmental Health Division, and authorizing the landfill to accept quantities of waste consistent with the DEQ permit. The facility has a good compliance record with public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations.

(3) The adequacy of operational practices and management controls at the facility;

The Coffin Butte Landfill uses operational practices and management controls that are typical of Subtitle D landfills and considered by the DEQ to be adequate for the protection of health, safety, and the environment.

(4) The expected impact on the region's recycling and waste reduction efforts;

The region's recycling and waste reduction efforts should be enhanced (or at least stay the same) because only non-putrescible waste from within the region that has been processed can be received at the facility. This should act as an incentive for additional material recovery, particularly at other subsidiaries of the facility's parent corporation.

Waste is currently going to the facility from the subsidiaries such as WRI and Keller Drop Box. It includes putrescible, special, and dry processing residual wastes. Putrescible waste will not be authorized under the designated facility agreement and must continue to be delivered under a non-system license (NSL). Special waste has no recovery potential and therefore should not affect waste reduction efforts. Since individual NSL's will not be required for dry processing residual, it may encourage additional processing at WRI, which may increase regional recovery.

(5) The consistency of the designation with Metro's existing contractual arrangements;

The waste subject to the proposed agreement is non-putrescible waste and therefore, under Change Order No. 8, not included within the definition of "Metro Solid Waste Tonnage" for purposes of Metro's disposal contract. The requested agreement does not appear to conflict with Metro's disposal contract or any other of its existing contractual arrangements.

(6) The record of the applicant regarding compliance with Metro ordinances and agreements or assistance to Metro in Metro ordinance enforcement and with federal, state and local requirements including but not limited to public health, safety and environmental rules and regulations; and

The applicant is Valley Landfills, Inc. doing business as the Coffin Butte Landfill. The applicant had not been subject to Metro ordinances since it is located outside the Metro boundary. The applicant has assisted Metro with enforcement actions when waste was illegally hauled to its facilities. The applicant is a subsidiary of Allied Waste Systems, Inc. Other subsidiaries of the parent (such as River City Disposal, WRI, Keller Drop Box, United Disposal Services) that are active in the Metro solid waste system have a good record of compliance with Metro ordinances and agreements and have assisted Metro in their

enforcement. The DFA would also allow third party contractor other than the subsidiaries to haul waste directly from generator sites, if the waste fell into the categories permitted by the DFA such as special waste that does not require processing.

(7) Such other factors as the executive officer deems appropriate for purposes of making such determination.

The agreement will enhance the collection of fees and taxes due Metro as they are required by the agreement. The agreement also makes the facility subject to Metro's regulatory requirements as if it were located within the Metro boundary.

ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

1. Known Opposition

None.

2. Legal Antecedents

Metro Code Sections 5.03.030 (a) and (b) as described above; and section (c) requiring the agreement be adopted be approved by the Metro Council; and section (d) that requires the agreement to specify waste types.

3. Anticipated Effects

Reduce the number of NSLs serving the facility.

4. Budget Impacts

No immediate budget impact is anticipated.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Officer recommends adoption of Ordinance No. 02-979.

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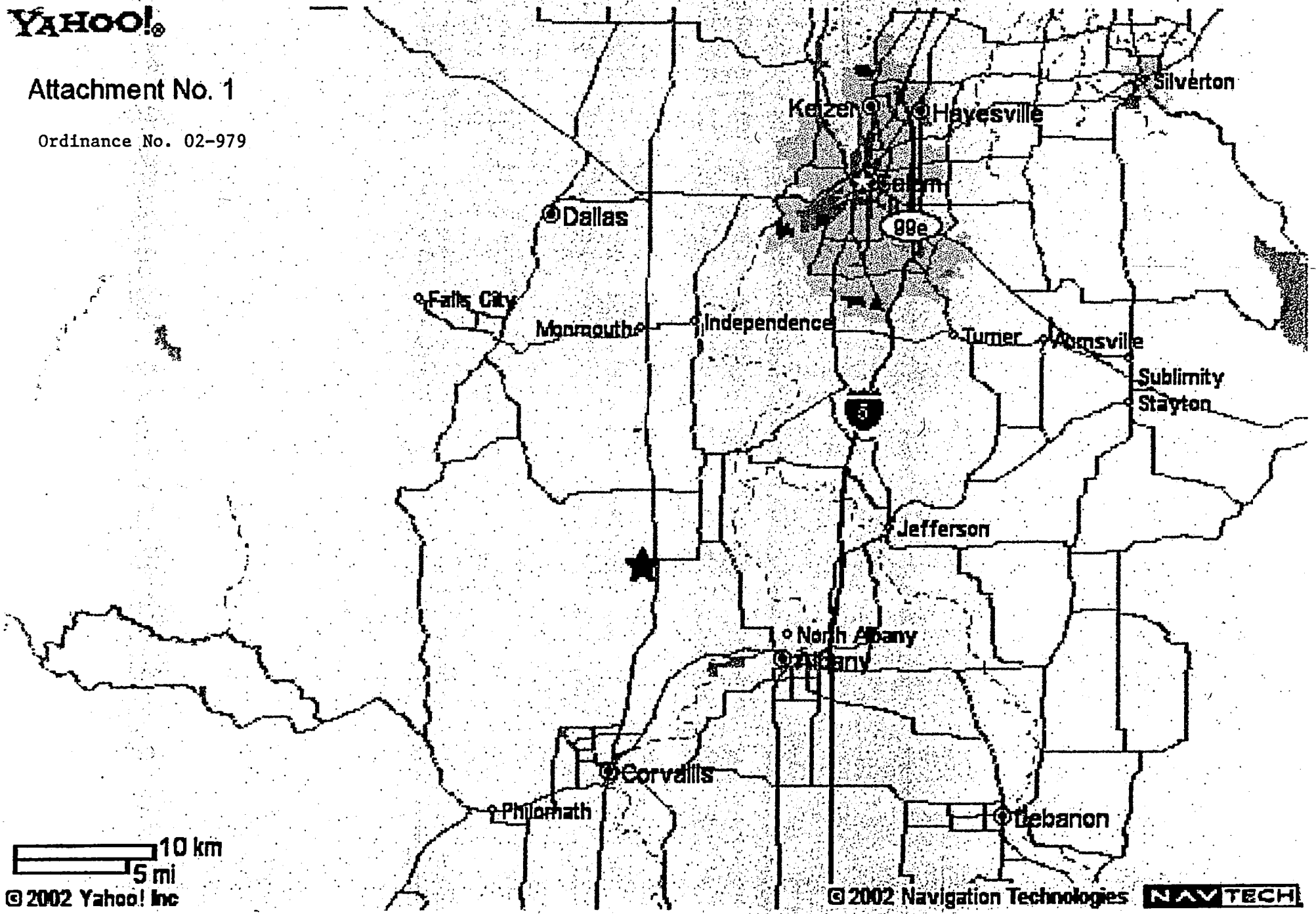
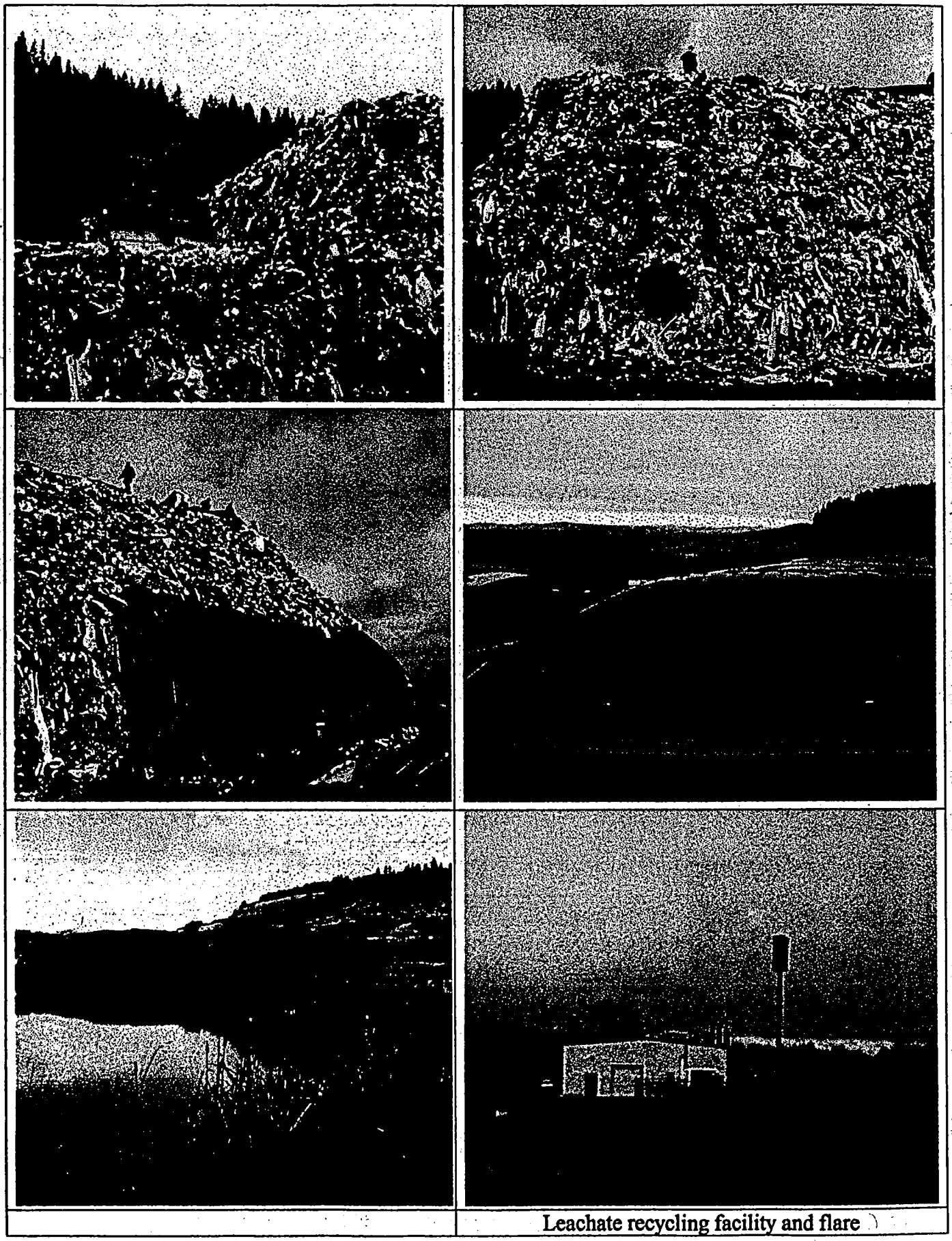
YAHOO!

Attachment No. 1

Ordinance No. 02-979



Attachment 2
Ordinance No. 02-979



Leachate recycling facility and flare

110702c-04

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 95-625A TO AMEND THE 2040 GROWTH CONCEPT MAP AND ORDINANCE NO. 96-647C TO AMEND THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS MAP –NOVEMBER 2002; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY	) ORDINANCE NO. 02-981)) Introduced by Executive Officer Mike Burton)

WHEREAS, Metro's regional goals and objectives required by ORS 268.380, the Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives (RUGGO), were adopted December 14, 1995 in Ordinance No. 95-625A; and

WHEREAS, RUGGO was transmitted to the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) for acknowledgement of consistency with statewide land use planning goals; and

WHEREAS, LCDC acted on November 1, 1996 to authorize the RUGGO final acknowledgement Order dated December 9, 1996; and

WHEREAS, the Metro Council adopted the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan in Ordinance No. 96-647C on November 21, 1996 which includes Council-approved changes in certain 2040 Growth Concept design type designations as part of 2040 Growth Concept implementation; and

WHEREAS, functional plans must remain consistent with RUGGO, including the 2040 Growth Concept Map; and

WHEREAS, changes in industrial and employment areas in the Cities of Cornelius, Fairview, Forest Grove, Gresham, Portland, and Tualatin have been requested; and

WHEREAS, a change in the corridor in the City of Happy Valley has been requested; and

WHEREAS, the staff have recommended that changes be made to the Airport Light Rail Line Station Communities, that the outer neighborhood designation be amended to inner neighborhood, the Town Center be moved north, and Employment Areas be added in Pleasant Valley, and that the rural reserve designations be removed; and

WHEREAS, RUGGO Goal 1 requires that amendments to RUGGO involve MPAC for public and local government review prior to final Metro Council action; and

WHEREAS, amendment of acknowledged RUGGO requires a 45 day notice to the Department of Land Conservation and Development under ORS 197.610 which has been sent; now therefore,

THE METRO COUNCIL ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the 2040 Growth Concept Map, a part of the Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives in Ordinance No. 95-625A, is hereby amended as indicated on the amended 2040 Growth Concept Map attached as Exhibit A.

2. That the amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept Map are described generally as follows:

A. City of Cornelius:

i. All Employment Area designations save the City's Development Services Facilities are changed to Industrial Areas.

ii. The Outer Neighborhood designation at the northwest corner of the City are changed to Industrial Area.

iii. The Employment Area designation east of N 10th Avenue and south of the railway tracks is changed to Outer Neighborhood.

iv. The Employment Area designation west of N 19th Avenue, north of the railway tracks to N Holladay Street is changed to Outer Neighborhood.

B. City of Fairview:

i. The Industrial Area designation in the vicinity of NE 238th and Sandy Boulevard is changed to Employment Area.

ii. The Employment Area designation on the lands occupied by NACCO is changed to Industrial Area.

C. City of Forest Grove:

i. The Employment Area designation west of Quince St/Martin Rd is changed to Industrial Area.

ii. The Inner Neighborhood designation west of Elm Street, north of 23rd Avenue is changed to Industrial Area.

iii. The Industrial Area designation on the Sewage Lagoons is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

iv. The Inner Neighborhood designation southeast of Highway 47 is changed to Industrial Area.

D. City of Gresham:

i. The Industrial Area designation commonly known as the brickyards is changed to Employment Area.

ii. The Employment Area designation on Powell Boulevard is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

iii. The Employment and Industrial Area designation on Powell Boulevard west of SE 182nd Avenue is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

E. City of Happy Valley:

i. The Corridor designation on SE Mt. Scott Boulevard and SE 122nd/129th Avenues is changed to Outer Neighborhood.

F. Portland:

i. The Inner Neighborhood designation on the Oregon Heath and Sciences University and the Veterans Hospital is changed to Employment Area.

ii. The Industrial Area designation on the Albina Fuel site at NE 33rd Avenue is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

iii. The center of the Light Rail Community Station at NE Going is moved to NE Prescott St.

iv. The Main Street designation on SE Tacoma Street west of SE 7th Street is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

v. A Main Street designation is added on SE 92nd Avenue between SE Harold and SE Duke Streets.

vi. A Main Street designation is added on NE and SE 102nd Avenue between NE Wiedler and SE Washington Streets.

vii. The Open Space designation on the center of the racetrack at Portland Meadows is changed to Industrial Area.

G. City of Tualatin:

i. The Inner Neighborhood designation on the Legacy Meridian Hospital is changed to Employment Area.

ii. The Employment Area designation north of SW Nyberg Road and west of the County line is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

iii. The Industrial Area designation southwest of SW Tualatin Road and north of SW Herman Road is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

iv. The Employment Area designation between SW Mohawk and SW Sagert Streets on SW Martinazzi Avenue is changed to Inner Neighborhood,

v. The Employment Area designation south of SW Nyberg Road, west of SW 65th Avenue and north of SW Sagert Street is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

H. Airport Light Rail Line Station Communities:

i. The Airport Light Rail Line Station Communities are changed from Potential Light Rail Stations to Light Rail Stations.

I. Pleasant Valley:

i. The Pleasant Valley Town Center is moved north to focus on the proposed new intersection of 172nd Avenue and Giese Road.

ii. The Outer Neighborhood designation in the Pleasant Valley area is changed to Inner Neighborhood.

iii. Employment Areas area added west of 190th Avenue at Giese Road and east of 172nd Avenue at Sager Road in Pleasant Valley.

J. Rural Reserves:

i. The Rural Reserve designation is removed from the map. The Exclusive Farm Use designation is expanded to include Forestlands and Renamed Resource Land.

3. That the Employment and Industrial Areas Map, a part of the Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives in Ordinance No. 96-647C, is hereby amended as indicated on the amended Title 4 Map attached as Exhibit B.

4. The amendments to the Employment and Industrial Areas Map are described generally as follows:

a. The Employment Areas in the City of Cornelius, save the City's Development Services Facilities are changed to Industrial Areas.

b. Industrial Areas are added to the northwest corner of Cornelius and to east of S 4th Avenue, south of Baseline Street.

c. Employment Areas east of N 10th, south of the railway tracks and west of N 19th, north of the railway tracks in Cornelius are removed.

d. The Industrial Area in the vicinity of NE 238th and Sandy Boulevard is changed to Employment Area in Fairview.

e. The Employment Area on the lands occupied by NACCO is changed to Industrial Area in Fairview

f. The Employment Area west of Quince Street/Martin Road in Forest Grove is changed to Industrial Area.

g. Industrial Areas are added east of Cedar Street at 23rd Place, west of Elm Street, north of 23rd Avenue, and southeast of Highway 47 in Forest Grove.

h. The Industrial Area is removed from the Sewage Lagoons in Forest Grove.

i. The Industrial Area south of 19th Avenue, east of B Street is removed in Forest Grove.

j. The Industrial Area commonly know as the brickyards is changed to Employment Area.

k. The Employment Area on Powell Boulevard east of NW 182nd Avenue, west of NW Battaglia Avenue developed or zoned as residential or owned by Gresham for park purposes is removed.

j. The Employment Area south of Powell Boulevard, west of SW Highland Drive in Gresham zoned for residential uses is removed.

l. Employment Area is added on the Oregon Health and Sciences University and the Veterans Hospital site in Portland.

j. The Industrial Area on the Albina Fuel site at NE 33rd Avenue is removed.

k. Employment Area is added on the Legacy Meridian Hospital in Tualatin.

l. Employment Areas are removed from SW Nyberg Road, west of the County line, from SW Martinazzin Avenue between SW Mohawk and SW Sagert Streets, and from SW Nyberg Road west of SW 65th Avenue, north of SW Saggert Street.

m. The Industrial Area southwest of Tualatin Road north of SW Herman Road is removed.

n. Employment Areas area added west of 190th Avenue at Giese Road and east of 172nd Avenue at Sager Road in Pleasant Valley.

5. This ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of public health, safety and welfare because state law requires Metro to ensure that the region's UGB includes a 20-year supply of buildable land for housing upon the completion of its analysis of the capacity of the boundary. The resulting decision will include amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept and Employment and Industrial Areas Maps and it is necessary to have the Map amendments effective at the same time. An emergency is therefore declared to exist, and this ordinance shall take effect immediately, pursuant to Metro Charter section 39(1).

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this _____ day of _____ 2002.

_____
Carl Hosticka, Presiding Officer

ATTEST: APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____ _____
Recording Secretary Daniel B. Cooper, General Counsel

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Exhibit A

Proposed 2040 Growth Concept Map

Exhibit B

Proposed Employment and Industrial Areas Map
Title 4

STAFF REPORT

CONSIDERATION OF ORDINANCE NO. 02-981 FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 95-625A TO AMEND THE 2040 GROWTH CONCEPT MAP AND THE TITLE 4: INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYMENT AREAS MAP, NOVEMBER, 2002; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

Date: November, 2002

Presented by: Brenda Bernards
Prepared by: Brenda Bernards

PROPOSED ACTION

Adoption of Ordinance No. 02-981 to amend the 2040 Growth Concept Map and the Employment and Industrial Areas Map.

BACKGROUND

As the jurisdictions work through the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (Functional Plan) compliance process, a number of requests for amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept Map have been received. Requests for amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept Map were expected and staff anticipates that additional requests will come forward as more jurisdictions come into compliance with the requirements of the Functional Plan.

In April 2001, Metro Council adopted a substantial number of amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept Map and Employment and Industrial Areas Map. At that time, the Metro Council asked that the staff bring forward proposed map changes on an annual basis. A letter was sent to the Planning Directors of the local jurisdictions requesting that proposed map amendments. Requests for map amendments were received from the Cities of Cornelius, Fairview, Forest Grove, Gresham, Happy Valley, Portland, and Tualatin. In addition, Metro staff has initiated a number of mapping amendments.

ANALYSIS/INFORMATION

Known Opposition
There is no known opposition to the proposed legislation.

Legal Antecedents
The 2040 Growth Concept is a component of both the acknowledged Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives and the Regional Framework Plan. Authority to amend the 2040 Growth Concept map comes from ORS 268.380 and ORS 268.390(5). The Authority to amend the Employment and Industrial Areas Map comes from Metro Code 3.07.820.B.4.

Anticipated Effects
Adoption of this Ordinance will result in amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept and Employment and Industrial Areas Maps.

Budget Impacts
Adoption of this ordinance has no budget impact.

PROPOSED 2040 GROWTH CONCEPT MAP AND EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS MAP AMENDMENTS

The Cities of Cornelius, Fairview, Forest Grove Gresham, Portland and Tualatin have requested amendments to their Industrial and Employment designations on the 2040 Growth Concept Map. These requests also require changes to the Title 4: Industrial Employment Areas Map. The City of Happy Valley has requested that a Corridor designation be removed. In addition to Employment and Industrial Areas related amendments, Portland has requested amendments to a number of Main Streets and the Interstate Max Line.

Metro staff is recommending a number of amendments including showing the Airport Max Light Rail Line as operating, amending the design type designations in the Pleasant Valley area to reflect the planning that has occurred and removing the Rural Reserve designation.

A number of the requested amendments to the Employment and Industrial Areas Map will not appear on the 2040 Growth Concept Map. This is because a number of the requests for amendments are to remove Employment and Industrial Areas from floodways and park lands. These sites are already shown on the 2040 Growth Concept Map as Public Parks and Open Spaces not the underlying Industrial or Employment Area Designation. A number of the requests for additions or removal of these areas are in Town Centers. As mixed-use areas overlay the Employment and Industrial Areas on the 2040 Growth Concept Map, these amendments to the Employment and Industrial Areas map show no apparent change to the 2040 Growth Concept map.

City of Cornelius
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Employment Areas with Industrial Areas, add Industrial Areas and remove Employment Areas as shown on Map 1.

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Employment Areas with Industrial Areas, add Industrial Areas and remove Employment Areas as shown on Map 2.

At this time, the City of Cornelius has only Employment Area designations. The City has requested that all of the Employment Areas on the 2040 Growth Concept Map and the Employment and Industrial Areas Map be replaced with Industrial Areas as these areas are zoned for industrial uses. The exception to this is a parcel used for the City's Development Services Facilities that will remain as an Employment Area as shown on Maps 1 and 2.

The City has requested that Industrial Area designation be added to the industrially zoned lands in the northwest corner of the City (a on Maps 1 and 2) and on the industrially zoned land east of S 4th Avenue and south of Baseline Street (b Map2). There is no change to the 2040 Growth Concept Map as a Corridor covers the new Industrial Area. The City has requested that the Employment designation be removed from the lands zoned for residential east of N 10th Avenue and south of the railway tracks (c on Maps 1 and 2) and west of N 19th Avenue, north of the railway tracks to N Holladay Street (d on Maps 1and 2). These areas will be designated as Outer Neighborhood on the 2040 Growth Concept Map.

City of Fairview
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Industrial Area with Employment Area, replace Employment Areas with Industrial Area as shown on Map 3

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Industrial Area with Employment Area, replace Employment Area with Industrial Area as shown on Map 4

The City is requesting two map amendments in order to better reflect the land use and institutional structure of Fairview and the anticipated economic future. The first requested amendment would replace an Industrial Area designation with an Employment Area designation in the vicinity of NE 238th and Sandy Boulevard (a on Maps 3 and 4). This change is reflective of the growing commercial and industrial activities in this area. The second requested amendment would replace the Employment Area designation on the lands occupied by NACCO, Fairview's largest manufacturing facility with an Industrial Area designation (b on Maps 3 and 4).

City of Forest Grove

2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Employment Area with Industrial Area, replace Industrial Area with Inner Neighborhood, Replace Inner Neighborhood with Industrial Area as shown on Map 5.

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Employment Area with Industrial Area, add and remove Industrial Area as shown on Map 6.

The City is requesting a number of map amendments in order that the 2040 Growth Concept and Employment and Industrial Areas Maps to better reflect the zoning in place in Forest Grove. The Employment Area designation west of QuinceSt/Martin Rd and north of railroad tracks would be replaced with an Industrial Area designation (a on Maps 5 and 6). Industrial Area designations are to be added east of Cedar Street at 23rd Place and west of Elm Street, north of 23rd Avenue (b on Maps 5 and 6). The Cedar Street addition would not be seen on the 2040 Growth Concept Map as this area is covered by the Town Center designation. The Elm Street addition would replace an Inner Neighborhood designation. The City has requested that the Industrial Area designation on the Sewage Lagoons be removed. Although this area is zoned as industrial, its current use precludes any type of industrial uses. The area would appear as an Inner Neighborhood and Open Space on the 2040 Growth Concept Map (c on Maps 5 and 6). The City has requested that the Industrial Area designation southeast of Highway 47 be extended to include the recently annexed areas of the City. The Industrial Area designation replaces an Inner Neighborhood designation on the 2040 Growth Concept Map (d on Maps 5 and 6). The City has requested that a triangle of land west of Fern Hill Road, south of Highway 47 designated as Employment Area be redesignated as Industrial Area (e on Map 5 and 6). The City has requested that the Industrial Area designation south of 19th Avenue be east of B Street be removed as this area is part of the Town Center (f on Map 6). There would be no change to the 2040 Growth Concept Map as this area is covered by the Town Center designation.

City of Gresham

2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Industrial Area with Employment Area, replace Employment Areas with Inner Neighborhood and Parks and Open Space as shown on Map 7.

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Industrial Area with Employment Area, remove Employment Area as shown on Map 8.

Gresham is requesting a number of amendments to the lands designated as Industrial or Employment areas in three locations in the City.

The City is requesting that Industrial Area designation on the site, commonly known as the "brickyards," be removed and replaced with an Employment Area designation (a on Maps 7 and 8). Gresham is attempting to increase its family-wage employment opportunities and is intending to rezone this area to Business Park as part of its Periodic Review program. This zone is compatible with the Employment Area designation as it is primarily intended for manufacturing and related industrial activities and office

development. Secondary uses permitted as part of a mixed-use development include commercial services and retail uses. Both are restricted to a certain percentage of the total floor area.

The 2040 Growth Concept and Employment and Industrial Areas Maps includes an Employment Area along Powell Boulevard east of SE 182nd Avenue. A portion of this Employment Area is owned by the City and planned for public park and trail purposes. The City is requesting that these areas be removed from the Employment and Industrial Areas Map. The 2040 Growth Concept Map shows these City-owned properties as parks and open space (b on Maps 7 and 8).

A number of the sites within this Employment Area are zoned and developed as residential uses. The City is requesting that these sites be designated as Inner Neighborhood and removed from the Employment and Industrial Areas Map. The residential zones support the Corridor designation along Powell Boulevard (c on Maps 7 and 8).

The 2040 Growth Concept and Employment and Industrial Areas Maps include a small Industrial Area and surrounded by Employment Area south of Powell Boulevard west of SE 182nd Avenue. This area is zoned for residential and mixed-use developments. Gresham has requested that the Industrial Area and the eastern portion of the Employment Area be removed from the Employment and Industrial Areas Map and be designated as Inner Neighborhood on the 2040 Growth Concept Map (d on Maps 7 and 8).

City of Happy Valley
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Corridor designation with Inner and Outer Neighborhood as shown on Map 9.

The City is requesting that the Corridor designation on SE Mt. Scott Boulevard and SE 122nd/129th Avenues be removed (a on Map 9). The City has indicated that environmental constraints, existing development patterns and the fact that a substantial amount of the land along the Corridor is in public ownership limits the potential for increased development. In addition, the Corridor is poorly served by transit; the service is in frequent and does not run the full length of the Corridor. The northern portion of this corridor, between the Happy Valley City limits and Foster Road lies in the City of Portland. As the majority of this portion of the Corridor runs through the Lincoln Memorial and Willamette National Cemeteries, the City of Portland concurs with the removal of the Corridor designation.

City of Portland
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendments Recommendation: Replace Inner Neighborhood with Employment Area, Replace Industrial Area with Inner Neighborhood, Move Light Rail Station, Modify and add Main Streets, Remove Open Space designation, as shown on Map 10.

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Add Employment Area, Remove Industrial Area as shown on Map 11.

The City is requesting that the Inner Neighborhood designation on the Oregon Health and Science University and the Veterans Hospital be amended to Employment Area. These institutions have a combined employment base of more than 10,000 people and the City anticipates an increase in employment over the 30-year planning horizon for the Marquam Hill Plan (a on Maps 10 and 11).

The City has requested that the Industrial Designation on the Albina Fuel site at NE 33rd Avenue south of NE Broadway be removed. It is a remnant parcel once part of the larger Hyster Plan that is now a Fred Meyer Store. The remaining parcel is insufficient in size to constitute a viable Industrial Area. It would be shown as Inner Neighborhood on the 2040 Growth Concept Map b on Maps 10 and 11).

The 2040 Growth Concept shows a Light Rail Community Station along the Interstate Max Line at NE Going Street. This Community Station is located between NE Prescott and NE Skidmore Streets and the City is requesting that it be relocated to more accurately reflect its location (c on Map 10).

The City is requesting that the Main Street designation on SE Tacoma Street be shown from SE 7th Avenue to SE 17th Avenue, as SE Tacoma Street west of SE 7th Avenue is a bridge approach. Through the planning for the Lents Town Center and the Gateway Regional Center, two new Main Streets have been identified. These include SE 92nd Avenue between SE Harold and SE Duke Streets and NE and SE 102nd Avenue between NE Wiedler and SE Washington Streets (d on Map 10).

The 2040 Growth Concept Map shows the center of the racetrack at Portland Meadows as Open Space. The City is requesting that this be removed and designated as Industrial Area. The Employment and Industrial Areas Map shows this as Industrial Area, no amendment is necessary on this Map (e on Map 10).

City of Tualatin

2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Inner Neighborhood with Employment Area, Replace Employment Area with Inner Neighborhood, Replace Industrial Area with Inner Neighborhood as shown on Map 12.

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Add and Remove Employment Areas, Remove Industrial Areas as shown on Map 13.

Tualatin has requested a number of amendments to the Growth 2040 Concept and Employment and Industrial Areas Maps to more accurately reflect the City zoning.

The City has requested that the Legacy Meridian Hospital, east of SW 65th Avenue, north of SW Borland Road, and the area around the hospital be designated as Employment Area rather than as Inner Neighborhood to reflect the Medical Center and Commercial Office zoning (a on Maps 12 and 13). This would be added to the Employment and Industrial Areas Map.

The City has requested that the Employment Area designation be removed from the area zoned for medium and high density housing, north of SW Nyberg and west of the County line, and replaced with Inner Neighborhood (b on Maps 12 and 13).

The City has requested that the Industrial Area designation be removed from the area zoned for residential, southwest of SW Tualatin Rd and north of SW Herman Road, and the road-right-of-way where SW Herman and SW Tualatin Roads intersect and replaced with Inner Neighborhood (c on Maps 12 and 13).

The City has requested that area west of the railroad tracks and south of the old Tualatin-Sherwood Road be designated as Employment Area on the Employment and Industrial Areas Map. There would be no change to the 2040 Growth Concept Map as the Tualatin Town Center circle covers this area (d on Maps 12 and 13).

The City has requested that the Employment Area between SW Mohawk Street and SW Sagert Street on SW Martinazzi Avenue be removed and the area be designated as Inner Neighborhood (e on maps 12 and 13). The area is zoned as residential.

The City has requested that the Employment Area south of SW Nyberg Street, west of SW 65th Avenue and north of SW Sagert be redesignated as Inner Neighborhood (f on Maps 12 and 13). The are is zoned for residential.

Additional Map Changes

Airport Light Rail Line
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Replace Potential Light Rail Station with Light Rail Station designation as shown on Map 14.

Currently, the Light Rail Stations along the Airport Light Rail Line are shown as potential stations. This Line opened in September 2001 and the Stations should be shown as in place.

Pleasant Valley
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Move Town Center, Replace Outer Neighborhood with Inner Neighborhood as shown on Map 15.

Employment and Industrial Areas Map Amendment Recommendation: Add Employment Areas as shown on Map 16.

The Concept Planning for the Pleasant Valley area has recently been completed. The focus of the Town Center has moved north to the proposed new intersection of 172nd Avenue and Giese Road. The designation of Inner Neighborhood is a closer fit with the results of this effort and staff is recommending that the Outer Neighborhood designation be replaced with Inner Neighborhood. Two Employment Areas have been added. The first is located west of 190th Avenue at the Giese Road terminus and the second is located east of 172nd Avenue at Sager Road (a on Maps 15 and 16). As the Concept Plan for this area is further refined, additional amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept Map maybe brought forward.

Rural Reserves
2040 Growth Concept Map Amendment Recommendation: Remove Rural Reserve designations, replace the Exclusive Farm Use Designation with a Resource Lands Designation.

In January 2000, the Oregon Court of Appeals upheld a decision by the Oregon Land Use Board of Appeals that said Metro erred in the way that it designated urban reserves in 1997. In particular, the court said Metro included resource land as urban reserves before it had considered all non-resource land. As a result of these decisions, with its adoption of Ordnance No. 01-892A, Council removed the urban reserve designation from the 2040 Growth Concept Map.

At that time, staff noted that the removal of the Urban Reserve designation raised a number of issues regarding the depiction of the areas outside of the Urban Growth Boundary on the 2040 Growth Concept Map and that staff would bring this issue forward to Council at a later date.

As the Council designated the Urban Reserves and the Rural Reserves in Ordinance No. 9X-xxx, and the Rural Reserves only apply when the Urban Reserves are in place, staff is recommending that the Rural Reserve be removed.

With the removal of the Rural Reserves, an indication of the location of the resource lands outside of the Urban Growth Boundary would be useful. At this time, the 2040 Growth Concept Map includes a designation of Exclusive Farm Use, staff is recommending that this be expanded to include Forestlands and the designation be renamed Resource Lands.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That the recommended amendments to the 2040 Growth Concept and the Employment and Industrial Areas maps described above be adopted.

ATTACHMENT 1 – List of Maps

Map 1 – Cornelius 2020 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 2 – Cornelius Title 4 Map Update

Map 3 – Fairview 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 4 – Fairview Title 4 Map Update

Map 5 – Forest Grove 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 6 – Forest Grove Title 4 Map Update

Map 7 – Gresham 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 8 – Gresham Title 4 Map Update

Map 9 – Happy Valley 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 10 – Portland 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 11 – Portland Title 4 Map Update

Map 12 – Tualatin 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 13 – Tualatin Title 4 Map Update

Map 14 – Airport Light Rail Line 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 15 – Pleasant Valley 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 16 – Pleasant Valley Title 4 Map Update

ATTACHMENT 1 – List of Maps

Map 1 – Cornelius 2020 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 2 – Cornelius Title 4 Map Update

Map 3 – Fairview 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 4 – Fairview Title 4 Map Update

Map 5 – Forest Grove 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 6 – Forest Grove Title 4 Map Update

Map 7 – Gresham 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 8 – Gresham Title 4 Map Update

Map 9 – Happy Valley 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 10 – Portland 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 11 – Portland Title 4 Map Update

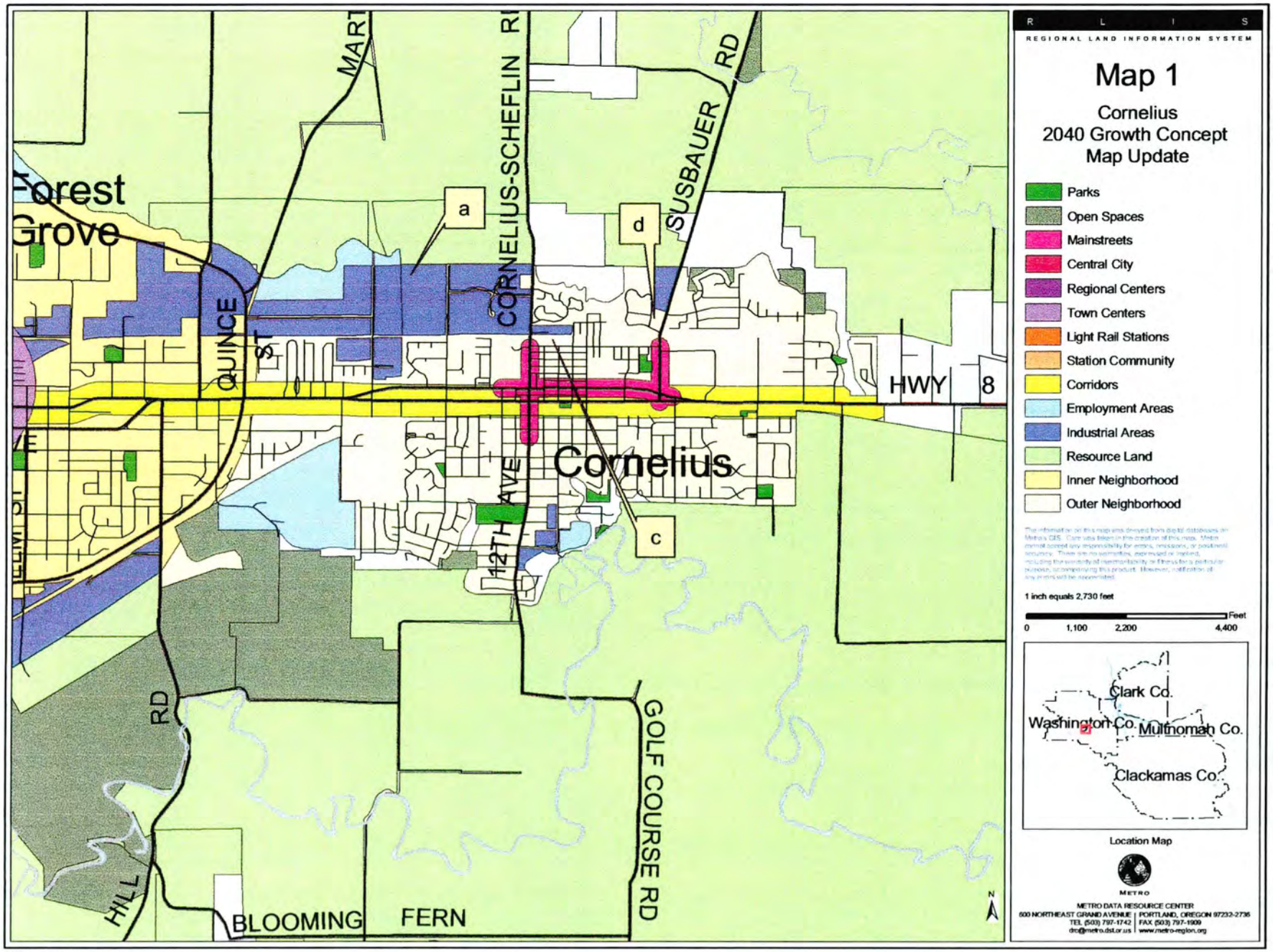
Map 12 – Tualatin 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 13 – Tualatin Title 4 Map Update

Map 14 – Airport Light Rail Line 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 15 – Pleasant Valley 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

Map 16 – Pleasant Valley Title 4 Map Update



Project Date: Nov 5, 2002

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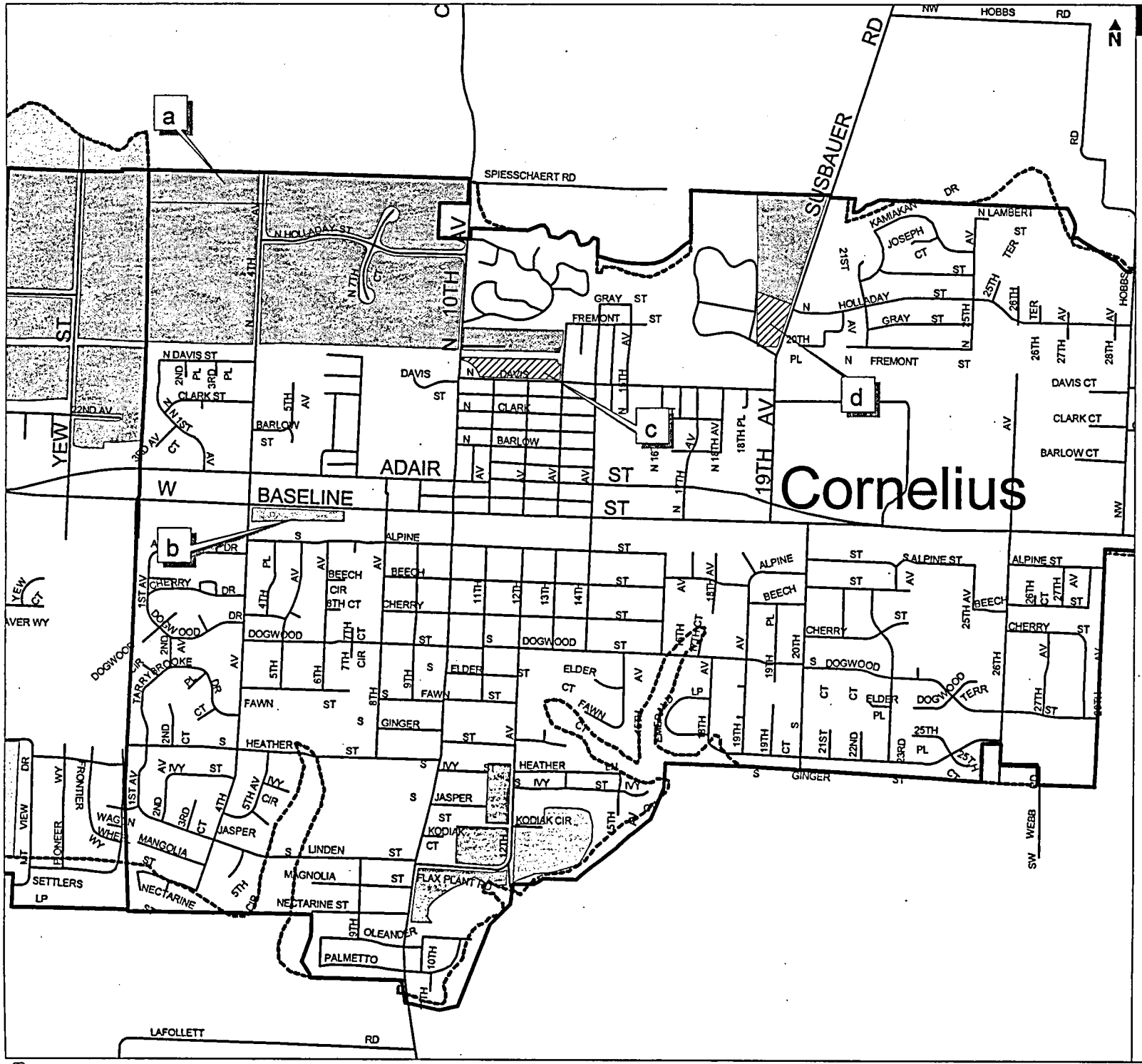


R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 2

Cornelius Title 4 Update

- Employment Area
- Industrial Area
- Area Removed
- UGB
- City Boundary

DRAFT

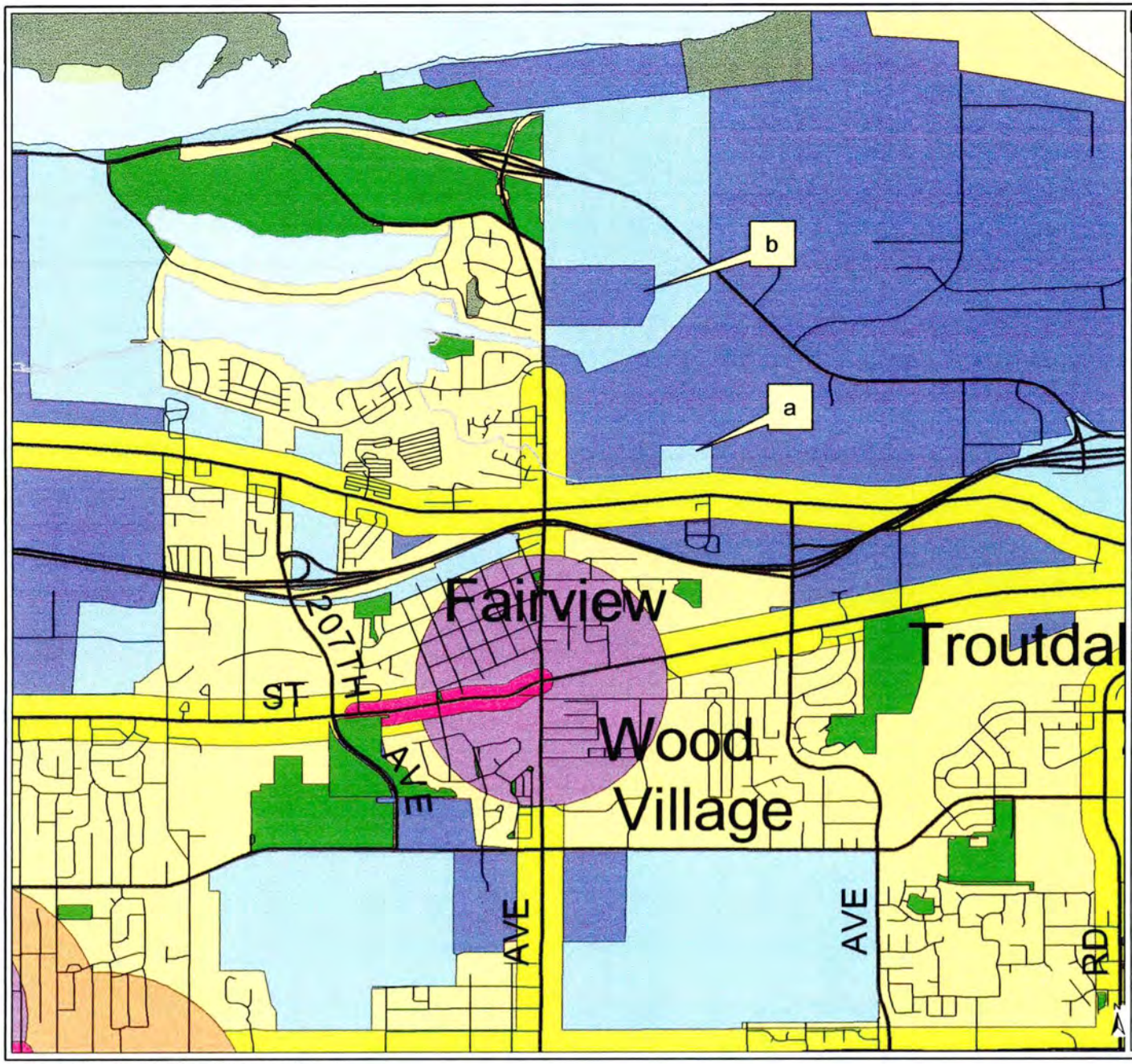
0 500 1000 1500 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hall\proj\02470\title4.apr



R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 3

Fairview
2040 Growth Concept
Map Update

- Parks
- Open Spaces
- Mainstreets
- Central City
- Regional Centers
- Town Centers
- Light Rail Stations
- Station Community
- Corridors
- Employment Areas
- Industrial Areas
- Resource Land
- Inner Neighborhood
- Outer Neighborhood

1 inch equals 2,156 feet

Feet

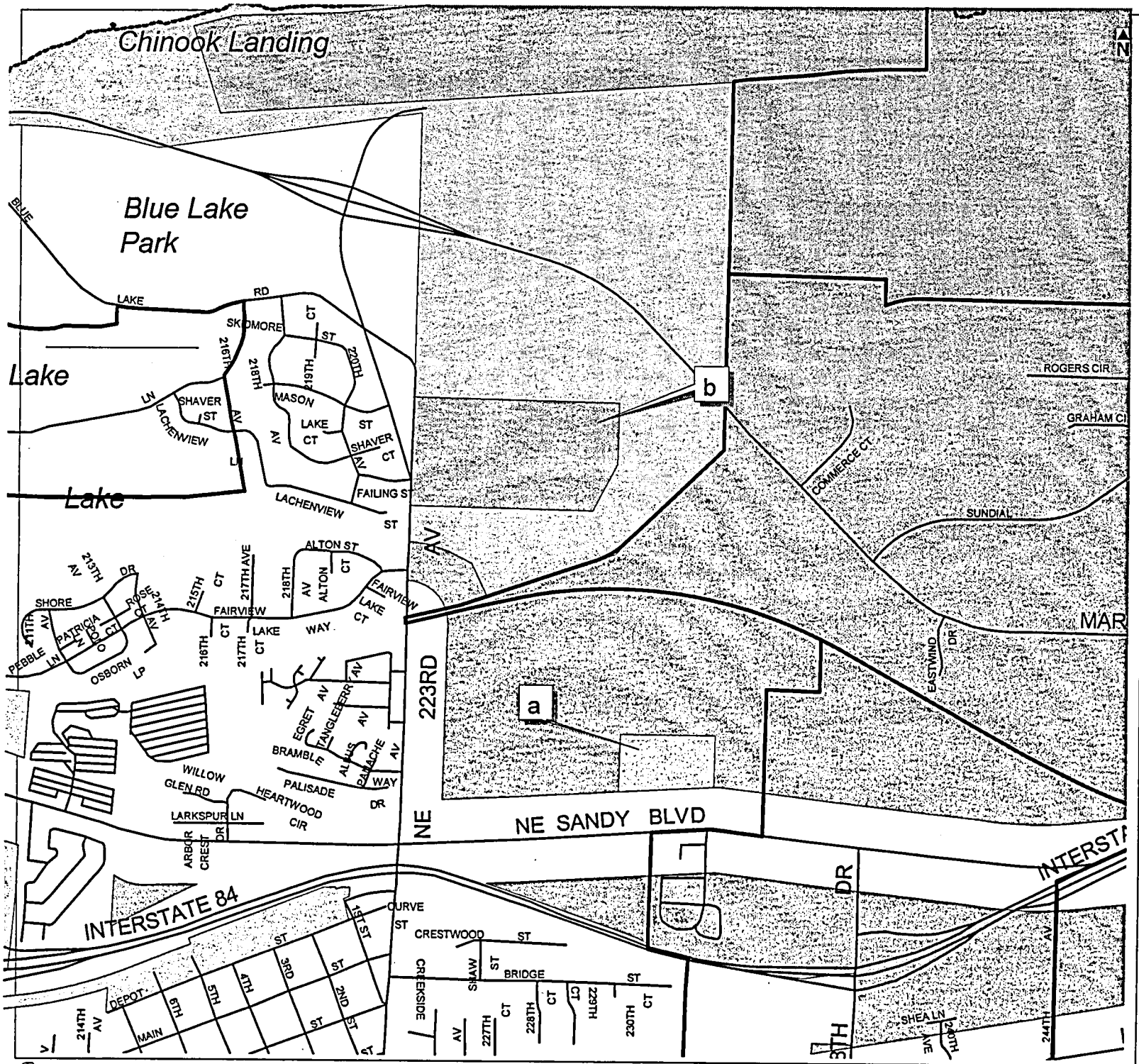
0 850 1,700 3,400

Location Map

METRO

METRO DATA RESOURCE CENTER
600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232-2736
TEL (503) 797-1742 | FAX (503) 797-1909
drc@metro.dst.or.us | www.metro-region.org

Project Date: Nov 5, 2002 Plot time: Nov 6, 2002 J:\hal\proj\02470\concept_update.mxd



R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 4

Fairview Title 4 Update

- Employment Area
- Industrial Area
- Area Removed
- UGB
- City Boundary

DRAFT

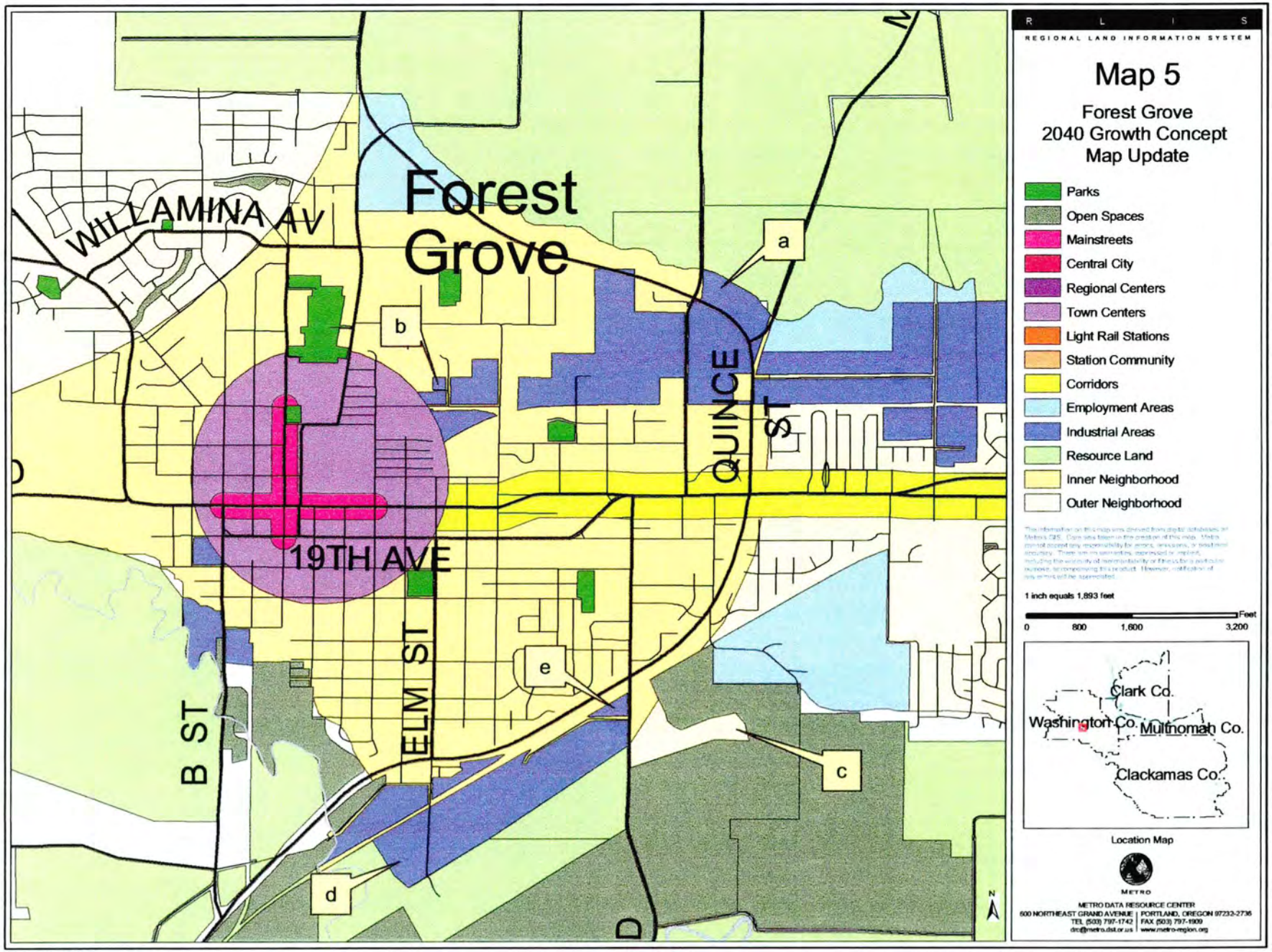
0 500 1000 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hal\proj\02470\title4.apr



Project Date: Nov 5, 2002

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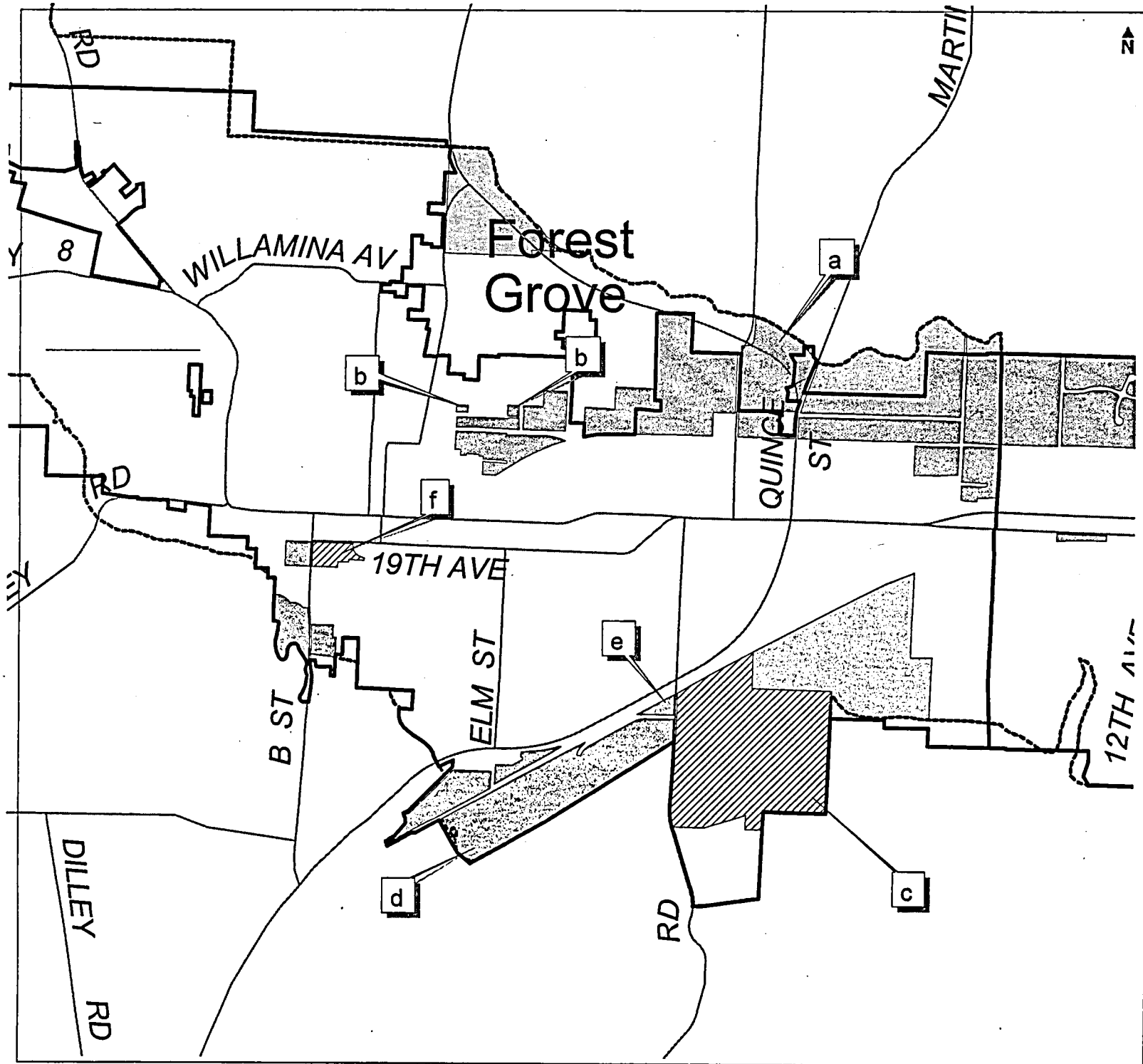


R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 6

Forest Grove Title 4 Update

Employment Area

Industrial Area

Area Removed

UGB

City Boundary

DRAFT

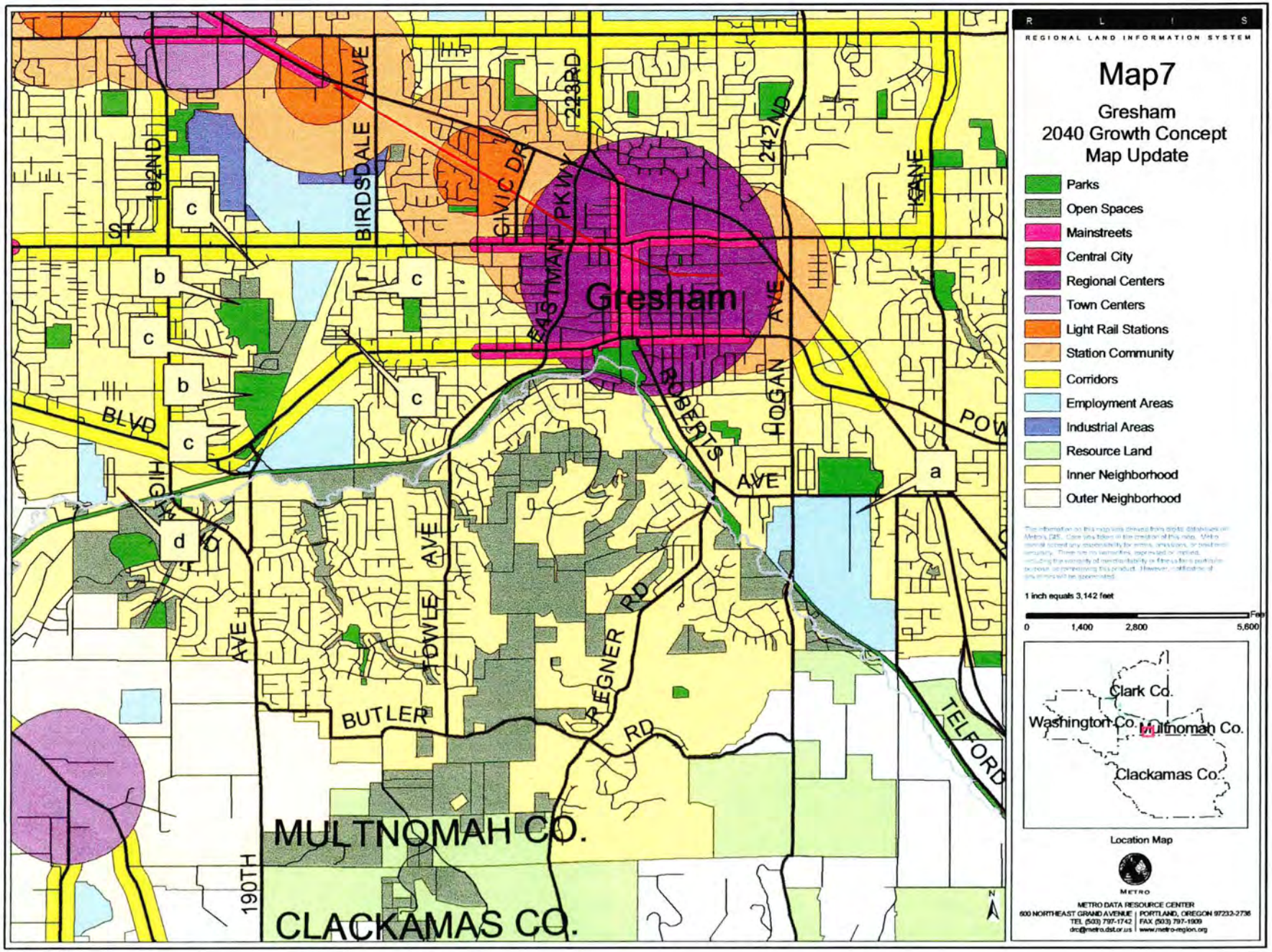
0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hall\proj\02470\title4.apr



Project Date: Nov 5, 2002

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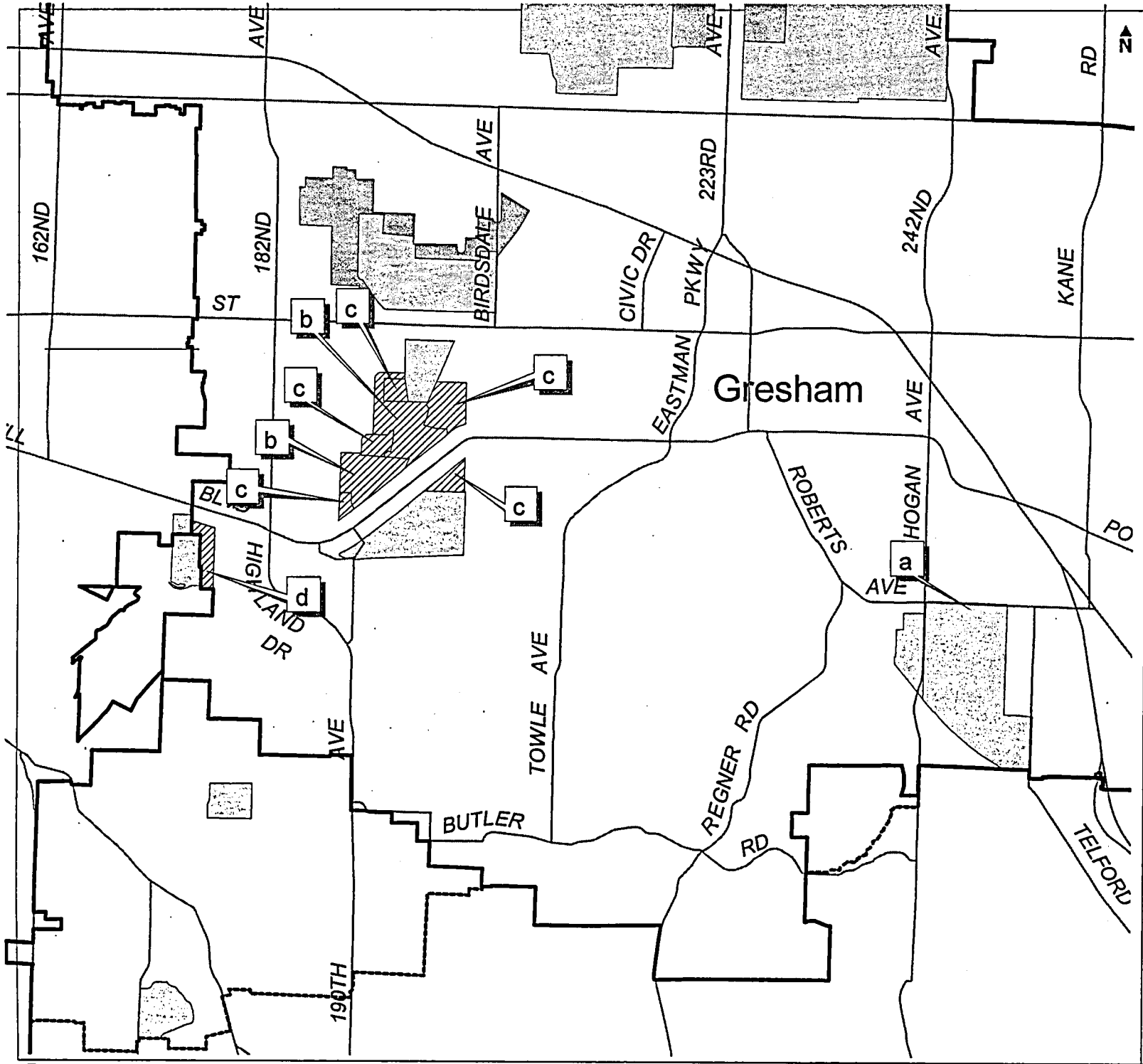

R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

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Map 8

Gresham Title 4 Update

- Employment Area
- Industrial Area
- Area Removed
- UGB
- City Boundary

DRAFT

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

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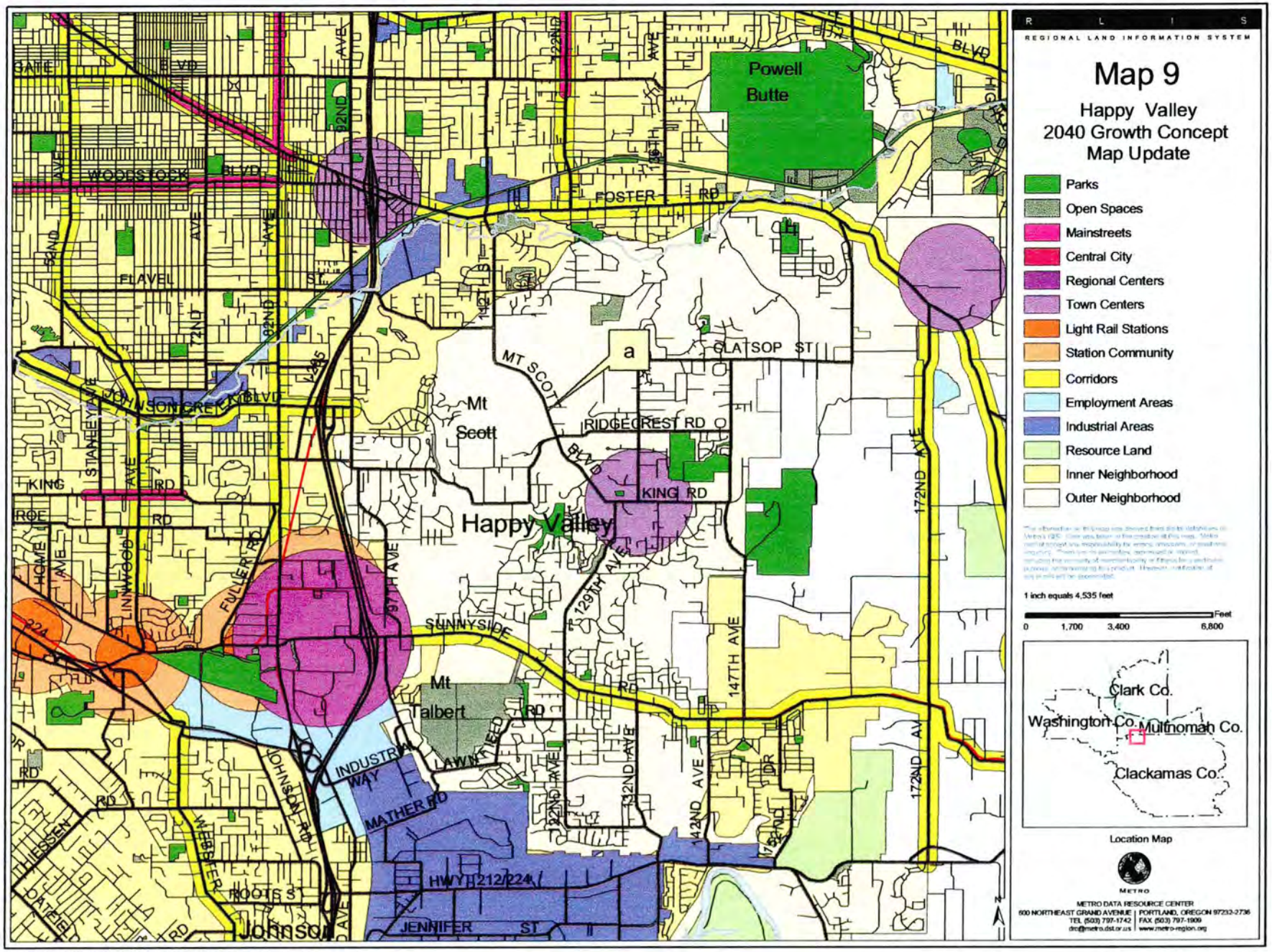
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hall\proj\02470\title4.apr



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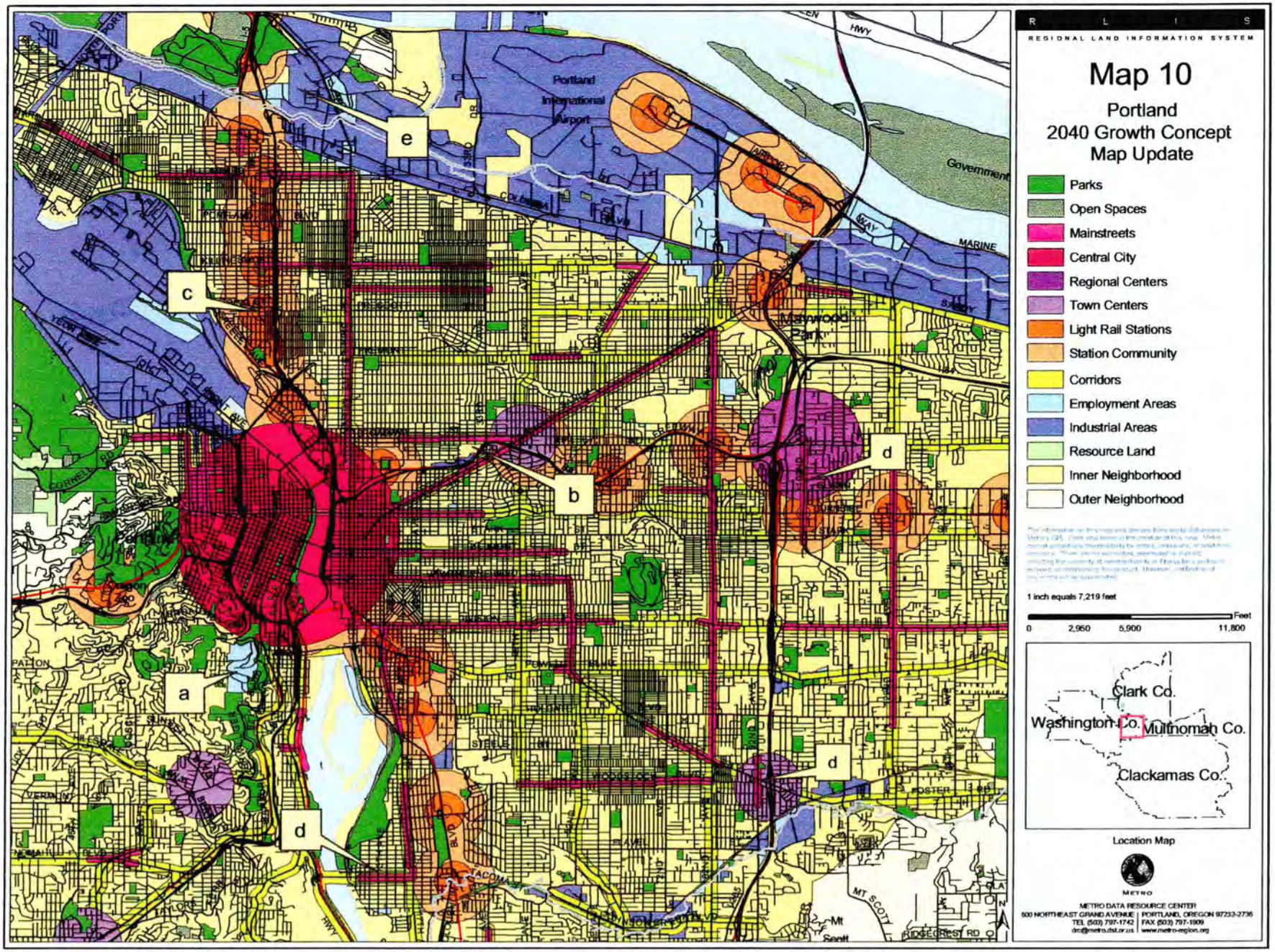

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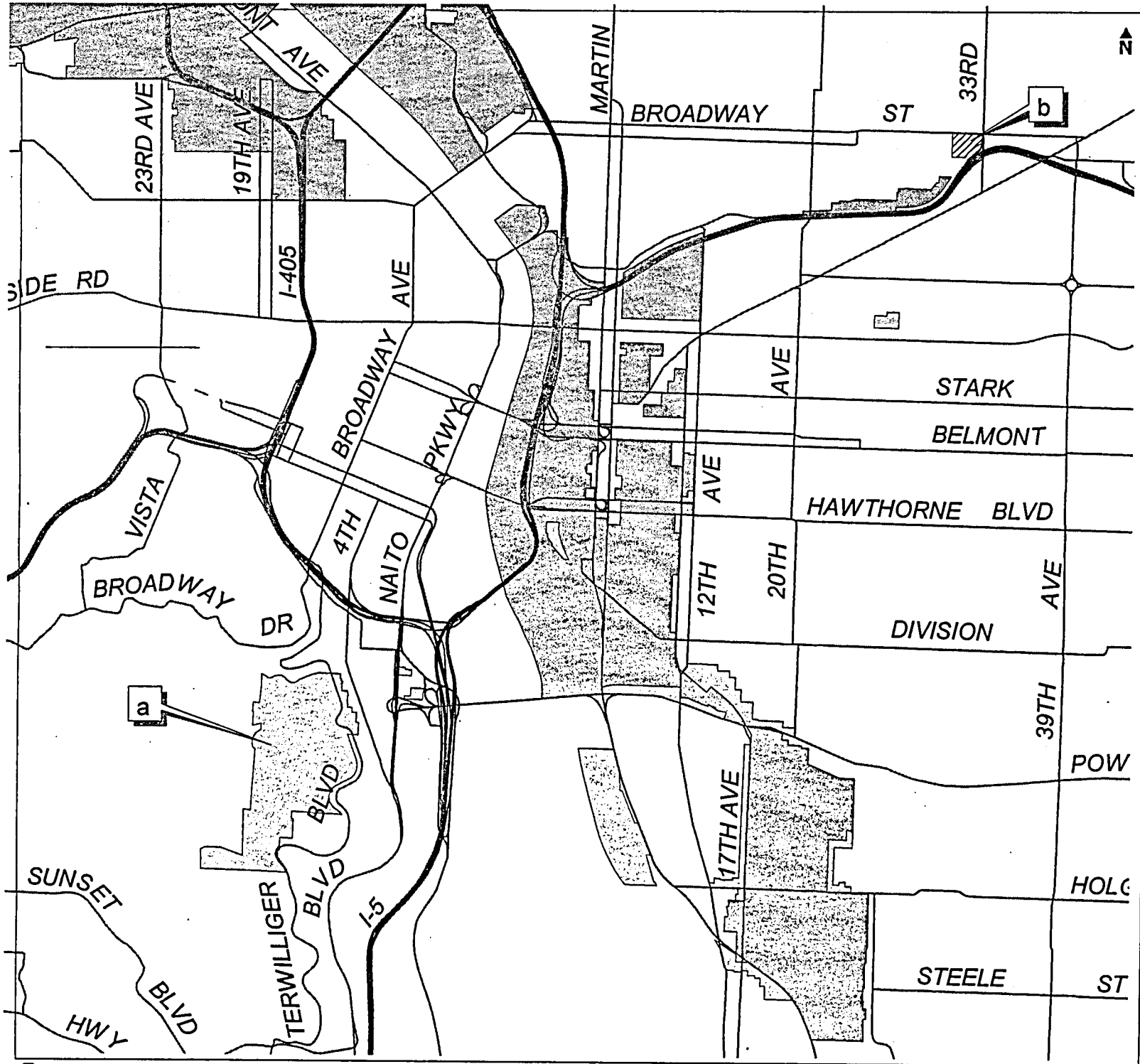


R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 11

Portland Title 4 Update

- Employment Area
- Industrial Area
- Area Removed
- UGB
- City Boundary

DRAFT

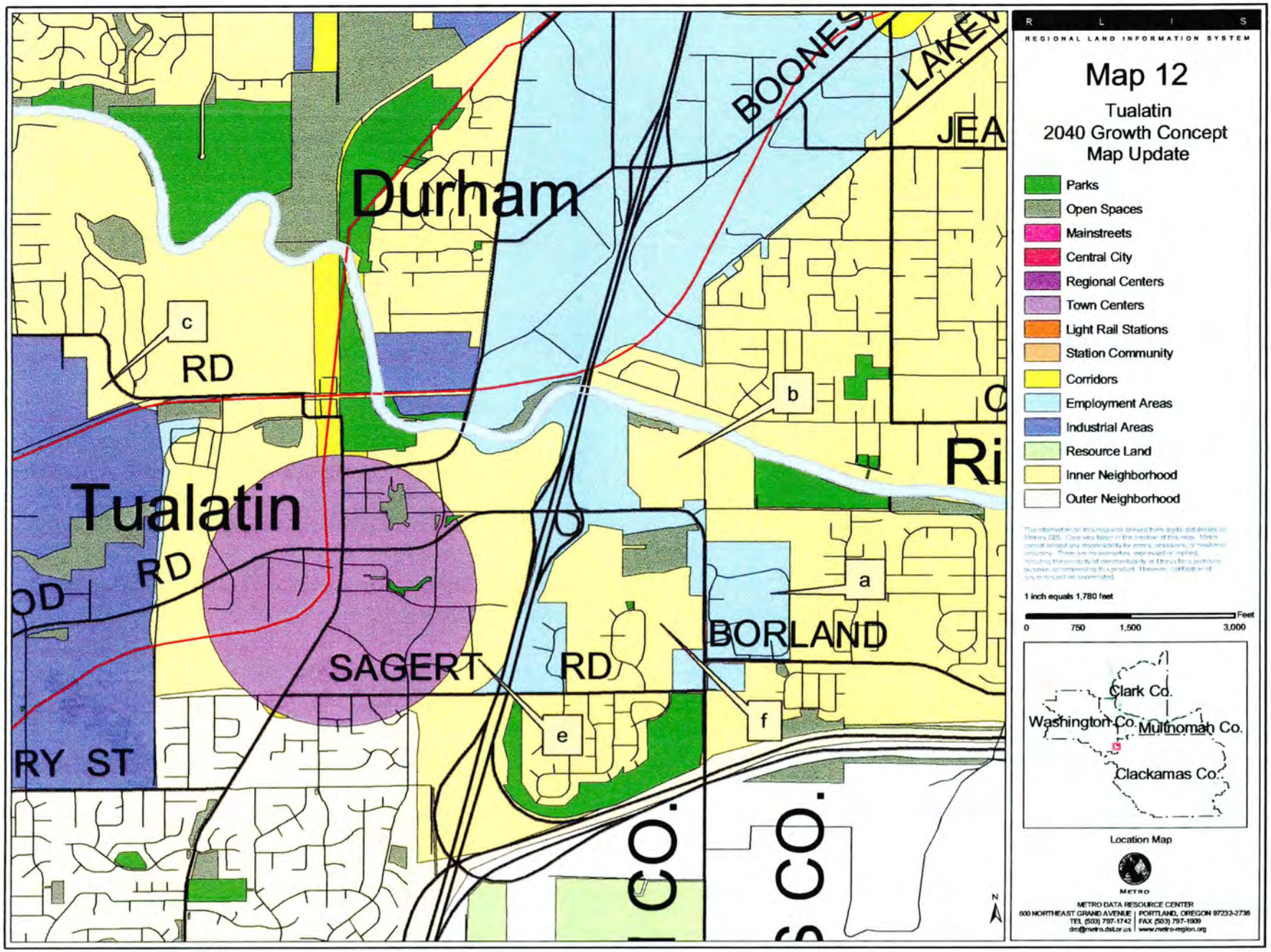
0 1000 2000 3000 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hall\proj\02470\title4.apr



Project Date: Nov 5, 2002 Plot time: Nov 5, 2002 J:\hall\proj\02470\concept_update.mxd

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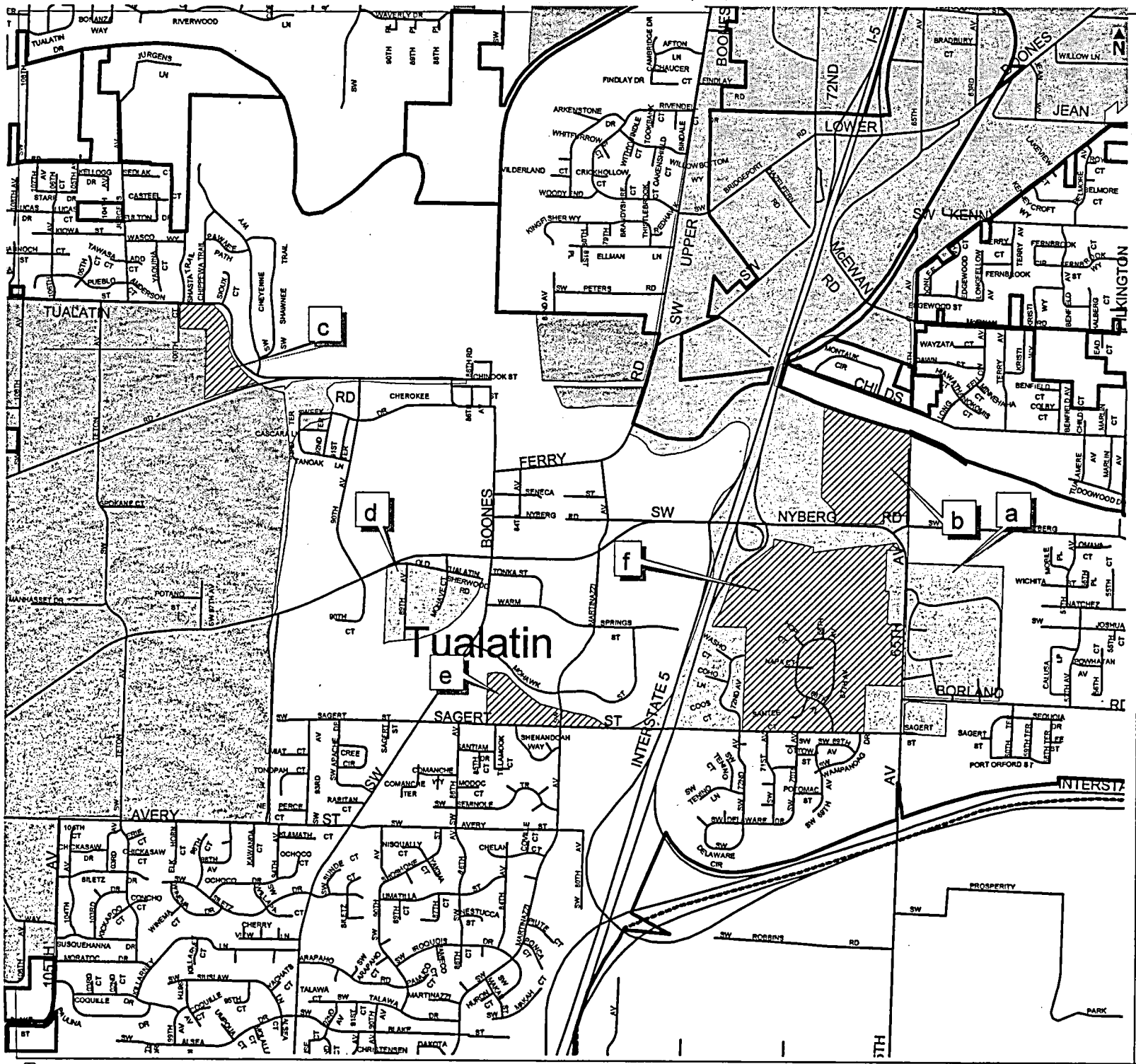


R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 13

Tualatin Title 4 Update

- Employment Area
- Industrial Area
- Area Removed
- UGB
- City Boundary

DRAFT

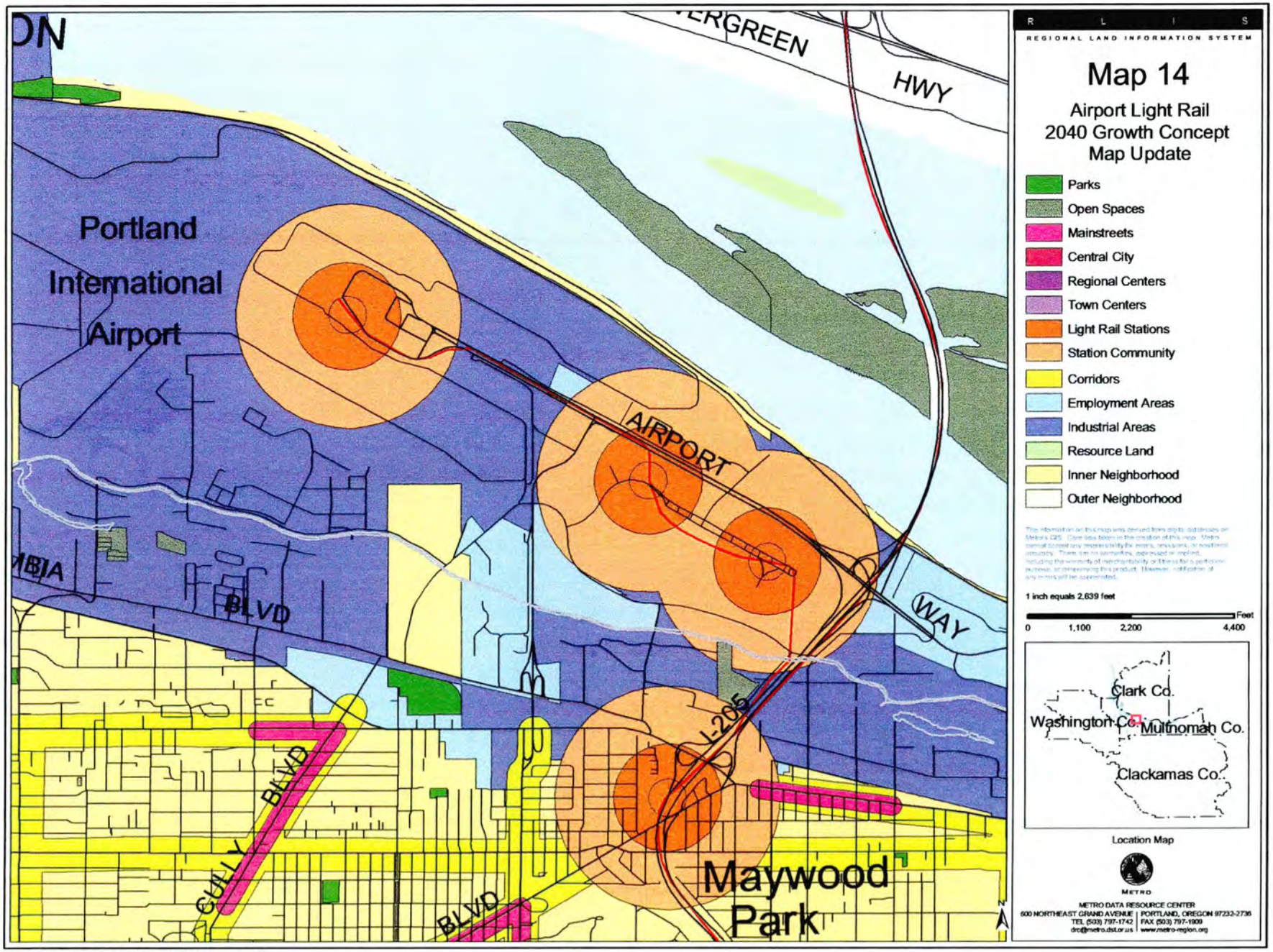
0 1000 2000 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hall\proj\02470\title4.apr



R L I S
REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 14

Airport Light Rail 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

- Parks
- Open Spaces
- Mainstreets
- Central City
- Regional Centers
- Town Centers
- Light Rail Stations
- Station Community
- Corridors
- Employment Areas
- Industrial Areas
- Resource Land
- Inner Neighborhood
- Outer Neighborhood

1 inch equals 2,639 feet

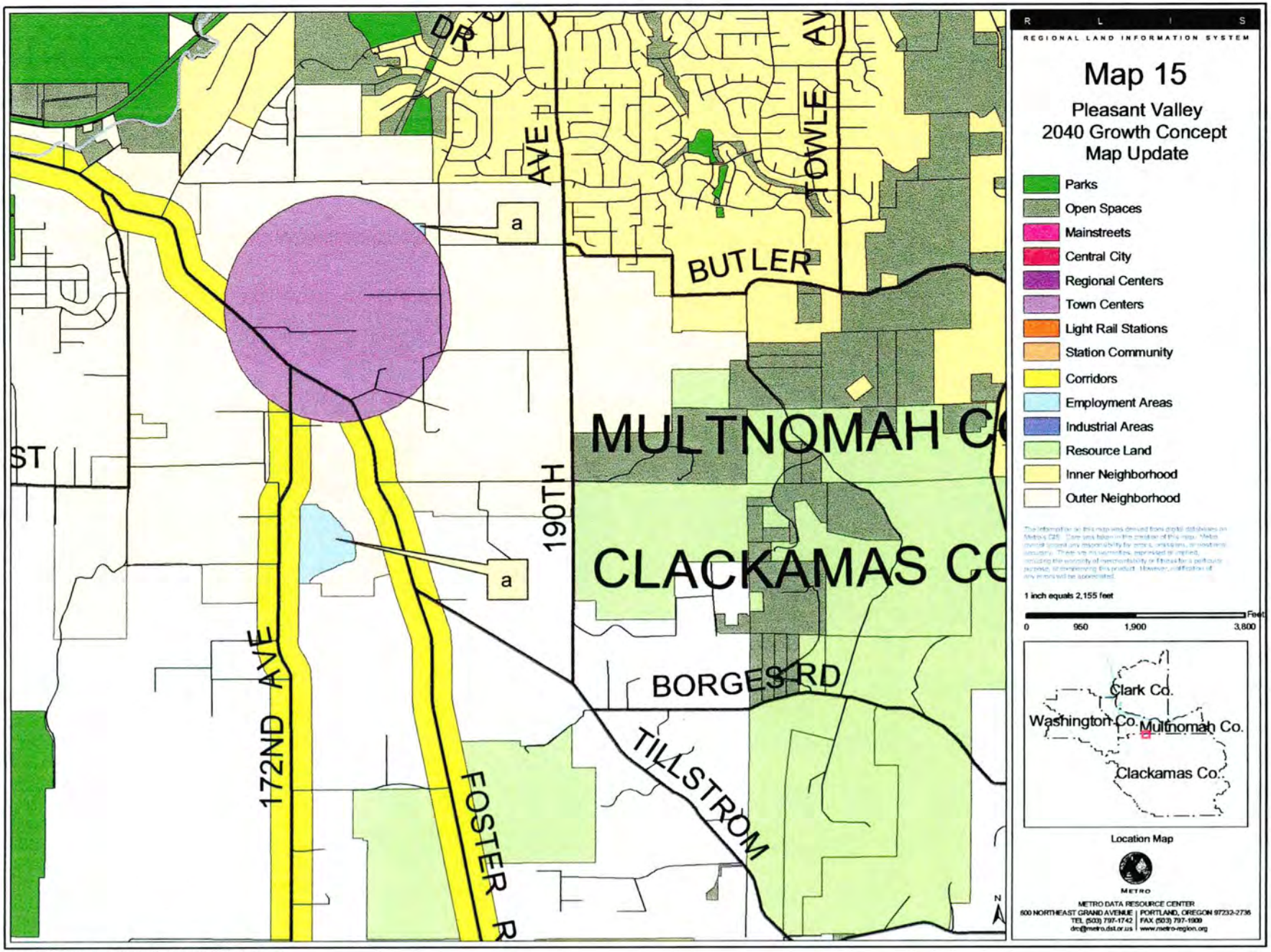
Feet
0 1,100 2,200 4,400

Location Map

METRO

METRO DATA RESOURCE CENTER
600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232-2736
TEL (503) 797-1742 | FAX (503) 797-1909
drc@metro.dst.or.us | www.metro-region.org

Project Date: Nov 5, 2002 Plot time: Nov 6, 2002 J:\hal\proj\02470\concept_update.mxd



R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 15

Pleasant Valley 2040 Growth Concept Map Update

- Parks
- Open Spaces
- Mainstreets
- Central City
- Regional Centers
- Town Centers
- Light Rail Stations
- Station Community
- Corridors
- Employment Areas
- Industrial Areas
- Resource Land
- Inner Neighborhood
- Outer Neighborhood

1 inch equals 2,155 feet

Feet

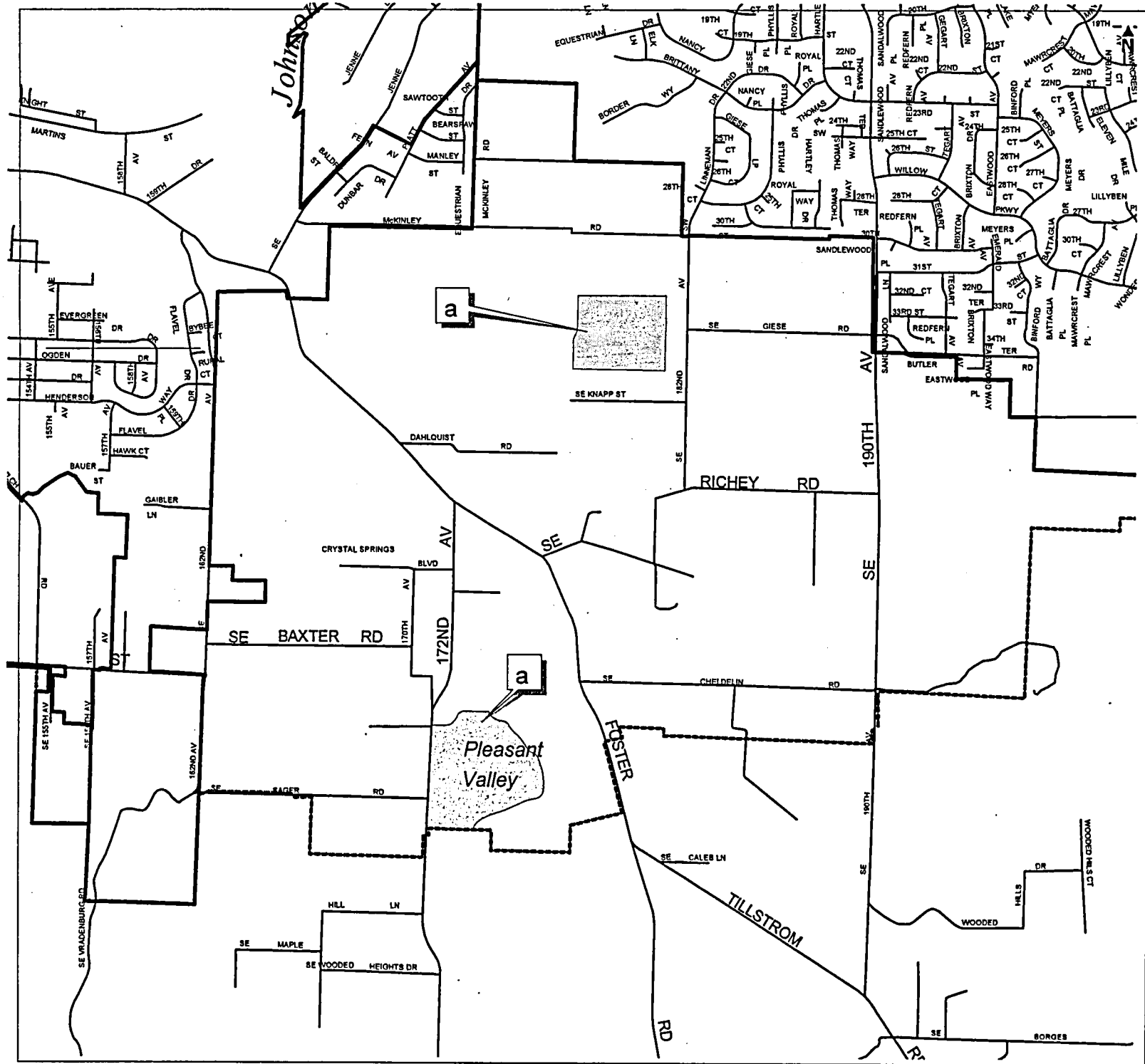
0 950 1,900 3,800

Location Map

METRO

METRO DATA RESOURCE CENTER
600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232-2736
TEL (503) 797-1742 | FAX (503) 797-1909
drc@metro.dst.or.us | www.metro-region.org

Project Date: Nov 5, 2002 Plot time: Nov 5, 2002 J:\hal\proj\00470\concept_update.mxd



R L I S

REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Map 16

Pleasant Valley Title 4 Update

Employment Area

Industrial Area

Area Removed

UGB

City Boundary

DRAFT

0 1000 2000 Feet

1"= 1152 feet

METRO

600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503 797-1742 FAX 503 797-1909
Email: drc@metro.dst.or.us

Plot date: Oct 31, 2002; j:\hall\proj\02470\title4.apr

110702c-05

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COMMITTEE REPORT

CONSIDERATION OF **RESOLUTION NO. 02-3232,** FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING METRO TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS TO PURCHASE AND DELIVER EQUIPMENT ON BEHALF OF FOOD DONATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT RECIPIENTS IN LIEU OF DIRECT CASH GRANTS

Date: November 6, 2002 Presented by: Councilor McLain

Committee Recommendation: At its November 6 meeting, the Solid Waste and Recycling Committee voted 3-0 to recommend Council adoption of Resolution No. 02-3232. Voting in favor: Councilors McLain, Monroe and Chair Atherton. Voting against: None. Absent: Councilors Bragdon and Park.

Background: In 1999, the Council adopted a 3-Year Waste Reduction Initiatives Program that included a regional organics work plan. This plan was designed to enhance to removal, diversion and recovery of food waste from the region's wastestream. The plan emphasizes the donation, collection and distribution of usable food items as a low cost solution. REM staff has been working to implement this element of the work plan by assisting the existing food donation and distribution infrastructure to enhance its collection capability and storage capacity.

A grant program has been established to assist food donation and distribution agencies in the purchase of equipment such as freezers, coolers and collection equipment and vehicles. To date a total of $573,000 in grants have been made. It is estimated that the grants resulted in the recovery of an additional 5,181 tons of food with an avoided disposal cost of $647,650 and a dollar value of over $17 million to the food banks that recovered the food.

REM staff recently determined that volume purchasing of the types of equipment being sought through the grant program could result in significant savings. The department sought and obtained Council approval to amend its budget to transfer grant funds to allow for the direct purchase of this equipment by Metro. The estimated savings during the current year budget would be about $50,000.

Committee Issues/Discussion: Lee Barrett, REM Waste Reduction and Outreach Manager and Jennifer Erickson, Senior Solid Waste Planner, presented the staff report. Barrett explained that the purpose of the proposed resolution would be to allow Metro to enter into agreement with various food donation service grant recipients for the purchase and delivery of equipment by Metro in lieu of receiving a direct cash grant. He noted that the departments grant program related to food donation and distribution agencies is currently in its fourth and final year and provided historical information concerning the program.

Erickson explained that historically the program had received 6-8 requests each year, until the current year when 17 requests were received. The total requested was $290,000, while only $200,000 in funding was available. Staff's review of the requests found that, in many cases, purchase requests were being made for identical types of equipment such as freezers. Staff then investigated the potential for savings through bulk purchase of such equipment and found that Metro could receive both a volume and governmental agency discount that would result in a saving of about $50,000. She indicated that, as a result of these savings, the program would be able to fund all of the qualifying grant applicants and have a remaining balance of $32,000.

Councilor McLain asked if Metro would be assuming any liability as the result of directly purchasing the equipment. Marv Fjordbeck, Senior Assistant Counsel, responded that title to the equipment would not

go through Metro. The equipment would be delivered directly to the food donation agencies. He indicated that the Office of General Council would work to eliminate or minimize Metro's risk in the agreements authorized by the resolution.

Councilor McLain asked how staff intended to allocate the remaining $32,000. Erickson indicated that the amount of remaining funds had only been calculated recently. She noted that the department and the organics team would be examining alternative uses shortly and that the funds would remain in the organics program.

Key Public Testimony: None.

110702c-06

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COMMITTEE REPORT

CONSIDERATION OF **RESOLUTION NO. 02-3242,** FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONFIRMING THE APPOINTMENT OF ERIC MERRILL TO THE SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Date: November 6, 2002 Presented by: Councilor Monroe

Committee Recommendation: At its November 6 meeting, the Solid Waste and Recycling Committee voted 3-0 to recommend Council adoption of Resolution No. 02-3242. Voting in favor: Councilors McLain, Monroe and Chair Atherton. Voting against: None. Absent: Councilors Bragdon and Park.

Background: Metro Code Chapter 2.19 establishes a 23-member Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). The committee meets monthly and reviews and makes recommendations to the Council concerning a broad range of general policy issues related to the Regional Environmental Management Department. The committee also makes recommendations related to proposed ordinances and resolutions. The committee membership includes recyclers, the hauling industry, facility operators, local governments and the general public.

The Council recently adopted Ordinance No. 02-960 which added a representative of the Clark County hauling industry to the committee. This addition was based on the need for increased coordination of solid waste and recycling programs in the Portland region and Clark County. In addition, in recent years, Metro has allowed waste to be hauled from the Portland region to Clark County for disposal.

Committee Issues/Discussion: Terry Petersen, REM Director, presented the staff report. He noted that Eric Merrill of Waste Connections was being recommended to fill the new Clark County hauler position on the SWAC. Waste Connections currently owns several Portland-based hauling enterprises that have non-system licenses with Metro to haul solid waste to two disposal facilities located in Clark County. Mr. Merrill has regularly attended SWAC meetings and has offered comments concerning matters before the committee.

Committee members had no questions concerning the resolution.

Key Public Testimony: None.

110702c-07

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING COMMITTEE REPORT

CONSIDERATION OF **RESOLUTION NO. 02-3243,** FOR THE PURPOSE OF REAPPOINTING METRO SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SWAC) MEMBERS AND ALTERNATE MEMBERS

Date: November 6, 2002 Presented by: Councilor Monroe

Committee Recommendation: At its November 6 meeting, the Solid Waste and Recycling Committee voted 3-0 to recommend Council adoption of Resolution No. 02-3243. Voting in favor: Councilors McLain, Monroe and Chair Atherton. Voting against: None. Absent: Councilors Bragdon and Park.

Background: Metro Code Chapter 2.19 establishes a 23-member Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). The committee meets monthly and reviews and makes recommendations to the Council concerning a broad range of general policy issues related to the Regional Environmental Management Department. The committee also makes recommendations related to proposed ordinances and resolutions. The committee membership includes recyclers, the hauling industry, facility operators, local governments and the general public.

Committee Issues/Discussion: Terry Petersen, REM Director, presented the staff report. He noted that the terms of eleven members and seven alternate committee members have recently or are about to expire. Each of these members and alternates are eligible to serve an addition two-year term. The proposed resolution would reappoint these members and alternates.

Committee members had no questions concerning the resolution.

Key Public Testimony: None.

1/07/02-08

Transfer Station Revenue Controls Review

Report by the Metro Office of the Auditor

November 7, 2002

Karen Rasmussen, CPA
Alexis Dow, CPA, Metro Auditor

METRO
PEOPLE PLACES
OPEN SPACES

Today's Topics

- Why we did this audit
- What we did
- What we found
- What we gained for Metro

Why We Did This Audit

- Transfer stations are Metro's largest revenue source – about $50 million annually
- Help protect Metro's reputation in community - ensure Metro is doing the right things
- Relatively new automated weighing system – first in country to implement
- Gain comfort that:
  - All revenues earned by Metro at the stations are accurately recognized, collected and safeguarded
  - Information system data is accurately processed and safeguarded
  - Internal processes are accurate and efficient

What We Did

- Revenue Capture –
  Accurate and full payment for services provided
- Cash Controls –
  Proper collection and safeguarding
- Information System controls –
  Accuracy and safeguarding of information

Revenue Capture – Accurate, full payment for services provided

- Weighing practices
- Internal controls environment
- Full billing and collection
- Extensive data analytic testing
  - Detect and isolate unusual fluctuations and patterns
  - Review voided transactions, manual adjustments, long truck stays at stations, fees charged

Cash Controls – Proper collection and safeguarding

- Control environment
- Cash collection practices
- Policies and procedures
- Metro paint inventory controls

Information System (IS) Controls – Accuracy and safeguarding of information

- Access and security over automated weighing system
- Controls over system input, output, and backup
- Business continuity planning
- Program change controls

What We Found

- Many best practices already in place
- Generally favorable control environment
- Opportunities to more fully use the automated weighing system
- Expanded edit reports and procedures can improve operations and on-going monitoring
- Opportunities to strengthen cash controls for recycled paint sales
- Ways to further minimize information systems risks

What We Gained for Metro

- Helped protect Metro's reputation in the community
- Affirmed what Metro does well
- Motivated improvement – many recommended actions are well underway
- Collaborated to develop most effective solutions
- Enhanced use of automated weighing system
- Minimized cash collection risks
- Minimized information system risks
- Improved on-going monitoring through edit reports and documented procedures