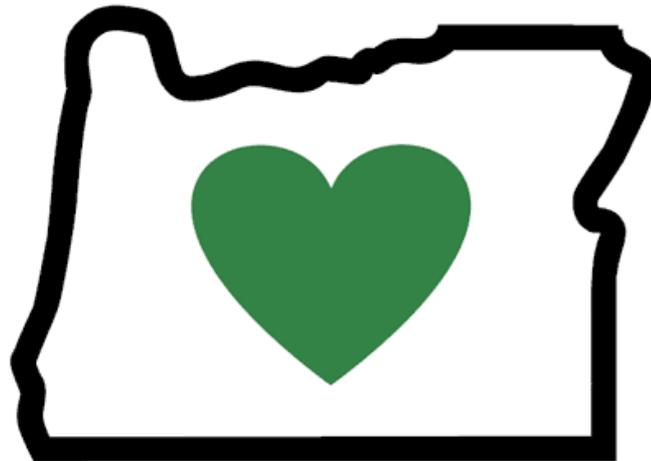


# Oregon TSP Conservation Planning Training Module



# Purpose

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



## State Laws

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

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

## State Laws

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- Only licensed pesticide applicators may make pesticide recommendations:  
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Licensing/Pages/PesticideLicensing.aspx>
- Oregon and noxious weeds:  
<http://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/Weeds/Pages/AboutWeeds.aspx>
- Oregon regulates burning activities:  
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/Burning.aspx>
- Confined Animal Feeding Operations are permitted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture:  
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/CAFO.aspx>

## State Laws

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

- Agricultural Water Quality Management Plans have been established by watershed in Oregon and are part of Oregon statute. Click to learn more about these plans, and their allowed/prohibited conditions:  
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/AgWaterQuality.aspx>
- The Oregon Forest Practices Act dictates forestry activities on private forest land and establishes riparian management areas:  
<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/privateforests/pages/fpakeys.aspx>
- A wide of array of threatened and endangered species call Oregon home. Species vary according to location:  
[http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/threatened\\_endangered\\_species.asp](http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/threatened_endangered_species.asp)

## State Laws

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

- Oregon is committed to protection of its cultural resources. Click here to learn more about Oregon Cultural Resources protection law: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/ARCH/Pages/index.aspx>.
- For General Guidance on section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: <http://www.achp.gov/work106.html>
- Other Laws and Regulations Affecting Oregon Agriculture <http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/agriculture/Pages/Laws.aspx>
- Oregon state law prohibits pumping your own gas: <http://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/480.330>

# Oregon FOTG Requirements

## Vegetative Practices

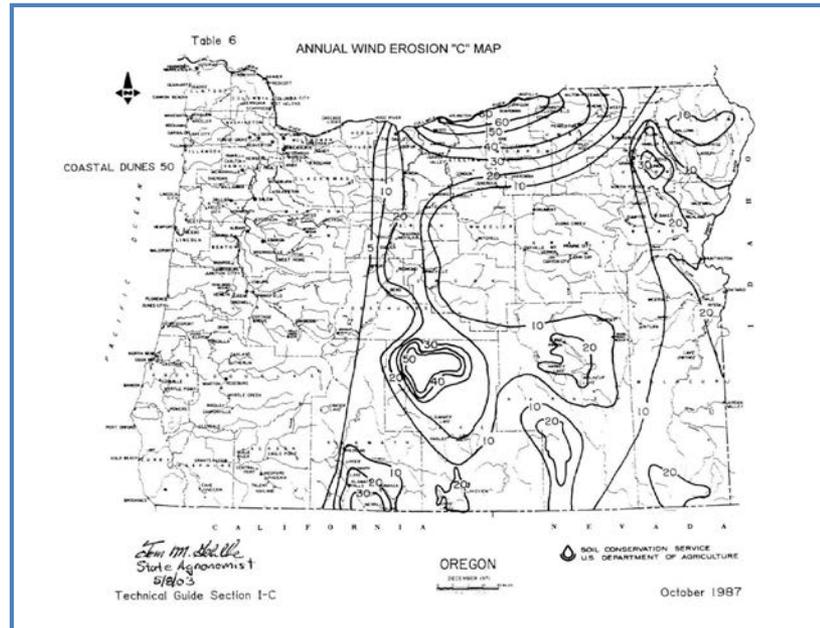
- Precipitation in Oregon varies widely, from over 120” per year along the coast to 8” per year in the Columbia Basin. Establishing vegetative practices in low precip areas is a challenge, and significant consideration in the planning process.



# Oregon FOTG Requirements

## Vegetative Practices

Wind erosion is a resource issue in specific areas of the state. Where these isobars become very close is where wind erosion occurs in Oregon.





## Resource Concerns

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

County specific information can be found here:

[http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/newsroom/factsheets/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_045940](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/newsroom/factsheets/?cid=nrcs142p2_045940)

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

A Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) is a detailed description of a specific natural resource problem in a specific area that NRCS, local partners and landowners are proposing to solve over the course of a few years. Click here to see a list of CIS projects in Oregon: [http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/or/home/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_044022](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/or/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_044022)

# Oregon FOTG Requirements

## Vegetative Practices

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

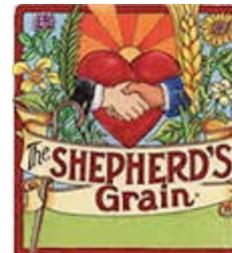


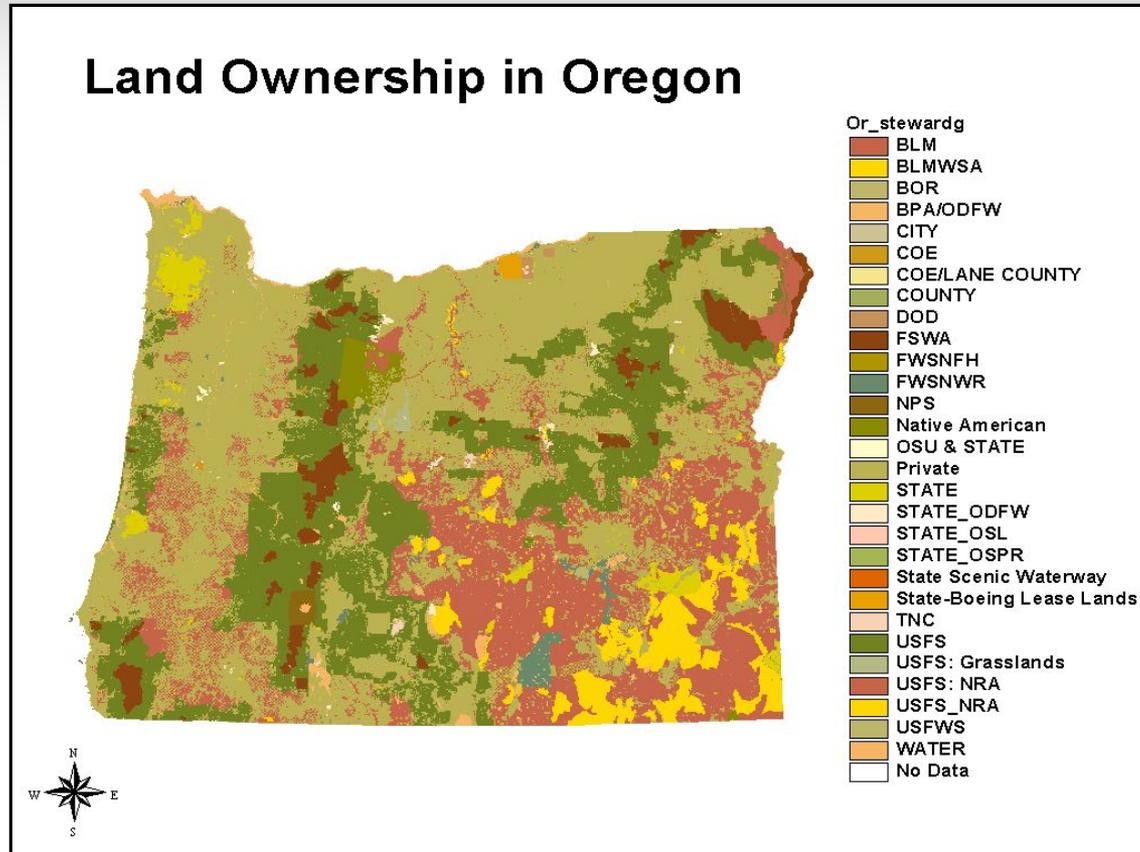
## Major Land Uses or Agronomic Practices

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

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

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





Land ownership in Oregon is patchwork quilt of public and private lands. Generally, agricultural lands are privately held. Typical farm size on the west side is about 250 acres; typical farm size on the east side is about 2000 acres.

## Expected TSP Workflow

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

## Certificate of Completion

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

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

Send the signed certificate to the State TSP Coordinator. Copy the below link to your browser for a list of State TSP Coordinators.

<https://techreg.sc.egov.usda.gov/RptStateContact4Admin.aspx>

## STATE SPECIFIC TRAINING MODULE COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby verify I have viewed and understand  
*TSP Name*  
the content of the Oregon State Specific Training Module and affirm I have  
the knowledge, skills and ability to conduct conservation planning services in  
that state.

\_\_\_\_\_  
TSP signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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