

DRAFT

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE LOWER UMATILLA BASIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

9/23/25

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603-XX-XX01

Purpose and Authority

(1) The Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area (LUBGWMA) is comprised of about 550 square miles in northern Morrow and northeastern Umatilla counties as shown in **Appendix A**. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has designated the area as a groundwater management area because of high levels of nitrate observed in monitoring wells within the LUBGWMA. High levels of nitrate in groundwater that is consumed by people within the LUBGWMA can cause serious health effects to vulnerable populations..

(2) Understanding that agriculture within the LUBGWMA provides valuable food and fiber products to communities worldwide, these area rules are intended to minimize nitrate leaching to groundwater as a result of agricultural activities, while also maintaining the economic viability of agriculture within the LUBGWMA. These area rules implement the Umatilla and Willow Creek Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans as those plans address nitrate pollution in groundwater within the LUBGWMA and contain actions necessary to minimize nitrate leaching to groundwater.

(3) The Oregon Department of Agriculture's authority for these rules is ORS 561.191, ORS 568.900 – 930 and ORS 468B.184(2). Other authorities include ORS 561.200 and ORS 561.275 - 290 as applicable.

603-XX-XX02

Geographic and Programmatic Scope

(1) Operational boundaries for the agricultural lands subject to these area rules are as provided in **Appendix A** and include all agricultural lands within the LUBGWMA that are not otherwise subject to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or Water Pollution Control Facility permit issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture or the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

- (2) Unless otherwise required by law, these area rules do not apply to public lands managed by federal agencies, lands that make up the Reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and land or activities subject to Oregon's Forest Practices Act.
- (3) All landowners conducting agricultural activities on lands in agricultural use within the LUBGWMA shall employ best practicable management practices to implement these area rules according to the site-specific attributes and needs of each agricultural operation.
- (4) The provisions of these rules apply to all agricultural lands whether or not in current productive agricultural use.
- (5) These area rules do not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local law or regulation.
- (6) These area rules do not constitute a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit or Water Pollution Control Facilities Permit issued pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or ORS 468B.050. Compliance with these area rules does not exempt a landowner from the Federal Clean Water Act or state water pollution control laws.
- (7) The fact that it is necessary to halt or reduce activities contributing to the placement of wastes into waters of the state shall not be a defense for violation of these rules.
- (8) The requirements in these area rules do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to property of another or protect the landowner from liabilities under other federal, state, county, or local laws.
- (9) These area rules do not apply to conditions resulting from unusual weather events or other exceptional circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the landowner. Beyond the reasonable control of the landowner means that technically sound and economically feasible measures are not available or adequate to address conditions described in these rules.

603-XX-XX03

Definitions

For the purposes of the rules in this division unless the context requires otherwise.

- (1) "Agricultural activities" means engaging in any generally accepted, reasonable and prudent method of raising or producing livestock or livestock products or growing or harvesting agricultural crops or commodities.
- (2) "Agronomic application rate" or "agronomic rate" means the application rate of fertilizers required to achieve estimated crop yield with minimal leaching of nitrate beyond the crop root zone.
- (3) "Agricultural land(s)" means lands in agricultural use..
- (4) "Agricultural operation" means (a) all agricultural land, whether or not contiguous, that is under the effective control of a landowner engaged in any commercial activity relating to the growing or harvesting of agricultural crops or the production of agricultural commodities; (b) synonym for a "farm" as defined in ORS 30.930(1).
- (5) "Agricultural use" means the use of land for the raising or production of livestock or livestock products including poultry or poultry products, milk or milk products, fur-bearing animals; or the growing of crops such as, but not limited to, grains, small grains, fruit, vegetables, forage grains, nursery stock, Christmas trees; or any other agricultural or horticultural use or animal husbandry or any combination thereof. Wetlands, pasture, and woodlands accompanying land in agricultural use are also defined as in agricultural use.

- (6) “Area Plan” or “Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan” means a plan for the prevention and control of water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion in a management area that has been designated under ORS 568.909.
- (7) “Area Rules” are administrative rules adopted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, in consultation with the Oregon Board of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, for the implementation of the Area Plans referenced in these rules.
- (8) “Certifier” means a qualified irrigation and nitrogen management plan specialist as provided in OAR 603-XX-XX14.
- (9) “Compost” has that meaning given in ORS 633.311(5).
- (10) “Department” means the Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- (11) “Director” means the director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- (12) “Estimated crop yield” means the near-maximum or optimum crop yield estimated for each field according to sources such as recommendations by land grant universities, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, commodity groups, certified crop advisors, or according to site-specific knowledge based on previous experience.
- (13) “Fertilizer” has the meaning given in ORS 633.311(12) except that for the purposes of these rules, fertilizer includes “Exceptional Quality Biosolids” as that term is defined in OAR 340-050-0010(14), includes “compost” as that term is defined in ORS 633.311(5), and includes “agricultural amendments” as that term is defined in ORS 633.311(1).
- (14) “Field” means an area of land that is used for agricultural activities and enclosed or otherwise distinguished by physical characteristics of the property such as roads, fences, topography or other barriers and is characterized by a uniform irrigation system, crop type and system of nutrient management measures. A center pivot is one field
- (15) “Field capacity” means the content of water, on a mass or volume basis, remaining in a soil two or three days after having been wetted with water and after free drainage is negligible.
- (16) “Groundwater” or “groundwater of the state” means water that is in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body.
- (17) “Irrigated agricultural lands” or “irrigated agriculture” means agricultural lands irrigated to produce crops or pasture and including lands that are planted to commercial crops that are not yet marketable such as vineyards and tree crops. Irrigated lands include nurseries.
- (18) “Land occupier” or “occupiers of land” includes any person who is in the possession of any land, whether as lessee, renter, or tenant.
- (19) “Landowner” includes any person or public body as defined in ORS 174.109 shown by records of the county to be the owner of land or having such land under contract to purchase and includes a “land occupier”, “occupiers of land” or “operator.”
- (20) “Manure” means solids or liquids excreted from an animal.
- (21) “Nitrate” means readily soluble form of nitrogen, easily taken up by plants, but also prone to leaching, with the chemical formula NO_3^- .
- (22) “Nitrogen Management Measures” means measures to match fertilizer and nitrogen applications to agronomic demands and includes a determination of the appropriate agronomic application rate to achieve estimated crop yield. Nitrogen management measures include the 4Rs of nutrient stewardship as provided in NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Nutrient Management Code 590 (2019).
- (23) “Operator” means any person, including a landowner or land occupier engaged in any commercial activity related to the growing or harvesting of agricultural crops or the production of agricultural commodities.

(24) “Pasture” means land that sustains vegetative growth in the normal growing season that is primarily used to grow forage for grazing livestock where the livestock are not confined in pens or lots or on a prepared surface and where waste is not managed using a waste water control facility.

(25) “Plant Available Nitrogen” means a form of nitrogen in the soil that plants can readily absorb and utilize for growth, with the chemical formula $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$.

(26) “Pollution” or “water pollution” has the meaning given in ORS 468B.005.

(27) “Saturated soil” means soil with all available pore space filled that it is exceeding 100% of field capacity.

(28) “Synthetic Nitrogen” means a fertilizer, agricultural mineral, or other material containing ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, urea nitrogen, other water soluble nitrogen, and / or water insoluble nitrogen manufactured through human controlled chemical reactions. Synthetic nitrogen includes both dry and liquid formulations.

(29) “Total Nitrogen (TN) is the sum of all nitrogen-containing compounds in a sample including both inorganic and organic forms. $\text{TN} = \text{Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)} + \text{Nitrate (NO}_3\text{)} + \text{Nitrite (NO}_2\text{)}$.

(30) “Waste” or “wastes” has that meaning given in ORS 468B.005 with the clarification that “waste” or “wastes” includes but is not limited to fertilizer, pesticides, fumigants or nitrate (NO_3) that enters groundwater as a result of agricultural activities and.

(31) “Water” or the “waters of the state” has the meaning given in ORS 468B.005.

603-XX-XX04

Prohibited Acts

[This rule applies to all landowners in the LUBGWMA]

(1) Fertilizer may not be applied to agricultural lands in a manner that causes pollution of the groundwater of the state or in a manner that places wastes in a location where such wastes are likely to escape or be carried into the groundwater of this state.

(2) The placing of fertilizers, fumigants, or pesticides into groundwater via back flow through a water supply well is prohibited.

(3) The placing of fertilizers, fumigants, or pesticides down a groundwater well casing is prohibited.

(5) A landowner within the LUBGWMA may not violate the provisions of these rules.

603-XX-XX05

Land Application Rates and Restrictions

[These rules apply to all landowners within the LUBGWMA]

(1) A landowner shall employ nitrogen management measures when making land applications of fertilizers, to agricultural lands within the LUBGWMA.

(2) Prior to the first application of fertilizer each year, a landowner applying fertilizer to agricultural lands within the LUBGWMA shall:

(a) Take soil samples consistent with OAR 603-XX-XX13(1) to determine plant available nitrogen; and

- (b) Take into consideration existing plant available nitrogen levels, plant uptake, and estimated crop yields when making an application of fertilizer.
- (3) A landowner shall document on a worksheet provided by the department or according to a format otherwise used by the landowner, the following information for each field to which fertilizer is applied:
 - (a) The date(s) and location(s) of all fertilizer applications containing nitrogen;
 - (b) The weather conditions and soil moisture at the time of application; and
 - (c) The agronomic application rate used.
- (4) Records required in subsection (3) shall be retained by the landowner for five years and made available to the department upon request by the department.
- (5) A landowner may not apply fertilizer:
 - (a) To fields with a frozen surface crust (2 inches) or deeper, or if the soil is at or below zero degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit).
 - (b) To fields that are snow covered.
 - (c) To fields with soils that are or will become saturated with forecasted precipitation prior to infiltration or incorporation.
 - (d) If the water table is within 24 inches or less to the surface.
- (6) A landowner may not apply synthetic nitrogen to fields that are bare unless the landowner is preparing the bare fields for the current year's annual crop or cover crop planting and the application is within 30 days of planting.

603-XX-XX06

Irrigation Water Management

[This rule applies to all landowners within the LUBGWMA]

- (1) All landowners within the LUBGWMA shall manage irrigated agricultural lands to prevent the downward movement of nitrate in the soil by managing irrigation water so that the amount of water applied from the combination of precipitation and irrigation does not exceed the field capacity of the soil beyond the crop root depth.
- (2) All landowners within the LUBGWMA shall base the volume of water needed for each irrigation event on at least the following information as practicable :
 - (a) Field capacity of the soil for the crop rooting depth;
 - (b) Management allowed soil water depletion;
 - (c) Current soil moisture status of the soil for the crop rooting depth;
 - (d) Distribution uniformity of the irrigation event;
 - (e) Water table contribution if applicable; and
 - (f) Computerized irrigation scheduling recommendation if available.
- (3) A landowner shall plan the rate and volume of irrigation water to minimize the transport of nutrients to groundwater by:
 - (a) Controlling the rate of water application to limit the transport of nitrogen through the soil profile to groundwater; and
 - (b) Matching irrigation application quantities and rates to the crop, soil type, soil moisture content, and agronomic demands of each crop type such that irrigation does not exceed the soil's infiltration rate or field capacity beyond the crop root zone.

603-XX-XX07

Animal Pasturing

[This rule applies to all landowners within the LUBGWMA]

(1) A landowner grazing livestock on pasture within the LUBGWMA shall rotate livestock and limit livestock numbers to prevent bare ground and promote and maintain adequate vegetative cover.

(a) In determining an appropriate stocking rate for livestock grazing on pasture, a landowner shall match livestock requirements with the available forage and frequently monitor forage growth and adjust the stocking rate and grazing period to prevent runoff or overgrazing.

(2) Where animals are concentrated to a distinct heavy use area during the rainy season so that the soil is prone to compaction or when inadequate forage growth would result in over-grazing, a landowner shall:

(a) Remove manure and waste feed from heavy use areas; and

(b) Cover accumulated manure and waste feed during the rainy season and, if spreading during the growing season, spread at an agronomic application rate.

(3) A landowner applying fertilizer to irrigated pasture shall conduct nutrient management in a manner that prevents the over-application of nitrogen and reduces the likelihood of nitrate leaching to groundwater.

(a) A landowner mechanically applying fertilizer to pasture shall first conduct a soil test consistent with [CITE SOIL SAMPLE RULE] to establish plant available nitrogen in the soil.

(4) A landowner shall prevent the downward movement of nitrate in the soil by managing irrigation water so that the amount of water applied from the combination of precipitation and irrigation does not exceed the soil's field capacity within the forage root depth.

603-XX-XX08

Control Measures for Irrigated Agriculture on Large Acreages

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

(1) [OAR 603-XX08 – XX17] specifically govern agricultural activities on agricultural lands where the total land acreage under the ownership or control of a landowner is equal to or greater than 500 acres and where irrigation is used to grow crops or pasture on those acreages.

(2) The provisions in OAR 603-XX08 – XX17 describe those nitrogen management measures necessary to prevent excess nitrogen application relative to crop need and minimize or prevent leaching of nitrate to groundwater.

(a) In addition to conducting agricultural activities consistent with OAR 603-XX01 – XX07, landowners subject to these rules must prepare an annual nitrogen plan as described in OAR 603-XX-XX09, prepare annual post-harvest summary records as provided in OAR 603-XX-XX11, evaluate performance under an annual nitrogen plan, implement adaptive management measures as described in OAR 603-XX-XX12, and collect and submit residual soil samples as described in OAR 603-XX-XX15.

(b) Documents created as specified in OAR 603-XX-XX08 -- XX14 shall be retained for five years at the landowner's principal place of business for the agricultural operation and made available for inspection at the request of the department.

603-XX-XX09

Annual Nitrogen Plan

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

(1) Each year, prior to the first application of fertilizer, a landowner subject to these rules shall prepare, on a worksheet provided by the department or according to a format otherwise used by the landowner, an annual nitrogen plan that demonstrates that fertilizer will be applied only at the agronomic application rate necessary to support estimated crop yield.

(a) An annual nitrogen plan shall cover the entire growing season and include double-crops, and winter cover crops.

(2) An annual nitrogen plan shall include all anticipated nitrogen management measures including the anticipated agronomic application rate for each crop determined as follows:

(a) Prior to planting, a landowner shall test soil to determine plant available nitrogen; and

(b) Prior to mid-season or late-season fertilizer applications, and where consistent with land grant university guidance for management of a specific crop type, a landowner may conduct soil sampling and/or plant tissue sampling to determine plant available nitrogen ..

(3) Because annual nitrogen plans are prepared in advance of the crop season and based on circumstances that are forecasted, actual conditions may differ from those forecasted in a certified annual nitrogen plan.

(a) Where crop season conditions differ from those forecasted, an annual nitrogen plan may be adjusted to reflect changes in weather, water availability, or other unanticipated circumstances.

(b) Should an adjustment to an annual nitrogen plan be necessary, a landowner shall document the reasons for the adjustments in the annual nitrogen plan. The documentation shall be retained at the landowner's principal place of business for the agricultural operation and be made available upon request by the department.

(4) Proof of certification of an annual nitrogen plan shall be submitted to the department by May 1 of each year.

(5) A landowner's inability to follow an annual nitrogen plan may not result in enforcement action by the department. However, failure to submit proof of certification of an annual nitrogen plan by May 1 of each year, may result in an enforcement action by the department, and conditions that indicate a violation of ORS 468B.025(1) may result in an enforcement action by the department.

603-XX-XX10

Annual Nitrogen Plan Contents

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

Annual nitrogen plans shall include each of the following elements.

(1) Landowner name: Record the name of the landowner and the name of the operator if operator is not the owner of the land. If a certifier prepares the form, then the name of the certifier shall also be included.

(2) Crop year: Record the crop year for the calendar year that the crop will be harvested.

(3) Field identification and acreage: Identification and the acreage of each field.

(4) For each field:

(a) Record the soil type(s); and

- (b) Record pre-planting levels of plant available nitrogen in the root zone as determined by pre-planting soil sample results
- (5) Nitrogen management measures: For each field, record anticipated nitrogen management measures and specify the anticipated agronomic application rate.
 - (a) An agronomic application rate should account for plant-available nitrogen in the soil and include plant-available nitrogen to be applied from all sources including irrigation water
 - (b) Landowners may use *OSU Organic Fertilizer & Cover Crop Calculator: Predicting Plant-available Nitrogen*. (EM 9235 2019) to determine the agronomic application rate for their crop.
- (6) Irrigation Water Management Measures: For each field;
 - (a) Record the predominate irrigation method that will be used for crop irrigation during the growing season.
 - (b) Record methodology that will be used to determine appropriate water application rates so that the amount of water applied from the combination of precipitation and irrigation does not exceed the soil's field capacity within the crop's rooting depth.
- (7) Crop type(s): For each field identify the crop type(s) for the upcoming season.
- (8) Estimated crop yield: For each field, estimate yield per acre for each crop type.
- (9) Anticipated Total Plant-Available Nitrogen: For each field, record estimated plant-available nitrogen to be applied from all sources.
- (10) Adaptive management measures provided in 603-XX-XX12 as applicable.
- (11) Certification. A landowner shall provide proof of certification of an annual nitrogen plan to the department by May 1 of each year.

603-XX-XX11

Post-Harvest Summary Records

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

- (1) Each year, following implementation of an annual nitrogen plan, a landowner subject to these rules shall prepare a post-harvest summary record on a worksheet provided by the department or according to a format otherwise used by the landowner. The post-harvest summary record is to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of an annual nitrogen plan.
- (2) A post-harvest summary record shall be retained for five (5) years at the landowner's principal place of business for the agricultural operation and made available to the department for inspection upon request by the department.
- (3) A post-harvest summary record shall include each of the following elements.
 - (a) Landowner name: Record the name of the landowner and the name of the operator if operator is not the owner of the land.
 - (b) Crop year (harvested): Record the crop year for the calendar year that the crop is harvested.
 - (c) Crop type: For each field, record the type of crop harvested.
 - (d) Crop harvest yield: Record the crop harvest yield in crop production units per acre and include all harvested materials from primary harvest, secondary crop harvests, and crop residue (lb/acre).
 - (e) Irrigation water management measures: For each field, a landowner shall record the soil moisture level ascertained as necessitating each instance of irrigation.
 - (f) Nitrogen management measures: Record nitrogen management measures implemented including the agronomic application rate used for each crop.

- (g) Total nitrogen applied (lbs/acre): For each field, record the total nitrogen applied as follows:
 - (i) Total nitrogen applied through irrigation water;
 - (ii) Total nitrogen applied through fertilizers; and
 - (iii) If applicable, total nitrogen from crop residues or cover crops.
- (h) For each field, a determination according to 603-XX-XX12 of whether the annual nitrogen plan was followed and a description of the methodology used to make this conclusion.
- (i) For each field, describe any applicable adaptive management measures to be employed in the following year's annual nitrogen plan.

OAR 603-XX-XX12

Annual Nitrogen Plan Evaluation

- (1) A landowner has met or followed an annual nitrogen plan if, for each field, application of fertilizer at an agronomic application rate has resulted in achieving each crop's estimated yield and post-harvest soil nitrate levels are low or decreasing and nitrate leaching is minimized or prevented.
 - (a) A landowner may assess their performance on an annual nitrogen plan consistent with any one of the methodologies provided in subsections (2) – (4) of this rule.
 - (b) A landowner has minimized or prevented nitrate leaching only as consistent with subsection 5(a).
- (2) A landowner may estimate post-harvest soil nitrate levels according to the partial nitrogen balance equation: Total Nitrogen Applied minus Total Nitrogen Removed = Change in Soil N storage ($A - R = \Delta N_{\text{soil}}$). An annual nitrogen plan is met or followed if a landowner is approaching or meeting a steady-state condition, i.e., soil N storage (ΔN_{soil}) is within an acceptably small value.
 - (a) For each field, a landowner may calculate post-harvest plant available nitrogen levels as total nitrogen (N) inputs including inputs from irrigation water (if applicable) minus total crop N removal including removal of crop residue (if applicable) (Total N Inputs – Total N Removed).
 - (b) Total crop N removal (lbs/acre) is calculated as actual crop yield (units/acre) plus crop residue (if any) multiplied by the specific nitrogen coefficient (C_N) (lbs/unit) of the harvested crop (Nitrogen Removed (lbs/acre) = Crop Yield (units/acre) x C_N (lbs/unit)).
- (3) A landowner may determine post-harvest nitrate levels using soil nitrate levels derived from post-harvest soil samples taken consistent with the soil sampling protocol in OAR 603-XX-XX14.
 - (a) Low or decreasing post-harvest soil nitrate concentrations may indicate that a landowner has applied fertilizer at an agronomic application rate and the risk of nitrate leaching is lowered.
 - (b) Increasing post-harvest soil nitrate concentrations may indicate an increased risk of nitrate leaching.
- (4) A landowner may estimate post-harvest nitrate levels by determining whether they met or exceeded their estimated crop yield.
 - (a) If a landowner has met or exceeded their estimated crop yield this is an indication that a landowner has met or followed their annual nitrogen plan, and the risk of nitrate leaching is lowered.
 - (b) If a landowner has not met or exceeded their estimated crop yield, this may be an indication that excess plant available nitrogen remains in the soil at the crop root depth and the risk of nitrate leaching is increased.

(5) Nitrate leaching is minimized or prevented if a landowner has followed their Irrigation Water Management Plan and one or more irrigation events did not result in the exceedance of the soil's field capacity. then the risk of nitrate leaching may be considered low or prevented.

(b) If one or more irrigation events resulted in the exceedance of the soil's field capacity then the risk of nitrate leaching may not be considered as minimized or prevented..

(6) For each field, a landowner shall determine and record in their post-harvest summary report whether their annual nitrogen plan was followed or not.

(7) Adaptive Management Measures: For each field where an annual nitrogen plan was not met or followed, a landowner shall record in the following year's annual nitrogen plan, the adaptive management measures they will employ according to Table 1.

(a) Table 1: Adaptive Management Measures

Annual Nitrogen Plan Met or Followed?	Required Actions	Required Actions Based Upon Trends (after 2 Consecutive Years)
Yes	- No changes to current practices required	- N/A
No	Year 1 -Document reason(s) for not following ANP in post-harvest summary record. -Reevaluate nitrogen plan assumptions for estimated crop yield, nitrogen volatilization, mineralization and other sources of nitrogen. - Verify actual agronomic application rates and recalibrate application equipment as necessary. - Review irrigation plan to prevent over irrigation. -Consider planting a fall/winter cover crop.	Year 2 Continue the actions in the Required Action column for "No Year 1".
No	Year 3 Continue the actions for Year 1 and 2 and: - Document reason(s) for not following the ANP in post-harvest summary record. - Adjust N application timing so nutrient availability aligns with peak crop uptake. - Stop N application after peak crop uptake. - Collect and analyze an additional fall soil sample at 24-36 inches or at the depth of the crop root zone. - Plant a fall/winter cover crop.	Year 4 Continue the actions in the Required Actions column for "Year 1" through "Year 3" and: - Reduce N application to fields and: (a) Hire a certified crop advisor to develop annual nitrogen plan and application rates.
No	Year 5 Continue the actions for Year 3 and: - Assume no N losses from denitrification and volatilization for all applicable fields. - Enhance nitrogen removal via cropping. - Reduce N application amount to field.	Year 6 Continue the actions in the Required Action column for "Year 1" through "Year 5" and: - Stop N application to the field until the following measures are taken:

	<p>(a) Hire a certified crop advisor to develop annual nitrogen plans and application rates and implement nitrogen management measures advised.</p> <p>- Collect additional post-harvest soil samples at the 12 – 24 inch, 24 - 36 inch, 36 – 48 inch, and 48 – 60 inch depth or until refusal or groundwater is reached and analyze for nitrate.</p>
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603-XX-XX13

Certification of Annual Nitrogen Plans

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

(1) Annual nitrogen plans, , shall be certified in one of the following ways:

(a) Certified by an irrigation and nitrogen management plan specialist. In certifying a plan, a specialist shall attest that the record accurately reflects the conditions and management of the agricultural operation, that they can answer questions relevant to the document certified and are competent and proficient by education and experience relevant to the development of the document. These specialists may include Professional Soil Scientists, Professional Agronomists, or Crop Advisors certified by the American Society of Agronomy, Technical Service Providers certified in nutrient management in Oregon by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS);

(b) Self-certified by the landowner who attests that the document adheres to a site-specific recommendation from the NRCS, a certified agronomist or crop advisor, or from a land grant university provided the specific NRCS recommendations or land grant university recommendations are documented along with the certification; or

(c) Self-certified by the landowner if the landowner states that they apply no fertilizer to any field on the agricultural operation.

(2) Each record for which proof of certification is required shall include the name of the operator if different than the landowner, certifier, the date of plan certification, and certification method used.

(a) Each submission of proof of certification shall be contained on a form provided by the department and contain a statement stating that under penalty of law, the certified record is true, accurate and complete.

603-XX-XX14

Soil Sampling Protocol

(1) A landowner taking pre-planting soil samples or soil samples taken prior to application of fertilizer shall collect separate composite soil samples at the depth of the root zone of the planned crop according to guidance contained in Oregon State University Extension Service Publication, *A Guide to Collecting Soil Samples for Farms and Gardens* (EC628 2022) and *Soil Testing Lab Selection and Recommended Analytical Methods for Oregon* (EM 9423 2024).

(2) A landowner using post-harvest soil samples to determine whether they have followed an annual nitrogen plan shall collect separate composite post-harvest soil samples after harvest of annual crops, before three inches of rainfall accumulates, and before any post-harvest irrigation. October 31 shall be the start date for tallying the accumulation of rainfall.

(a) Separate composite soil samples shall be collected at the 0-12 inch depth, the 12-24 inch depth and the 24 – 36 inch depth according to the applicable methodology contained in Oregon State University Extension Publications *Postharvest Soil Nitrate Testing for Manured Grass and Silage Corn (West of the Cascades)*(EM 8832-E 2021) and *Soil Testing Lab Selection and Recommended Analytical Methods for Oregon* (EM 9423 2024) for post-harvest nitrate-nitrogen.

(b) If soil samples are taken after three (3) inches of rainfall accumulates, a landowner shall collect an additional composite soil sample for the 36 – 48 inch depth to account for nitrate leaching.

(3) A landowner planting a field directly after taking post-harvest soil samples need not take pre-planting soil samples as provided in subsection (1) of this rule, but may instead use the post-harvest soil sample results to determine pre-planting levels of plant available nitrogen.

(4) Soil samples shall be processed at a laboratory accredited by the North American Proficiency Testing (NAPT).

603-XX-XX15

Residual Soil Nitrate Levels

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

(1) A landowner subject to these rules shall determine residual soil nitrate levels for 10% of the irrigated fields under their ownership or control using the soil sampling protocol in subsection (2) of this section.:

(a) Initial residual nitrate soil samples shall be taken one calendar year following the effective date of these rules in the fall, post-harvest.

(b) Thereafter, residual soil nitrate samples shall be taken in the fall, post-harvest, once every five years.

(c) Samples shall be taken at the same locations.

(2) To determine soil nitrate residues , a landowner shall collect separate composite soil samples after harvest of annual crops, before three (3) inches of rainfall accumulates, and before any post-harvest irrigation. October 31 shall be the start date for tallying the accumulation of rainfall.

(a) Separate composite soil samples shall be collected at the 36 – 48 inch depth below the crop root zone according to guidance contained in, *Postharvest Soil Nitrate Testing for Manured Grass and Silage Corn (West of the Cascades)*(EM 8832-E 2021) and *Soil Nitrate Testing for Willamette Valley Vegetable Production* (EM9221 2019) for post-harvest nitrate-nitrogen.

(b) If residual soil samples are taken after three (3) inches of rainfall accumulates, a landowner shall collect an additional composite soil sample for the 60 - 72 inch depth below the crop root zone to account for nitrate leaching.

(c) Soil samples shall be processed at a laboratory accredited by the North American Proficiency Testing (NAPT).

(3) A landowner shall record residual soil nitrate levels for each field under their ownership or control on a worksheet supplied by the department and shall submit completed worksheets to the department by December 30 of each reporting year.

(a) Notwithstanding who the operator is, a landowner shall assure that residual soil nitrate samples are taken, recorded, and sample results submitted consistent with this rule.

603-XX-XX16

Large Irrigated Acreages Program Evaluation

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

(1) The department shall conduct an evaluation of agricultural operations with large irrigated acreages as described in OAR 603-XX-XX08(1) to determine whether and to what extent the nitrogen management measures, and annual nitrogen plans have been implemented and adaptive management measures adopted.

(a) The department shall not conduct an evaluation under this subsection for at least three (3) calendar years subsequent to the effective date of these rules where the total irrigated acres for an agricultural operation is 1,000 or more.

(b) The department shall not conduct an evaluation under this subsection for at least five (5) calendar years subsequent to the effective date of these rules where the total irrigated acres for an agricultural operation is between 500 and 999 acres.

(2) The department's evaluation shall include an audit to determine the percentage of landowners who have submitted proof of certifications for annual nitrogen plans and the percentage of total landowners who have submitted residual soil nitrate sample results;

(c) Upon inspection of documents for which proof of certification shall be submitted; and

(d) Upon inspection of the agricultural operation.

(3) The department's evaluation may include a determination of the trends of residual soil nitrate levels if the department has a sufficient data set for a scientifically-acceptable analysis.

OAR XXX-XX-XX17

Water Quality Certification Program and Agreements

[This rule applies only to landowners irrigating large acreages]

(1) The Agricultural Water Quality Certification Program is a voluntary opportunity for a landowner conducting agricultural activities within the LUBGWMA. Through this program, a landowner who has entered into an Agricultural Water Quality Certification Agreement with the department may:

(a) Upon entry into a Water Quality Certification Agreement with the department, receive regulatory certainty. The department shall, during the term of the certification agreement, consider a landowner as in compliance for purposes of enforcement, with ORS 468B.025 and ORS 568.930(1) and any of the department's rules implementing those statutes;

(b) Receive recognition that certified landowner's agricultural practices are protective of water quality; and

(c) Receive priority access to specially designated technical and financial assistance to implement practices that promote groundwater quality as that assistance is available.

(2) Qualifying landowners may apply for certification on an Oregon Agricultural Water Quality Certification Program form supplied by the department. Application elements shall include:

(a) A statement from the landowner agreeing to produce any documents requested for inspection by the department during the term of the Agricultural Water Quality Certification Agreement;

(b) A statement from the landowner agreeing to submit to the department post-harvest soil sample results each year for each field;

(c) A statement from the landowner agreeing to submit to the department residual soil nitrate samples; and

(d) A statement from the landowner agreeing that the department may use the data collected during landowner's participation in the Agricultural Water Quality Certification Program to support the program.

(3) The department may enter into an Agricultural Water Quality Certification Agreement with a landowner if:

(a) The application is complete;

(b) The department has, after inspection, determined that the landowner is in full compliance with the rules in this division; and

(b) The landowner agrees to the terms of the agreement.

(4) An Agricultural Water Quality Certification Agreement shall, among other terms, contain terms specifying that the landowner's duties include the duty to:

(a) Maintain compliance with all applicable water quality rules in place at the time of certification and to notify the department within 30 days of a violation of applicable water quality rules;

(b) Continue to implement the annual nitrogen plans, soil sampling as appropriate to implement the annual nitrogen plan, and post-harvest and residual soil nitrate soil sampling regimes.

(c) Inform the department upon the sale of any lands subject to the certification agreement or inform the department upon the purchase or lease of any additional agricultural land after the start of the certification agreement;

(d) Retain all records pertinent to the certification agreement and make them available to the department upon request;

(e) Allow entry by the department at agreed-upon dates and times to lands subject to the certification agreement for the purpose of the department's inspection for compliance with the terms of the agreement; and

(f) Inform the department if landowner is unable to comply with the terms of the certification agreement due to circumstances the landowner believes are beyond the landowner's control.

(5) An Agricultural Water Quality Certification Agreement shall, among other terms, contain terms specifying that the department:

(a) May conduct periodic audits with the landowner on lands subject to the certification agreement. An audit means a review of land management practices on lands subject to the certification agreement and a review of documents necessary to determine compliance with the certification agreement's terms;

(b) Shall notify landowner if documents or data retained by the department pursuant to a certification agreement are requested for disclosure under the Oregon Public Records Act;

(c) May recognize that all documents submitted to the department as part of landowner's certification agreement are exempt from disclosure provided that the documents are confidential submissions as provided in ORS 192.355(4), exempt as provided in ORS 192.355(9)(a), are trade

secrets as provided in ORS 192.345(2) or are otherwise determined as lawfully exempt from disclosure;

(d) May terminate the certification agreement upon a final determination that the landowner has violated any state water quality law and rule in effect during the period of the certification agreement;

(e) May terminate the certification agreement if the department finds the landowner is no longer complying with any term of the certification agreement.

OAR 603-XX-XX18

Specific Action Requirements

(1) A landowner subject to the rules in this chapter may be required to undertake additional, site-specific practices designed to prevent agricultural wastes from entering the groundwater of the state if after inspection of an agricultural operation, the department determines that a landowner is in compliance with the rules of this chapter but there still exists the potential for agricultural wastes to enter the waters of the groundwater of the state.

(2) A landowner may appeal a specific action requirement as provided in OAR 603-090-0040 – 50.

OAR 603-XX-XX19

Complaints and Investigations

(1) When the department receives notice of an alleged occurrence of agricultural pollution through a written complaint, its own observation, through notification by another agency, or by other means, the department may conduct an investigation. The department may, in its discretion, coordinate inspection activities with the appropriate Local Management Agency.

(2) Each notice of an alleged occurrence of agricultural pollution shall be evaluated in accordance with the criteria in ORS 568.900 to 568.933 and any rules adopted thereunder to determine whether an investigation is warranted.

(3) Any person allegedly being damaged or otherwise adversely affected by agricultural pollution or alleging any violation of ORS 468B.025, ORS 568.900 to 568.933 or any rules adopted thereunder may file a complaint with the department.

(4) The department will evaluate or investigate a complaint filed by a person under OAR 603-095-0380(3) if the complaint is in writing, signed and dated by the complainant and indicates the location and description of:

(a) The waters of the state allegedly being damaged or impacted; and

(b) The property allegedly being managed under conditions violating ORS 468B.025, ORS 568.900 to 568.933 or any rules adopted thereunder.

(5) As used in subsection (4) of this section, “person” does not include any local, state or federal agency.

(6) If the department determines that a violation of ORS 468B.025, ORS 568.900 through 568.933 or any rules adopted thereunder has occurred, the department may proceed with the enforcement procedures provided in OAR 603-090-60 through 603-090-0120.