This report to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission presents information on the status, distribution, and management of wolves in the State of Oregon from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

Suggested Citation:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The conservation and management of wolves in Oregon is guided by the Oregon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (Wolf Plan). The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) annually reviews the work of the wolf program, gray wolf population status, and livestock damage management activities in order to inform its adaptive management under the plan.

Wolves are protected as a special status game mammal and were delisted statewide in 2015 under the Oregon Endangered Species Act (ESA). At the start of 2022, wolves statewide were not listed under the federal ESA. On February 10, 2022 the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) restored federal ESA protections for gray wolves west of Highways 395/78/95, thereby returning primary management authority to the USFWS in that area of the state.

The department monitors the wolf population and implements the Wolf Plan based on the number of successfully reproducing pairs of wolves in each of two management zones (East Wolf Management Zone and West Wolf Management Zone). This was the first year that wolves in the West Wolf Management Zone (WMZ) reached the conservation objective of four breeding pairs. If four breeding pairs are documented at the end of 2023 and 2024, the West WMZ will move into Phase II of the Wolf Plan. The wolf population in the East WMZ continued to exceed the Wolf Plan minimum management objective of seven breeding pairs and these wolves were managed under Phase III of the Wolf Plan.

The minimum known count of wolves in Oregon at the end of 2022 was 178 wolves, an increase of three wolves over the 2021 minimum known count. Twenty-four packs were documented and 17 of those packs met the criteria as breeding pairs. In addition, 14 groups of two or three wolves were identified. Wolves continued to expand westward in Oregon with six resident groups of wolves now residing in the Cascades. Twenty wolf mortalities were documented during the year, including 17 that were human-caused.

The department monitored 47 radio-collared wolves, including 15 that were captured and radio-collared during 2022. By year’s end, 23 of these wolves were still being actively monitored (13% of the minimum wolf count) while contact with 24 collars was lost due to collar failure, wolf death, or dispersal to other states.

The department completed 121 investigations of dead or injured livestock suspected by livestock producers to be wolf depredation. Of those, 76 were confirmed as wolf depredation, compared to 49 in 2021. Consistent with the Wolf Plan, livestock producers implemented non-lethal measures to minimize depredation prior to any department approval of wolf lethal removal. Six wolves were lethally removed in response to chronic depredation in 2022. One wolf was lawfully shot by a sheep herder when it was caught-in-the-act of attacking his livestock working dogs.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture’s (ODA) compensation program awarded grants totaling $393,682 to 12 counties in 2022. Almost three-quarters of the funds were used for non-lethal preventative measures to reduce depredation and one quarter for direct payment to livestock producers for confirmed depredations and missing livestock.
OREGON WOLF PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Regulatory Status

Wolf management zones and state and federal listing status are shown in Figure 1.

Federal Status: Wolves east of Highways 395/78/95 in Oregon were delisted under the federal ESA by the USFWS in 2011. Wolves west of Highways 395/78/95 were federally delisted in January 2021. On February 10, 2022, the USFWS restored federal ESA protections for gray wolves west of Highways 395/78/95, thereby returning primary management authority to the USFWS in that area. In the federally listed portion of Oregon, the department implemented the Wolf Plan under the guidance of the Federal/State Coordination Strategy (updated April 2019). The USFWS made all management decisions regarding harassment and take of wolves and collaborated on monitoring and non-lethal response to depredation.

State Status: The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) removed wolves from the Oregon List of Threatened and Endangered Species in 2015, thereby delisting wolves under the Oregon ESA. Wolves are protected statewide as a special status game mammal and managed by the Wolf Plan guidelines and associated rules of each Wolf Management Zone Phase (Figure 1). Wolves in the West WMZ are managed under the more protective Phase I rules until their population reaches a minimum of four breeding pairs for three consecutive years. A breeding pair is defined as an adult

Figure 1. Wolf Management Zones in Oregon after Feb. 10, 2022.
male and adult female with at least two pups that survived to December 31 of the year of their birth. Four packs counted as breeding pairs for the first time in the West WMZ in 2022. If four breeding pairs are documented at the end of 2023 and 2024, the Phase I conservation objective will be reached and the West WMZ will move into Phase II.

Wolves in the East WMZ continued to exceed the Wolf Plan management minimum population objective of seven breeding pairs for three consecutive years (the criteria for moving into Phase III). As such, wolves in the East WMZ continue to be managed under Phase III which focuses on the conservation of wolves while allowing more flexibility to address wolf conflict. This includes continuing to emphasize the use of non-lethal deterrents to reduce livestock depredation and the use of controlled take in certain situations.

**Population Status**

The department provides a minimum known number of wolves present in Oregon at the end of each year. This is a direct count of wolves, not an estimate. These counts are conducted in the winter and not all wolves are located so the actual number of wolves in Oregon is higher. The minimum known wolf count in 2022 was 178, three wolves more than 2021 (Figure 2).

![Figure 2. Minimum wolf count in Oregon (2009-2022).](image)

For monitoring purposes, a **pack** is defined as four or more wolves traveling together in winter. Twenty-four packs were documented at the end of 2022 (Figure 3), with a mean pack size of six wolves and ranging between four and twelve individuals. In addition, 14 groups of two or three wolves were identified. Throughout this report, **group** is used to denote two or more wolves traveling together. Reproduction was documented in 28 packs or pairs. At the end of 2022, 17 packs were documented as successful breeding pairs, one pack more than 2021. More information can be found about the specific wolves and packs in each county on the department website.

**Distribution**: Areas of Known Wolf Activity (AKWA) at the end of 2022 are shown in Figure 4. AKWAs are designated by the department showing where an individual or group of wolves have been documented repeatedly over a period of time. When resident wolf activity is established, the department delineates AKWA boundaries using actual location data points. In situations where wolves are resident but location data is limited, the department will use a fixed circle of a size based on home range data from other packs.

*Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife – 2022 Wolf Annual Report*
In 2022, the department created a ‘multipack’ AKWA map north of Interstate 84 showing where wolves have been resident for prolonged periods of time and there is a high degree of pack overlap. The change better reflects the resident range of wolves over time, reduces staff workload, and more adequately informs producers of where encounters are most likely to occur.

**West Wolf Management Zone:** Twenty-two percent of known Oregon wolves lived in the West WMZ, up from thirteen percent in 2021 (Table 1). Wolves continued to expand in distribution, with six groups now in the Cascades, up from four in 2021 (Figure 4). Both new packs were successful breeding pairs. Wolf tracks were documented in Curry County in the Coastal Range after following up on public reports during the fall, though no wolves were documented during the winter count.

Table 1. Minimum wolf count in Oregon on Dec. 31, 2022 in the West Wolf Management Zone. Underlined packs were counted as breeding pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pack/Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pack/Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pack/Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gearhart Mtn Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rogue Pack</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>White River Pack</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Pack</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Upper Deschutes Pack</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Individual wolves</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metolius Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Warm Springs Pack</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife – 2022 Wolf Annual Report*
East Wolf Management Zone: Four new packs (Black Pines, Finley Ridge, Frazier Mtn, Tower Mtn) were formed during 2022, either by becoming resident in areas without wolves, utilizing vacant areas previously held by other packs, or wedging themselves between existing packs.

Table 2. Minimum wolf count in Oregon on Dec. 31, 2022 in the East Wolf Management Zone. Underlined packs were counted as breeding pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pack/Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pack/Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pack/Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balloon Tree Pack</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Frazier Mtn Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>South Snake Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Creek Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Horseshoe Wolves</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tower Mtn Pack</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Pines Pack</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Keating Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ukiah Pack</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesninnmus Pack</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Logan Valley Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Walla Walla Wolves</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark Creek Wolves</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lookout Mtn Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wenaha Pack</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornucopia Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle Fork Pack</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wildcat Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desolation Pack</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Murderers Crk Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>WA123 Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley Ridge Pack</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Noregaard Pack</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other wolves</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Points Pack</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>North Emily Pack</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fivemile Wolves</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ruckel Ridge Wolves</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirteen other wolves were documented alone or in small groups in Baker, Union, and Wallowa counties; these may be the start of new packs or dispersers travelling through the area. Finding every wolf in Oregon is challenging and one pack (Minam) that was documented during the fall was not found during the winter count.

Wolves from the Grouse Flats Pack from Washington had locations in Oregon during 2022. Wolves from this pack denned in Washington and are not counted in Oregon’s annual count. Information about Washington packs is available at www.wdfw.wa.gov.

Monitoring

The department placed radio-collars on 15 wolves during 2022, one of which was collared after being incidentally trapped by a licensed trapper. Data were collected from 47 radio-collared wolves in 29 separate areas of wolf activity during 2022. By year’s end, 23 of these wolves were still being monitored (13% of the minimum wolf count) while contact with 24 collars was lost due to collar failure, wolf death, or dispersal to other states. This demonstrates the challenges of keeping functional radio-collars on wolves.

Five radio-collared dispersing wolves were monitored in 2022. One of the wolves dispersed within Oregon, one dispersed to Idaho, one to Washington, and one returned to Oregon from California. A Washington disperser became resident in Oregon. A radio-collar was found intact with the strap still clasped by a department survey crew in a stream in Curry County. The collar had been placed on a Chesnimnus wolf in 2016 that later dispersed to California. The collar last downloaded in 2018. It is unknown if the wolf died several years ago (no carcass was found) or if the collar slipped off.

In addition to monitoring information downloaded from GPS radio-collars, department biologists monitored radio-collared and accompanying wolves from the air and ground, implemented track and
howling surveys, followed-up on public wolf reports, and conducted remote camera surveillance within areas of known or suspected wolf activity.

Mortalities: Twenty wolf mortalities were documented during 2022, down from 26 in 2021, with one occurring in the West WMZ and 19 in the East WMZ. Oregon State Police (OSP) or USFWS law enforcement agents investigated all known wolf mortalities except agency-authorized lethal removals. Several deceased wolves were necropsied at the USFWS National Fish and Wildlife Forensic Laboratory in Ashland. The remains of a Desolation Pack yearling wolf and the breeding male of the Lookout Pack were found in their respective pack areas in July. The causes of death for both collared wolves are unknown. A collared wolf of the Grouse Flats Pack died in its pack area from a cougar attack in November.

Seventeen wolf deaths were human-caused. Two wolves were killed in separate motor vehicle collisions. A radio-collared disperser died on a gravel road in Wallowa County in January. That wolf was initially reported as shot as OSP quickly reached out for information from the public, but the necropsy showed that the gunshot was an older injury and the wolf died from a vehicle strike. In May, a collared disperser died on Interstate 84 in Union County.

In August, the collared breeding male of the Keating Pack was shot at night at close proximity as it harassed horses near a family backcountry camping. OSP investigated and determined that charges were not warranted in the case. Six wolves were lethally removed for chronic depredation, and one wolf was legally killed under the Caught-in-the-Act Lethal Take regulations. See the Livestock Depredation Management section (below) for more information.

Seven wolves were illegally killed during 2022. The USFWS Office of Law Enforcement and OSP investigated the shooting death of a yearling radio-collared disperser in Wheeler County in July. The gray-colored wolf was shot by a man who turned himself in and reported that he misidentified the animal as a coyote. The Wheeler County resident paid a $1,453 civil fine for unlawfully taking a federally-endangered gray wolf.

Six wolf deaths are still under investigation. An uncollared wolf, believed to be a member of the Ruckel Ridge Pack, was shot in Umatilla County in February. A radio-collared disperser was shot in Union County in February. In Baker County, a collared juvenile of the Cornucopia Pack presumably died in March and foul play is suspected by law enforcement, a collared non-breeding adult was shot in the Keating Pack in August, and the collared breeding female of the Lookout pack was shot in October. A collared wolf that was resident in Klamath County and traveling alone was illegally killed in October.

OSP and USFWS are seeking information about these and other illegally killed wolves from previous years. Reports can be made anonymously to the OSP Turn In Poachers (TIP) Line at *OSP (*677), 800-452-7888, by email at TIP@osp.oregon.gov, or calling USFWS at (503) 682-6131. The TIP fund is funded through court-ordered fines paid by those convicted of poaching. Oregon Hunter’s Association and Oregon Wildlife Coalition (OWC) manage those funds, and work with OSP to reward members of the public for reporting illegal or suspicious wildlife activity.
A person can receive a cash reward or five controlled hunt preference points for information leading to an arrest or issuance of a citation for the illegal killing or taking of any wolf. OWC and conservation partners have a $10,000 standing reward offer on illegal wolf killings that occur in western Oregon, and $11,500 for those that occur in eastern Oregon. In addition, OWC raises and holds private donations for specific wolf cases. Individuals and non-profit groups donated or pledged a $50,000 reward for information on the wolf poisoning cases in Union County in 2021. If state officials are unable to close the cases, donations will revert to the OWC TIP fund for future rewards. There is also a $5,000 reward offered by USFWS for the wolf killed in Klamath County in 2022.

Information and Outreach

The department utilizes a number of approaches to communicate with a broad range of audiences. Extensive one-on-one communication is most valuable, especially when specific wolf situations occur such as when department staff are assisting individual livestock producers and sharing information that may reduce wolf-livestock conflict. The department also conducts numerous media interviews, and in-person and virtual presentations given to schools, agencies, agricultural organizations, conservation groups and ODA county compensation committees.

The department also maintains information on its internet-based wolf webpages, “Wolves in Oregon” (www.odfw.com/wolves). In 2022, the department developed mobile-friendly web pages with the goal of making it easier and more efficient for the public to get information about wolves in Oregon. Using a more intuitive and responsive layout and navigation scheme, this updated site provides the latest updates and information about wolves, wolf management, specific Oregon wolves, livestock conflict, as well as an online form for reporting a wolf sighting. Since the launch of the new mobile-friendly platform, the Wolves in Oregon site has seen a significant increase in traffic. In a year-over-year comparison, some wolf-related content has seen an increase of nearly 300%.

In 2022, the department also combined the general wolf program and wolf-livestock automated email listservs to reduce duplication. The department posts all final determinations from depredation investigations and sends notifications of confirmed depredations via the email listserv once a week (if there are confirmed depredations). These emails go to more than 12,000 subscribers. These subscribers to the email updates are a large driver of traffic to the new web pages. Mobile users account for nearly 70% of site traffic, further underscoring the importance of reaching our audience when and where they are.

Staffing and Funding

Two biologists funded primarily with a federal grant from the Pittman-Robertson Grant Program coordinate statewide wolf program activities from the East Region office in La Grande. The federal grant budget allocation for the 2021-2023 biennium is $785,758. This grant includes 75% federal funds with 25% state match that comes from a combination of license dollars (9%) and Lottery Funds (16%). Three regional wolf biologists, stationed in Enterprise, Prineville and Central Point field offices, were funded by an allocation of $917,852 General Fund for the 2021-2023 biennium.
LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION MANAGEMENT

In 2022, the department completed 121 investigations of dead or injured livestock suspected by livestock producers to be wolf depredation (32 in West WMZ, 89 East WMZ), up from 90 investigations in 2021 (Figure 5). The investigations resulted in 76 *confirmed* determinations, five *probable* determinations, 21 *possible/unknown*, and 19 *other* (not wolf-caused). Statewide, confirmed depredation events increased 55% from 2021 to 2022 (49 to 76, Figure 6).

Confirmed livestock deaths in 2022 were four adult cows, 44 calves, 11 ewes, nine lambs, three goats and three livestock working dogs (Figure 7). Twenty-four calves and one goat were confirmed as injured by wolves. During 2022, 85% of confirmed depredation events occurred on private land, and 15% on public land. At least 19 packs/groups and one lone wolf depredated on livestock during 2022. Nine of these packs/groups depredated five or more times and five of the packs/groups depredated just once. Of the packs that were active at some point during 2022, 45% had no documented depredations. Confirmed depredations over time continue to occur at a lower trajectory than changes in the wolf count (Figure 8). See the department website for more information about individual investigations.

![Figure 5. Number of depredation investigations conducted by Wolf Management Zone by year.](image1)

![Figure 6. Number of confirmed depredations by Wolf Management Zone by year.](image2)

![Figure 7. Number of confirmed cattle and sheep deaths from wolves in Oregon by year (2009-2022).](image3)

![Figure 8. Number and trendline of confirmed depredation events and minimum wolf count by year (2009-2022).](image4)
West Wolf Management Zone

The department confirmed 27 depredations in the West WMZ, which is a large increase over 2021 (9). Depredations by the Rogue Pack increased from four in 2021 to 18 in 2022. There were four depredations by the new Gearhart Mtn Pack and five by OR103, a lone wolf in Klamath County.

Livestock producers and USDA Wildlife Services (WS) implemented non-lethal measures funded by USFWS and ODA county compensation committees in Jackson and Klamath counties to reduce depredation risk in the Rogue Pack, Gearhart Mtn and OR103 areas. After February 10, 2022, all lethal take was regulated by the USFWS, and no lethal removal was authorized in this area.

East Wolf Management Zone

The department confirmed 49 depredations in the East WMZ, which is an increase over 2021 (40). Eleven packs were involved in chronic depredation (at least two depredations in a nine-month period under Phase III rules) during 2022. Under Oregon Administrative Rule 635-110-0030 (Phase III), the department may lethally remove wolves or issue a limited duration permit for a livestock producer to kill wolves to minimize further conflict under a chronic depredation situation if non-lethal measures appropriate for the situation have been employed.

A producer requested and was provided a limited duration kill permit in the Chesnimnus Pack area in April after three calves were killed within a few days and non-lethal measures had failed. An uncollared yearling male was lethally removed by an agent of the livestock producer in May in the same pasture the calves had been depredated. The permit was extended in length and additional pastures were added as cattle were moved to different pastures and more calves were attacked. The department removed two uncollared wolves, a yearling male in in June and a two-year-old male in July.

The department issued limited duration kill permits to fulfill requests for lethal removal by livestock producers in two other pack areas after preventative measures when unsuccessful. The permits covered only the pastures where their livestock were grazing, not the entire pack area. The first permit was issued to a livestock producer to kill two wolves in September in response to chronic depredation by the Horseshoe Pack. Permits were extended and wolves added after additional depredations and continued use of non-lethal measures. WS trapped and removed three uncollared wolves as an agent of the livestock producer in the Horseshoe Pack, a non-breeding adult male in October and a yearling female and juvenile male in November. For the second permit, a 13-day lethal permit was provided to a sheep producer to kill two wolves in the Balloon Tree Pack area for a short time until they removed the sheep from the pasture. No wolves were taken on the permit.

Livestock producers requested lethal removal in two other pack areas (Frazier Mtn, Ukiah) and a second request for Chesnimnus during 2022. The department evaluated each situation, but none met a level where lethal removal was authorized, so no wolves were lethally removed.

One lethal option available to livestock producers east of Highways 395/78/95 is to lawfully shoot a wolf caught in the act of biting, wounding, killing or chasing livestock or working dogs in certain
circumstances without a permit. An uncollared juvenile wolf in the Balloon Tree Pack was lawfully shot by a sheep herder in September while stopping an interaction between three wolves and three livestock working dogs near the band of sheep.

Compensation for Wolf-Caused Losses

ODA’s Wolf Depredation Compensation and Financial Assistance County Block Grant Program provides four types of financial assistance options. It provides direct compensation for confirmed and probable wolf depredations (deaths and injuries) during the previous grant period and payment for livestock reported as missing as a result of wolf depredation. Grant money is also awarded to participating counties to assist with costs to purchase supplies and implement preventative measures during the upcoming grant period, and lastly, covers some county program implementation costs.

ODA awarded $393,682 to twelve counties, a large increase from $130,814 awarded in 2021 (Table 3). ODA fulfilled 100% of county requests for confirmed and probable depredation compensation and prevention assistance; missing livestock claims were fulfilled at 50% of the requested amounts.

The department’s primary roles in ODA’s compensation program are to delineate areas of known wolf activity and investigate dead or injured livestock to determine if wolf depredation has occurred. Some counties request the department provide input on wolf activity and appropriate preventative non-lethal measures. The USFWS federal prevention grant awarded to ODA to augment the compensation program was competitively awarded by continuing to use the salaries of the three department wolf biologists as part of the requirement for in-kind state matching funds.

Table 3. Funds awarded through the County Block Grant Program in 2022 (source; Oregon Department of Agriculture).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Confirmed/Probable Death/Injury</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>$8,490</td>
<td>$13,235</td>
<td>$50,680</td>
<td>$495</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Award Amount**

$46,206 (12%) $56,868 (14%) $286,663 (73%) $3,945 (1%) $393,682