Securing Our Agricultural Resources 2003 **Annual Report** San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture / Weights & Measures

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

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Calendar Year Contributions

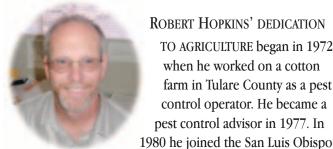
Jon Fox

Robert Hopkins

John Warrick

Robert Hopkins

1954 - 2003



ROBERT HOPKINS' DEDICATION TO AGRICULTURE began in 1972 when he worked on a cotton farm in Tulare County as a pest control operator. He became a pest control advisor in 1977. In

County Department of Agriculture as an Agricultural Inspector/Biologist. He worked in every agricultural program within the Department and in each office, Paso Robles, Arroyo Grande, and San Luis Obispo until he was licensed and promoted to the position of Deputy Agricultural Commissioner in 1985.

Robert utilized his farming background and experience as an inspector to shape a great career with the department promoting and protecting San Luis Obispo County agriculture. He quickly became a key component of the department in the mid 80s, creating a leadership role in land use planning, resource conservation, emergency planning for agriculture, crop statistics, and crop mapping. He was affectionately known as "The Answer Man" because of his ability to assimilate detailed information and provide it to coworkers, the agricultural community, other agencies, hearing bodies, and citizens.

The best words to describe Robert are trustworthy, credible, respectful, fair, honest, knowledgeable, and hard-working. He served the citizens of the county and the agricultural industry with pride, cooperation, and intelligence. His skill at mastering details, mixing in a high level of common sense and consideration of the bigger picture is admired by all who worked with him. Robert stayed at work until the last customer was helped and the project was completed.

Robert's distinguished career of 23 years with San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture is a model of public service and protection for the county's agricultural resources and industry. He will be missed.

Photography:

Cover model - Kyle Mann, holding bok choy Aerial Photos courtesy of the County of SLO Photos & Maps by Chris Morris

Project Manager: Judy Groat

Design and Layout: Graphics by Erick



A Note from Robert Lilley

San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer



San Luis Obispo County crop values for 2003 are estimated at \$529,046,000 exceeding the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approximately \$40,000,000. Record agricultural the previous all-time high year 2001 by approxim

Strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry values nearly tripled from 2002 due to an increase in acreage and a high strawberry value in acreage and a high strawberry value in acreage and a high strawberry value in acreage and a hi

wine grape industry values remained stable with new vineyards planted in the late 1990s and 2000 coming into production offset by lower overall prices. Wine grapes continued and 2000 coming into production offset by lower overall prices. Wine grapes continued and 2000 coming into production offset by lower overall prices. Wine grapes continued and 2000 coming into production offset by lower overall prices. Wine grapes continued and 2000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county crops valued at approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,454,000 in annual to rank number one of county such approximately \$123,4

This year's theme, "Securing our Agricultural Resources," aims to demonstrate the importance of keeping our food and agricultural industry safe from risks of contamination importance of keeping our food and agricultural industry and associated through intentional or unintentional means. The agricultural industry and associated through intentional or unintentional means afeguards since September 11, 2001. The governmental programs have initiated many safeguards since September 11 agricultural governmental programs have initiated many safeguards accommodate for a continued safe food increased level of vigilance and awareness remain critical for a continued safe food supply and prosperous agricultural economy.

Supply and prosperous agricultural sounds.

We would like to thank the farmers, ranchers, and nurserymen who contributed to this annual crop report.



Kenny, Clayton and Jerry White - Outstanding in their field in Shandon

EEPLY ROOTED IN THE NORTH COUNTY, are Kenny (left), his son Clayton (center), and his brother Jerry. They represent two of the four generations who have farmed grain on their ranch in Shandon for over 100 years.

George H. White, a cobbler from Canada, moved to San Luis Obispo County in 1898 and settled 320 acres. He began farming grain and by 1978 the White Ranch was farming 14,500 acres. By the early 1980s the Whites shifted much of their acreage to the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), a program designed to promote conservation practices for the protection and enhancement of our nation's resources.

Today, three generations, including Kenny and Jerry's mom Vivian, live and work on the ranch where they farm 4,000 acres of barley. Their grain is marketed in the San Joaquin Valley for cattle feed for the dairy industry. They participate with UC Davis and the Cooperative Extension program growing test plots for research on disease resistance using varieties

suited for the weather conditions unique to our coastal climates. Since 1978, they have partnered with the engineering department of the John Deere Corporation in Waterloo, Iowa. The geography and climate on the White Ranch are important challenges for the advances being developed in equipment technology. Uneven rainfall amounts, varying soil depth and texture, and the rolling and sloped terrain create unusual field configurations perfect for studying developments in the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) tractor technology.

Fondly remembered are the old family stories of long trips from their ranch to Paso Robles to shop at the Alliance Warehouse or Paso Mercantile, and the two-day trip to shop in San Luis Obispo. The White family continues to meet the farming evolution with great spirit and open-mindedness, while still taking time to enjoy their families, friends, and the outdoors which they deeply treasure.

SECURING OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Defense of United States Agriculture and Food

A National and Local Mission



N JANUARY 30, 2004, PRESIDENT BUSH ISSUED HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE/HSPD-9. This important proclamation established a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

America's agriculture and food system is an extensive, open, interconnected, diverse, and complex structure providing potential targets for terrorist attacks. The policy calls for the best possible protection against a successful attack on the nation's agriculture and food system, to avoid a possible catastrophic effect on health and the economy.

The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating the overall national effort to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure and key

resources of the United States. This includes serving as the lead to coordinate implementation efforts among Federal, State and local departments and agencies and the private sector to protect the nation's food system and key agricultural resources.

Locally, growers, shippers, packers, processors and sales outlets have taken steps to protect our food system. This includes increased awareness, assessment of points of vulnerability, accountability and trace-back systems, creation of response, mitigation and recovery strategies, employee training, and public education.

One example of an agricultural operation that is vigilant in accountability and traceback systems is the Pismo Oceano Vegetable Exchange (POVE). The use of a bar-coding system allows them to have accountability

and receivers. This

not only ensures

high quality

and fresh-

ness by

tracking

how long

between ranches, shippers,

produce is stored in their facility, it also allows a very rapid trace recall on any product in the event of contamination due to a disaster or terrorist attack.

Each bar code contains information on the origin of the product, the location of the ranch, field plot and harvest date. They can identify when the product was received at the cooling facility and which harvesting crew picked and packed the product. With all this information, POVE can successfully isolate and track any product in a recall situation in less than twenty minutes.

From field to carton to cooler, POVE can track the identity of their products. With

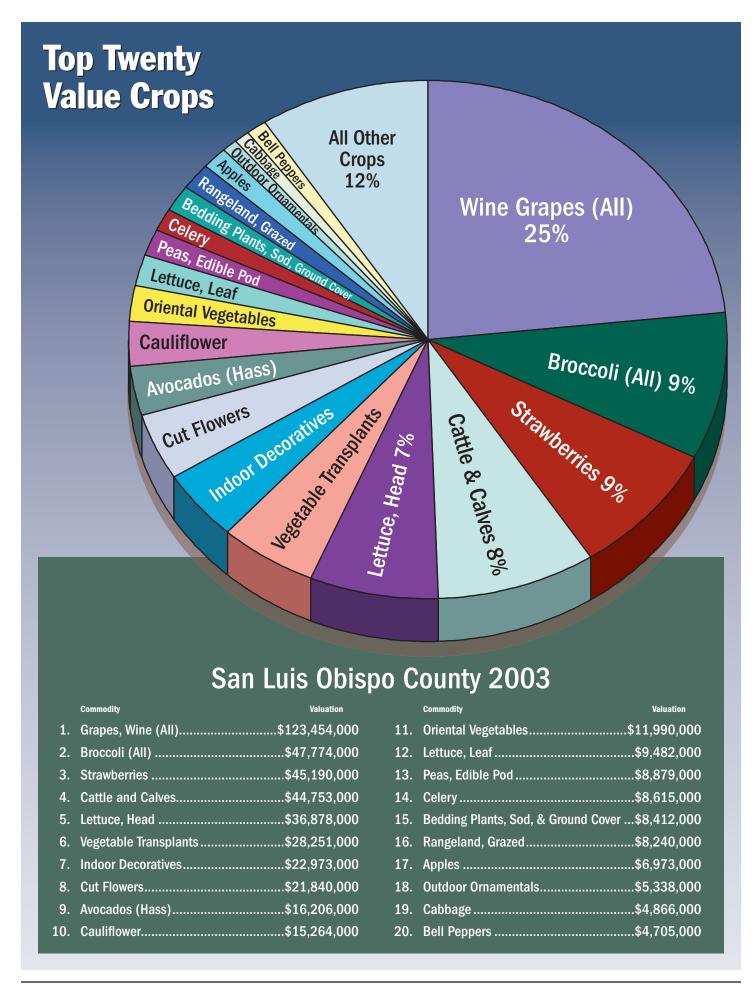
bar code information, a very detailed description of the

product shipped is maintained until it reaches its final destination – the grocer's supplier for his store shelf or the restaurant's buyer for its menu.





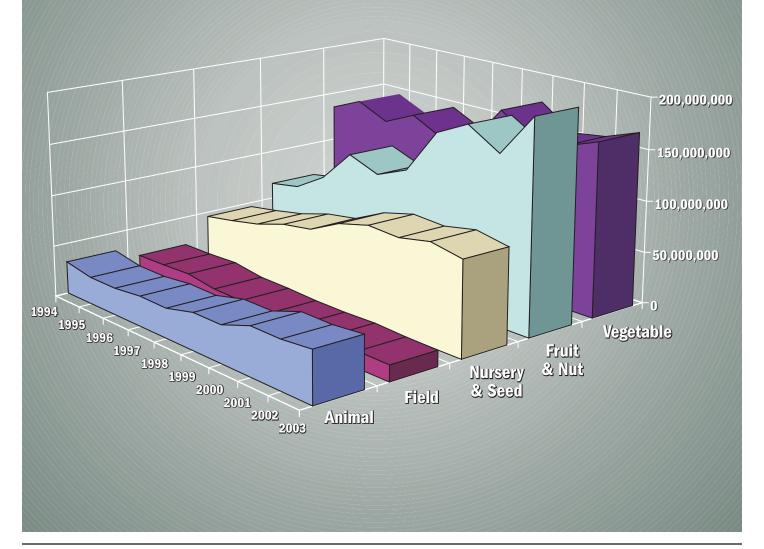
2003 Annual Report Page 5.



Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
1994	31,431,000	21,020,000	45,517,000	65,476,000	134,784,000	298,228,000
1995	26,188,000	21,340,000	50,534,000	70,975,000	147,771,000	316,808,000
1996	26,013,000	22,445,000	56,399,000	89,171,000	134,047,000	328,075,000
1997	29,223,000	18,056,000	65,486,000	120,912,000	148,129,000	381,806,000
1998	28,665,000	17,614,000	70,296,000	109,351,000	132,895,000	358,821,000
1999	36,031,000	16,296,000	85,353,000	122,450,000	135,393,000	395,523,000
2000	35,881,000	16,180,000	93,171,000	166,779,000	175,643,000	487,654,000
2001	46,517,000	17,025,000	91,295,500	182,415,000	152,531,000	489,783,500
2002	46,161,000	15,595,000	97,377,000	167,555,000*	156,687,000	483,375,000*
2003	49,181,000	15,161,500	91,476,000	204,804,000	168,423,000	529,045,500

*REVISED



2003 Annual Report Page 7.

Securing Our Agric



Ingestion Pathway Zone

Agricultural Commissioner Programs, such as the Ingestion Pathway Zone Emergency Response Plan for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, provide a planning and emergency response framework for any potential emergency that may effect county agriculture or the local food supply. The Ingestion Pathway Zone plan establishes agricultural areas so any impacts can be isolated and addressed in a targeted manner. This system provides for a high level of protection by targeting an impacted zone, an area contaminated by any type of dangerous foreign matter, so any contaminated area can be quarantined, while non-impacted portions of the county can be certified for continued agricultural marketing.



Animal Industry

Cattle production showed steady growth in 2003. Prices and demand remained strong.



Commodity	Year	No. of Head	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cattle and Calves	2003 2002	85,000 82,000	552,500 524,800	Cwt Cwt	81.00 80.00	\$44,753,000 \$41,984,000
Milk	2003 2002		31,150 45,503	Cwt Cwt	13.00 12.80	405,000 582,000
Sheep and Lambs	2003 2002	5,800 8,000	5,940 10,400	Cwt Cwt	105.00 67.00	624,000 697,000
Miscellaneous*	2003 2002					3,399,000 2,898,000
TOTAL Animal Industry	2003 2002					\$49,181,000 \$46,161,000

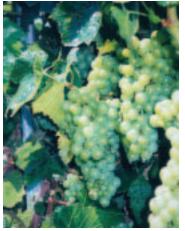
^{*}Aquaculture, Bees Wax, Eggs, Game Birds, Goats, Hogs, Honey, Pollen, Pollination, Poultry, Wool



Page 10.

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights & Measures

Fruit and Nut Crops



Strawberry production and value increased substantially in 2003. Wine grape values remained stable with new acreage coming into production, offset by lower prices.



Walnut Trees photo by Linda Brownson

photo by E	eaha Magee	Acı	eage	Pro	duction			
Стор	Year	Planted	Bearing	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Apples	2003 2002 **	1483 1297	1,334 1,270	8.800 6.500	11,739 8,255	Ton Ton	\$594.00 \$364.00	\$6,973,000 \$3,005,000
Avocados (Hass)	2003 2002	4144 2666	2,196 1,362	3.000 3.200	6,588 4,358	Ton Ton	2,460.00 2,110.00	16,206,000 9,196,000
Avocados (Other)	2003 2002	210 231	189 165	1.910 3.840	361 634	Ton Ton	331.00 740.00	119,000 469,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2003 2002 **	34,199 33,224	29,626 26,428		115,188 99,739			123,454,000 122,399,000
Chardonnay	2003 2002 **		3,705 3,920	4.630 3.636	17,154 14,253	Ton Ton	1,115.00 1,384.00	19,127,000 19,726,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2003 2002		888 947	5.620 5.143	4,991 4,870	Ton Ton	843.00 916.00	4,207,000 4,461,000
White Wine (Other)	2003 2002 **		1,255 1,027	5.140 3.473	6,451 3,567	Ton Ton	887.00 1,012.00	5,722,000 3,610,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2003 2002 **		10,472 8,996	3.670 3.752	38,432 33,753	Ton Ton	1,077.00 1,230.00	41,392,000 41,516,000
Merlot	2003 2002		4,156 3,776	4.200 4.129	17,455 15,591	Ton Ton	1,127.00 1,221.00	19,672,000 19,037,000
Pinot Noir	2003 2002 **		895 895	1.560 2.482	1,396 2,221	Ton Ton	2,534.00 2,290.00	3,538,000 5,087,000
Syrah	2003 2002		2,338 1,876	3.270 3.720	7,645 6,979	Ton Ton	1,191.00 1,369.00	9,106,000 9,554,000
Zinfandel	2003 2002		2,586 2,473	3.940 3.930	10,189 9,719	Ton Ton	785.00 867.00	7,998,000 8,426,000
Red Wine (Other)	2003 2002 **		3,331 2,518	3.445 3.489	11,475 8,785	Ton Ton	1,106.00 1,250.00	12,692,000 10,982,000
Lemons	2003 2002	1643 1614	1,405 1,405	14.370 14.080	20,190 19,782	Ton Ton	225.55 308.00	4,554,000 6,093,000
Strawberries	2003 2002	1186 720	1,186 720	37.460 21.540	44,428 15,509	Ton Ton	1,017.16 1,084.30	45,190,000 16,816,000
Valencia Oranges	2003 2002	361 402	288 340	10.400 13.400	2,995 4,556	Ton Ton	100.09 99.00	300,000 451,000
English Walnuts	2003 2002	3281 2958	2,727 2,638	0.280 0.370	764 976	Ton Ton	479.00 920.00	366,000 898,000
* Miscellaneous	2003 2002	3003 2974	3,003 2,784					7,642,000 8,228,000
TOTAL Fruit & Nut Crops	2003 2002 **	49,510 46,086	41,954 37,112					\$204,804,000 \$167,555,000

^{*} Almonds, Apricots, Asian Pears, Black Walnuts, Bushberries, Cherries, Feijoas, Grapefruit, Horned Melons, Kiwis, Limes, Navel Oranges, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Pears, Pepinos, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Quince, Table Grapes, Tangelos

2003 Annual Report Page 11.

^{**}Revised

Vegetable Crops

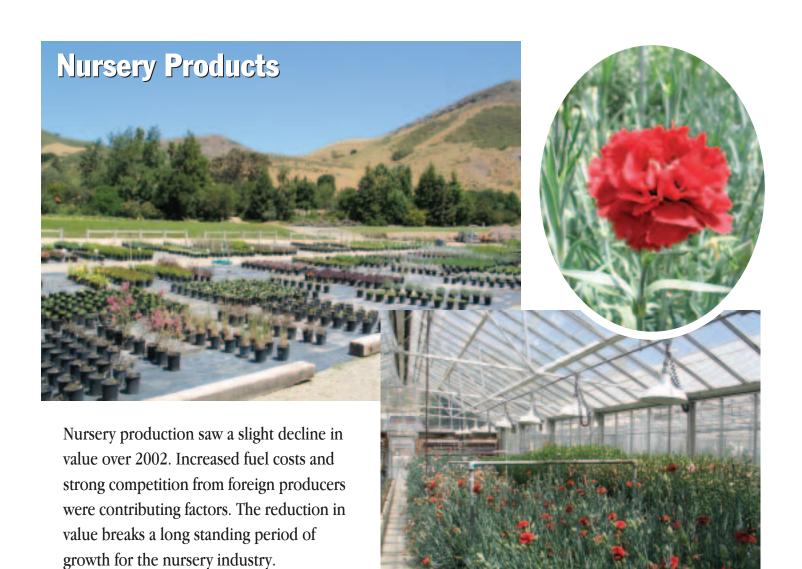
2003 was a good year overall for the vegetable industry. Nearly all commodities showed increases in per unit value. Sugar peas, however, in both harvested acreage and price per unit, have shown a steady decline during recent years. Lettuce production rebounded over 2002.



Стор	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Beans (Green)	2003* 2002	149	399.0	59,451	30#	\$11.09	\$659,000
Bell Peppers	2003	837	1,041.0	871,317	30#	5.40	4,705,000
	2002	870	925.0	804,750	30#	6.31	5,078,000
Broccoli (All)	2003	10,906	624.0	6,805,344	23#	7.02	47,774,000
	2002	10,988	660.0	7,252,080	23#	6.18	44,818,000
Cabbage	2003	1,174	711.0	834,714	45#	5.83	4,866,000
	2002	1,269	816.0	1,035,504	45#	6.67	6,907,000
Cauliflower	2003	2,712	730.0	1,979,760	25#	7.71	15,264,000
	2002	2,421	685.0	1,658,385	25#	6.47	10,730,000
Celery	2003	1,110	1,143.0	1,268,730	60#	6.79	8,615,000
	2002	1,074	1,154.0	1,239,396	60#	6.04	7,486,000
Lettuce, Head	2003	6,539	673.0	4,400,747	50#	8.38	36,878,000
	2002	6,831	696.0	4,754,376	50#	5.57	26,482,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2003	1,735	698.0	1,211,030	25#	7.83	9,482,000
	2002	2,466	820.0	2,022,120	25#	7.42	15,004,000
Oriental Vegetables	2003	1,938	654.0	1,267,452	80#	9.46	11,990,000
	2002	1,543	806.0	1,243,658	80#	8.59	10,683,000
Peas, Edible Pod	2003	1,883	614.0	1,156,162	10#	7.68	8,879,000
	2002	1,906	590.0	1,124,540	10#	9.09	10,222,000
Spinach	2003	373	805.0	300,265	20#	6.38	1,916,000
	2002	335	837.0	280,395	20#	6.34	1,778,000
Squash	2003	260	867.0	225,420	30#	5.73	1,292,000
	2002	323	958.0	309,434	30#	6.02	1,863,000
Tomato**	2003	33	2,125.0	70,125	20#	15.83	1,110,000
	2002	27	2,595.0	70,065	20#	15.30	1,072,000
Miscellaneous*	2003 2002	3,377 3,000					15,652,000 13,905,000
TOTAL Vegetable Crops	2003 2002	32,877 33,202					168,423,000 156,687,000

^{*} Anise, Artichokes, Arugula, Beans, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Chard, Chili Peppers, Cilantro, Collards, Cucumbers, Daikon, Dandelion, Dill, Endive, Escarole, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Leeks, Mushrooms, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Turnips, Watermelons

^{**}Includes Greenhouse grown tomatoes



Стор	Year	Field Production (acres)	Greenhouse Production (sq ft)	Value
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	2003	84	74,600	\$8,412,000
	2002	62	192,000	\$12,340,000
Christmas Trees, Cut*	2003 2002	20		286,000
Cut Flowers and Greens†	2003	113	2,500,000	21,840,000
	2002	318	3,000,000	23,965,000
Fruit-Nut Trees & Vines	2003	21	21,160	2,428,000
	2002	21	22,500	2,800,000
Indoor Decoratives	2003 2002		2,694,609 2,774,000	22,973,000 26,000,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2003	44	39,000	5,338,000
	2002	57	22,000	4,140,000
Vegetable Transplants	2003	25	1,653,095	28,251,000
	2002	24	1,605,000	25,330,000
Miscellaneous*	2003	937	47,306	2,234,000
	2002	500	397,000	2,516,000
TOTAL	2003	1,224	7,029,770	\$91,476,000
Nursery Stock	2002	1,002	8,012,500	\$97,377,000

^{*}Bulbs, Cacti, Christmas Trees, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Seed, Specialty plants, Succulents, †Includes cut flowers grown in greenhouse and field

2003 Annual Report Page 13.

Field Crops

Total Agricultural Acreage in San Luis Obispo County

2003 1,182,740 acres 2002* 1,184,671 acres **REVISED

High yields and abundant production of hay crops were offset by low prices. Safflower doubled in value due to increased overseas market demands for safflower oil.

_			Acreage		uction			
Стор	Year	Planted	Harvested	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Alfalfa Hay	2003 2002	2,460 3,000	2,460 2,900	6.62 6.80	16,285 19,720	Ton Ton	\$115.00 \$125.00	\$1,873,000 \$2,465,000
Barley	2003 2002	18,600 24,000	17,000 15,600	1.00 1.10	17,000 17,160	Ton Ton	113.00 97.00	1,921,000 1,665,000
Garbanzo Beans	2003* 2002	400	400	12.00	4,800	Cwt	22.00	106,000
Grain Hay ++	2003 2002	12,800 25,000	11,000 18,750	2.70 2.30	29,700 43,125	Ton Ton	80.00 90.00	2,376,000 3,881,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2003 2002		35,000 40,000			Acre Acre	5.00 5.00	175,000 200,000
Irrigated Pasture	2003* 2002		2,500			Acre	170.00	425,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2003 2002		1,030,000 1,020,000			Acre Acre	8.00 6.50	8,240,000 6,630,000
Safflower	2003 2002	1,300 750	1,300 700	0.40 0.37	520 259	Ton Ton	300.00 150.00	156,000 39,000
Miscellaneous*	2003 2002	4700 3000	4,300 1,600					420,500 184,000
TOTAL Field Crops	2003 2002	39,860 56,150	1,101,060 1,102,450					\$15,161,500 15,595,000

^{*}Irrigated Pasture, Garbanzo Beans, Oats, Straw, Sudangrass, Wheat ++Includes winter forage

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Financial Report, Fiscal Year 2002-2003

Revenue	\$3,997,750	
General Funds	1,719,596	43%
State Funds	1,652,506	41%
Collected Fees	260,977	7%
Overhead	364,671	9%

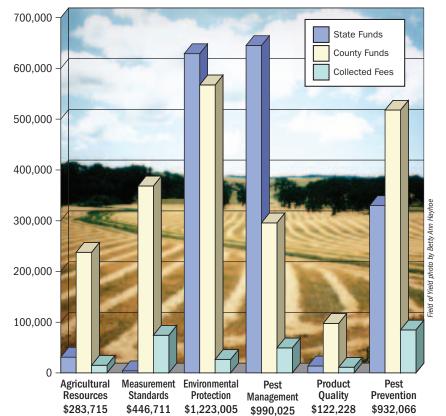


Expenditures	\$3,997,750	
Salaries & Benefits	3,086,175	77%
Services & Supplies	531,651	13%
Overhead	364,671	9%
Equipment	15,253	<1%

Funding Sources

\$3,997,750

i unumg Jun Ccs	\$3	,997,750
Agricultural Resources	\$283,715	
State Funds	31,000	11%
County Funds	237,645	84%
Collected Fees	15,070	5%
Measurement Standards	\$446,711	
State Funds	4,227	1%
County Funds	368,252	82%
Collected Fees	74,232	17%
Environmental Protection	\$1,223,005	
State Funds	628,907	51%
County Funds	567,498	46%
Collected Fees	26,600	2%
Pest Management	\$990,025	
State Funds	645,121	65%
County Funds	295,609	30%
Collected Fees	49,295	5%
Product Quality	\$122,228	
State Funds	13,647	11%
County Funds	97,532	80%
Collected Fees	11,049	9%
Pest Prevention	\$932,066	
State Funds	329,605	35%
County Funds	517,728	56%
Collected Fees	84,733	9%



Organic Program Summary



National standards for organic production developed by USDA went into effect in 2002. Organic production is not defined simply by the materials applied to the soil, crop or during processing, or the way livestock is raised. It is a complete production system that involves using naturally-occurring organisms, crop rotation, water quality management, and farming in an environment-friendly manner.

Anyone who sells products as "organic" must register with the California Department of Food and Agriculture through the local County Agricultural Commissioner's office. Anyone who sells organic products valued at more than \$5,000 must also be certified by a USDA accredited certifying agency.

In 2003, San Luis Obispo County had approximately 50 organic registrants representing 1,981 acres, with crop production valued at \$4,254,321. Crops registered as organic were diverse: from apples to cactus pads, fruit trees to herbs, nuts to mushrooms, and much more.

The recent trend has been for more vineyards to register as organic, and the sizes of individual organic operations in San Luis Obispo County are increasing.

2003 Annual Report Page 15.

Security Questions and Areas of Concern to Help Agriculture Develop Security Plans & Crisis Response

RESPONSIBILITY:

Has responsibility for security been assigned to qualified individual(s) in your organization?

Emergency Contact Information Listed:

- Emergency/after hours telephone numbers for key employees, suppliers, truckers
- After hour contact numbers for major customers
- Emergency numbers posted for easy access in the workplace

RECORDS & DATA:

- Records of pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals used
- Security of general company data, processes and formulas
- · Who has access to these records?
- Records on who is applying chemicals at your operation
- Emergency phone numbers for applicators their backgrounds?

SECURITY:

- Do you conduct employee background checks? If not on all, then key employees.
- Secure hazardous materials and tools
- Do you allow tours of your operation?
 If so, who escorts visitors? Do visitors have access to all areas?
- Do you have any perimeter fencing, or fencing of specific areas of concern?
- · Do you have emergency security lighting?
- Security for water systems, storage tanks, electrical systems
- Inventory of toxic materials, and system for reporting missing/stolen materials
- What measures do you have in place for mail security?

RESPONSE:

- Do your employees know where emergency information is posted?
- Have your employees been encouraged to be alert to potential problems and report them?
- When was the last time you reviewed/updated your crisis plan?
- Does your response plan have a media response component?
- · Have you conducted training and practiced your plan?



San Luis Obispo County
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