

CALIFORNIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS' **CROP REPORT MANUAL**

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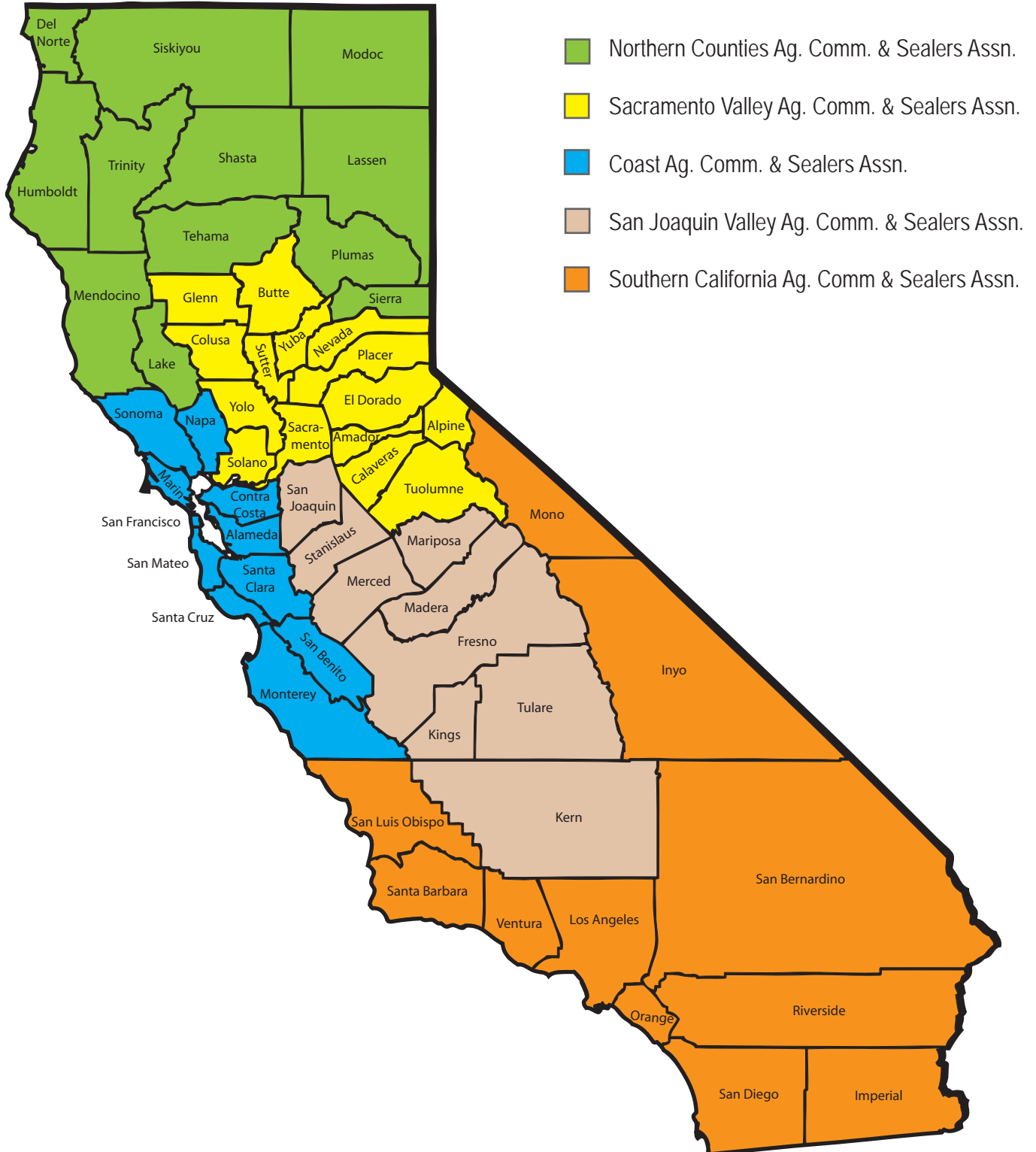


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INTRODUCTION

IMPORTANCE OF COUNTY CROP REPORTS

One of the functions of the California County Agricultural Commissioners is to provide a statistical description of county agricultural production in an annual crop report. This manual is designed as a guide for the Commissioner and county staff members to collect crop and livestock data, compile the relevant statistics, and compose the annual crop report.

County crop reports in California are especially valuable since counties cover large areas, vary significantly in climate, and produce a wide variety of commodities. Some California counties generate more value of ag production than other US states and other counties.

Providing crop statistics helps stabilize the agricultural marketplace. Planning for harvesting, processing, pricing, transportation, and credit is dependent on accurate knowledge of agricultural production. Crop data users include the following:

- Ranchers and Growers: For comparison to other producers and for planning future production.
- Agricultural Suppliers: For locating dealerships, in allocating and distributing seed, fertilizer, machinery, fuel, etc.
- Agricultural Credit Suppliers: For preparing production budgets, estimating returns and market feasibility.
- Agricultural Research and Education Agencies: For planning programs and projecting trends.
- Agricultural Regulatory Agencies: For locating production and assessing program applicability, allocating agricultural burning permits and other regulatory activities.
- Transportation Agencies: For estimating hauling needs, road loads, fuel use, etc.
- Farm Labor Offices: For estimating labor needs.
- Health and Disease Programs: For planning disease and pest management.

RELATIONSHIP TO STATE STATISTICS PROGRAM

Since many specialty crops are unique to California and are not included in the national (USDA NASS) and state (CDFA) data collection system, the county reports in California are the sole source of information for these specialty commodities. While state level estimates for many crops are available from USDA NASS and CDFA, very few county level estimates are published by these agencies.

Even if both USDA NASS publishes estimates for a particular commodity, these county level estimates are not directly comparable to the county's annual crop report. NASS releases estimates during the growing and harvesting period and at the end of the crop season. NASS estimates capture information from the entire crop year, even if the crop year spans two calendar years. In contrast, the county reports summarize the total production after the end of the calendar year.

The county crop report value of production includes all farm production, whether sold through usual marketing channels or used on the farm where it is produced. Values are recorded for all products grown during the calendar year, regardless of when they are marketed. Consequently, the values summarized in this report are not comparable to the values estimated by USDA NASS, which are generally summarized by marketing year.

See [APPENDIX D](#) for additional information.

AGRICULTURAL CODE REQUIREMENTS AND MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING:

The responsibility for the annual county crop reports is established in the following documents:

- Memorandum of Understanding between CACSA and CDFA
- Memorandum of Understanding between CACSA and NASS

These documents detail about what is expected from both the CACASA and NASS. These documents are reprinted in [APPENDIX A](#).

These statements have grown out of the Agricultural Code, Section 2279 that states:

"The Commissioner shall compile reports of the condition, acreage, production, and value of the agricultural products in his county. The Commissioner may publish such reports and shall transmit a copy of them to the Director."

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR ALL CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

The approach each County Agricultural Commissioner takes to collecting and publishing an annual crop report varies widely because of the diversity of agriculture across the state and the variation in resources available in different offices. The following sections of this manual provide general guidelines that can be adapted to each county's unique circumstances.

LISTING DATA NEEDS

If sufficient data is collected, a county may publish acreage, yield, production, price, and total value. At a minimum, counties should publish a total value for the relevant commodities.

For crops, NASS publishes acres, yield, production, price, and total value where available from the county. In NASS reports, yield is equal to production divided by acres. Similarly, price is equal to total value divided by production. Counties are encouraged to follow this format.

For livestock and poultry, NASS publishes total value of production. Some counties also publish number of animals or meat produced and price per unit.

For livestock, poultry, and apiary products, NASS publishes production, price, and total value.

For nursery products, NASS publishes acreage and total value. Some counties also publish production for specific nursery products.

POTENTIAL DATA SOURCES

The producers themselves are the most direct source of production information. Information from producers is obtained through a survey.

Contacting processors and packers, rather than producers, is often much less time consuming. Since there are usually fewer buyers than growers, getting sufficient survey coverage requires contacting fewer entities. However, the accuracy of data available will depend on the buyer knowing what products were grown in which counties. If processors are the major data source, final crop and livestock estimates need to account for products that are sold directly to consumers and therefore excluded from the processors' data.

Additional sources of information include the local Irrigation District, Soil Conservation District, Farm Service Agency offices, Bureau of Land Management offices, and county tax assessors. Information may also be published by commodity commissions and advisory boards, such as the California Avocado Commission and California Apple Commission.

Other industry and government data varies in usefulness. If complete data is available from another source, then a producer survey may not be necessary. However, if irrigation district boundaries do not

coincide with county lines, a soil survey with useful information is released too late to be utilized, or information collected by tax assessors is not reliable, a producer survey may be necessary.

For data sources for particular commodities, reference [APPENDIX C](#).

MAINTAINING A LIST OF COUNTY PRODUCERS

In order to conduct an agricultural survey, it is necessary to maintain a list of growers and ranchers that are in the county. This list may be compiled from many sources, including:

- Permits, registrations or licenses issued by the county
- Longtime residents
- Local Farm advisors
- County offices such as the County Assessor's Office
- Federal offices such as the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

In situations where another office or agency has contact information but cannot share that contact information directly with the Ag Commissioner, then the county agriculture survey may be attached to a mailing being sent by the other agency. This avoids releasing compromising the confidentiality of the other agency's list.

HANDLING CONFIDENTIAL PRODUCER DATA

It is our recommendation that counties state on all questionnaires used to collect information for the crop report that all information is confidential and will only be used for statistics compiled for the county crop report.

The following documents address confidentiality:

- Memo of Understanding between CACSA and CDFA
- Memo of Understanding between CACSA and NASS
- CDFA Policy Letter No I-3

These documents are reprinted in [APPENDIX A](#).

For information regarding data publishing or withholding commodity estimates from the published report, please see [WITHHOLDING CONFIDENTIAL DATA](#).

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Cost will affect the method each Commissioner selects.

Personal interviews of producers provide the most exact information, but this becomes physically and financially impractical in counties with many producers and counties that are very large. Telephone, web, and mail surveys are less expensive than personal interviews.

Response rates may be improved by providing a copy of the annual report to all respondents. This allows producers to see how their data is used and how this information is useful for their own business planning and analysis.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Personal interviews are costly, so data collection may include some personal contacts with larger operations while smaller operations are surveyed using other methods.

The success of personal interviews is influenced by how well the interviewer knows the interviewee. A history of confidentiality of information is often the best reputation-building mechanism. This can put new Commissioners and those instituting a new survey at a disadvantage. Confidence builds up after the first few years.

Interviewing to obtain information requires skill. How the questions are asked influences the response. Interviewers must be careful to minimize this bias.

Additional information on interviewing techniques can be found in [APPENDIX B](#).

MAIL SURVEYS

Mailed surveys allow many operations to be contacted with relatively low cost. When first establishing a mailed survey, response rates are usually low. Once respondents are used to receiving mailed surveys, it becomes a reliable method of data collection.

Successful county mail-surveys depend on designing the questionnaire so local producers understand the questions being asked. If the questionnaire is confusing or very long, this discourages response.

SECOND CONTACT FOR MISSING RESPONSES

If response rates are low, a county can elect to mail second notice reminding the respondent of the original request. Alternatively, follow up can be done via telephone or personal interview.

Telephone follow-up on mail surveys is especially effective since the respondent is already aware of the survey from the mailing they received. Some respondents prefer to give the information over the phone rather than fill out a paper questionnaire.

Some surveys can be accomplished by telephoning the questions and arranging to pick up the information personally at a particular time. This method is useful for contacting dealers and processors who need some time to look up the answers to price and quantity questions or must ask field staff for yields and county acreages.

SELECTING A SAMPLE

Ideally, we would get information from everyone in the population since this would produce a very accurate and precise estimate. In reality, this is too expensive and often impossible. Alternatively, we can collect information from a sample of the population and extrapolate to estimate the total acres, production, and value for each commodity.

When selecting a sample, larger sample sizes generally lead to more accurate information, but they are usually more expensive. If a population is more diverse, then a larger sample size is needed to accurately estimate for the total population. For example, if yields of wheat for grain in a county vary widely between producers, then the county will need to contact more producers to get a good sense of the average wheat yield for the whole county.

Methods of Sampling:

- Census
 - Contact every operation you know about
 - Not truly a sample, since you are contacting the whole population
- Random sampling
 - Randomly select operations to contact
- Stratified sampling
 - Divide all operations into groups by size or other characteristic
 - Within each group, operations are selected randomly

STRATIFICATION

Stratification is a modified sampling technique where ranchers or growers are grouped by size or other characteristics. Then, a few operations from each group (i.e. stratum) to be sampled.

There are many characteristics one can use to determine strata. For example:

- Stratify By Area: Farms and ranches are grouped with operations in the same area, valley, or district where growing conditions are similar.
- Stratify By Size: Farms and ranches are grouped with operations of a similar size (similar number of head, similar number of acres, similar gross income, etc).

USDA NASS generally stratifies operations by size. Large and very influential operations are labeled "extreme operators" and are always included in the sample. The remaining producers are divided into groups by size. When the survey sample is selected, all extreme operators are included, and some operations from each stratum are included.

The example below will be used to demonstrate the principles in the sections that follow.

Stratum description	Stratum name	Approx total acres	Number of operations in county	Number of operations sampled
Small (less than 500 ac)	1	2,200	10	3
Large (500 ac or more)	2	2,200	3	3

In this example, we believe there are 13 operations with wheat in our county, with approximately 4,400 acres total. We have split this population into two stratum:

Stratum 1: Small operations with less than 500 acres

Stratum 2: Large operations with more than 500 acres

Operations in each stratum account for about the same amount of acreage – in this case, 2,200 acres.

For stratum 1, we are sampling 3 of the 10 operations. For stratum 2, we are sampling every operation.

ACCOUNTING FOR MISSING INFORMATION

Whenever an agricultural survey is conducted, there are some producers who do not respond. This includes those that are not contacted (because they were not selected in the survey sample) and those who refused to complete the survey. In order to arrive at an accurate county total, these missing responses must be accounted for. There are multiple methods that can be used to account for these missing responses.

We will use the following survey results to demonstrate different methods to account for missing responses. We received 5 responses to the 2020 survey and 4 responses for the 2021 survey:

Stratum	Operations	Wheat acres reported in 2020	Wheat acres reported in 2021
1	Farm 1	50	80
1	Farm 2	No response	350
1	Farm 3	200	No response
2	Farm 4	800	850
2	Farm 5	600	No response
2	Farm 6	900	900

In stratum 1, Farm 3 is missing since they did not respond. Additionally, there are 7 other operations in stratum 1 who were not sampled. In stratum 2, Farm 5 is missing since they did not respond. All of these farms must be accounted for. Expanding for each stratum separately usually increases the accuracy of the overall estimate.

EXPANSION OF REPORTED DATA

One way to account for missing operations is to expand the reported data to account for the whole population. In this example, we will use this method to expand for stratum 1.

Stratum	Operation	Wheat acres reported in 2021
1	Farm 1	80
1	Farm 2	350
1	Farm 3	No response

We need to account for Farm 3 and also the 7 farms who were not samples using information from the 2 farms who did respond.

First, we calculate the expansion factor:

$$\text{total operations} / \text{operations who reported} = 10 / 2 = 5$$

We then apply this ratio to the reported data:

$$\text{reported data} * \text{expansion factor} = (80 + 350) * 5 = 2,150$$

Stratum	Number of operations in county	Number of survey responses	Acres from survey data	Estimated total acres for stratum
1	10	2	430	2,150

Conceptually, we are assuming that the 2 operations who responded are very similar to the 8 operations we didn't hear from. We are multiplying the reported data by 5 – one copy to represent the 2 operations who responded plus four copies to represent the 8 operations who didn't respond.

ESTIMATE FOR INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS

For stratum 2, we will account for missing information by estimating for individual operations. In this example, only 1 operation is missing, but the same technique can be used for each missing operation.

Stratum	Operations	Wheat acres reported in 2020	Wheat acres reported in 2021
2	Farm 4	800	850
2	Farm 5	600	No response
2	Farm 6	900	900

For Farm 5, we know they had 600 acres of wheat last year, but we don't know how many acres of wheat they have this year.

We calculate the current-to-previous acreage ratio using the other reported data:
 $\text{current acres} / \text{previous acreage} = (850 + 900) / (800 + 900) = 1.03$

Then, we apply the current-to-previous acreage ratio to Farm 5:
 $\text{previous acreage} * \text{ratio} = 600 \text{ acres} * 1.03 = 618 \text{ acres}$

Stratum	Operations	Wheat acres reported in 2020	Wheat acres reported in 2021
2	Farm 4	800	850
2	Farm 5	600	Estimated: 617
2	Farm 6	900	900

Conceptually, we are assuming that the year-to-year trends seen in reported data are also true for the operations who didn't respond. We find the year-to-year trend and then apply this ratio to the previously reported data of missing operations.

OVERALL SURVEY INDICATION

To find the overall survey indication, we add the expanded/estimated acreage from each stratum. In this example, we add 2,150 acres in stratum 1 and 2,367 acres in stratum 2 to get a total of 4,517 acres in the county.

Stratum	Number of operations in county	Number of responses	Acres from survey data	Estimated acres
1	10	2	430	2,150
2	3	2	1,750	2,367
All	13	4	2,180	4,517

WEIGHTED AVERAGE

In a simple average, each number contributes equally to the average. In a weighted average, some numbers contribute more or less to the average.

Example:

You have 3 operations in your county that have wheat. You collected data from all 3 operations:

Operation	Acres	Yield
Farm A	200	3.5 tons/acre
Farm B	300	1.5 tons/acre
Farm C	900	2.0 tons/acre

Calculate a weighted average:

(acres * yield + acres * yield + acres * yield) / total acres

(200 * 3.5 + 300 * 1.5 + 900 * 2.0) / 1,400 = 2.11 tons/acre

Calculate a simple average:

(3.5 + 1.5 + 2.0) / 3 = 2.33 tons/acre

In this example, the weighted average is less than the simple average because Farm A, with only 200 acres and a high yield, contributes less to the average than Farm B or C.

NASS strongly recommends that a weighted average is used for yields and prices. Using a weighted average helps mitigate how much small farms with a low yield/high price affect the average yield and price. Additionally, if weighted average is used, then acres times average yield will equal the estimated production and similarly for price.

ESTIMATION

After the data is collected, a statistical summary produces a county total. They may include methods such as manual calculations, calculations in a spreadsheet program, or a computerized summary of a database. Methods will differ between counties.

GUIDES FOR COMMODITIES

GENERAL NOTES

CROP YEAR DESIGNATION

As a general rule, crops should be recorded in the year that they are harvested. Some crops develop over two calendar years, such as winter wheat, winter vegetables, and citrus fruit. These crops may be referenced by the year that they are harvested. Alternatively, they may be referenced by the planting/bloom year and the harvest year. For example, avocados that bloom in 2019 and are harvested in 2020 would be the 2019/2020 crop.

ACREAGE

Since not all planted acres are harvested, due to crop failure or labor expenses, some counties publish both planted and harvested acres. For permanent plantings, use the bearing acreage data available for the year of bloom (which may or may not be the year of harvest).

It is also common to have double cropping (or more) of field crops and vegetables. Counties are recommended to double count the acres that are double cropped. For example, if a grower has 100 acres, they plant and harvest 100 acres of wheat in the winter and 100 acres of corn in the summer, then the county crop report would include 100 acres of wheat and also 100 acres of corn.

YIELD & PRODUCTION

In NASS reports, yield is equal to production divided by acres. Counties are encouraged to follow this format.

PRICE & VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In NASS reports, price is equal to total value divided by production. Counties are encouraged to follow this format.

Price should be prices at the initial point of sale, where the product reaches the first buyer in the marketing channel.

In many cases, operations will produce and also use the commodity. For example, a dairy operation may collect manure and then use it to fertilize their own feeds. In this case, the production and value should still be included in the crop report. The value of production may be estimated by the respondent or it may be estimated using the county average price for that commodity.

FIELD AND SEED CROPS

COTTON

Cotton lint is priced on lint weight after ginning. Gins, cooperatives, buyers, and brokers are good sources of price data. Pima cotton and upland cotton have different yields and prices, so are generally listed separately. Cottonseed totals can be calculated from lint production since an average of 37.5% of seed cotton weight is lint.

RICE

Because so much rice is marketed through cooperatives or independent pools, it is difficult to establish the final price since it has not been determined at the time of the county crop report. Cooperatives and independent pools may be able to estimate the final total price the growers will receive by January 1 and cash market sales can be used as good indicators, even though the volume sold represents only a small portion of the total. If the final price paid to the grower is considerably different from the January 1 estimate, it may be necessary to revise the report and include the revisions in the year following.

BEANS AND PEAS

Prices should be on a cleaned basis and should be at the initial point of sale. For beans and peas, this usually covers the grower's marketing costs of cleaning and transporting to the buying point.

OILSEEDS

Vegetable oil processors and oilseed buyers are the best source of price data, while yields and acreages may be obtained direct from growers or through irrigation districts and extension agents. Cottonseed totals can be calculated from lint production since an average of 37.5% of seed cotton weight is lint. Contract growing is prevalent for safflower, sunflower, sesame, canola, castor beans, soybeans and rapeseed – contact the contractor for the simplest way to obtain the most information.

HAY

Roadside is the most common point of sale for most hay; delivery cost to the end user is not normally included. Central market quotations will be higher than roadside, but the difference does not usually represent a return to the producer. The average price can also be applied to the total hay production that is grown and fed on the ranch, but never changes ownership, to find the value of the hay used by the operation.

The Hoyt Report is a source for hay prices and market conditions.

thehoytreport.com

PASTURE

Ranchers may report costs on an annual income per acre basis or on an animal unit month (AUM) value.

SEED FOR PLANTING

Certified seed acreages and production are available from the California Crop Improvement Association. Non-certified production can be estimated by contacting seed cleaners or growers.

California Crop Improvement Association

ccia.ucdavis.edu

Prices should be on a cleaned basis and should be at the initial point of sale. For seeds for planting, this usually covers the grower's marketing costs of cleaning and transporting to the buying point.

BUSHEL WEIGHTS

Commodity	Lbs/bushel
Barley	48
Corn, shelled	56
Millet	50
Oats	32
Rice, rough	45
Rye	56
Sorghum	56
Soybeans	60
Wheat	60

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

ACREAGE FOR PERMENANT PLANTINGS

Industry organizations sponsor acreage surveys for almonds, citrus, grapes, and walnuts, which are published on the NASS website here:

nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/California/Publications/Specialty_and_Other_Releases/index.php

Advisory boards, commissions, and industry advocates provide county production data for many crops. Some examples are included below, but this is not a complete list. If an advisory board or commission for a particular commodity is not included below, one might be found via internet search.

List of California Marketing Orders, Agreements, Councils and Commission Laws:

cdfa.ca.gov/mkt/mkt/ordslaws.html

Apples: calapple.org

Avocados: californiaavocadogrowers.com

Blueberries: calblueberry.org

Dates: datesaregreat.com

Grapes, Table: grapesfromcalifornia.com

Peaches: californiaclingpeaches.com

Pistachios: acpistachios.org

Prunes: californiaprunes.org/california-prune-board

Walnuts: walnuts.org/about-us/california-walnut-commission/

POINT OF PRICING

Fruit prices can be reported in multiple ways:

- Freight on Board/Free on Board (FOB) – Price for fruit that is packed and ready to ship
- Packing House Door (PHD) – Price for fruit that has arrived at the packing house, but has not been inspected or handled
- Processing Plant Door (PPD) – Price for fruit that has arrived at the processing plant, but has not been inspected or processed

Packing houses and processing plants generally know the FOB price, and may also know the PHD/PPD price. USDA AMS published the FOB price, while USDA NASS published PHD/PPD prices for fruit. We recommend that counties publish FOB prices.

DRIED FRUIT

For fruit crops that may be sold fresh or dried, such as grapes and figs, it is important to make sure that data is collected as either fresh weight or dried weight basis. The finished publication may list either fresh or dried yield, production, and prices, but it should be very clear to data users whether the information published is fresh or dried basis.

The dry away ratio is the ratio of initial fresh weight to final dried weight. The dry away ratio will vary year to year based on the crop conditions. Common dry away ratios are listed below for reference:

- Raisin Grapes – 1 ton dried to 4.5 tons fresh
- Prunes – 1 ton dried to 3 tons fresh

TREE NUTS

Almond prices should reflect the prices for nuts delivered to handlers. Almonds are usually priced on a shelled basis. Growers typically receive payment for hulls and shells separately, so these items can be listed separately in the publication.

Walnuts, pecans, and pistachios are reported on an in-shell basis.

COMMON CONTAINER WEIGHTS

Non-citrus	Unit	Range of lbs/unit	Most common lbs/unit
Apples	Bushel	35-48	40
Apricots	Box	16-25	24
Apricots	Box	19-25	24
Avocados	Bin	800-1000	900
Cherries	Box	16-19	18
Grapes, table	Box	16-21	19
Nectarines	Box	23-30	25
Olives	Lug	25-30	28
Peaches	Box	22-30	25
Pears	Box	36-38	36
Plums	Box	23-28	28

Citrus	Lbs/carton
Grapefruit	80
Lemons	80
Limes	88
Oranges	80
Pummelos	80
Tangelos	80
Tangerines	80
Tangors	80

VEGETABLE CROPS

ACREAGE

Vegetable growers will often change what crops they grow year to year. This can make it difficult to maintain a list of all vegetable growers for sampling. It also makes it difficult to look at year to year trends in vegetables, as the year to year trends of an individual operation doesn't indicate much about the county's overall year to year trends.

POINT OF PRICING

Vegetable prices can be reported in multiple ways

- Freight on Board/Free on Board (FOB) – Price for vegetables that are packed and ready to ship
- Packing House Door (PHD) – Price for vegetables that have arrived at the packing house, but has not been inspected or handled
- Processing Plant Door (PPD) – Price for vegetables that have arrived at the processing plant, but has not been inspected or processed

- Farm Gate – Price for the vegetables, including harvest cost but excluding any shipping

Counties are recommended to use the FOB price, as it has historically been the most predominant and easily obtained price.

In some cases, such as processing tomatoes, the National Agricultural Statistics Service shows both a farm gate and a processing plant door price on its reports. Being a farm gate price, it does not include hauling to the plant. Hauling from the farm to the processing plant is often done by hauling contractors and paid for by processors.

COMMON CONTAINER WEIGHTS

Commodity	Unit	lbs/unit
Broccoli	Crate	23
Cabbage	Carton	53
Cantaloupe	Crate	40
Endive	Carton	25
Escarole	Carton	25
Honeydew	2/3 carton	30
Lettuce, head (iceberg)	Carton	50
Lettuce, leaf	Carton	20
Lettuce, romaine	Carton	40
Sweet potato	Carton	40
Watermelon	Bin	1,050

NURSERY PRODUCTS

Greenhouse area is measured in square feet while outdoor grown production is measured in acres. Some counties publish a separate area estimate for covered (greenhouse) production in square feet and outdoor production in acres.

Since units vary widely between different commodities, it is difficult to gather information for production. NASS publishes acreage and total value for nursery products, but does not publish production.

Prices vary significantly across the year due to seasonal fluctuation and both peak production periods and peak holiday sales.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

CATTLE AND MILK

The cattle breakouts published in crop reports varies widely from county to county. This reflects the variation in cattle operations across the state, ranging from small cow/calf operations in the mountains, large dairy operations in the Central Valley, and feedlots in the desert. In the NASS statewide crop report, cattle are initially divided between beef and dairy cattle, and then further divided into subcategories. Counties are encouraged to publish beef and dairy cattle estimates separately.

Previously, the State provided milk estimates for fluid and manufacturing milk. This data is not longer available. However, NASS currently provides a county level milk estimate for many counties. These estimates are emailed to the applicable counties in July.

SHEEP AND WOOL

For sheep estimates, potential data sources include the ranchers themselves and predator trappers.

Wool estimates are listed by shearing year, regardless of when the wool was sold.

Potential data sources include wool pool buyers, sheepmen's associations, auction sale records, and organizations that promote hand spinning and weaving. Direct marketing of colored fleeces, mohair, and angora are a significant market in some counties.

California Wool Growers: californiawoolgrowers.org

The Livestock Conservancy: livestockconservancy.org/get-involved/shave-em-to-save-em/

AQUACULTURE

Fish and shellfish are considered farmed, and thus included in agriculture, if they are fed or protected. Wild caught fish and shellfish should be excluded. Decoratives (goldfish, koi and tropical) are excluded as pets. Fish raised for feeding other fish or animals may be included, but not fish hatcheries (State and private) used to replenish wild supplies of sport fish.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Nearly all broilers, eggs, replacement pullets, and cull hens are produced by a few large commercial operations. These operations often have multiple locations in multiple counties, which complicates producing county level estimates. Since there are relatively few operations, county level estimates may not meet the confidentiality requirements to publish. See [HANDLING CONFIDENTIAL PRODUCER DATA](#) for more information about withholding confidential data from the published crop report.

Egg price data are usually available from the producers. State averages from NASS may be used to estimate at the county level, since prices for eggs do not vary as much across the state as prices for other commodities. Price information can also be obtained from USDA AMS Market News Reports.

NASS publishes the number of chicks and poults hatched and average prices at the state level. Note that pullet and straight run prices vary widely and should be separated, or a weighted average should be used if both are included in the same line item.

APIARY

Many counties estimate production on resident colonies and add pollination fees for acreage (almonds, melons, alfalfa seed, etc.) in the county, regardless of bee ownership.

NASS publishes apiary production in the following units:

Item	Unit
Apiary, Bees, Package	Lbs
Apiary, Bees, Queen	Each
Apiary, Beeswax	Lbs
Apiary, Honey	Lbs
Apiary, Pollination Fees	Colony

FOREST PRODUCTS

Since the California Agricultural Commissioner's Association voted at their 1981 Annual Meeting to include timber as a crop, it is no longer an optional category. Data on the timber harvest is expected to be added to those county crop reports where forest products are a harvested resource.

Timber production and prices by county are available on the CDTFA website here:

cdtfa.ca.gov/dataportal/dataset.htm?url=PropTaxTimberProductionStats

ORGANIC FARMING

Following the passage of AB-2665 in 1990, the Food and Agricultural Code requires a report on sustainable agriculture activities. Section 2272 of the code now reads:

"The commissioners shall make an annual report to the director on the condition of agriculture in his or her county and on what is being done to eradicate, control, or manage pests, and actions relating to the exclusion of pests or quarantine against pests. The commissioner shall include in the annual report information relating to organic farming methods, biotechnology, integrated pest management, and biological control activities in the county."

In the Commissioner's meeting in December 1990, it was debated whether the above report should be added to the crop report or to the annual report of department activities. It was determined that including or omitting information about organic farming was left to the individual county's discretion.

NASS publishes number of organic operations, number of organic acres, and value of organic production in a table in the statewide crop report. NASS currently requests the following information from the counties:

- Number of organic farms/producers (exclude operations that only handle/process organic products)
- Organic acres (specify if this includes pasture/range acres)
- Organic value of production (may include value added products)

These figures may not be directly comparable between counties. For example, number of operations may be the number of operations who held an organic certification for part of the year, or it may be the number of operations who received/renewed their organic certification that year. Organic acres may or may not include organic pasture. Consequently, counties should make it very clear in their publication what information is being presented.

Organic farming data is published in the NASS Crop Report in following format:

Table 4: Organic Farming by County, 2020-2021						
County	2020			2021		
	Number of Producers ¹	Acres ²	Total Value ³ (Dollars)	Number of Producers ¹	Acres ²	Total Value ³ (Dollars)
County A	##	#,###	###,###	##	#,###	###,###
County B	##	#,###	###,###	##	#,###	###,###
County C	##	#,###	###,###	##	#,###	###,###
State Total	###	###,###	#,###,###	###	###,###	#,###,###

¹ Number of producers as published by each county. Different counties capture and summarize this information in different ways. Data sources include a voluntary producer survey, organic certifications held during the crop year, and organic registrations granted/renewed during the crop year.

² Acres may include organic rangeland or pasture.

³ Total value as published by each county. This figure may include value-added products.

PUBLISHING THE REPORT

County reports vary widely in their style of publication and many have developed their own format and distinctive appearance. Stylistic choices are left to the individual counties. Below are general guidelines on data disclosure, units or production, rounding, distributing the publication.

WITHHOLDING CONFIDENTIAL DATA

Confidentiality of statistical data is very important to building and maintaining respondents' confidence in the agency or office. Confidentiality includes both personal information (such as names and addresses) as well as the actual reported data (such as production and prices).

There are multiple methods of determining if information is disclosing too much information about an individual respondent:

- Number of Operations
 - In order to publish the information, there must be a certain number of operations reporting that commodity
 - For example, a county needs 4 operations reporting to publish
- Dominant Records
 - In order to publish the information, one operation (or a certain number of operations) cannot account for more than a certain percentage of the county total acres, production, or value
 - For example, one operation cannot account for more than 50% of the total production

In situations where a commodity does not meet the disclosure requirements to publish the information, the county can also obtain permission from the individual operations who reported that commodity.

For information regarding the handling of confidential respondent data like names and phone numbers, please see HANDLING CONFIDENTIAL PRODUCER DATA.

UNITS OF PRODUCTION

It is important to publish the units of production. Some commodities are frequently reported in several different units. For example, cotton lint is reported in tons, running bales, and standard weight bales. For these commodities, it is particularly important to specify the unit of production to avoid data users' misunderstanding the published information.

ROUNDING

Data should be rounded to avoid the impression of exactness that un-rounded numbers convey. For example, if a county publishes that there are 13,058 acres of plums, this implies that there are exactly 13,058 acres. In contrast, if a county publishes that there are 13,100 acres of plums, most data users will understand that there is somewhere around 13,050 to 13,150 acres of plums.

Rounding should take place after all the numbers have been calculated but before the final total is added up on any table. In general, commodity group totals and the grand total should be calculated using rounded data.

In situations where this is not possible (such as when commodities are summed in multiple tables), then a footnote should be added to note that “Totals do not add due to rounding.” This will preempt data users’ concern that a mistake has been made.

The USDA NASS rounding conventions for the state County Agricultural Commissioner’s Report are listed below.

For acreage, production, and total value:

- Figures over 100,000 are rounded to the thousands
- Figures over 10,000 are rounded to the hundreds
- Figures over 1,000 are rounded to the tens
- Figures over 10 are rounded to a whole number
- Figures 10 or less are always rounded up to a whole number

Yield is calculated as production divided by acreage, rounded to the hundredth.

Price is calculated as total value divided by production, rounded to the cent.

DISTRIBUTING THE PUBLICATION

In previous decades, government reports were frequently printed and mailed out to subscribers. Currently, most government agencies do not print and mail their published reports and instead publish them digitally.

Counties are strongly encouraged to make their publications available on their website.

USDA NASS currently publishes and distributes publications in the following ways:

- Publishing pdf reports on the web
- Publishing csv/excel files on the web
- Emailing a pdf or link to a list of subscribers
- Emailing a pdf or link to survey respondents who requested the survey results

For the most significant reports, USDA NASS prepares a press release in addition to the pdf publication. The press release provides a brief summary of the full report. This allows media, such as agriculture journalists, to pull quotes from the press release to use in their stories. This allows USDA NASS to minimize, to some extent, the misinterpretation of the data published.



SENDING DATA TO USDA NASS

USDA NASS collects agricultural data from each county and compiles the data into a single report. Each county publishes different commodities, so NASS standardizes the data to the extent possible before compiling the data.

DATA SUBMISSION PROCESS

Data should be emailed to nassrfopcr@usda.gov on or before October 15th (or the preceding business day).

Counties can submit their data to NASS in multiple formats. Ideally, data is submitted in the Crop Report Data Entry Workbook (CR-DEW) Excel file and also the pdf publication. This allows NASS to immediately begin checking and importing the data from the CR-DEW. Including the pdf publication helps preempt any clarifications about units, confidentiality, and typos.

If the county does not provide the data in the CR-DEW format, NASS staff will key the provided data into the CR-DEW format. The data must be in the CR-DEW format before it can be imported into the NASS database.

Below is the general timeline for data collection and processing:

- June – NASS emails each county NASS data and instructions
- July – NASS emails counties with milk data, if available
- July through October – Counties send their data to NASS. NASS begins checking and importing the data
- October 15th – Last day to send county data to NASS
- October and November – NASS finishes checking the data. Unusual data is confirmed with the county
- December/January – NASS compiles and releases the statewide Crop Report

INTRODUCING THE CROP REPORT DATA ENTRY WORKBOOK

NASS first introduced the Crop Report Data Entry Workbook (CR-DEW) for the 2019 crop year. The CR-DEW is a spreadsheet that includes NASS data, the county's previous year data, and fields to type the county's current year data. The CR-DEW is made available to the counties so they can key their own data and then send it to NASS via email.

Previously, NASS used a different workbook format. NASS staff keyed the data from the county's pdf publication into the NASS workbook. The previous workbook format no longer mirrored the way counties publish data, which made it time consuming and difficult to transfer the data over. NASS created the new CR-DEW format to address this problem.

Advantages & Disadvantages of using the CR-DEW for the Counties

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County has more control over how their data is published • County can provide confidential data so state totals for minor commodities are more accurate • County can view NASS and previous year data all in one place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County spends more time keying the data into the CR-DEW • County may introduce typos in the process of keying the data into the CR-DEW

Advantages & Disadvantages of using the CR-DEW for USDA NASS

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NASS spends less time keying data • NASS can spend more time reviewing the data • NASS spends less time asking counties about their data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NASS may not realize that data was omitted from the CR-DEW • NASS may not realize that confidential data was not flagged as confidential

FEATURES OF THE CROP REPORT DATA ENTRY WORKBOOK

The first tab of the workbook asks for contact information for the county. This allows NASS to contact the county if there are any questions about the data that is submitted.

There is a tab for each commodity category, such as Field Crops, Livestock, or Vegetables.

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet interface for data entry. The main table has columns for Acres, Yield, Production, Price, Value, Unit, and Dis. The data includes items like Alfalfa, Hay, Field Crops, Misc, Hay, Misc, Pasture, Range, Alfalfa, Silage, and Barley, Grain. A red box highlights the tabbed interface at the bottom, with 'Field Crops' selected.

Item	Unit	Acres	Yield	Production	Price	Value	Unit	Dis
		Total: 51,950				Total: \$4,600,000		
Alfalfa, Hay	Tons	350	5.43	1,900	289.47	550,000	Tons	
Field Crops, Misc		850				1,600,000		
Hay, Misc		700	5.00	3,500	271.43	950,000	Tons	
Pasture, Range		50,000				1,400,000		
Alfalfa, Silage	Tons							
Barley, Grain	Tons							

On each tab, NASS data is available in the left most column of the CR-DEW under the orange header. This allows the county to see all of the NASS information available in one location, without needing to look at multiple other documents and publications.

Each tab also lists the county’s previous year data under the blue header. This allows the county to double check that the previous year data was recorded correctly. This also allows the county and NASS staff to compare the current year and previous year data to find typos.

Sample County		Fruit Acreage Database 2021		Published Data 2020						
Item	Unit	Total	Bearing	Acres	Yield	Production	Price	Value	Unit	Disclosure
				Total: 2,150				Total: \$3,000,000		
Fruits & Nuts, Misc				150				500,000		
Grapes, Wine, Misc		2,100	2,000	2,000	1.53	3,050	819.67	2,500,000		
Cherries	Tons									
Grapes, Wine, Red	Tons									
Grapes, Wine, White	Tons									
Lemons	Tons									
Limes	Tons									

Commodities submitted last year are at the top, by alphabetical order

Commodities not submitted last year are below, also in alphabetical order

NASS data

Orange header, all the way to the left

Recorded county data from the previous year

Blue header, to the right of NASS data and to the left of current year data

Counties can submit their current year data under the green header. The sum of acres and value for the entire tab are calculated at the top of the page. This provides a quick way to catch typos and omitted commodities.

The yield and price columns are pre-filled with formulas. NASS always publishes yield that is equal to production divided by acres. Similarly, NASS always published a price that is equal to value divided by production. Even if the county types a different number for the yield and price, this data is not pulled into the NASS database. NASS only pulls the acres, production, value, unit, and disclosure. Yield and price are always calculated.

If the county is providing a production estimate, then the unit of production should be listed under the unit column. For example, if a county estimates that 30,500 tons of wine grapes were produced, then “30,500” should be listed under production and “tons” should be listed under the unit column. This is particularly important for commodities that may be reported in multiple units. For example, cotton production may be reported in tons or bales.

The disclosure column allows the county to provide confidential data to NASS. If the data in the row is confidential, then a “1”, “x”, or comment should be put in the disclosure column. If the data in the row is publishable, then the disclosure field should be **left blank**. County level confidential data allows NASS to publish state totals for minor commodities. This data is often not available from any other source and, for some commodities, contributes significantly to the state total acres and total value.

Sample County		Acres	Yield	Production	Price	Value	Unit	Disclosure
Item	Unit	Total: 2,250				Total: \$2,750,000		
Fruits & Nuts, Misc		150				450,000		
Grapes, Wine, Misc		2,100	14.52	30,500	75.41	2,300,000		
Cherries	Tons							
Grapes, Wine, Red	Tons							
Grapes, Wine, White	Tons							
Lemons	Tons							

Enter the new crop data here.

Green heading, to the right of previous year data.

Yield and price columns have Excel formulas.

Sums of the acres and value are at the top. These are intended to help catch typos and omitted commodities.

Use the disclosure column to mark confidential data

On the very right side of each tab, there are excel formulas that calculate the year to year change for acreage, yield, production, price, and value. If there is a big increase, then the cell will be shaded green. If there is a big decrease, then the cell will be shaded red. This allows the counties and NASS to easily find typos.

The rightmost column is for comments. Counties are encouraged to use this field to explain any unusual data.

Sample County		Current to Previous Year Comparison Ratios					Comment
Item	Unit	Acres	Yield	Prod	Price	Value	
Fruits & Nuts, Misc		1.000				0.900	
Grapes, Wine, Misc		1.050	9.490	10.000	0.090	0.970	Potential miskey?
Cherries	Tons						
Grapes, Wine, Red	Tons						
Grapes, Wine, White	Tons						

Current to previous year ratios are calculated using Excel formulas.

Comment field is all the way to the right. Counties can use this column to explain unusual data.

APPENDIX A:

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING AND CDFA POLICY LETTER

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN

**THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
AND**

THE CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS AND SEALERS ASSOCIATION

NASS Agreement # 58-3AEU-2-0050M

The California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association, (“the Cooperator”) and the United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service (“NASS”), hereinafter jointly referred to as “the Participants”, hereby affirm their mutual interest in, and desire to broaden, cooperative exchange of California agricultural statistical information. The Participants recognize that cooperation is a matter of working together toward common goals of mutual interest.

The Participants also recognize that successful cooperation occurs only through mutual understanding and efficient administration of cooperative programs. Nothing in this understanding is to be construed as interfering in any way with the basic responsibilities and authority of either party for independent action.

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) defines in general terms the basis for which the Participants will cooperate. Individual projects may be developed between the Participants that outline specific research projects.

ARTICLE I – PURPOSE

The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen the cooperation between the Participants in a collaborative effort to collect, analyze, and publish agricultural statistics data. To this end, the Participants agree jointly to explore and coordinate activities of NASS and the Cooperator of mutual interest that will be implemented by mutual understanding and in conformance with the regulations and policies of both Participants. This MOU will promote economy and efficiency of operations, avoid duplication of effort, and minimize response burden.

ARTICLE II - MUTUAL INTERESTS

The Participants are currently engaged in and have independent interests in data collection designed to compile statistical data as to the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products within the State of California. The Participants recognize the mutual benefit to be achieved through cooperative planning and execution of survey activities

NASS and CACASA, cognizant of their basic authorities and responsibilities, recognize that the goals of the Participants' programs can be most efficiently and economically accomplished by seeking to combine their efforts.

Information collected from individual respondents or objective measurements made in the field for any data collection effort may be protected from disclosure under the provisions of the following:

- Title 7 United States Code, Section 2276, "Confidentiality of Information."

ARTICLE III - SCOPE OF COOPERATION

To facilitate the cooperative research effort(s) described herein, each Participant intends to assign such members of its staff to specific projects as may be mutually determined, as well as aid in planning and developing projects of mutual interest.

Part 1 – The CACASA

- a) Upon request, will provide to the NASS Pacific Regional Office data collected by the County Agricultural Commissioners and useful to the Federal Program.
- b) Upon request, will provide all publicly available data from the pesticide permitting and use reporting systems of the county including names, addresses, and identification (ID) numbers.

Part 2 – The NASS

- a) Through the NASS Pacific Regional Office, will work with CACASA to eliminate, to the extent possible, duplicate requests for crop report information from producers and processors.
- b) Will provide County Agricultural Commissioners with published commodity data, when available through NASS Federal and State cooperator surveys, of value to counties in compiling the county annual crop report when requested in writing by those Commissioners.
- c) Will provide training requested by County Agricultural Commissioners on a regional basis, to further enhance the crop reporting process.

ARTICLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS

It is mutually understood and agreed that:

- a) This Memorandum of Understanding is to define in general terms the basis which the parties concerned will cooperate, and does not constitute a financial obligation to serve as a basis for expenditures. The responsibilities assumed by each of the cooperative parties are contingent upon their respective authorizations under Federal or State statutes.
- b) It is of the utmost importance to protect confidential information, including the data itself, as well as the source. In the case of Federally-collected information, counties will abide by U.S. Code, Title 7, Section 2276 which (1) prohibits use of voluntary supplied data for any purpose other than the development or reporting of aggregate data, (2) prohibits disclosing information to the public which does not protect the identity of the person supplying the data, (3) specifically states that individual report shall be immune from mandatory disclosure, including the legal process, and (4) shall not be admitted as evidence or for any other purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding. For County-collected information, NASS will adhere to the same confidentiality requirements.
- c) Nothing herein or in the performance of the work contemplated hereunder shall be used for the political advancement or advantage of any official or employee of either party to the Memorandum of Understanding.
- d) Both the NASS and the CACASA reserve their respective rights to collect other information than that relating to the joint program of work covered by this agreement, and such data may be obtained from other sources and by any means available.

In all cases of publication, disclosure review must be conducted to NASS to ensure no individual data is divulged.

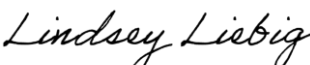
This MOU does not create any legally binding obligations between the Participants. This MOU is not intended to, and does not create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

Cooperation under this MOU may commence from the date of the last signature and shall continue for five years unless this MOU is earlier terminated or extended in the manner herein described. This MOU may be extended or revised by mutual determination of the Participants in writing. Requests for major changes should be submitted to each Participant not less than 90 calendar days prior to the proposed effective date. A Participant should endeavor to give the other Participant at least 90 calendar days' notice of its intention to end its cooperation under this MOU and the Participants should continue to work together to conclude specific cooperative activities already in progress under the appropriate agreements.

This Agreement shall, for all future individual projects / cooperative undertakings anticipated herein, supersede and replace any and all previous agreements of the same nature between the parties, pursuant to the DURATION clause of previous MOUs the parties mutually consent and agree to the previous MOUs being terminated.

Correspondence and documentation regarding this MOU should cite MOU # 58-3AEU-2-0050M. The Participants hereby designate the following as points of contact for collaborative activities to be conducted under this MOU:

Hubert Hamer, Administrator
USDA-NASS
1400 Independence Ave SW, Rm 5041-A
Washington, DC 20250


Lindsey Liebig, Executive Director
CACASA
P.O. Box 2205
Hanford, CA 93232

California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association
Memorandum of Understanding
California Department of Food and Agriculture
And
California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association

Compilation of Agricultural Statistics

The functions and responsibilities of the California Department of Food and Agriculture shall include the following:

- 1) To promote uniformity in all phases of county crop reporting, as resources allow, so that the annual reports submitted to the Secretary will be compatible.
- 2) To publish agricultural statistics in the CDFA Annual Resource Directory as provided by County Agricultural Commissioners and summarized by USDA.
- 3) To provide funding to USDA/California Agricultural Statistics to handle mailing and subscription services for the Annual Resource Directory.
- 4) To provide funding to USDA/California Agricultural Statistics to help offset Agricultural Statistics expenses incurred in analyzing and preparing the Agricultural Commissioner's Data publication each year.
- 5) To compile and publish disaster damage totals submitted by County Agricultural Commissioners and other sources as the need arises in a manner consistent with other agencies.
- 6) To provide counties with commodity data that becomes available through State statistical programs.
- 7) To consult with County Agricultural Commissioners on mutual problems.
- 8) To honor the confidentiality of county data provided by the county for special purposes.
- 9) To promote the use of the published county data among the State's agencies, private individuals, and business organizations.

The functions and responsibilities of the County Agricultural Commissioners shall include the following:

- 1) To collect and prepare the basic annual crop report data in a manner that will provide the most reliable and accurate estimates of acreage, yield, production, and value.
- 2) To present the material to the Secretary in a uniform manner so those reports are comparable.
- 3) To consult with Department representatives on problems concerning data collection and statistical methods of compilation.
- 4) To maintain confidentiality of basic data obtained from individuals and firms providing such data.
- 5) To compile and report crop disaster damage totals to the Secretary as needed.
- 6) To mathematically review data before publication.
- 7) To submit crop report data to the state by April 1st.

(Replaces CPS-AS1 originally adopted in Sacramento, January 11, 1956; reaffirmed December 5, 1968. Edited and revised December, 1974. Reaffirmed May 23, 1975. Revised at Lake Tahoe, May 24, 1999. Revised in Sacramento, December, 2010.).

POLICY LETTER NO. I-3

TO: All Employees

SUBJECT: Public and Confidential Records

Section 6250 et seq. of the Government Code provides for inspection of public records by every citizen and the right to obtain an official copy of any public record. No reason need be given for requesting a public record. Once it is established that a document is a public record its possible use is immaterial as to the right to a copy. Government Code Sections 6254 and 6255, together with Section 1040 of the Evidence Code, and various sections of the Food and Agricultural Code authorize the Department to maintain the confidentiality of certain records when authorized by statute or on the facts of the particular case the public interest served by not making the record public clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record. Determining which are public records and which are confidential within the meaning of these sections is often difficult. When in doubt consult the Administrative Adviser, the Department's counsel, through normal channels. When an immediate reply is required, advise the person making the request that it is the Department's policy to treat all official records a public unless there is clear authority requiring that confidentiality be maintained and that the matter will be referred promptly to the Department's counsel.

Within these guidelines, Department employees should be guided by the following in responding to requests to inspect or provide copies of records in their possession.

A. The following records are confidential.

1. Personnel records:
 - a. Applications for State civil service examinations. Government Code Section 18934.
 - b. Employee appeals to the State Personnel Board and communications in connection therewith. Government Code Section 18952.
 - c. Information required by the State Personnel Board in connection with appointments, separations from service, or other changes in position or salary or other matter affecting the status of positions or the performance of duties of employees in the State civil service. However, an employee may inspect records pertaining to his or her own service, including comments and item ratings on reports of performance, written and performance tests and oral examinations and medical condition. Government Code Section 18573.
 - d. Examination materials and questions, unless inspection is authorized. Government Code Section 18934.
2. Records containing information acquired from private books, documents or papers resulting from an investigation pursuant to Government Code Sections 11180-11183.
3. Individual reports of handlers of farm products required to be filed with the Director, pursuant to the provisions of Section 58775 of the Food and Agricultural Code. Food and Agricultural Code Section 58781 and Government Code Section 6254(k).

4. Reports made by distributors for manufacturers of milk, cream or dairy products pursuant to the provisions of Sections 61444, 62583 or 62712 of the Food and Agricultural Code. Government Code Section 6254(k).
 5. Lists of persons reporting, and reports made by farmers, stockmen, processors, dealers, handlers, and others, to the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, and tabulated copies of such reports and copies of reports made to the Federal Crop Reporting Board at Washington, D.C., Government Code Section 6254(e), 18 United States Code 1902.
 6. Confidential business and financial information, including:
 - a. Statements of personal worth or financial data required by the Department to establish qualification for a license, certificate or permit;
 - b. Volume of business, costs and prices, customers, financial condition, secret processes and similar information obtained under an expressed or implied pledge of confidence. However, licenses, permits and certificates issued by the Department are public, as well as bonds filed in support thereof. Government Code Sections 6254(n) and 6255.
 7. Records of complaints to or investigations conducted by the Department, the Attorney General, or a police organization for law enforcement or licensing purposes. Government Code Section 6254(f).
 8. Records pertaining to pending Board of Control claims or litigation in which the State is involved. Government Code Section 6254(b).
 9. Correspondence of and to the Governor or employees of his office. Government Code Section 6254(l).
 10. Plant production data similar information obtained under a pledge of confidence. Government Code Sections 6254(e) and 6255.
 11. Preliminary drafts, notes, or interagency or intra-agency memoranda, not retained in the ordinary course of business, dealing with confidential matters as described above. Government Code Section 6254(a).
- B. The following records may be disclosed only to persons who have direct financial interest in the particular transaction or, upon written release of the principal, may be disclosed to other interested persons:
1. Inspection reports and other records and correspondence indicating that the business operations, premises, equipment, or products of specific persons or firms have been found not to comply with laws and regulations, that products are of inferior quality, or that such premises, crops, livestock, or other products have been found to be infected or infested with pests or diseases. However, the following records are public: Notices of Violation, Citations, Quarantine Orders, Abatement Orders, hearings, and court actions; published results of examination or chemical analysis of official samples of fertilizing materials and economic poisons; and official compilations of weights and measures violations.

2. Certificates of inspection and reports of analysis for individual persons or firms, when such certificate or report is issued as a service upon payment of a fee, and indicates the quality or grade of the products. Examples are: shipping point inspection certificates, field inspection certificates, reports on seed analyses, and canning tomato inspection certificates. However, the fact that the Department made an inspection or issued a report is public.
- C. Lists of producers or handlers developed pursuant to Section 58775 of the California Marketing Act of 1937, or comparable authority, may be released only with the approval of the Director and subject to such conditions as will assure that they are to be used for a purpose authorized by law and relating to a proposed or established marketing program, except that such lists are public after introduction in a public hearing pursuant to Section 58782 or similar public hearing.
- D. Confidential records may be made available to a cooperating government agency when necessary for Department business, when not restricted by law, and adequate provision is assured to maintain confidentiality. Release of confidential records to some members of the public may well result in making the records available to the public generally. Confidential records should only be released to other public officers having a demonstrated official need for the information.
- E. Lists which are compiled and distributed without charge. Other public lists such as names of officials, approved devices and names and addresses of licensees may be furnished upon payment of costs incurred by the Department in preparing the material. Lists of reproduced records will be furnished by Production Service only when so ordered by the division concerned. Production Service will notify the Fiscal Officer of the costs to be recovered.

APPENDIX B:

INTERVIEWING PRINCIPLES

WHO TO INTERVIEW

Go to the person who knows the answers. In some cases, it may be a bookkeeper or manager and in other cases the owners. There will be cases where the operator actually does not know – for example, a new tenant who just moved in may be able to give you some idea of acreages from the crop residues but would not know what the production was.

It is not a good policy to interview a person in the presence of a group. If you ask questions in the presence of others, they are less likely to give actual facts. Although the ideal interview is just two people, the presence of the respondent's spouse or another family member is usually conducive to a good interview.

BEGINNING THE INTERVIEW

The wording of the introduction should be developed to fit the personality of the interviewer and that of the respondent. There are four basic points that should be kept in mind about an introduction:

- Identify yourself by name as a representative of the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
- Explain briefly the purpose of the survey
- Explain briefly how the particular respondent was chosen
- Assure them that the information they give will be held strictly confidential

For example:

"My name is _____. I represent the _____ County Commissioner of Agriculture who is conducting a countywide survey on agricultural production. The purpose of this survey is to collect up-to-date information for the Agricultural Commissioner's Annual Crop Report that is useful to farmers and others who are interested in the current trends of agricultural production. All your answers are held confidential, as they are used only to get county totals. Can you please spare a few minutes to give me the information needed about your operation?"

A good introduction gives the person some idea of why this information is wanted and needed. It is important to give them as clear an explanation as possible before beginning the interview.

MINIMIZE SURVEY BIAS

Interviewers must be impartial observers and recorders of facts. Primarily their job is to listen, understand and record the facts that the respondent gives them in reply to the questions asked.

Questions should be asked the same way of each respondent. While you might think asking the same exact question is monotonous, remember this is the first time you have asked this respondent. Shifting the wording around can elicit entirely different answers and lead to confusion and omissions.

Avoid asking leading questions which suggest an answer. For example, say "Did you harvest any barley this year?", rather than "You didn't harvest any barley this year, did you?"

Definitions must be clear because words mean different things to people. One of the more common misunderstandings is the difference between yield and production. USDA NASS uses "yield" to mean the production per acre. However, some farmers will think of their total production as their yield.

Know the local name of crops. For example, the terms "milo" and "sorghum grain" are used interchangeably.

MANAGING REFUSALS

The person who says they don't have time for the interview is usually just trying to put off the interviewer. Ordinarily, a statement such as "This won't take very long" and "I can visit with you while you are working" will start the ball rolling and soon they will be giving their entire attention. If there is not time, or if it is not the appropriate time, spend a few minutes getting acquainted and then make a definite appointment at another time when you expect to be in that area.

For the person who says they are opposed to surveys or to the government or for some other reason is antagonistic, listen sympathetically, but do not disagree with them. Sometimes a well-timed compliment about their place or about the way they are doing some piece of work will help a lot to break down resistance.

VERIFY RESPONSES

If a respondent answers a question with a long and involved reply, it is a good idea to check it by summing up in a few words what has been said. This tells them what answer will be put down, and gives them a chance to correct themselves if necessary.

Use the same technique if you believe a wrong answer has been given. Don't question the respondent as if you doubted his answer; merely repeat the answer given and say, "Is that correct?".

ENDING THE INTERVIEW

When the interview is finished, the respondents should be thanked for their help. If the interview took longer than the interviewer said it would, be sure to thank the respondents for the time. Mention again the purpose and use of the survey, so they know that their response was important.

APPENDIX C:

ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCES

USDA NASS REPORTS

California publications: nass.usda.gov/ca

Release dates of NASS national publications:

nass.usda.gov/Publications/Calendar/reports_by_date.php

Archive of NASS national publications: usda.library.cornell.edu

OTHER USDA REPORTS

Economic Research Service publications: ers.usda.gov/publications/

Agricultural Market Service publications: ams.usda.gov/market-news

COMMODITY SPECIFIC DATA SOURCES

List of California Marketing Orders, Agreements, Councils and Commission Laws:

cdfa.ca.gov/mkt/mkt/ordslaws.html

Apples: calapple.org

Avocados: californiaavocadogrowers.com

Blueberries: calblueberry.org

Dates: datesaregreat.com

Grapes, Table: grapesfromcalifornia.com

Hay: thehoytreport.com

Peaches: californiaclingpeaches.com

Pistachios: acpistachios.org

Prunes: californiaprunes.org/california-prune-board/

Seed, Certified: cia.ucdavis.edu

Timber: cdtfa.ca.gov/dataportal/

Walnuts: walnuts.org

Wool: californiawoolgrowers.org

livestockconservancy.org/get-involved/shave-em-to-save-em/

APPENDIX D:

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN USDA NASS ESTIMATES AND COUNTY AGRICULTURE ESTIMATES

Two different totals of California agriculture are published annually. The following will explain why they differ, how the two sets are collected and answer some frequently asked questions about the justification and usefulness of the two totals. If both sets were collected in the same way, and measured exactly the same things, there would be cause for alarm at the difference. In fact they are not the same in concept or collection.

CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) data collection system is geared to forecasting current crop levels and end-of-season estimates of production. Because it is part of a National system centered at the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., there are exact time schedules, standardized definitions and uniform data requirements to be met. Questionnaires throughout the United States are exactly the same and data are released by NASS on precise schedules. This complex system is designed to provide maximum information to the entire agricultural marketing system, and reduce fluctuations in both prices and farm income.

The County Agricultural Commissioners' Reports are designed to document the past year's production at the end of the season, making it evident what the contribution of agriculture is to the county's economy. This concern with the total annual economic value leads to (1) valuing production at the F.O.B. shipping point rather than the producer's point of sale, (2) counting the value of home consumed, as well as marketed products, (3) adding the value of minor commodities that are not included in the NASS totals, and (4) using a calendar year rather than crop year to estimate annual prices and volumes.

WHY DO WE HAVE TWO DATA SETS?

The Agricultural Code of California (Section 2271) requires the Agricultural Commissioners to publish annual reports on their county's production. Similarly, the Federal Code (Title 7) requires the United States Department of Agriculture to collect and publish crop reports. The United States Department of Agriculture has entered into agreements with the states for the operation of cooperative State and Federal offices in each state. The NASS office in Sacramento is staffed by both State and Federal employees.

California's unique system of County Agricultural Commissioners has produced a set of locally collected and published annual production reports. These locally prepared reports have an opportunity to reflect the closeness of the Commissioner's staff to the agricultural producers of the county. On the State level, NASS surveys are relied upon; the number of reports is large enough to carry good statistical reliability and because of uniform questionnaires and procedures are comparable with all other states.

At the county level, it is often necessary to contact all growers to obtain statistically reliable estimates. This is often possible under the Commissioners' system, thus resulting in more reliable estimates in county produced reports. However, when data are collected at the county level for large multi-county operations, some risk of duplication between counties exists.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS?

The frequent requests and the extensive mailing lists built up by each Commissioner's office attests to the value placed on these reports. Examining the mailing list impresses one with the wide range of people and agencies represented. Banks and agricultural credit agencies are prominent on every list. Agricultural businesses use the information for locating outlets and offices. Public planning offices and both public and private research agencies are well represented on the lists. Ranchers and growers, schools and libraries, and all the news media – online, newspapers, radio and TV stations -- are requesting the reports regularly.

At the same time there has been a build-up of confidence in the Commissioners' Reports at the local level in California, there has also been increasing reliance by the National agricultural marketing system on timely USDA- NASS reports.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN WITHOUT THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS?

Other states must rely on other sources for county agricultural data. The Census of Agriculture completed by NASS reports production by county, but this is only published every 5 years.

Expectations have been created through the regular publication of the Commissioners' Reports. The local media and agribusiness would be especially frustrated by the lack of information if the Commissioners' Reports were discontinued. County estimates are included in a few NASS programs, but they are estimates based on smaller samples and do not have as much county level information behind them as the Commissioners' Reports.

The demand for local data is increasing, especially from the business world and planning agencies. A valuable time series would be lost if the Commissioners' Reports did not continue. To show changes in agriculture over the years, it is necessary to have the data collected in the same way every year. Changing the point of valuation from the shipping point to the farm gate or eliminating the estimation of home-consumed foods or the value of stubble fields and range pasture (for example) would cause a change in the series and reduce the value of past years' work.

The value of a data series is related to the importance of what it measures. In comparison, many California counties' agricultural incomes equal or exceed other states or even foreign countries. The job of documenting such a segment is not to be taken lightly.

CONCLUSION

A distinct difference between the total value given to California agriculture by the NASS and the County Agricultural Commissioners is explained by the variation in collection and valuation systems. Each has its own concept and will be published separately as long as the State Agricultural Code and the Federal Code require somewhat different information to be produced by the respective agencies.

Cooperation between the agencies will enhance the reliability of all the data, and what seems to some a duplication of effort can be mutually beneficial. Reinforcement rather than repetition can result if information-gathering agencies assist each other whenever possible.

APPENDIX E:

USDA NASS EXAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES FROM 2023

AG YIELD SURVEY - JUNE 2023

OMB No.0535-0213
 Approval Expires: 4/30/2024
 Project Code: 128
 SurveyId:3629 Version 6



USDA/NASS - California
 Pacific Region
 650 Capitol Mall, #6-100
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Phone: 1-800-851-1127
 Fax: 1-855-270-2722
 E-mail: NASSRFOPCR@usda.gov

Please make corrections to name, address, and ZIP Code, if necessary.

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. Your response will be kept confidential and any person who willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about you or your operation is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both. This survey is conducted in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018, Title III of Pub. L. No. 115-435, codified in 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35 and other applicable Federal laws. For more information on how we protect your information please visit: <https://www.nass.usda.gov/confidentiality>. Response is voluntary.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB number is 0535-0213. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Office Use Only	FIPS	POID	Tract	Subtr.
	_____	_____	_____	_____

If you no longer operate this farm or ranch go to Section 2.

SECTION 1 - CROP ACREAGE and YIELD

Please report the acres for harvest and yield per acre you expect to harvest from the total acres you operate for the following crops. If harvest is not complete, make your best estimate of the final yield for all acres harvested and to be harvested. EXCLUDE information for land rented to others.

1. DURUM WHEAT

		TOTAL CROP	
a.	Harvested and to be harvested (grain and seed only).....	Acres	554
b.	Expected yield for grain and seed.....	Lbs. per Acre	148
c.	Has harvest been completed?..... Yes = 1 No = 3		977

2. WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM (Bread)

		TOTAL CROP	
a.	Harvested and to be harvested (grain and seed only).....	Acres	541
b.	Expected yield for grain and seed.....	Lbs. per Acre	147
c.	Has harvest been completed?..... Yes = 1 No = 3		980

CONTINUE ON BACK

SECTION 2: CONCLUSION

1. If you no longer operate this farm or ranch, please provide the name and address of the new operator.

Operation Name: _____			
Operator Name: _____			
Address: _____			
City: _____	State: _____	Zip: _____	County: _____
Phone: (____) _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Check if cell phone.	

2. **SURVEY RESULTS:** To receive the complete results of this survey on the release date, go to: nass.usda.gov/results

To have a brief summary emailed to you, please enter your email address:

1095

Operation Email: (if different from above)		Operation Phone:	
9937		9936	check if cell phone <input type="checkbox"/>
		() _____	

Respondent Name:		Respondent Phone (if different from above)					
9912		9911	check if cell phone <input type="checkbox"/>	9910	MM	DD	YY
		() _____		Date: ____ - ____ - ____			

This completes the survey. Thank you for your help.

OFFICE USE ONLY										
Response		Respondent		Mode		Enum.	Eval.	Change	Office Use for POID	
1-Comp 2-R 3-Inac 4-Office Hold 5-R – Est 6-Inac – Est 7-Off Hold – Est	9901	1-Op/Mgr 2-Sp 3-Acct/Bkpr 4-Partner 9-Oth	9902	1-PASI (Mail) 2-PATI (Tel) 3-PAPI (Face-to-Face) 6-Email 7-Fax 19-Other	9903	9998	9900	9985	9989	

									Optional Use	
									R. Unit	9921

S/E Name _____

CHERRY PRODUCTION INQUIRY - June 2023

OMB No. 0535-0039
Approval Expires: 2/29/2024
Project Code: 134
SurveyID: 3648
Version 1: CA, OR



USDA/NASS
National Operations Division
9700 Page Avenue, Suite 400
St. Louis, MO 63132-1547
Phone: 1-888-424-7828
Fax: 1-855-415-3687
Email: nass@usda.gov

Please make corrections to name, address, and ZIP Code, if necessary.

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. Your response will be kept confidential and any person who willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about you or your operation is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both. This survey is conducted in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018, Title III of Pub. L. No. 115-435, codified in 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35 and other applicable Federal laws. For more information on how we protect your information please visit: <https://www.nass.usda.gov/confidentiality>. Response is voluntary.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB number is 0535-0039. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

REPORT FOR THE ACRES YOU OPERATE OR MANAGE IN 2023

1. Does this operation have any **cherry** tree acres?

INCLUDE

- acres rented or leased from others
- all cherry tree acres even if the crop failed due to weather, disease, etc.

EXCLUDE

- acres rented or leased to someone else
- cherry tree acres devoted exclusively to nursery stock and greenhouse production
- home garden, personal or home use

8013 Yes - Continue

No - Will this operation have any cherry tree acres in the future?

Select answer, then Go to Conclusion

7026 Yes No Don't Know

SECTION 1 - Sweet Cherries

2. Does this operation have any **sweet cherry** tree acres?

INCLUDE land rented or leased from others. EXCLUDE land rented or leased to someone else.
EXCLUDE tart cherries.

7007 Yes - Continue

3 No - Go to Section 2

3. On June 1, 2023, how many total acres of sweet cherries were on this operation?.....

ACRES
0207 _____
2208 _____

a. Of the (Item 3) total acres of sweet cherries, how many acres are of bearing age?.....

**HOW MANY
POUNDS
DOES
EACH UNIT
WEIGH?**
(if not reported as lbs
or tons)

4. What is the **expected** total production of sweet cherries harvested for all purposes during 2023?.....

QUANTITY	ENTER UNIT (Bu, Lbs, Bins etc.)	2201
2200		_____

SECTION 2 - Conclusion

5. Comments related to the information you reported:

6. **Survey Results:** To receive the complete results of this survey on the release date, go to nass.usda.gov/results

To have a brief summary emailed to you, please enter your email address:
1095

Contact Information

Operation Email: (if different from above)		Operation Phone:	
9937		9936	check if cell phone <input type="checkbox"/>
		() _____	
Respondent Name:		Respondent Phone: (if different from above)	
9912		9911	check if cell phone <input type="checkbox"/>
		() _____	9910 MM DD YYYY Date: ____ - ____ - ____

OFFICE USE ONLY										
Response	9901	Respondent	9902	Mode	9903	Enum.	9900	Eval.	9985	Office Use for POID
1-Comp		1-Op/Mgr		1-PASI (Mail)		9998				9989
2-R		2-Sp		2-PATI (Tel)						_____ - _____ - _____
3-Inac		3-Acct/Bkpr		3-PAPI (Face-to-Face)						
4-Office Hold		4-Partner		6-Email						
5-R - Est		9-Oth		7-Fax						
6-Inac - Est				19-Other						
7-Off Hold - Est										
S/E Name										
										Optional Use
										9907 9908 9906 9916

CATTLE ON FEED INQUIRY - May 1, 2023

OMB No. 0535-0213
 Approval Expires: 4/30/2024
 Project Code: 154
 SurveyId:3991 Version 6



USDA/NASS
 National Operations Division
 9700 Page Avenue, Suite 400
 St. Louis, MO 63132-1547
 Phone: 1-888-424-7828
 Fax: 1-855-415-3687
 Email: nass@usda.gov

Please make corrections to name, address, and ZIP Code, if necessary.

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. Your response will be kept confidential and any person who willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about you or your operation is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both. This survey is conducted in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2018, Title III of Pub. L. No. 115-435, codified in 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35 and other applicable Federal laws. For more information on how we protect your information please visit: <https://www.nass.usda.gov/confidentiality>. Response to this survey is voluntary.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0535-0213. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

We need to know about all cattle and calves on feed for the slaughter market, regardless of ownership, on the total acres operated.

- INCLUDE cattle being fed by you for others.
- EXCLUDE any of your cattle being custom fed in feedlots operated by others.
- EXCLUDE cattle being "backgrounded only" for sale as feeders, for later placement on feed in another feedlot, or to be returned to pasture.
- EXCLUDE "cows and bulls" on feed.

	NUMBER	
1. How many cattle and calves were on feed May 1, that will go directly from this operation to the slaughter market?.....	652	
2. During April, how many cattle and calves:		
a. were placed on feed in your feedlot(s)?.....	653	
b. were shipped to slaughter market from your feedlot(s)?.....	654	
c. were shipped to someone else's feedlot(s)?.....	655	
d. were returned to grazing?.....	656	
e. died?.....	657	
3. Of the number placed [Item 2a], how many or what percent weighed:		
a. Less than 600 pounds?.....	661	
b. 600 - 699 pounds?.....	662	
c. 700 - 799 pounds?.....	663	
d. 800 - 899 pounds?.....	682	
e. 900 - 999 pounds?.....	683	
f. 1,000 pounds and over?.....	684	
TOTAL	100%	

PERCENT

OR

HEAD

(Total must equal Item 2a)

OVER PLEASE

HAY PRICES

- INCLUDE any size or type of dry hay bale but exclude hay bought as standing hay.
- EXCLUDE all hay purchased from dealers or any source other than farmers.
- EXCLUDE straw, haylage, greenchop, and baleage.

4. How many tons of baled alfalfa hay and alfalfa hay mixtures did you purchase from other farmers in April?..... 289
TONS

5. What was the total amount you paid for the alfalfa hay and alfalfa hay mixtures purchased from other farmers in April?..... 181
DOLLARS

6. Was any of the baled alfalfa hay and alfalfa hay mixtures you purchased premium or supreme grade?

- Premium grade: Early maturity, i.e., pre-bloom in legumes and pre-head in grass hays, extra leafy and fine stemmed. Factors indicative of a high nutritive content. Hay is green and free of damage.
- Supreme grade: Very early maturity, pre-bloom, soft fine stemmed, extra leafy. Factors indicative of very high nutritive content. Hay is excellent color and free of damage.

1 Yes - Continue 3 No - Skip to Item 7 2 Don't Know - Skip to Item 7 494

a. How many tons of baled premium and supreme grade alfalfa hay did you purchase from other farmers in April?..... 290
TONS

b. What was the total amount you paid for the premium and supreme grade alfalfa hay purchased from other farmers in April?..... 182
DOLLARS

7. How many tons of other baled hay, including fescue, clover, bermuda, sudan, sudan crosses, lespedeza, bahia, timothy, grain, ryegrass, other grass, other tame, and wild hays did you purchase from other farmers in April?..... 319
TONS

8. What was the total amount you paid for the other baled hay purchased from other farmers in April?..... 187
DOLLARS

9. Has this operation (name on label) been sold, or turned over to someone else?

- 1 Yes - Identify the new operator(s) 3 No - Go to Item 10

Operation Name: _____
 Operator Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ County: _____
 Phone: (____) _____ Check if cell phone.

- a. Did this person operate land individually on June 1, 2022? 1 Yes 3 No

10. Survey Results: To receive the complete results of this survey on the release date, go to: www.nass.usda.gov/results

To have a brief summary emailed to you, please enter your email address. 1095

Respondent Name 9912	Respondent Phone 9911 () _____	check if cell phone <input type="checkbox"/>	9910	MM	DD	YY
			Date: _____			
Office Use			9909	916		

OFFICE USE ONLY											
Response	Respondent	Mode		Enum.	Eval.	Change	Office Use for POID				
1-Comp	9901	1-Op/Mgr	9902	1-PASI (Mail)	9903	9998	9900	9985	9989		
2-R		2-Sp		2-PATI (Tel)					-----		
3-Inac		3-Acct/Bkpr		3-PAPI (Face-to-Face)							
4-Office Hold		4-Partner		6-Email							
5-R - Est		9-Oth		7-Fax							
6-Inac - Est				19-Other							
7-Off Hold - Est											
							R. Unit	Optional Use			
							9921	9907	9908	9906	9916
S/E Name											

APPENDIX F:

USDA NASS EXAMPLE PUBLICATIONS



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service



Pacific Region Crop Production

Cooperating with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Hawaii and Nevada Departments of Agriculture
Pacific Regional Office · P.O. Box 1258 · Sacramento, CA 95812 · (916) 738-6600 · (855) 270-2722 Fax · www.nass.usda.gov/ca

Released: September 12, 2022

Crop Production – Pacific Region States and United States: 2021-2022

Crop, State, and Unit	Area planted		Area harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	un/ks	un/ks	1,000 un/ks	1,000 un/ks
Corn, grain¹bushels								
California	420.0	370.0	50.0	20.0	188.00	200.00	9,400	4,000
United States	93,357.0	88,608.0	85,388.0	80,844.0	177.00	172.50	15,115,170	13,943,913
Rice, long graincwt								
California	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	72.00		504	
United States ²	1,970.0	1,802.0	1,936.0	1,778.0	74.70		144,639	132,296
Rice, medium graincwt								
California	365.0	220.0	363.0	218.0	92.40		33,541	
United States ²	526.0	390.0	516.0	368.0	86.20		44,494	30,675
Rice, short grain³cwt								
California	35.0	30.0	35.0	30.0	74.50		2,608	
United States ²	36.0	31.0	36.0	31.0	74.00		2,663	2,173
Rice, allcwt								
California	407.0	257.0	405.0	255.0	90.50	89.00	36,653	22,695
United States ²	2,532.0	2,223.0	2,488.0	2,177.0	77.10	75.90	191,796	165,144
Cotton, Upland⁴480-pound bales								
California	26.0	30.0	25.5	29.5	4.00	3.40	102	100
United States	11,089.0	13,622.0	10,148.5	7,711.5	1.70	1.70	17,191	13,372
Cotton, Pima⁴480-pound bales								
California	88.0	102.0	87.0	101.0	3.10	3.50	272	350
United States	126.5	169.0	123.8	164.5	2.70	2.80	332	460
Sugar beetstons								
California ⁵	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.9	46.00	46.70	1,095	1,116
United States	1,160.0	1,172.9	1,107.6	1,149.1	33.20	29.00	36,751	33,351
Dry Edible Beans^{6,7}cwt								
California	16.0	12.0	15.4	11.8	24.50	23.10	377	273
United States	1,394.0	1,284.0	1,335.6	1,239.3	17.00	19.80	22,721	24,525
Chickpeas, all⁶cwt								
California	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.6	22.20	23.10	71	83
United States	368.5	359.6	351.0	350.4	8.20	11.20	2,861	3,933

¹ Area planted for all purposes.
² The 2022 United States rice production by class forecasts are based on class harvested acreage estimates and the 5-year average class yield compared to the all rice yield.
³ Includes sweet rice.
⁴ Production ginned and to be ginned.
⁵ Relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.
⁶ Clean basis. Beginning in 2019, Dry Bean estimates no longer include chickpeas.
⁷ Estimates for current year carried forward from earlier forecast.



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service



Pacific Region Noncitrus Fruit & Nut

Cooperating with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Hawaii and Nevada Departments of Agriculture
Pacific Regional Office · P.O. Box 1258 · Sacramento, CA 95812 · (916) 738-6600 · (855) 270-2722 Fax · www.nass.usda.gov/ca

Released: May 4, 2022

Tree Nut Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value - California: 2019-2021

State	Bearing acreage			Yield per acre		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(in-shell basis)	(in-shell basis)	(in-shell basis)
Almond ¹ pounds	1,180,000	1,250,000	1,320,000	2,170	2,490	2,210
Pecan ^{2 3} pounds	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pistachios ² pounds	340,000	372,000	409,000	2,180	2,810	2,820
Walnut ² tons	365,000	380,000	390,000	1.79	2.08	1.86
State	Total production			Utilized production		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(in-shell basis)	(in-shell basis)	(in-shell basis)			
Almond ^{1 4} (1,000 pounds)	2,560,000	3,115,000	2,915,000	2,518,000	3,071,000	2,857,000
Pecan ³ (1,000 pounds)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pistachios..... (1,000 pounds)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	741,000	1,045,000	1,155,000
Walnut..... (tons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	655,000	790,000	725,000
State	Price			Value of utilized production		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Almond ⁵ \$/pound	2.45	1.71	1.76	6,169,100	5,251,410	5,028,320
Pecan ³ \$/pound	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pistachios..... \$/pound	2.81	2.51	2.52	2,082,210	2,622,950	2,910,600
Walnut..... \$/ton	1,890.00	1,200.00	1,410.00	1,237,950	948,000	1,022,250

(NA) Not available.

¹ Yield is based on total production (shelled basis).

² Yield is based on utilized production.

³ Estimates discontinued in 2019.

⁴ Total and utilized production are on a shelled basis.

⁵ Price and value are based on the edible portion of the crop only.

Berry Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value - California: 2019-2021

State	Area harvested			Yield per acre		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(cwt)
Blueberry.....	7,300	6,800	7,300	101.0	116.6	102.1
Raspberry.....	7,500	8,000	7,900	191.0	191.0	165.0
Strawberry.....	34,100	36,600	39,000	610.0	650.0	620.0
State	Total production			Utilized production		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(cwt)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(cwt)	(cwt)
Blueberry.....	737,000	793,000	745,000	717,800	789,000	742,100
Raspberry.....	1,435,000	1,530,000	1,305,000	1,435,000	1,528,500	1,303,600
Strawberry.....	20,800,000	23,800,000	24,200,000	20,770,000	23,750,000	24,150,000
State	Price per cwt			Value of utilized production		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Blueberry.....	285.00	273.00	301.00	204,460	215,698	223,536
Raspberry.....	269.00	256.00	323.00	386,303	390,792	421,401
Strawberry.....	110.00	93.10	125.00	2,286,330	2,211,430	3,023,230

Non-Citrus Fruit Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value - California: 2019-2021

State	Bearing acreage			Yield per acre		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Apple	12,800	12,000	11,700	10.12	9.58	9.23
Apricot	8,600	7,500	6,700	5.10	3.90	5.70
Avocado	46,100	47,300	46,700	2.36	3.98	2.90
Cherry, Sweet	33,000	33,000	34,000	1.71	2.02	2.89
Date	11,500	12,500	11,600	4.20	3.94	3.86
Grapes	860,000	849,000	829,000	6.64	6.73	6.94
Raisin	149,000	142,000	136,000	9.26	8.38	7.87
Table	121,000	122,000	118,000	9.83	9.10	8.90
Wine	590,000	585,000	575,000	6.78	5.84	6.32
Kiwifruit	4,400	4,400	4,500	8.50	9.10	8.90
Nectarine	14,500	13,600	13,000	8.65	9.00	8.95
Olive	37,500	36,000	36,000	4.47	1.88	2.80
Peach	36,200	38,000	36,800	13.80	13.20	13.70
Clingstone	16,200	16,000	14,800	16.30	15.50	15.30
Freestone	20,000	22,000	22,000	11.70	11.60	12.70
Pear	10,000	9,900	9,400	16.30	11.60	15.60
Plum	14,000	13,000	12,800	6.77	7.60	6.52
Prune ²	44,000	40,000	37,000	2.02	1.48	2.00
State	Total production			Utilized production		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Apple	129,500	115,000	108,000	128,200	113,850	105,850
Apricot	43,900	29,300	38,200	43,810	29,220	37,930
Avocado	109,000	188,500	135,500	108,430	187,940	134,840
Cherry, Sweet	56,400	66,700	98,300	52,730	63,560	94,760
Date	48,300	49,300	44,800	48,160	49,000	44,220
Grapes	6,570,000	5,715,000	5,755,000	6,490,000	5,715,000	5,755,000
Raisin ¹	1,380,000	1,190,000	1,070,000	1,380,000	1,190,000	1,070,000
Table ¹	1,190,000	1,110,000	1,050,000	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,050,000
Wine	4,000,000	3,415,000	3,635,000	3,920,000	3,415,000	3,635,000
Kiwifruit	37,400	40,000	40,100	37,250	39,760	39,540
Nectarine	125,500	122,500	116,500	123,640	120,060	115,800
Olive	167,500	67,700	101,000	164,650	66,960	99,990
Peach	498,000	503,000	505,000	495,100	500,700	500,070
Clingstone	264,000	248,000	226,000	263,200	247,500	224,400
Freestone	234,000	255,000	279,000	231,900	253,200	275,670
Pear	163,000	115,000	146,500	161,370	114,090	144,740
Plum	94,800	98,800	83,500	91,390	96,920	80,660
Prune ²	88,900	59,200	74,000	88,370	59,020	71,110
State	Price per ton			Value of utilized production		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)	(1,000 dollars)
Apple	452.00	490.00	482.00	57,902	55,711	51,043
Apricot	923.00	964.00	907.00	40,444	28,156	34,412
Avocado	3,440.00	2,190.00	2,430.00	373,185	411,720	327,369
Cherry, Sweet	3,520.00	3,310.00	3,400.00	185,363	210,463	322,293
Date	2,860.00	2,320.00	3,070.00	137,499	113,770	135,600
Grapes	832.00	785.00	909.00	5,398,164	4,488,553	5,229,902
Raisin ¹	266.00	256.00	372.00	366,609	304,373	397,809
Table ¹	1,030.00	1,320.00	1,150.00	1,221,315	1,465,840	1,211,633
Wine	972.00	796.00	996.00	3,810,240	2,718,340	3,620,460
Kiwifruit	1,820.00	1,920.00	2,440.00	67,795	76,339	96,478
Nectarine	980.00	1,000.00	1,160.00	121,126	120,508	134,772
Olive	791.00	865.00	851.00	130,218	57,909	85,044
Peach	598.00	731.00	757.00	296,021	366,253	378,391
Clingstone	470.00	470.00	504.00	123,704	116,325	113,098
Freestone	743.00	987.00	962.00	172,317	249,928	265,293
Pear	380.00	596.00	565.00	61,317	67,965	81,722
Plum	1,180.00	1,190.00	1,140.00	108,237	115,005	91,680
Prune ²	1,800.00	1,870.00	2,000.00	159,066	110,367	142,220

¹ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried weight.

² Yield, production, and price is for dried basis.



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service



Pacific Region Meat Animals Production,
Disposition, and Income

Cooperating with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Hawaii and Nevada Departments of Agriculture
Pacific Regional Office · P.O. Box 1258 · Sacramento, CA 95812 · (916) 738-6600 · (855) 270-2722 Fax · www.nass.usda.gov/ca

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Cattle and Calves Inventory, Supply, and Disposition – States and United States: 2020 and 2021

[Balance sheet estimates by State; the sum of beginning inventory January 1, calf crop, and inshipments is equal to the sum of the marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and ending inventory January 1.]

State and Year	Beginning inventory	Calf crop	Inshipments	Marketings ¹		Farm slaughter ²	Deaths		Ending inventory
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
2020									
California	5,150.0	1,840.0	620.0	1,932.0	291.0	7.0	100.0	130.0	5,150.0
Hawaii	140.0	60.0	-	15.1	38.2	0.2	2.0	2.5	142.0
Nevada	480.0	220.0	105.0	220.0	99.0	1.0	3.0	12.0	470.0
United States	93,793.3	35,495.5	21,036.8	45,058.0	7,414.7	123.0	1,805.1	2,135.3	93,789.5
2021									
California	5,150.0	1,920.0	700.0	2,002.0	326.0	7.0	100.0	135.0	5,200.0
Hawaii	142.0	62.0	-	15.7	39.6	0.2	2.0	2.5	144.0
Nevada	470.0	220.0	120.0	242.0	105.0	1.0	4.0	13.0	445.0
United States	93,789.5	35,085.4	21,709.3	46,910.8	7,740.9	118.4	1,799.0	2,113.5	91,901.6

¹ Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.

² Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Cattle and Calves Production and Income – States and United States: 2020 and 2021

[Dollar values based on data received from United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service.]

State and Year	Production ¹	Marketings ²	Value of Production	Cash receipts ³	Value of home consumption	Gross income
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2020						
California	2,276,503	2,664,500	2,206,381	2,736,559	8,909	2,745,468
Hawaii	36,087	34,138	42,283	40,317	458	40,775
Nevada	205,037	280,500	213,231	306,273	2,436	308,709
United States	45,595,215	58,987,119	45,947,044	63,090,155	442,670	63,532,825
2021						
California	2,355,397	2,761,250	2,552,488	3,114,550	10,100	3,124,650
Hawaii	37,424	35,464	47,848	45,667	519	46,186
Nevada	208,336	307,100	244,856	366,501	2,704	369,205
United States	45,935,139	61,365,496	51,888,457	72,873,644	479,498	73,353,142

¹ Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.

² Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.

³ Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

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