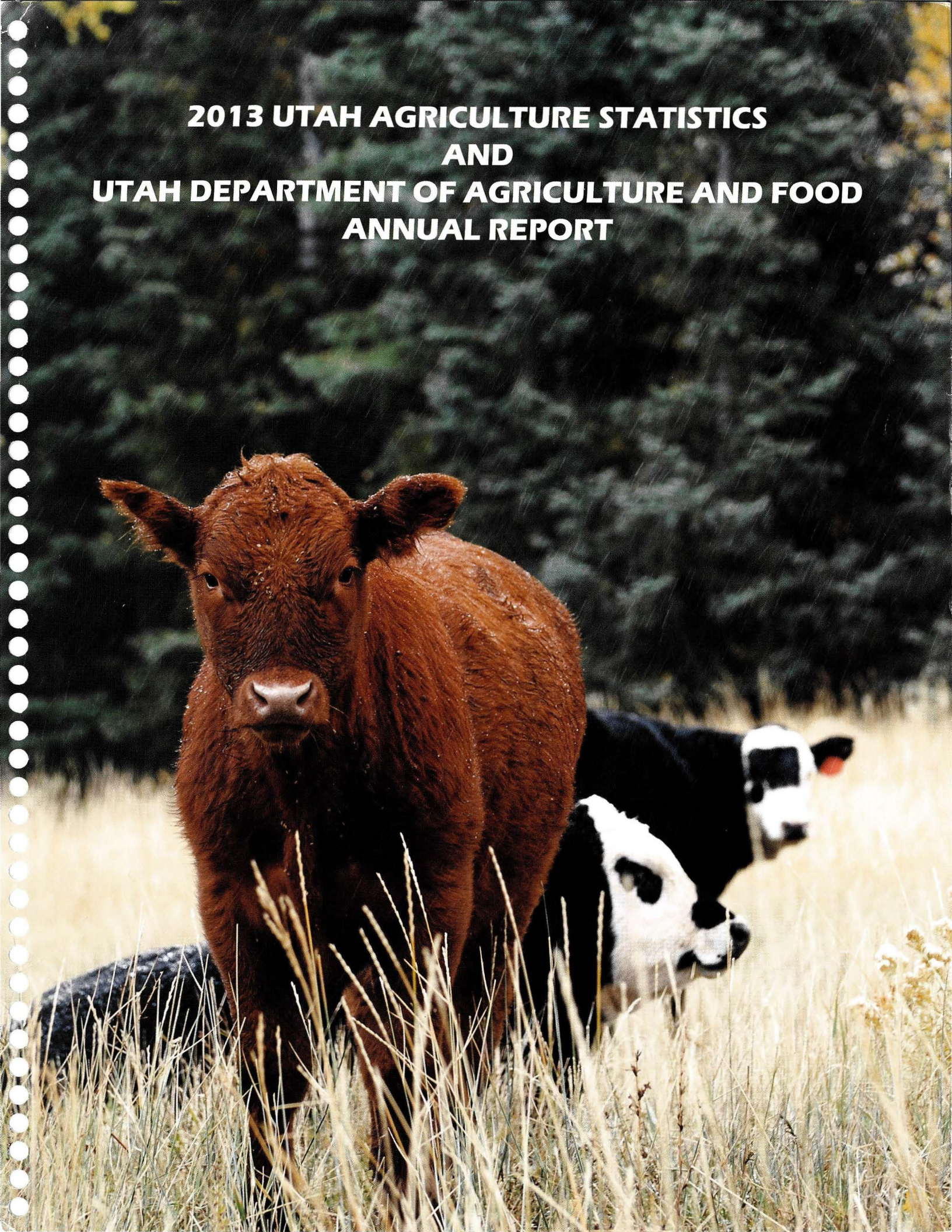
2013 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

SPENCER J. COX
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends,

As Governor, it is my privilege to introduce the 2013 Annual Report for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). On behalf of Utah residents, I extend our appreciation to all UDAF employees for working diligently to promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve and enhance our lands and natural resources, and protect our food supply.

I am continually impressed by our residents' support of Utah agriculture. In the latest Wasatch Front public opinion poll, a whopping 97 percent of Utahns think farming and ranching are important to the future of our state; besides, 84 percent of our residents think farmers are responsible stewards of the land. Indeed, Utahns and other people across the United States value locally-grown foods. More than eight out of 10 consumers say they want foods to be produced domestically. I agree: our local farmers and ranchers produce the safest, most nutritious, and most abundant supply of food. In fact, I encourage all Utah residents to champion our farmers and ranchers by directing our buying power to Utah-grown foods.

A supply of locally-grown foods is not the only benefit of our agriculture and food industries; jobs, economic opportunities, and tax revenue are also produced by the bushel. Utah State University reports that the agriculture segment employs 78,000 Utah residents and contributes more than 14 percent of the state's economy. The "Utah's Own" program calculates that if Utahns shifted one percent of our food dollar to purchase Utah products instead of national brands, it would generate approximately $63 million for our state's economy. Accordingly, purchasing Utah-grown foods is a tremendous way to support families and individuals who earn their livelihoods in agriculture and related industries, as well as to strengthen Utah's economy in general and our rural economy in particular.

Thank you for your support of the healthy growth of Utah agriculture.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Herbert
Governor

Introduction

The Utah Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) are proud to present the 41st edition of this publication. Copies of the publication are also available on both organizations' Internet sites. This publication is provided to help inform farmers, ranchers, and the public about activities within UDAF and provide a detailed look at Utah's agricultural production. Also included are budgets for helping farmers and ranchers evaluate the potential profitability of various agricultural commodities.

Cooperation from farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses responding to various survey questionnaires is essential for quality estimates; their cooperation make this publication possible. We thank them for their help and willingness to provide the data needed to produce these statistics.

This report would not be possible without the dedicated effort of our enumerators who collect this data. Also, thanks to the Utah Field Office staff for the many hours involved in producing this bulletin.

Estimates presented are current for 2012 production and January 1, 2013 inventories. Data users that need 2013 production information, or additional historic data, should contact the Utah Field Office at 801-524-5003 or Toll Free at 1-800-747-8522.

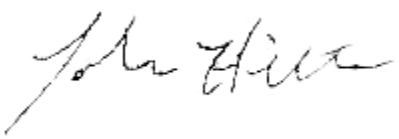
State and U.S. statistics are available on the USDA/NASS Web page at http://www.nass.usda.gov/. Use the "Quick Stats" utility to search for current or historic data by clicking the Data and Statistics tab.

Prior year estimates are subject to revision and may have been revised in this publication. Data users should use this publication for previous years' data and not go back to earlier publications for those data.

The following agricultural Web pages may interest you.

Organization	Web Page Address
U. S. Department of Agriculture (Includes links to all USDA Agencies)	http://www.usda.gov/
USDA – NASS	http://www.nass.usda.gov
USDA - NASS Census of Agriculture	http://www.agcensus.usda.gov
USDA - Utah Agricultural Statistics	http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	http://ag.utah.gov/
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)	http://www.nasda.org
Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute	http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/
Federal Statistics	http://www.fedstats.gov/
CME Group	http: //www.cmegroup.com/
Salt Lake City National Weather Service	http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/
Western Regional Climate Center	http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/
Utah Climate Center	http://climate.usurf.usu.edu/
USU Extension Service	http://extension.usu.edu/
Utah Agriculture in the Classroom	http://utah.agclassroom.org
National Farmers Union	http://www.nfu.org/
Utah Farm Bureau	http://utfb.fb.org/
National Cattlemen's Beef Association	http://www.beef.org/
American Sheep Industry Association, Inc	http://www.sheepusa.org
National Dairy Council	http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org
Agriculture News and Commodity Markets	http://www.agweb.com

Sincerely,



John Hilton, Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by

Utah Agricultural Statistics

176 North 2200 W, Suite 260
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
801-524-5003
Fax: 801-524-3090
Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Utah/
E-mail: nass-ut@nass.usda.gov

John Hilton, Director
Kerry McBride, Deputy Director
Arlene Reeder, Editor

Statisticians
Rebecca Baillie
Joel Gentillon
Kent Hall
Cassandra Paden
Bonnie Spencer

Support Staff
Maeta Navajo

Issued cooperatively by

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

350 North Redwood Road
P.O. Box 146500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6500
801-538-7100
Fax: 801-538-7126
Web Page: http://ag.utah.gov
E-mail: larrylewis@utah.gov

Leonard Blackham, Commissioner
Larry Lewis, Public Information Officer

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and Diane Garcia Photography

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov
Tom Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture
Cynthia Clark, Administrator
Kevin Barnes, Director, Western Field Operations

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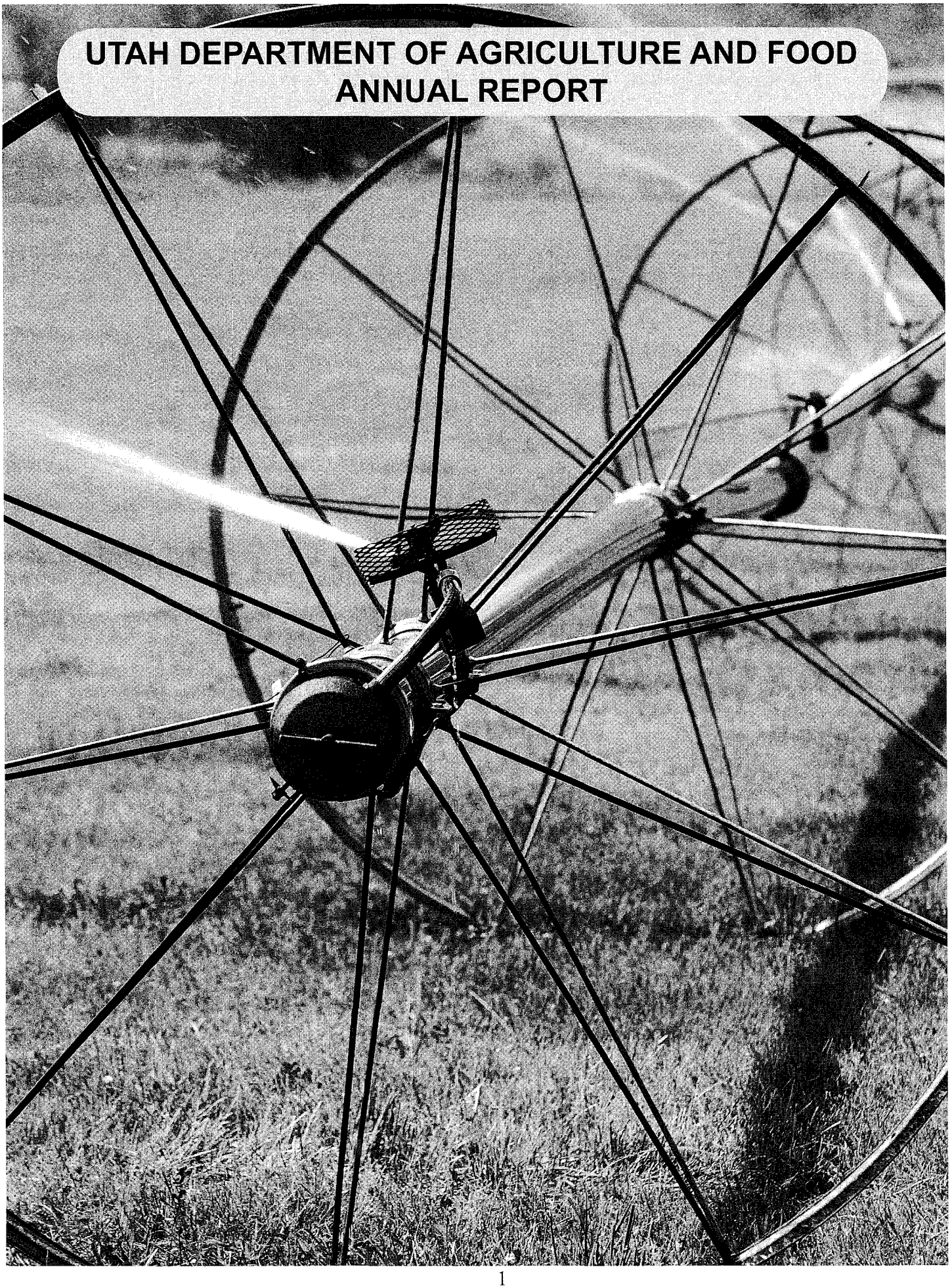


Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

Leonard M. Blackham	Commissioner
Kyle R. Stephens	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Assistant
Melissa Ure	Policy Analyst
Sarah Dalton	Administrative Secretary

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
Dr. Bruce King, Director & State Veterinarian	Animal Industry
Dr. Weston Judd, Director & State Chemist	Laboratory Services/Chemistry
Robert Hougaard, Director	Plant Industry & Conservation
vacant	Regulatory Services
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security

Agricultural Advisory Board

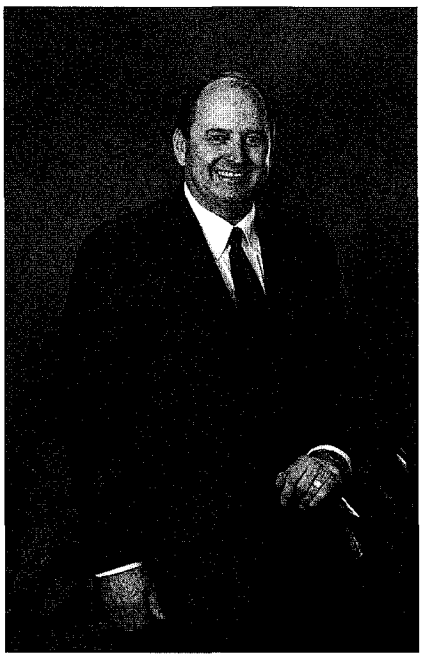
Chairman	Mark Gibbons, Utah Dairymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman	Leland Hogan, Utah Farm Bureau
Kent Bushman	Utah Farmers Union
Tom Boyer	Utah Wool Growers Association
Wallace Schultess	Utah Cattlemens Association
Dolores Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
Vacant	Food Supplement Manufacturers
Stuart Sprouse	Utah Horse Industry
Wendell Stembridge	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Vacant	Utah Livestock Marketing Association
Marilyn K. Albertson	Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees	Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Haven Hendricks	Utah Pork Producers Association
Cliff Lillywhite	Egg & Poultry Representative

Department Phone Directory - Area Code (801)

For information and numbers not listed below.....538-7100

Internet: http://ag.utah.gov - email: larrylewis@utah.gov

Commissioner's Office	
Commissioner	538-7101
Deputy Commissioner	538-7102
Administrative Assistant	538-7103
Public Information Officer	538-7104
Policy Analyst	538-4976
Administrative Secretary	538-7190
Administrative Services	
Director	538-7110
Budget and Accounting	538-7032
GIS	538-9904
Marketing and Development	
Director	538-7108
Deputy Director	538-7141
Marketing Specialist	538-4913
Livestock & Market News	435-230-0402
Utah Conservation Commission	
Executive Dir.	538-7120
Ag Resource Development Loans (ARDL)	538-7172
Ag. Certificate Environmental Stewardship (ACES)	538-7120
Animal Industry	
Director/State Veterinarian	538-7162
Assistant State Veterinarian	538-4910
Animal Health (import permits)	538-7164
Animal Health Desk	538-7161
Brand Bureau Chief	538-7166
Animal Identification (brands)	538-7137
Aquaculture	538-7046
Elk Farming	538-7166
Meat Inspection	538-7117
Chemistry Laboratory	
Director	538-7128
Bacteriology Laboratory	538-4928
Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory	538-7133
Meat Laboratory	538-7132
Pesticide Residue Laboratory	538-7135
Plant Industry	
Director	538-7180
Entomology	538-7184
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection	435-757-3726
Seed, Organic & Fertilizer	538-7187
Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT)	1-801-392-2292
Insect Infestation Emergency Control	538-7184
Noxious Weeds & Feed	538-7186
Pesticides	538-7183
Seed Laboratory	538-7182
Groundwater	538-9905
Grazing Improvement Program (GIP)	435-279-3603
Regulatory Services	
Director	538-7150
Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn.	538-7151
Dairy Compliance	538-7145
Egg & Poultry Compliance	538-4943
Food Compliance	538-7149
Meat Compliance	538-7149
Metrology (measurement) Laboratory	538-7153
Motor Fuels Testing Laboratory	538-7154
Weights & Measures	538-7158



Commissioner of Agriculture and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

This will be my last annual report. After 25 years of public service, it is time to hang my spurs on the wall and retire. It has been a great experience. I have enjoyed serving for the last nine years as the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food. The Department is full of good, dedicated and hard-working employees, and the Utah agriculture community represents the heart of this prospering state.

Our Department has the charge to help assure a safe and abundant food supply for all of us in this state. We take this charge seriously. Each day at breakfast, lunch and dinner, I am reminded of the blessings of living in this land of great bounty.
I thank those who came before and those that provide these great blessings today. I am especially grateful for the good farmers and ranchers who work in all kinds of weather and face challenges to provide us with such an abundance of food.

Today's agriculture is much different than it was just 40 years ago. New technology, genetics, and improved management allow a very small number of people to produce our food. Combined with additional trade from all regions of this nation and with the world, we enjoy food choices like no other people before.

Our job at the Department is to help our agriculture community provide safe food, free from disease-causing organisms or contaminants. We also help farmers improve their conservation of water, soil, and general environmental stewardship. We all take these duties very seriously.

Farmers and ranchers are indeed the first conservationists. Long before it was stylish to be environmentally friendly, farmers were acting to protect soils and water resources because it sustained their operations. They continue their land stewardship, and we in the Department are proud to assist them as they improve modernize their conservation efforts. Finally, our job is to help the farmers/ranchers remain in business so that the bulk of our food supply originates locally, or regionally. We never want to be dependent on foreign sources for our most basic need - food.

I have great faith in the ability of our farmers and ranchers and their industry support system to continue to provide an abundant food supply. However, we need the support of the citizens and elected officials of this state to protect and not over regulate or remove agriculture from our lands. This is especially true when it comes to grazing on our public lands. Plants all need to be regularly harvested. Livestock is the most important management tool that can improve rangeland and forest healthy. Cattle and sheep transform the grasses and plants that spread forest fires into an important source of protein that contributes to a healthy diet.

It has been an exceptional experience working with Governors Herbert and Huntsman, and I hope we have served the public well during my time in this important department. May God bless us all.

Sincerely,

Leonard M Blackham

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply."
It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. The Department's **Vision Statement** is: To be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

The Department values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

Food safety, public health and consumer protection is a critical and essential function of state government. In order to accomplish this mission, with increased population and industry growth, we are identifying ways and means to fund the regulatory functions of the Department. In addition, we continue to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and the value of maintaining a viable agriculture industry.

We will promote the responsible stewardship of our state's land, water and other resources through the best management practices available. We will promote the economic well-being of Utah and her rural citizens by adding value to our agricultural products. We also aggressively seek new markets for our products. And we will inform the citizens and officials of our state of our work and progress.

In carrying out that mission, Department personnel will take specific steps in various areas of the state's agricultural industry, such as the following:

Regulation

Department operations help protect public health and safety as well as agricultural markets by assuring consumers of clean, safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and measured or weighed products. This includes products inspected by UDAF's animal industry, plant industry, weights and measures, and food and dairy inspectors, compliance officers and field representatives. It involves chemical analysis by the state laboratory, which is part of the Department. It also includes other consumer products such as bedding, quilted clothing and upholstered furniture.

This inspection also protects legitimate producers and processors by keeping their markets safe from poor products and careless processing.

Conservation

Through its variety of programs in this area, the Department will work to protect, conserve and enhance Utah's agricultural and natural resources, including water and land, and to administer two low-interest revolving loan funds aimed at developing resources and financing new enterprises.

Marketing and Development

UDAF marketing section strengthens Utah's agriculture and allied industries financially by expanding present markets and developing new ones for Utah's agricultural products, locally, in the United States, and overseas as well. It also helps develop new products and production methods and promotes instate processing of Utah agricultural products for a stronger state economy.

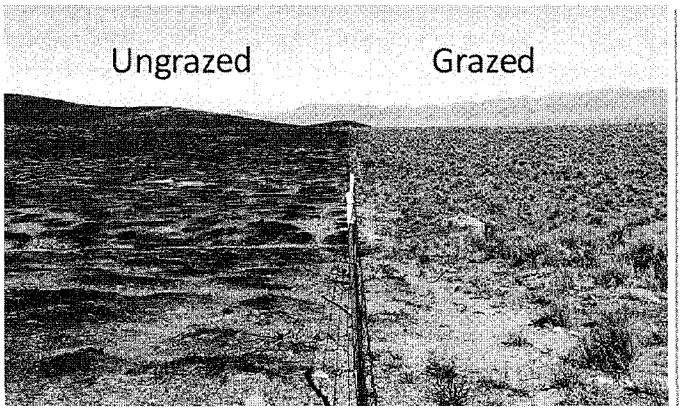
This annual report is available on the Internet at:
www.ag.utah.gov

Visit our website on your mobile device by scanning this Quick Response code.

Commissioner's Office

Responding to Governor Gary Herbert's charge to develop a blueprint to reduce catastrophic wildfires in Utah, Commissioner Blackham assembled a broad ranging body of land resource managers to develop a catastrophic wildfire reduction strategy. The committee identified 14 statewide pilot projects designed to offer the greatest positive impact on community safety, our water supply, utility and transportation infrastructure, waterways and reservoir storage. The projects totaled more than $100 million and are viewed as the first step in a decades-long process to reverse the degradation of Utah's forests and rangelands.

Livestock grazing is one method to reduce grassy fuels that can spread fire over range and forest lands. The committee's recognition of this valuable grazing tool is one example of the innovative approach taken by the working group.



The power of a barbed wire fence
Grazing livestock on the right side reduced the small grasses that grow between the sage brush, preventing the fire from spreading from the burning ungrazed area.

The Department initiated the Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship (ACES) program that recognizes farmers and ranchers for using best management practices that protect the land while feeding a growing population. It also educates producers about the laws and regulations they should be using. ACES helps producers overcome the increasing challenges of environmental regulations. It also offers benefits such as:

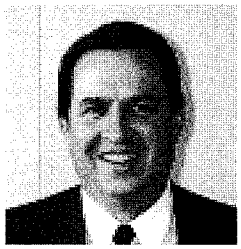
- Increased production with fewer expenses
- Access to planning experts
- Financial resources
- Marketing and promotion
- Potential 10 year certification

The Department launched its redesigned Internet website in September. The website is organized to better serve the needs of the thousands of visitors who use the Internet to do business with the State, or simply learn how this historic agency is serving their needs. The website features easy-to-access online services, the latest livestock auction or commodity trading news, pesticide applicator training, and dozens of other services. The site is divided into logical agricultural topics such as Animals, Plants, Insects, and Food Safety. Farmers and ranchers who visit the site will see information organized to help them conserve their resources, and be more productive in their operations. Business owners who work with the UDAF can find shortcuts to licensing and registration services that will speed them through the paperwork. And for consumers, there are many pages devoted to information about Utah agriculture, food recalls and ways to help protect our local source of food. Visit www.ag.utah.gov/ or impress your family with how computer savvy you are by scanning the QR code on the previous page.

For the second year in a row, the UDAF awarded substantial funds for the Invasive Species Mitigation efforts throughout Utah. This year Commissioner Blackham and Plant Industry Director, Rob Hougaard announced that nine ongoing projects and several new projects were to receive $1.3 million in grants from the Invasive Species Mitigation Fund. The projects targeted several invasive and destructive weeds, many of which increase the severity of wildfires.

(left) Wasatch County weed supervisor Quintin Lewis and Summit County noxious weed enforcement officer, Dave Bingham spray noxious weeds from a rail car in the Heber Valley

Deputy Commissioner



Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Kyle Stephens is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Kyle coordinates the Certified Agriculture Mediation Program and the Utah Horse Racing Commission. He is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, promulgation of all Department Administrative Rules, collection of predator assessment head tax, is the Department's Hearing Officer and serves on the Utah Dairy Commission and Utah Dairyman's Association as an ex-officio member. He is the Department's representative on the state Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee (Greenbelt). Kyle also oversees and coordinates the Department's SUCCESS Program that focuses on measurable results that drive operations and the budgeting process.

Communications Office

The Communications office is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and other state agencies. The office publishes various brochures, articles, newsletters, web pages, videos as well as create displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and responds to news media enquires about agriculture and the UDAF. In addition to the printed medium, the office uses video-tape to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at http://www.youtube.com/utahagriculture/ The Department's Facebook page is located at: www.facebook.com/utahagriculture.

The Department launched a redesigned Internet website in 2013. The website is organized to better serve the needs of the thousands of visitors who use the Internet to do business with the State, or simply learn how the historic agency is serving their needs. The website features easy-to-access online services, the latest livestock auction or commodity trading news, pesticide applicator training, and dozens of other services.

www.ag.utah.gov

Thousands of Internet users visit the Department's website each month looking for crops reports, livestock entry permits, news about agriculture and our online services.

The Communications Office also interacts with local schools, offering students lessons on the connection between the farm and our food. A complete list of UDAF news releases is available at: http://www.ag.utah.gov/news.html

Agriculture Mediation Program

The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 34 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

Utah farmers and ranches who rely on the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program to help them through difficult economic times have had that valuable service extended after the passage of the Agriculture Mediation Bill. The program helps farmers and ranchers seek confidential advice and counsel to address loan problems and disputes before they grow to be too much for the producer to handle. The legislation will continue to authorize funding of the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program for five years. Mediation provides a neutral, confidential forum to discuss complex issues and build strong working relationships with producers, lenders and government agencies.

Agriculture in the Classroom

The mission of AITC is to increase agricultural literacy in Utah by developing a program that improves student awareness about agriculture and instills in students an appreciation for our food and fiber system. This program is necessary because agriculture affects our quality of life and our environment.

The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy.

Administrative Services Division

The Division of Administrative Services provides support to all divisions within the department to insure state policies and procedures are implemented to meet audits conducted throughout the year by state finance and the state auditor's offices. We have added new federal grants each year and to date we are tracking more than 30 federal grants. We are responsible for processing more than 450 state grants and contracts annually. Purchasing cards are being used by the majority of the field staff, and few requests for petty cash reimbursements are being requested by employees.

Conservation Commission

Thayne Mickelson
Executive Director,
Utah Conservation Commission

The Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) is authorized under the Utah Code. The act's purpose as declared in code is: "The Legislature finds and declares that the soil and water resources of this state constitute one of its basic assets and that the preservation of these resources requires planning and programs to ensure the development and utilization of these resources and to protect them from the adverse effects of wind and water erosion, sediment, and sediment related pollutants." With this in mind, the Legislature created in 1937 this unique state government entity and it has been active continually since, evolving to meet new environmental and social conditions. Today the commission consults with stakeholders as it strives to protect the natural resources within the state and administers the Conservation District programs.

The mission of the Conservation Districts is to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. This is done in cooperation with the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) and Utah's 38 Conservation Districts (CD). Conservation Districts are authorized by state law. Together, they work with many other state and federal natural resource-oriented agencies and special interest organizations to bring about many short and long-term public benefits. Districts are the local leaders that influence conservation on private, state and federal lands. Their efforts towards conservation improvements can be directed at a large scale watershed approach or assisting an individual landowner. It is through the local leadership of conservation districts that brings positive change and sustainability of Utah's farm and range lands. The Department of Agriculture and Food also provides staff support for the UCC, which is chaired by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food.

Conservation districts are using county resource assessments as a base for identifying concerns. Coordinated Resource Management Plans are being developed to collaborate with the local citizens, city and county officials, and state and federal technical staff. Planning efforts and implementation of natural resource improvements are improving watershed health and Utah's natural resources. The UCC and conservation districts have continued to aid the Department in further implementation of the Grazing Improvement Program and the Invasive Species Mitigation Act (War-on-Cheatgrass).

Low Cost Loan Programs

Several low interest loan programs are provided for farmers, ranchers and other agribusinesses. The loans have aided the agriculture community by providing funds when conventional loans are unavailable by:

- Providing project funding to assist operators to conserve resources and improve their efficiency.
- Assisting beginning farmers to purchase farm and ranch properties.
- Aiding financially distressed operators with long term funding.

The portfolios are comprised of approximately 800 loans, and the combined assets of the programs as of October, 2012 totaled more than $51 million. Loans are funded from revolving funds that grow each year from the earnings of the programs. These programs benefit Utah's economy in numerous ways. Loss history has been minimal. They include:

Agriculture Resource Development Loan Program (ARDL)

The largest program in the Loans Section with 55 percent of its assets and nearly 600 loans, ARDL is administered by the Section for the Utah Conservation Commission. Technical service and marketing of the program are provided by local conservation districts and the Utah Association of Conservation Districts as well as other conservation partners, both federal and state. Examples of eligible projects include animal waste management, water usage management (irrigation systems and wells), rangeland improvement, on farm energy projects, wind erosion control and disaster mitigation and cleanup. Borrowers are charged three percent interest and a four percent administration fee, which covers marketing and project planning, costs, and loans have a maximum term of 12 years. Borrowers are encouraged to use these loans to help fund projects jointly with federal and state grants. They can also finance stand-alone projects.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

The two programs, distinguished by whether they use federal or state monies, comprise the rest of the agriculture loans. They are administered by the Section for the Agricultural Advisory Board. Their various purposes are to:

- Provide assistance to producers with viable businesses who have need of long term financing in order to continue in business, and cannot obtain adequate financing from commercial lenders.
- Help beginning farmers to obtain farms and ranches. This includes providing financing for the transfer of ownership of family farms and ranches from one generation to another. These are essentially loans of last resort requiring that applicants be declined by conventional commercial lenders. They are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years with longer amortizations. Interest rates charged are four percent or less. These long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations to remain in business. Maximum loan size is usually limited to $250,000.

Besides agriculture loans, the Loans Section has been working with DEQ's Division of Environmental Response and Remediation since 1996 to underwrite loans to property owners, mostly fuel retailers, who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement or other necessary procedures. The program has recently been expanded and the maximum loan size has been increased from $45,000 to $150,000. Loans are limited to a maximum of ten years at three percent interest.

The division is also working with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under the Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing nonpoint source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans.

Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship

Utah law requires the Conservation Commission to develop the Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship (ACES), applicable to each agricultural sector. It helps agricultural producers, of all sizes, evaluate their entire operation and make management decisions that sustain agricultural viability, protect natural resources, support environmentally responsible agricultural production practices, and promote positive public opinion. To become eligible, producers must complete three comprehensive steps:

1. Document completion of education modules,
2. Complete a detailed application to evaluate on-farm risk, and
3. Participate in an on-farm inspection to verify program requirements applicable to state and federal environmental regulations. The certification will be for a five-year term, with renewal for an additional five years upon inspection.

Agricultural Sectors

Identified sectors include the farmstead, animal feeding operations, grazing lands, and cropping systems.

Protects Natural Resources

The ACES process ensures all participating agricultural producers are making decisions that balance production and environmental demands. Measures aimed at protecting soil, water, air, plants, animals, and other environmental factors mean ACES producers are committed to farming and ranching practices that protect Utah's natural resources.

Viable & Sustainable Agriculture

The production of food and fiber is essential to a healthy population. ACES's is based on scientific standards that allow farmers to address environmental concerns while remaining economically viable.

Connects Farms & Public Opinion

Agriculture plays a vital role in Utah communities, and ACES strengthens the relationships between farmers and their neighbors. Producers who closely examine their operation's potential impact on soil, water, air, plants and animals understand the impact these practices can have on their neighbors.

ACES's is a collaborative effort of Utah producers, Department of Agriculture and Food, Utah Conservation Commission, Farm Bureau, local Conservation Districts, Department of Environmental Quality, commodity organizations, universities, and other state and federal agencies.

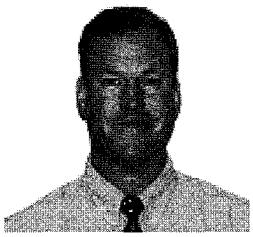
Benefits of ACES

The ACES will offer alternatives to regulatory permits, provide an extra level of protection against frivolous complaints, and help producers market their commodities.

Expectations of ACES

- Enable producers to evaluate their agricultural practices and make necessary adjustments.
- Recognize significant conservation goals that have already been achieved.
- Adopt land use practices that maintain or improve agricultural land, while sustaining natural resources.
- Create new opportunities to use conservation for income.

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike Linnell
Federal Program Director

The Utah Wildlife Services (WS) program is a cooperative effort between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Protecting Utah's agriculture includes protecting livestock, with the majority of the program's effort directed at protecting adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation.

Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including Federal appropriations and State General fund. Livestock producers also contribute through a livestock assessment nicknamed the "head tax" because it is assessed per head of livestock. Individual producers, livestock associations, and counties also make voluntary contributions to the program to pay for contract helicopter flying.

Coyotes remain the most problematic predator species in Utah, both in terms of population size and in the amount of livestock they kill. Calves are vulnerable to coyote predation for a short period just after birth, and the majority of the calf protection is concentrated in the spring calving season. In the absence of predator management, calf losses would be expected to exceed 5%, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to well below 1%. The WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer mountain range, and on winter range in the desert. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

Cougars and bears are also a significant predator of sheep, especially in the summer when sheep and cattle are grazed in the mountains. Of the predation on lambs reported to WS, about 40% are by these two predators. Predation management for cougar and bear is implemented on a corrective basis, and does not begin until kills are discovered and confirmed by WS. In order to limit losses caused by cougars or bears, the WS program must be prepared to respond quickly when killing occurs.

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations, and the WS program works with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. To accomplish this, the program utilizes a combination of 38 full time and seasonal staff, 4 agency fixed-wing aircraft, 2 agency helicopters, and 8 helicopter contractors. In 2013 the program worked in 19 deer units, 11 sage grouse areas, 5 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 8 waterfowl nesting areas, specifically for the protection of native wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas, and conducted feral swine monitoring in specific locations within Utah.

To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed to assess the impacts of the program. While the program is very successful at protecting livestock and selected wildlife resources, there are no negative impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds, or other parts of the environment. Annual monitoring of our program impacts is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid.

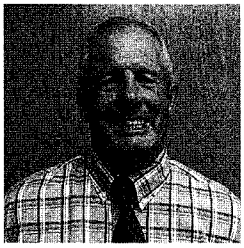
Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to ensure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature, a wolf management plan has been put in place and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves, as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in dealing with predator-related problems, and our skills are needed to assure professional management of wolves as federally protected wildlife and through the transfer of authority to a State managed species.

The WS program plays a critical role in the early detection and management of wildlife-borne diseases. WS is conducting surveillance for early detection of highly pathogenic Avian Influenza. The WS program has assisted the UDWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease is a concern. WS has collected samples for plague, tularemia, West Nile Virus, raccoon roundworm, and other zoonotic disease monitoring around the State, and responds to mortality events in wild birds to assist in detection of diseases. WS has a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife related damage throughout the State, such as wildlife hazards to commercial aircraft and urban wildlife problems such as skunks, raccoons, and urban waterfowl. In 2013 WS discontinued its free service of removing skunks and raccoons from residential areas within Salt Lake County due to Federal budget reductions, but WS continues to provide assistance to the public in the form of technical assistance or cooperatively funded projects. WS continues to conduct disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide when assistance is requested by the UDWR.

In order to maintain healthy populations of wildlife and concurrently sustain productive agriculture, a professional wildlife damage management program must be in place to mitigate the damage while protecting wildlife populations.

Animal Industry



Dr. Bruce King
State Veterinarian & Director

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:

1. Animal Health – focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
2. Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
3. Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
4. Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
5. Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks – Regulating this new domestic livestock industry with an emphasis on protecting our wild elk population
6. Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories - for disease diagnosis and surveillance.

Major accomplishments in these areas during the past year are as follows:

Animal Health

During the past year, disease free status was maintained for the following diseases:

- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Pseudorabies
- Salmonella pullorum
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum

Disease monitoring for heartworm, equine encephalitis (Eastern, Western, and West Nile), equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Salmonella sp., Mycoplasma sp., BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), trichomoniasis, etc. has continued during the past year.

More than 15,500 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program year from October 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013. An additional 4,000 bulls were tested after the end of the official trichomoniasis test year as of June 10, 2012. Testing identified 19 infected bulls - up from the previous year of 10 positive cases. A rule change this year required Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing of trichomoniasis samples instead of the culture technique that had been mostly used in the past. This test methodology has proven more sensitive in finding positive samples. The Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory is researching the possibility of being able to "pool" multiple test samples in one test run to lower the price of each individual sample tested. The results of the sensitivity of this "pooling" will be available later this summer.

The division responded to two separate outbreaks of Equine Herpes Virus-1 Neurologic form (EHV1) in Cache County during September through October 2012, and February through March 2013. Three horses on one single premise were tested positive in September 2012 and all three were humanely euthanized due to the severity of neurologic symptoms. Nine horses on seven distinct premises were confirmed positive for EHV1 in February-March 2013. Four of the nine horses were humanely euthanized due to the severity of neurologic symptoms.

Monitoring for avian influenza is continuing in Utah. Serological samples for avian influenza are taken and tested from each egg laying flock of chickens in the State quarterly. A minimum of 60 serological samples are taken at the turkey processing plant per month and monitored for avian influenza. The results of these tests are reported to the state veterinarian.

The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in the State. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

Division veterinarians continue to monitor livestock imports into the State by reviewing incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated and citations issued. CVI from other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination.

Animal health has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in the continued oversight of the Division's disease control and monitoring plan. This program is administered by the division of animal industry, using private veterinarians on contract with the State. Six livestock auctions that hold weekly sales were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also served at several junior livestock shows around the State to verify the health of the livestock prior to being admitted to the show.

The Animal Disease Traceability rule from the United States Department of Agriculture became effective March 11, 2013. This rule requires individual official identification of each animal that moves across state lines. The Division is in the process of

updating our programs and software to be able to better track animals both moving into and out of the state.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau is designed to deny a market to potential thieves & to detect the true owners of livestock. The bureau consists of 16 full time inspectors, that include 11 special function officers and one law enforcement officer, and 43 half time or part time inspectors. The inspectors verify proper ownership of livestock before they are sold, shipped out of state, or sent to slaughter. The bureau also has a strong presence at each of the six weekly auctions inspecting all cattle and horses.

During 2012, a total of 447,104 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents a total of 21,399 inspection certificates issued. The entire team of livestock inspectors helped to return 2753 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts to over $2.3 million dollars.

Two and a half years after the brand renewal was held in 2010, we continue to have people register brands for their livestock. Each brand owner receives a plastic wallet sized "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. Utah has a total number of 14,999 registered cattle/horse brands, cattle earmarks and sheep brands and earmarks. A brand book and CD are available for purchase that has the latest information. It is also found on the department web site. The Brand Bureau is also involved with tying the existing brand inspection program to the new Federal Animal Disease Traceability Program, where each livestock owner is required to identify his livestock before moving interstate.

During the year brand inspectors collected $777,716 in Beef Promotion Money. Beef Promotion money helps with any action aimed at advancing the image and desirability of beef and beef products with the express intent of improving the competitive position and stimulating sales of beef and beef products in the marketplace. Among check off programs in promotion are paid consumer advertising; retail and food service marketing; food-media communications; veal marketing; new-product development; beef recipe development; and other culinary initiatives.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2012, livestock inspectors continued to collect predator control money. This money, like the beef promotion money, is used for the protection of the states livestock producers. The money is forwarded to the Wildlife Services Program for its use where it is used in an effort to safeguard adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port of entry personnel, a livestock inspector is assigned to work monthly in each port of entry. These inspectors are authorized and equipped to chase down those livestock transporters who ignore the signs requiring all livestock hauling vehicles to stop. This is an effort to help prevent diseased animals from entering the state and stolen animals from leaving the state.

The Livestock Inspection Bureau is also stepping up education and enforcement action. The education sessions will be held on a request basis and conducted by the local livestock inspector. It is up to the association or group to request the session and set up the meeting.

Education opportunities may also surface during local rodeos, horse shows, and sales; where livestock inspectors may attend without any enforcement action to be taken. Inspectors should have brochures and contact information with them and will be open to answering any questions participants might have.

In addition to education, enforcement measures will be performed. The Livestock Inspection Bureau will be performing traffic stops, working with Ports of Entry, placing temporary ports throughout the state, and working with shows and rodeos. All of this will be in an attempt to verify proof of ownership on livestock moving interstate and intrastate. In the cases of livestock events, Livestock Inspectors will be required to work with event managers to make sure that no undue stress is put on any contestant or animal performing at a show or rodeo.

In 2005 a range rider/investigator was hired to travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations. He has been actively involved in several cases of theft and loss of livestock with all but two of those cases having been resolved or cleared during the 2012 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 35 farms and 12 hunting parks licensed with a total of 2341 domestic elk on inventory. CWD tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2012. No positive samples were found. One elk were reported as escapes in 2012 but was either captured or harvested prior to making it to the wild. The majority of the animals are sold to hunting parks as trophy animals or sent to packing plants for processing of a "leaner" meat product.

Meat Inspection

The Meat and Poultry Inspection program is considered equal to the Federal Meat Inspection program. We currently have two State harvesting plants, 10 State harvesting and processing plants, seven State processing only plants, with one Talmadge Aiken (T/A) harvesting plant, five T/A harvesting and processing plants and eight T/A processing only plants which that gives us a total of 33 official plants. We also have 38 custom exempt plants and 32 Farm Custom Slaughter permittee's (Tri-Pod mobile Harvesting rigs) for an overall total of 103 establishments throughout Utah.

The Utah Meat Inspection program is scheduled for a federal in-plant audit in the summer of 2015. The federal audit teams select a number of state harvesting and processing facilities to conduct an in plant audit once every 4 years if there are no major findings from the previous audit. Once a year we submit to the Federal State audit branch a comprehensive State assessment that covers 9 components in which we need to comply by. Component 1: Statutory Authority, Component 2: Inspection, Component 3: Product Sampling, Component 4: Staffing and Training, Component 5: Humane Handing, Component 6: Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection, Component 7: Compliance, Component

8: Civil Rights, and Component 9: Financial Accountability. We need to provide documentation that shows we are in compliance with all 9 components we have from August 15th to November 15th of each year to provide this information.

We are currently testing four major pathogens: Salmonella, E coli 0157: H, Non 0157:H7 STEC, and Listeria Monocytogens. We also test for biological residue in cattle; Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that harvest and/or handles carcass beef are required to have a written a plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many federal rules and regulation that the small and very small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection program personnel have assisted help to these small and very small business owners as much as possible to make sure they understand what is required to remain in compliance.

We presently have 25 dedicated meat inspectors in the program which including one Enforcement Investigation Analysis Officers (EIAO). They perform Food Safety assessments in all State inspected facilities; an assessment takes from 4 to 6 weeks to complete. We have two trainers that perform training activities throughout the State and one custom exempt specialist that perform sanitation inspections in all the custom plants throughout the State of Utah. Our Meat Inspection program received a top rating for 2013 due to the help of our three frontline supervisors. We also have three public health veterinarians, who perform sanitation reviews and all of our harvesting establishments along with performing dispositions on all suspect animals.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread of disease among the Utah commercial aquaculture facilities and prevents the entry of fish pathogens and aquatic invasive species into Utah. This is done through regulation, prevention, inspection, licensing, approving in-state aquaculture facilities and out-of-state facilities for live sales and entry permits. Also, the program works closely with other state agencies in disease prevention and control to include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board and the State mercury working group.

Licensed facilities included 19 commercial aquaculture facilities, (6 aquaculture facilities also licensed for fee fishing), 97 fee fishing facilities, 5 brokers, 4 mosquito abatement districts, and 5 fish processing plants. A total of 9 aquaculture facilities (including brokers) sold live game fish to providers in Utah. Three licensed fish processing plants sell dead fish to commercial processors to be sold to the public. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for 20 species of aquatic animals including channel catfish, diploid and sterile rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, diploid and sterile brook trout, diploid and sterile brown trout, cutthroat trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, arctic char, mosquito fish, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, hybrid stripped bass and cutbows.

During the period 92 entry permits were issued for 18 species of fish for a total of approximately 1,212,935 fish and 4,287,000 fish eggs imported into Utah. Twenty-one of the 92 entry permits were issued for aquatic marine species for the Living Planet Aquarium and one entry permit was issued for the Hogle Zoo. A total 15 different marine facilities were issued entry permits to import aquatic animals into the Living Planet Aquarium. Seven out-of state private and 18 out-of state government facilities were approved to import game fish into Utah. Total fish and fish eggs imported into Utah approximated 5,499,935. A total of 41 imported populations were diploid fish species and a total of 29 imported populations were sterile fish species.

Twelve water quality tests were conducted at 12 different sites. Water quality parameters tested for include total dissolved gas, pH, nitrates, nitrites, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, alkalinity and hardness. A total of three inspections testing 180 trout for sterility were also conducted at two aquaculture facilities. A total of 840 game fish were sacrificed for laboratory testing from the seven facilities that were fish health inspected. Inspected species included (60) fathead minnows, (540) rainbow trout, (120) brown trout, (60) brook trout and (60) tiger trout. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 10 pathogens at two nationally approved accredited labs. Pathogens inspected included IHN virus (840), IPN virus (840), VHS virus (840), Aeromonas salmonicida bacterium (240), Yersinia ruckeri bacterium (240), Renibacterium salmoninarum bacterium (360), Myxobolus cerebralis parasite (360), SVC virus (780), OM virus (780) and EHN virus (780). A total of 240 ovarian fluid samples were procured from 3 species of trout. Disease-free status was maintained at all in-state facilities for all of the above tested pathogens. All Utah aquaculture facilities tested for whirling disease were negative.

During the period, 22 fish health approvals were provided for seven in-state facilities and 15 for out-of-state facilities, approving the live importation for 23 species of game fish. These included sterile and diploid rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, fathead minnow, sterile and diploid brown trout, tiger trout, hybrid and diploid bluegills, smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, triploid grass carp, cutthroat trout, golden trout, diploid and sterile brook trout, virgin river chub, tiger muskie, muskie, kokanee, razorback sucker, lake trout, woundfin minnow, bonytail chub, razorback sucker, and Colorado pike minnow. Fish Health approvals were provided for Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, and West Virginia. A total of 13 fish health inspections (including sterility testing) were conducted in Utah for the reported period. Four fish health inspections of mosquito fish were done independent of UDAF by the four licensed Mosquito Abatement Districts.

Six Utah aquaculture facilities were fish health inspected for trout and one aquaculture facility was fish health inspected for game fish other than trout (fathead minnows). Four veterinarians employed by UDAF (Animal Industry) assisted with fish health inspections.

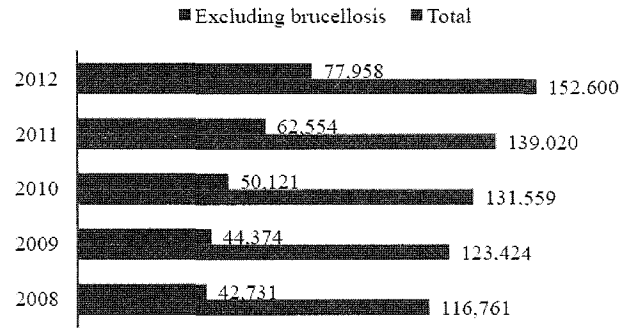
Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL)

In 2012, Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL) personnel consisted of eight veterinary specialists and ten support staff, divided between two laboratories, a main laboratory in Logan (Cache County) and a branch laboratory in Nephi (Juab County). Total laboratory tests (assays), 2008 – 2012

Although from 2011 to 2012 the number of accessions decreased, the number of laboratory assays performed increased by 13,580 (9.77%) to 152,600. Compared to 5 years ago (2008), assay numbers have risen by 35,839 (30.7%). Since brucellosis serologic assays are by far the most numerous tests performed, numbers of diagnostic assays including and excluding brucellosis are provided to reveal trends in both total tests and non-brucellosis tests performed.

Testing numbers for each of the past 5 years are provided below for the main and central laboratory branches.

Number tests, UVDL, 2008 – 2012



Chemistry Laboratory

Dr. Weston Judd
Director

The Laboratory Services Division operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Food. The Division laboratories provide chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses. All samples analyzed in the laboratories are collected and forwarded by various field inspection personnel from the divisions of Plant Industry, Conservation and Resource Management, Regulatory Services, and Animal Health. Most of these samples are tested for specific ingredients as stated by the associated label guarantee. Some products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing Grade "A" Raw Milk and finished dairy products. The laboratory also administers an industry laboratory certification program. Our laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues; and ensuring proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our microbiologists serve as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officers (LEOs) who have jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the state. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. The laboratory personnel administer a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts. We also test finished products for label compliance (protein, %SNF, water, and fat). Raw milk testing for pathogens is also done when requested. The laboratory works closely with the division of Regulatory Services inspectors to ensure safe and wholesome dairy products.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities in Utah. Tests are performed to measure fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat, carcass, and surface swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella, E. coli 0157:H7, and Listeria on a regular basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing samples of herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are in compliance with state labeling laws. The Pesticide Residue Laboratory tests for the presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residues in plants, fruits, vegetables, soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of the pesticide. Milk samples are tested yearly for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

Commercial Feed (agricultural and pet) samples are tested for moisture, protein, fat, fiber, minerals, toxins, antibiotics, and vitamins in the Feed Laboratory. Seed moisture determinations are also performed for the state Seed Laboratory. The Fertilizer Laboratory tests solid and liquid fertilizer samples for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace element content, and heavy metals. All feed and fertilizer results are compared to label guarantees to ensure compliance with state labeling laws.

Special Consumer Complaint samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, and adulterations. The samples are checked to verify validity of complaint, and if found positive, the matter is turned over to departmental compliance officers for follow-up action.

Significant Events:

1. The Dairy Testing Laboratory received renewal of ISO 17025 accreditation by the American Association of Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Only one other state laboratory is accredited for testing milk according to FDA pasteurized milk ordinance (PMO) standards.
2. The Dairy Testing Laboratory personnel and our QA/QC Manager were UDAF recipients of the Governor's Award in recognition for establishing and operating an internationally recognized quality management system.
3. As of April 1, 2013, routine testing of raw milk samples for pathogens was discontinued, pursuant to S.B. 244.
4. Annual testing of Utah dairy milk samples for pesticide residue is ongoing. The number of samples and tests performed will be tallied upon completion and reported in the 2014 Year-End Report.
5. A new Director of Laboratory Services was named in March 2013 - Dr. Weston Judd.

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs by the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

FY	2011	2011	2012	2012	2013	2013
	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of samples	Number of tests
Retail Meat	332	664	231	526	393	1,100
Grade A Dairy Products	3,222	21,070	3,236	21,112	3,253	9,963
Raw Milk (Pathogens)	59	638	81	824	38	172
Fertilizer	211	631	171	487	132	397
Feed	334	1,231	223	947	252	791
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	10	14	2	4	12	13
Special Samples	34	49	16	25	14	19
Ground Water	140	5,984	0	0	0	0
Milk Pesticide Residue	240	3,060	237	2,964	0	0
Federal Meat/Pathogens	237	238	389	389	194	201
TOTAL	5,010	34,300	4,586	27,278	4,288	12,656

The higher number of tests performed in FY2011 and FY2012 is a reflection of an increase in the number of quality control tests associated with the establishment and renewal of ISO certification. Discontinuation of the ground water testing and routine raw milk pathogen testing programs is also reflected in the reduced number of tests performed in FY2013. Annual milk pesticide residue analysis is currently in progress; numbers will be reported in FY2014.

Dairy Lab Employees Win Governor's Excellence Award

(l-r) Dr. Mohammed Sharaf, Utah Governor Gary Herbert, Dr. Steven Wright, Jennifer Sung, Commissioner Blackham, Sushma Karna, and Lt. Gov. Greg Bell.

Homeland Security

Dr. Chris Crnich
Director

In recognition of the ever present potential threat of agricultural terrorism, the natural elements for emergency agricultural scenarios, and unintentional economic/production challenges, Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The mission of this division is to organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, maintain awareness, and respond to the potential/actual threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers of agricultural products. The challenges of a threatening and changing world face all agricultural producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life could be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease/event that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The security of our food and fiber production resources is crucial to all the citizens of this great state and nation.

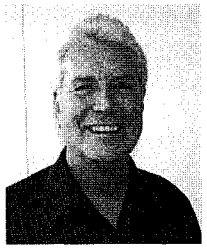
Preparation is one of the best methods to avert many of the debilitating aspects of any emergency. Efforts to maintain a prepared individual employee, division, and Department continue to make up the majority of this Division's energies. The Department demonstrated natural disaster preparation during a very successful earthquake exercise this year during the Great Utah Shakeout 2013. Each of our employees became part of the exercise as they practiced the Drop, Cover, Hold-on drill the morning of the exercise. Following the initial simulated earthquake sheltering drill, each staff member and visitor to the building was evacuated from the building and accounted for by their respective Division Director. This is but one example of the many preparedness training events that were conducted during this past year.

Citizen awareness and organization are also a significant part of the Division's goals and objectives. A national program to assist community awareness and preparation for agricultural emergencies has been developed through the national Extension Services. The program is named Strengthening Community Agro-security Planning (S-CAP) and is designed to help local/regional emergency planning agencies prepare agricultural annexes to their current emergency response plans. Since each of the state's emergency management regions is unique in their agricultural production and commodity developments, local emergency plans must also be individually created to respond to those unique areas within the state. After a two day awareness and interactive training session, each region will be left with a template to create their specific agricultural annex. Communities will then have the opportunity to develop what their regional area requires for an all-hazard response plan. The S-CAP certified training team assists those agencies evaluate their planning annexes, test their local responses, and make appropriate modifications to their annexes to respond to agricultural emergencies in their communities. Six training events through-out the state were presented in 2012 – 13.

As part of the continuing efforts to be prepared as a state agency, a coordinated effort to uniformly train all the key leadership of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been accomplished. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). A specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. This plan has been developed to assist in the response to events that may disrupt normal activities within the Department of Agriculture and Food, whether they are minor or catastrophic. The COOP provides a roadmap of predetermined actions to reduce decision-making during recovery operations, resume critical services quickly, and enable resumption of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost effective manner. This plan will help to establish, organize, and document risk assessments, responsibilities, policies and procedures, and agreements and understandings for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food with other agencies and entities that will be responding to an emergency, directly involve with an incident, or involved in the collateral actions coordinated with an agricultural emergency event. In light of the nature of any emergency, a communication plan, equipment list, and operational contingency has been developed to assist our leadership and staff to stay in contact and ready for any potential communication outage that may occur during emergencies. Recent devastating wildfires continue to demonstrate the versatility of our Department personnel to respond to and protect Utah agriculture.

Commissioner Blackham has committed resources and time to train all staff employees as well as provide timely and important training information and exercises for our customer base. When our employees are fully trained and prepared, they will be in a better position to serve our public customers following any disaster. The Commissioner's goals are to prepare our UDAF agricultural specialists to be aware and ready to respond with personnel, experience, and equipment to any emergency/disaster that may affect the agricultural community and ultimately the economic and social basis of our Utah culture, lifestyle, livelihood, and heritage. There are plans to continue to present awareness training to the general agriculture community, to target those special agricultural groups that produce food and fiber products through-out Utah, and maintain a highly motivated and educated agricultural work force within UDAF. Our agricultural production and emergency ethics will influence preparation and response through-out all sectors of Utah's future.

Marketing & Economic Development



Jed Christenson
Director

Marketing and Economic Development is a small division but plays a major part in meeting the Department's mission to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." The staff includes Director, Jed Christenson; Deputy Director, Seth Winterton; Marketing Specialist, Tamra Watson; and Market News Reporter, Michael Smoot. Our staff is committed to creating economic success for agriculture, rural Utah and the food industry through effective local, domestic and international marketing opportunities.

Local Marketing

The "Utah's Own" Program is the major focus to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and purchase products made and grown in the State. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers and businesses, but it has a multiplying affect as those dollars are re-invested in the local economy.

The Marketing and Economic Development Division has received funding from the state legislature in past years to promote Utah's Own. Using the appropriations judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. Unfortunately, with tight budgets, limited new money has been allocated since 2008 requiring that many activities and promotions be curtailed. To leverage existing funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores, Smith's, Nicholas and Company, and media groups that meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

Promotional activities are designed to reach and educate consumers about the benefits of buying local. Utah's Own companies participate on a voluntary basis showcasing their products in ads and sampling in grocery stores and at other venues. This exposure puts a name and face on local products and increases sales for those companies. The additional sales means the local company buys more goods and services from other local companies, who in turn buy more goods and services, and so on. They hire new employees and expand their facilities as their business grows. The multiplying effect of dollars being spent and respent cause the economy to grow exponentially.

Tremendous momentum and growth has been created in the first few years of promoting Utah's Own. We will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. A new interactive Utah's Own website will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the website by accessing educational information, introduction of new local products, and directions to Farmers Markets and other direct market opportunities. Consumers will also be invited to interact through Utah's Own blog and Face book.

The Division seeks policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are encouraged to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

There is focus on helping agricultural producers explore new crops, value added and niche marketing possibilities to their existing operations. Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

Marketing and Economic Development is working with local grain and oilseed growers to investigate the possibility of establishing a "Small Grains and Oilseed Marketing Order" for the state of Utah. A positive vote of more than 50% of responding producers is required to authorize the Commissioner to create the Order and seat a Board of Directors. A vote was scheduled for 2013.

The Division is working with Farmers Markets to help foster more direct marketing opportunities from producers to consumers. Utah is one of the most urbanized states in the country with close access to over two million consumers along the Wasatch Front that have shown a strong desire to purchase wholesome fresh locally grown produce and value added products. There is also a market for certified organic and natural products in Utah. Meeting this growing market provides new opportunities for local producers.

Wherever possible, the Division will partner with local commodity groups, farm organizations, associations and other agencies to promote Utah's Own, other local marketing efforts and value added projects.

Domestic Marketing

The goal of the domestic marketing program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products in regional and national markets. This can be accomplished imple-

menting most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

The Division works with federal agencies and marketing groups such as USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association to promote Utah's agriculture and food products whenever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

International Marketing

One of our goals is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies interested in investigating international markets for their products can work with the Division to access USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and Western United States Agricultural Trade Associations (WUSATA) programs.

WUSATA services and activities include export promotion, customized export assistance, a reimbursement funding program, international trade exhibitions, overseas trade missions, export seminars, in-country research, and point-of-sale promotions in foreign food chains and restaurants.

WUSATA's Generic Program supports industry-wide promotional projects that are managed by the Division or counter-parts in other western states such as inbound and outbound trade missions and exhibiting at international trade shows. As a participant in a Generic Program tradeshow, a company can receive valuable services without incurring additional costs. Examples include interpreters, freight, trade appointments, arranged market tours and more. A project leader helps companies get ready for the show and is available during the show to assist with needs.

WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of brand name food and agricultural products in foreign markets. Made possible by FAS funding, the program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities. The Division provides seminars from time to time to help educate Utah companies about the Branded Program so they can take advantage of available funding for their export activities.

Market News Reporting

Accurate and unbiased commodity price information is critical to agriculture producers and agribusinesses, especially in decision making. To provide this important service and insure the integrity of sales information, the Division monitors livestock auctions in Cedar City, Salina, Ogden and Logan on a weekly basis. The Market News Reporter also compiles current hay sales information from alfalfa hay buyers and sellers weekly. The information is disseminated through the Department's website, print media, radio broadcast, and call-in service.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Funds are allocated by an agreed upon formula to shows that promote youth involvement and offer a quality educational experience. The Utah Junior Livestock Shows Association has developed rules with which shows and youth participants must comply to qualify for State assistance. The funding must be used for awards to FFA and 4H youth participants and not for other show expenses. During the past year, 14 junior livestock shows were awarded funds based on the number of youth participants involved in each show.

Plant Industry & Conservation

Robert Hougaard
Director

The Division of Plant Industry and Conservation is responsible for ensuring consumers of disease free and pest free plants, grains, and seeds, as well as properly labeled agricultural commodities, and the safe application of pesticides and farm chemicals.

Invasive Species Mitigation (ISM) Program

It is the roll of the Division to allocate invasive species mitigation funding to projects which have Management Strategies with a high degree of success in the State of Utah.

Process for Approving Grants

Applications are submitted to the Division of Plant Industry and Conservation Director. The Grant Ranking Committee meets to rank projects based on Project Ranking Criteria. The Commissioner of Agriculture, in consultation with the Conservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources approves projects to be funded.

Invasive Species Mitigation Funding

The statute governing the Ivasives Species Mitigation Fund requires the following Ranking Criteria be considered:
Effectiveness of a project in preventing increasing encroachment of an invasive species.

- Damage to a local economy.
- Damage to habitat for wildlife or livestock.

Specific Ranking Criteria

- Priority is given to projects which focus on an invasive plant that has a high degree of success in the first 3 years.
- Cooperative Weed Management Areas which can demonstrate multiple stakeholder success.
- Ability to show previous project successes on similar projects.
- Local involvement of private land owners.
- Projects with matching funds.

Number of ISM Applications	71
Number of ISM Projects Funded	31
Number of Invasive Species Treated	17
Total Treated Acres	41,263

Noxious Weed Control Program

The State Weed Specialist administers the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17) and coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the state. The Twelve agricultural field representatives located throughout the state make hundreds of visits and inspections each year. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

- Retail and wholesale Establishments
- Nursery outlets and sod farms
- Weed Supervisors and other County Officials
- State Agencies
- Federal Agencies
- Utility Companies
- Private Landowners
- Hay and Straw Certification
- Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's)

Cooperative Weed Management

During the past several years, UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and the counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships which control noxious or invasive weed species. The CWMA's break down some of the traditional barriers that have existed for many years among agencies. The County Weed Departments and the local managers of State and Federal lands, along with private land owners are now able to cooperate and collaborate on similar noxious weed issues. They share resources and help with weed control problems on lands that they do not administer. We now have 25 organized Cooperative Weed Management areas in Utah.

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the Compliance Specialists.
2. Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

Certification of hay and straw to be free from noxious weeds has become an important part of allowing these materials to be fed or utilized on public lands throughout Utah and other western states. Weed free certification is now required for all hay and straw used on public land. Plant Industry Compliance Specialists performed the following activities in connection with this program:

- Inspections in 21 counties
- Inspections for 99 producers
- Number of Inspections: 138

Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP)

GIP is a broadbased program focused on rangeland resource health. Its mission is to "To improve the productivity, health and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds.

Goals:

- Strengthen Utah's Livestock Industry
- Improve Rural Economies
- Enhance the Environment

Additionally, a staff of Range Specialists located in six regions throughout the state offer the livestock industry sound information and assistance regarding grazing issues. The program supports grassroots opportunities for producers to provide program direction through six Regional Grazing Advisory Boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board.

The six UGIP regions and coordinators are as follows:

- Northwest - Troy Forrest (435-257-5403 ext. 17);
- Northeast – Terrell Thayne (435-722-4621 ext. 138);
- Central - Tom Tippets (435-835-4111)
- Southwest - Randy Marshall (435-438-5092 ext. 106);
- Southeast - Slate Stewart (801-455-5804)
- Sage Grouse Initiative Coordinator – Taylor Payne (435-757-6115)

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants are provided for projects that will enhance grazing management and rangeland resource health. These projects are planned and implemented at the regional level, where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. From 2006 to August 2014, over $9.278 million in UGIP funds have been obligated to 482 projects. Including matching funds from producers, NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service), BLM (Bureau of Land Management), USFS (U.S. Forest Service), SITLA (State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration), DWR (Division of Wildlife Resources), and other sources, over $20 million have been invested in the program. Most of the projects are focused on improving grazing management by increasing water availability and building fences to enhance control of livestock. By summer 2013, we estimate that the program will have benefited 2.5 million acres.

Projects that are funded by UGIP are monitored in several ways. Grantees may gather their own data by taking photos of the affected area before and after project completion, and keeping grazing records. UDAF biologists visit projects to gather more in-depth data, including vegetation species composition and cover. Some projects are also monitored using low-level aerial photography.

UDAF/UGIP is currently working with partners on three large-scale projects in Rich, Sevier/Piute and Box Elder Counties that total over 1.5 million acres

We believe that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will elevate the lives of every Utahn.

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), Entomology Program provides leadership to: Nursery, Insect, Phytosanitary, and Apiary Programs, with customers in diverse markets, including: horticulture, pest management, field crops, apiarists, government, academic, agriculture, public, conservation, forestry, natural resources and medical. The full-service approach combines broad-based project management capabilities and extensive value added services like insect and plant disease recognition, public outreach /education, current knowledge of national issues affecting stakeholders that produce effective regulatory programs and protect and conserve Utah's lands and natural resources.

Increased production costs, loss of markets, increased pesticide use, and ecological damage are effects often caused by newly introduced invasive and native harmful insect species. Monitoring projects utilize traps and visual surveys to determine the presence of a wide variety of economic insect species. Invasive insects are most often associated with the global movement of plant material. In addition to the nursery plant trade, the hardwood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

During 2013, there were approximately 924 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomology Program. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomology Program also responded to more than 375 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Such assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and participation in various education meetings and workshops.

The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, the Nursery Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2013 are summarized below:

Newly Detected Invasive Insect Species

Velvet longhorn beetle: Trichoferus campestris (Faldermann) Longhorn beetles are a widespread group of insects that bore into trees. The immature form of the longhorn beetle bores into the cambium layer of trees and shrubs, which contributes to the decline of the plant. There are many established species of longhorn beetles in Utah, including pine sawyers, twig girdlers, and root borers. Most recently, an invasive species, the Velvet longhorn beetle, was detected in South Salt Lake City (2010,2013), Murray City (2012), Salt Lake City (2013), East Millcreek (2013), Millcreek (2013), Alpine (2013), Pleasant Grove (2013), Orem (2013) . To date 108 adult specimens of this exotic wood borer has been collected from 11 sites in two Utah counties. The sites where this beetle has been detected are orchards, riparian areas, and industrial sites. This exotic beetle species likely arrived via hardwood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

Spotted wing Drosophila: Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura)

Vinegar flies are most commonly a nuisance to home-owners; they are attracted to rotten and fermenting fruit and are normally not considered a threat to agriculture. Also, Drosophila species are commonly used by researchers studying genetics at academic institutions. The spotted wing Drosophila was detected in California in 2008 and has quickly spread throughout North America. Spotted wing Drosophila are documented pests on soft skinned fruits including cherry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, plums, nectarines, and recent evidence indicates that they may feed on wine grapes. This pest was detected at the Utah State University Extension: Kaysville Research Farm, in August - September, 2010. Detection of this pest continues to occur in Davis County.

Rangeland Insects

Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are native insects that can periodically adversely affect crop and rangeland habitats. Annual visual surveys are deployed to monitor populations of these insects. Priority is given to agricultural areas which are experiencing high populations of these insects. Typically, land owners organize and partner with state and federal agencies to conduct suppression projects. In 2013, approximately 28,000 acres were treated cooperatively in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Emery, Iron, Sanpete, Washington, and Wayne. These projects targeted several species of grasshoppers, post spray surveys indicate that grasshopper populations were reduced to sub-economic levels.

Honey Bee

Africanized honey bee (AHB) is visually identical to its European relative; however its aggressive nature has earned this honey bee the reputation of being a public hazard. Early detection, supported with information and education, will be a major defense mechanism against this devastating and alarming insect. Considerable education and public awareness activity has occurred since the AHB was discovered in Southern Utah in the summer of 2008. Our survey has expanded to include managed colonies and natural migration areas. AHB was detected in Washington, Iron and Kane Counties in 2008. In 2010 it was detected in San Juan County, although its prevalence and distribution remained unknown.

The Utah Bee Inspection Act provides for inspection of all apiaries annually in order to detect and prevent the spread of infectious bee diseases. Without a thorough inspection program, highly contagious diseases could spread rapidly, resulting in serious losses to the bee industry in Utah, with corresponding losses to fruit and seed crop producers who are dependent on bees for pollination. During 2013, approximately 5,200 colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 3.5 percent.

Quarantined Insects

Exotic orchard pests and their respective host plants, and are subject to quarantines of other states. The UDAF helps Utah's fruit growers meet export requirements by administering: a survey program, compliance agreements, and sampling. This program has successfully provided Utah's fruit industry access to out of state markets for their commodities. Since the apple maggot and cherry fruit fly were detected in 1985; UDAF assists property owners by advising orchard spray management techniques and recommending the removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2013 exceeded 1,000 trees in abandoned orchards.

Cereal leaf beetle (CLB) is a pest of barley, oats and wheat. It can reduce crop yields up to 75%, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments. CLB was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties. UDAF assists growers by offering inspections that enable growers to export small grains. UDAF also assists a cooperative insectary program with Utah State University (USU) that provides beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on CLB. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by USU and the UDAF into the biology and life expectancy of CLB in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Gypsy moth is a notorious pest of hard wood trees. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. Gypsy moth was first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time, UDAF has been the lead agency in the administration of a successful eradication program. Eradication efforts have been successful and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Japanese beetle (JB) is a pest of more than 300 different types of plants. In addition to being a public nuisance its presence would cause loss of markets and increased production costs for Utah's horticultural and fruit growing industries. In 2006, a small population of JB was detected in Orem City. Since then UDAF has successfully implemented an eradication program. As of October, one beetle has been detected in an industrial area in Salt Lake City. This represents a 100% reduction relative to the number of beetles caught in 2007. The decrease in the population is due to the treatment activities starting in 2007.

European corn borer (ECB) is a damaging insect of corn; Utah has a quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor ECB in order to keep this pest from entering the state. A state trapping program is annually conducted in major corn producing areas for this serious pest.

Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) is a public nuisance and a federally quarantined insect. The following activities take place annually: early detection survey, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education. The Utah RIFA surveys indicate that Washington County is free from RIFA population.

Exotic Pest Survey

The Cooperative Agricultural Program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to provide a holistic framework for planning, preparedness, response and recovery from invasive pests of regulatory significance. In 2013, UDAF cooperation with Utah State University (USU), is conducting early detection programs for exotic insect and pathogens that would pose a significant threat to Utah's agricultural economies.

Due to the increase of international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, such as wood-boring long-horned beetles and bark beetles. UDAF has selected 18 sites throughout the State where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the three years this program has been in operation, eight new insect records have been established for the State of Utah.

Asian defoliators pose a significant threat to the economic viability of Utah's forest product and ornamental industries. Economic potential is high risk because these organisms attack hosts or products with significant commercial value (such as timber, pulp, or wood products). The organism directly causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms. Damage by an organism causes a decrease in value of the host affected; for instance, by lowering its market price, increasing cost of production, maintenance, or mitigation, or reducing value of property where it is located. Organisms may cause loss of markets (domestic or foreign) due to presence and quarantine significant status. In 2012 UDAF has targeted 200 sites with pheromone traps where the possible introduction of these insects would likely occur. No introductions of these insects have been detected in the state of Utah.

The exotic alfalfa and corn pest survey targets five different exotic insects. There is a substantial risk of introduction of several insect pests of regulatory concern, especially along the I-15 corridor where many of these operations are located. The risk is amplified because all of these pests have multiple hosts that are present in Utah. If any of the pests were to become established, it would severely impact the agricultural industries, which yield over $550 million annually. Monitoring for all of these target species is of high importance for the continued success of Utah growers. In 2013, Utah State University monitored 50 farms for exotic alfalfa and corn pests.

According to the 2006 GAO report on invasive forest pests the emerald ash borer (EAB) can kill all 16 types of ash trees. As of 2005, the pest had killed an estimated 15 million trees (GAO 2006). Due to increased international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, including EAB. Exotic forest insects have the potential to kill trees and disrupt native forest ecosystems. The monitoring program will assist in detecting the presence of EAB. In 2013, USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 42 sites throughout the State of Utah. Currently no EAB has been detected in the state of Utah.

Biological Control

Cereal Leaf Beetle Biological Control. USU, sampled forty-five grain fields in northern for CLB from early May through mid-July. Beginning in mid- June, CLB larvae were collected from fields for dissection in the laboratory to determine parasitism by the larval parasitoid Tetrastichus julis. Very cool, wet spring conditions delayed the appearance of CLB eggs and the development of the larval beetle populations. Infestation levels by CLB were low in a large number of fields, moderate (but not of economic significance) in some fields, and high (and economically threatening) in a few fields. Initial dissections indicate that large percentages of CLB larvae were parasitized in most fields sampled in June.

Assessing the success of weed biocontrol in Utah. In collaboration with APHIS and the Forest Service, USU, visited rangeland sites infested with Dalamation Toadflax in May-July throughout northern Utah. These were sites at which the weevil Mecinus janthinus had previously been released. The vegetation (including toadflax) at these sites was censused by Daubenmire quadrats (following standardized monitoring procedures for the weed and associated vegetation). Stem samples were also collected at the sites and have been brought to the laboratory, where they are now being dissected and processed to determine rates of infestation by the weevil.

The Utah Weed Supervisors Association in cooperation with APHIS, provides grant monies to county weed districts. The funding is used purchase, collect, and disperse biological control agents for control of invasive weeds.

Nursery Inspection Program

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food regulates perennial plants sold within the state. The Nursery inspection program ensures consumer protection by maintaining high standards of plants and decreases the spread of plant pathogens and insects.

The Nursery Program facilitated 4 Compliance Agreements and reviewed approximately 1,700 interstate plant shipments for quarantine compliance from 21 states and 6 foreign countries. These shipments included an estimated 1,400,000 individual plants which resulted in 16 inspections, three Hold Orders, and two Notice of Violations. In 2013, 811 commercial nurseries were registered with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food of which 719 were inspected for compliance to the applicable rules and regulations.

Salinity Program

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

The division currently receives approximately $2 million from the Colorado River Basin States Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt that enters the Colorado River, which has increased significantly from the initial $350,000 received in 1997. Historically, these funds have been allocated solely to improve irrigation practices; however, in 2011 the Forum is allowing improvements on rangelands. The irrigation projects installed through the salinity program are an economic benefit to the agriculture in eastern Utah. The new irrigation systems increase watering efficiency, decrease water use, and improve crop production and uniformity. For the next 2 years UDAF, using Basin States salinity dollars, is funding a $2.98 million pressurized pipeline for irrigators in the Cedar Hollow area of Manila.

Pesticide Programs

Pesticide Enforcement Programs cooperative grant agreement with EPA

UDAF administers the Utah Pesticide Control Act, which regulates the registration and use of pesticides in Utah. This Act authorizes pesticide registration requirements and the pesticide applicator certification program. UDAF has primacy for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in Utah. UDAF administers sections of FIFRA under which programs are developed and implemented by cooperative grant agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These programs include the Worker Protection Program, Endangered Species Program, Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Certification Program, and Pesticide Enforcement.

Worker Protection Program

This program provides general training, worker and handler pesticide safety training, "train the trainer" program, training verification, outreach and communication efforts, reporting and tracking, and performance review actions. UDAF has adopted the national Worker Protection Standards (WPS) Verification Program and distributes WPS Worker and Handler Verification cards to qualified WPS trainers and performs WPS training as necessary.

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan that allows the state to provide protection for federally listed species from pesticide exposure while tailoring program requirements to local conditions and the needs of pesticide users. Utah's plan focuses on the use of pesticides as they relate to the protection of threatened and endangered species on private agricultural land and lands owned and managed by state agencies. UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for administering the plan as it relates to the use of pesticides. Through an interagency review committee, special use permits or landowner agreements can be established to allow for the continued use of certain restricted pesticides for those locations that contain threatened and endangered species.

Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program

UDAF has a Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan to prevent pesticide contamination of the nation's ground water resources. The Utah Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan is a state program that has been developed through cooperative efforts of UDAF with various federal, state, and local resource agencies. The plan includes an assessment of risks posed to the state's ground water by a pesticide and a description of specific actions the state will take to protect ground water resources from potentially harmful effects of pesticides.

Certification Program

UDAF has a cooperative agreement with EPA to undertake the following as part of the department's Pesticide Certification program: maintaining state certification programs, state coordination with Utah State University (USU) Extension, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts, UDAF works with USU Extension to develop pesticide applicator certification manuals and test questions and administers examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

UDAF enforcement activities include the following: cancellation and suspension of pesticide products, general compliance monitoring, tracking, sample collection and analysis, enforcement response policy, ground water and endangered species pesticide enforcement activities, and FIFRA Section 19 (f) enforcement actions.

Number of Commercial Pesticide Businesses	1,074
Number of Commercial, Non-Commercial and Private Applicators:	7,135
Number of pesticide dealers:	116
Number of pesticide investigations:	645
Number of applicator & dealer record audits	37
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	1,464
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	28
Number of pesticide violations:	87
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	32

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	1,106
Number of pesticide products registered	11,456
Number of product registration requests by Compliance Specialists:	32

Fertilizer Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Fertilizer Act (Title 4, Chapter 13) regulates the registration, distribution, sale, use, and storage of fertilizer products. UDAF regulates and licenses fertilizer blenders; monitor the applicators that spray or apply fertilizer, and take samples for analysis.

Major functions performed in this program in 2012:

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	395
Number of products received and registered	4,128
Number of products registered because of investigations	46
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed1	70
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	12
Guarantee analysis corrected	10

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed during this program in 2012 are summarized below:

Number of feed products registered:	10,585
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	778
Number of violations:	57
Number of Custom Formula Feed licenses	45

Organic Food Program

The organic food program certified over 50,190 acres of pro-

duction farm and pasture ground in 2012. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for cattle. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

Utah was accredited in 2002 as a certifying agent for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program, and continues to provide services to the residents of our great state. The organic program continues to offer educational opportunities for the local producers and processors in order to upgrade and modify system plans to meet the requirements of the regulations. There are also opportunities for consumers to learn about organic foods and the requirements for organic food production.

Organic Participants in Utah

Program	Number Participants
Organic crops	31
Organic livestock	3
Organic processing	29
Total organic participants	63

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. The Seed Control Official issues letters of violation on all lots of seed that are in violation of the seed act. The labelers of seed have 15 days to correct the violation. Inspectors make an inspection of the seed lots to determine if the violation has been properly corrected. Seed lots are withheld from sale until the violation is corrected.

Seed analysis work performed in 2012 is summarized below:

Number of official samples submitted by Inspectors	469
Number of samples in violation	110
Percent violations	23.45%
Number of service samples submitted by industry	1,202
Number of seed samples tested:	1,671

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts conduct tests on seed samples submitted by agricultural inspectors, seed companies, and other interested parties. Most common tests include percent germination, purity, and presence of noxious weeds; although a number of other tests are performed upon request. Inspectors monitor the seed trade by collecting representative samples for testing and by checking for proper labeling of all seed offered for sale and for the presence of noxious weeds and other undesirable factors.

Grain Inspection

The Federal Grain Inspection Service provides, under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2, Section 2, and under designated authority, grain inspection services. Following is a summary of work performed during the past fiscal year under dedicated credit provisions, with expenses paid by revenue received for grading services:

Total number of activities performed:	13,288

NOTE: Volume of work is influenced each year by a number of factors, among which are weather conditions, governmental crop programs, and marketing situations.

Regulatory Services

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food
REGULATORY SERVICES

The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products in the areas of food, weights and measures, dairy and bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing. Our staff prides itself in professional and sound services to ensure wholesome, clean and uniform products throughout the state. In this new era of security we are dedicated to providing helpful information and trained professionals to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

There were many exciting accomplishments in 2012. The Manufactured Food Program was awarded a five-year grant for $300,000 annually. This grant will enable us to develop an ongoing quality improvement system in the program. There will be added value in that parts of the system will be transferable to other programs in the division. It's a terrific window of opportunity for us and will result in benefits for the 20 years. The Division has been developing a nationally integrated food safety system. Our nation has needed this for three decades and due to a lot of effort by many fine professionals it finally has healthy momentum. The division director served on two committees of the National Conference for Food Protection, one committee of the Western Association of Food and Drug Officials and two workgroups of the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance (FSPCA). The FSPCA is an organization composed of industry, government and consumers created to facilitate the implementation of the 2011 Food Safety Modernization Act.

The Division was successful for the first time in many years in attracting and hiring young professionals. A legacy concern of the Division has been our aging workforce and inability to bring in young people. We are still concerned about this, but hope 2012-13 proves to have been the year which reverses the trend.

No governmental program is funded to do all of the work it is charged to do. One technique used to mitigate the effects of inadequate resources is to provide short term intense focus on a problem area to get it back on the right track. We have done this in the area of ground beef regulations. For several years the rate of violations for inaccurate fat and water content has been rising. At the end of 2010 we implemented a project wherein we closely tracked violations and made enforcement a priority. By the end of 2012 the violation rate had dropped from 15% to 7%.

An excellent example of a program changing its focus to meet new needs and expectations is the Weights & Measures Program implementation of a gold scale inspection system in 2012. The number of gold buyers and sellers has risen in recent years. They are found anywhere from pawn shops to small stands in the corridors of our shopping malls. We began the project in late 2012, and preliminary results indicate that this is a much needed consumer protection effort.

We are proud of our Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing Program Manager, Michelle Jack. Michelle has been the program manager only a few years. However, in 2012 she became the President of the International Association of Bedding and Furniture Law Officials! Michelle reflects the type of dedication and professionalism valued in the Division.

An evaluation of our Grade "A" Dairy Program resulted in its continued recognition as a model member of the Nation Conference On Interstate Milk Shipments. The program has held this distinction for many years and we are honored to carry it another 3 years!

For the immediate and long range future, the Division has identified several challenges that will demand our attention: These include:

1. Inability to recruit young people into regulatory positions. We are happy to have mature, stable employees. However, our ability to develop and maintain an 'institutional memory' is endangered, as is the future ability of the Division to meet its mission. As stated earlier, 2012 gave us a momentary reversal of this trend.
2. Static resources versus growing service demands. In all of the areas that we provide services, we see growth. The regulated community continues to get larger. However, with the exception of food compliance, our resources have remained stagnant. Our inspectional resources have actually declined as we have had to redirect inspectors to other activities.
3. Becoming a full partner in a nationally integrated food safety system.
4. Partnering with industry to adopt the FDA 2009 Food Code.
5. Continued pressures to protect public health in an era where the popularity of raw milk and other "natural" practices threatens a regression in the public health improvements gained over the last century.
6. Advocating with industry for better consumer information at the retail level regarding used mattresses.
7. High turnover rate in the Egg & Poultry Grading Program. This program is an essential service to Utah's egg and poultry producers. It is an expensive process to recruit hire, train and license our graders. Over the past three years there has been a high turnover rate which results in added stresses to the other graders and staff.

Food Safety

Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. The Food Program currently has 3,825 registered food facilities which is an increase from the 3,689 in the previous year.

Our Program went through some significant changes in 2012. First, the program was reorganized into retail Food and Manufactured Food sections. This acknowledges the national trend to separate these due to different regulations and training needs in the two areas. Second, we have hired eight new people. Two of these were hired to fill the vacancies created by the retirements of two very experienced compliance officers. Two new inspectors were approved for our Food Program by the Legislature. Our Manufactured Food Program was also awarded a $300,000 annual Grant in regards to the FDA MFRPS (Manufactured Foods Regulatory Program Standards). This grant runs for five years. As part of the Strategic Plan we were approved to hire three employees to run the MFRPS Program. These are Project Manager, Compliance Coordinator and a Secretary.

Our Food inspectors completed a total of 3,471 inspections in 2012. Our inspectors are well trained in Food Safety and they are Utah licensed Environmental Health Scientists. They use their expertise on these inspections to evaluate risks to the food supply during the processing, storage and transportation of food in Utah. Our inspectors are also knowledgeable in accessing and evaluating the safety of high risk food processes. When priority violations are noted, our inspectors will follow up with these facilities in a timely manner to confirm corrections to the problems. During the calendar year 2012, there were 23 voluntary destructions and Hold Orders involving 3,209 pounds of food for a total of $4,589.

The Cottage Food Program responsibilities grew 31% during the year. We now have 209 Cottage Food facilities and about 35 which are currently in application and review. There was another significant increase from the previous year's numbers. The process to approve these facilities is elaborate and very challenging. Some of the more simple and easy to review applicants are now being done by the compliance officers rather than the program specialist, for quicker processing.

The Outdoor Markets (farmers markets) have increased dramatically. We have made an effort to communicate with the market coordinators and vendors as we have been holding meetings to discuss outdoor market guidelines and issues found at markets during the previous seasons. We teamed up with UDAF Marketing and some changes and additions were just recently added to the guidelines and a new pamphlet was created. We are hoping to educate the market operators so that they can play a vital role in food safety at their own markets.

Our FDA Food Inspection Contract increased from 130 facilities in 2011 to around 135 in the 2012 contract. We had six inspectors working on FDA inspections and that will increase 9 or 10 in the next year. Quincy Boyce is coordinating these efforts and we have organized a plan to monitor and track inspections in timely manner. We have started using the ESAF system which is the FDA's electronic inspection entering program. This should help with our review and more timely submittals.

UDAF is now going into its 5th year of enrollment in the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards. We have completed Standard 1 and 7. We completed a self-assessment of Standard 2 which is Standardization and Training. Each inspector was trained according to FDA Standardization Procedures and the majority of the inspectors have completed standardization. This will allow for consistency in inspections throughout the State of Utah. Training and standardization is an ongoing process and a work plan has been developed to satisfy completion of this Standard. This past year we made a commitment to Standard 3 which relates to our inspection program being based on HACCP Principles.

We continue to focus on improving our relations with State and local health departments. Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) have been updated in some counties. The MOU with State Health Department has been going very well. We have been communicating back and forth with regards to recalled food products and foodborne illness outbreaks. Updates are in place to coincide with requirements to the FDA MFRPS.

We continue to monitor a large number of Class I food product recalls. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat and these are a priority for the Division. Our new compliance and enforcement officer has stepped into a larger role in this monitoring. He has been working on writing new policy and procedures concerning recalls. FDA and USDA are the lead agencies and we are notified by e-mail. Each recall is investigated as to whether or not the products are in the State by using a group e-mail involving the recall coordinators for the industry firms. Faster means of communication has resulted in our ability to communicate and check recalls in a much more timely and effective manner. Most of the recalls have been related to food allergen issues. Our local food establishments have been doing an excellent job in following strict recall procedures. There were about 151 recalls in which product was suspected to be in Utah with many of them being related to the Sunland Peanut products.

In 2011 UDAF responded to 103 consumer complaints. Many of the complaints were concerning foreign objects in food ranging from fungal objects to insects. Complaints of dogs in stores are still a common issue. "I got sick from this and that," is also a common complaint. The Utah Department of Health rolled out a new website called "I Got Sick" and this has been a helpful tool for gathering information. We also have concerned customers who are reporting issues they have seen in food establishments.

Shellfish and COOL

The Division has a certified Inland Shellfish component. The component is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, making Utah a member of the handful of states allowed to have interstate shellfish shipments to originate. This has proven to be an economic boom for Utah industry.

The Division is contracted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to audit food retailers for Country of Origin Labeling (COOL). This labeling is important for the Utah consumer to be knowledgeable of where foods in the marketplace are obtained.

Meat Compliance

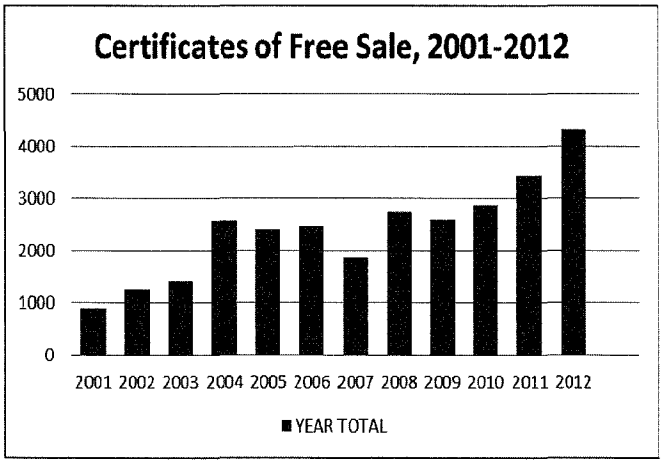
The meat compliance program completed 475 meat reviews across the State. Meat reviews are completed regularly at our assigned food establishments in order to verify inspected sources and proper labeling. These retail meat facilities are also audited regarding any hotel, restaurant or institution accounts which may fall under their retail exemptions. We also have planned compliance reviews assigned to each inspector. Many of these facilities have had prior violations which we follow up on. Restaurants are also reviewed in order to verify safe meat sources.

Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of free sale are a component of the Food Compliance Program that much of our population is completely unaware of. However, it is very important to the Utah economy and the food and industries. Without the certificates, Utah businesses would not be able to export their food products internationally. The certificates certify that the foods are produced in sanitary settings and that their production meets current Good Manufacturing Practices. Issued by the Division, the certificates are accepted by governments worldwide. In 2012 the number issued was 4,332, an increase of 380% since 2001!

Dairy Compliance Program

The number of Utah dairy farms has dropped by 18 over the past year, while cow numbers continue to grow. The larger operations continue to absorb the majority of the cows being sold. The 18 farms were small producers and were adversely affected primarily by soaring feed costs. The larger producers have been forced to improve the efficiency of their feeding operations to stay ahead of the feed costs. Hydroponics appears to be coming to Utah Dairy Farms as one of the methods to improve nutritional programs and cut back on feed costs.



Raw Milk for Retail operations have grown by only one dairy over the past year. One additional Raw Milk for Retail goat dairy has joined the program. The current Raw Milk for Retail standards were developed in 2007 and have proven to be effective in protecting public health. The 2013 Utah Legislature made some changes to the standard and they were made effective in May.

2012 Inspection Statistics

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS/TESTS
Grade A Cow Dairies	224	672
Grade A Goat Dairies	3	6
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	11	24
Dairy Processors	53	175
Raw to Retail Dairies	7	15
Milk Haulers/Samplers	152	113
Milk Trucks	260	200
Pasteurizers	57	176
Total	**767**	**1381**

In late 2012, the U.S Food & Drug Administration conducted its triennial evaluation of the Utah Grade "A" Milk Program. The evaluation measures the program's compliance with the national Pasteurized Milk ordinance and the requirements of the Conference of Interstate Milk Shippers. The program was found to be in compliance with both, and was again determined to be a model member of the conference. Eight minor deficiencies were identified and the work to correct those is underway.

2012 Cow Statistics

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	224 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	90,000 cows
Average herd size	391 cows
Total milk production	1.951 billion pounds
Average milk production per cow	21,678 pounds per cow per year

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, & Quilted Clothing Program

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahans hygienically clean products, to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles and to help maintain fair competition for manufacturers. This enables consumers to make price/value/performance based buying decisions. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state. Application forms, and other program informa-

tion as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: http://www.ag.utah.gov/about-udaf/divisions-and-programs.html?id=123. Utah's manufacturing sites are inspected for cleanliness and truthful labeling. Products in retail markets are also inspected to ensure compliance.

In 2012, Utah issued 3,435 licenses which generated over $360,000 in revenue. Almost all of this revenue came from overseas manufacturers. Annual license fees make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminates. In 2012 the number of licenses almost tripled from what was issued in 2001. One full time staff member is currently employed. The overwhelming increase in the administrative burden over the past 11 years has severely curtailed the program's core function----to conduct inspections, identify violations and correct the violations.

Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials, and increased offshore manufacturing continue to keep state regulatory officials busy. Regulation and inspection help to maintain a level playing field and help ensure honesty in labeling and advertising.

Egg & Poultry Grading

The Utah Department of Agriculture & Food administers the Poultry and Egg Grading Program through a State Trust Fund Agreement with the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides employees licensed by USDA/AMS and performs grading and certification services throughout the state of Utah.

Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about these characteristics through a common language. The use of the official USDA Grade Shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal

Program activities include:

- Shell Egg Grading
- Egg Products Inspection
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Poultry Grading
- School Lunch Commodities

Shell Egg Grading

Between June and August, to contain an outbreak of avian flu, Mexico's poultry farmers slaughtered 22.3 million birds. During 2012 the United States exported 15,696,287 dozen eggs to Mexico. To help supply Mexico's demand for eggs during 2012, Utah graders graded 187,200 dozen shell eggs that were exported to Mexico. Utah graders also graded approximately 315,480 dozen eggs that were exported to Hong Kong. Grading eggs for export is an important part of what Utah Graders do.

During 2012, USDA licensed Egg Graders graded 2,337,785 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). Of these cases: 28,664 cases were Jumbo, 274,589 cases were Extra Large, 1,793,262 cases were Large, 224,568 cases were Medium, and 16,702 cases were Small. This is a sizeable increase over last year's total of cases 1,642,664/ 30 dozen cases USDA graded in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

The term "egg products" refers to eggs that have been removed from their shells for processing. Basic egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks and various blends, with or without non-egg ingredients, that are processed and pasteurized. They may be available in liquid, frozen and dried forms.

The Egg Products Inspection Act provides for the mandatory continuous inspection of the processing of liquid, frozen and dried egg products. Egg products are inspected to ensure that they are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, properly labeled, and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers. Egg Products are used extensively in the food industry in the production of bakery items, pasta products, ice cream, eggnog, etc. and by restaurants and institutions in meals.

Nationally during calendar year 2012, shell eggs broken totaled 2,114 million dozen, up two percent from the comparable period in 2011. During 2012, 758,364 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah.

Shell Egg Surveillance

Most eggs are bought and sold as shell eggs. Shell eggs that are undesirable for human consumption are called restricted eggs. The U.S. Standards for shell eggs limit the number of restricted eggs that are permitted in consumer channels, and there are mandatory procedures for the disposition of restricted eggs. At least four times each year, a State Shell Egg Surveillance Inspector visits each registered packing plant to verify that shell eggs packed for consumer use are in compliance, that restricted eggs are being disposed of properly, and that adequate records are being maintained.

During 2012, State Surveillance Inspectors graded and inspected 407 samples associated with the USDA Surveillance Program.

Poultry Grading

Utah is ranked 12th in the nation for Turkey production. According to the USDA, Utah produced 4,200,000 turkeys in 2012.

The USDA licensed Poultry Graders of Utah graded 45,869,182 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2012.

School Lunch

The National School Lunch Program provides cash and commodity assistance to assist schools in providing nutritious lunches to school children. USDA provides States with commodities for use in preparing school lunches. Every dollar's worth of donated commodities used in a school menu frees up money that a school would otherwise have to spend on food purchases. On an average

day, commodities make up about 15 to 20 percent of the product served on the school lunch line. Utah Schools served 57,316,062 lunches in 2012,

Utah Egg and Poultry Graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared.

The USDA licensed Graders of Utah inspected 556,448 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2012.

Weights & Measures

The Weights and Measures Program involves all weights and measures of every kind and any instrument or device used in weighing or measuring application. The purpose of the program is to ensure that equity prevails in the market place and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed or measured and properly identified. A goal of the program is to prevent fraud by routinely conducting unannounced inspections. Weights and Measures also respond to consumer complaints.

Eleven Weights and Measures inspectors are strategically located throughout the state to ensure equity in the marketplace prevails throughout Utah. There were 4,384 businesses registered in Utah with 47,205 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2012.

Almost every commodity imaginable is traded in some form of measurement, whether by weight, measure, count, length, etc. To ensure fairness from producer to consumer the Utah Weights and Measures Program is involved in almost every consumer transaction. The program assures consumers that the weight or measure of food and nonfood products, services, or commodities purchased in Utah is correct.

Our inspectors routinely examine many types of scales that are used in commercial applications. Other devices the program inspects include diesel and gasoline pumps, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, high volume petroleum meters and propane meters. Fuel Quality is checked to verify that the consumer is getting the quality that is stated on the pump. Our inspectors also verify the price at the checkout register assuring that price scans correctly and the customer is paying the advertised price. Inspectors check the net quantity statement on packaged goods and verify that the item contains the amount that is stated on the label.

The state of Utah's Metrology Laboratory maintains the legal standards of mass, length, and volume. This lab is operated and maintained by one person. Our State Metrologist checks the accuracy of our Weights and Measures field standards. The accuracy of equipment that is used by repair service companies is also verified by the program. These calibration services are provided using standards for mass, length, and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards of and Technology.

Accomplishments

Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially include gasoline pumps, propane meters, high volume gasoline meters, rack meters, vehicle tank meters, scales, etc.. These inspections are unannounced to help both the business and the consumer receive an accurate measurement. These devices are checked to make sure they are operating correctly, legal for trade, and free from fraud and misuse. Utah helps assure that the market place is fair and equitable for both the business and the consumer.

In 2012, 702 gas stations, 16,559 gasoline pumps and 2,144 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected. Twenty five percent of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. Increased focus was placed upon gas stations that had not been inspected in three years or more. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, displays function properly, anti-drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Weights and Measures Inspectors and the state motor fuel specialist, routinely screen gasoline in the field and in the State Motor Fuel Quality Lab to verify ethanol presence and octane levels. This included reviewing fuel delivery documentation, labeling of the fuel dispensers, and testing fuel storage tanks for water content. During 2012 we were able to add several new pieces of analytical equipment to expand the fuel parameters for which we can test.

Our metrology lab continues to maintain recognition from the National Institute of Standards and Technology by meeting all Echelon III parameters. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

In the Metrology Lab 1,614 artifacts from industry and 406 artifacts from our Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The State Metrologist met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

A total of 208 Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections were conducted. These scales are used for law enforcement of weight limits on Utah highways.

Our Weights and Measures program has remained active in the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). The NCWM is the nation's consensus body that develops model weights and measures regulations adopted by Utah and the rest of the United States. This conference acts as a source of information and a forum for debate in the development of consensus standards for weighing and measuring devices and commodities sold by weight, measure or count, in promoting the use of uni-

form laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

A total of 844 establishments that have small capacity scales (0 lb – 1,000 lbs) received a routine inspection. This included 6,260 small capacity scales.

A total of 397 price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

Inspectors verify the net quantity of contents of packages kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold by weight, measure or count. Routine verification of the net contents of packages is important to facilitate value comparison and fair competition. Consumers have the right to expect packages to bear accurate net content information. Those manufacturers whose products are sold in such packages have the right to expect that their competitors will be required to adhere to the same standards. 14,674 packaged items were inspected for net content.

Our weights and measures LPG inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG, either through dispensers or delivery trucks. 233 propane meters were inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. 232 Vehicle tank meter, 73 rack meter, and 48 water meter inspections were conducted.

Large-scale capacities include 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., within inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards, etc. A total of 618 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,160 large scales received an inspection. Our heavy capacity scale inspections trucks are old and had continuous breakdowns for extended periods of time. One was replaced in May 2013.

Complaints

In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 113 consumer complaints in 2012. Complaints were related to Motor Fuel Quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, net contents of packaged goods, and getting charged an incorrect price at the retail cash register scanner.

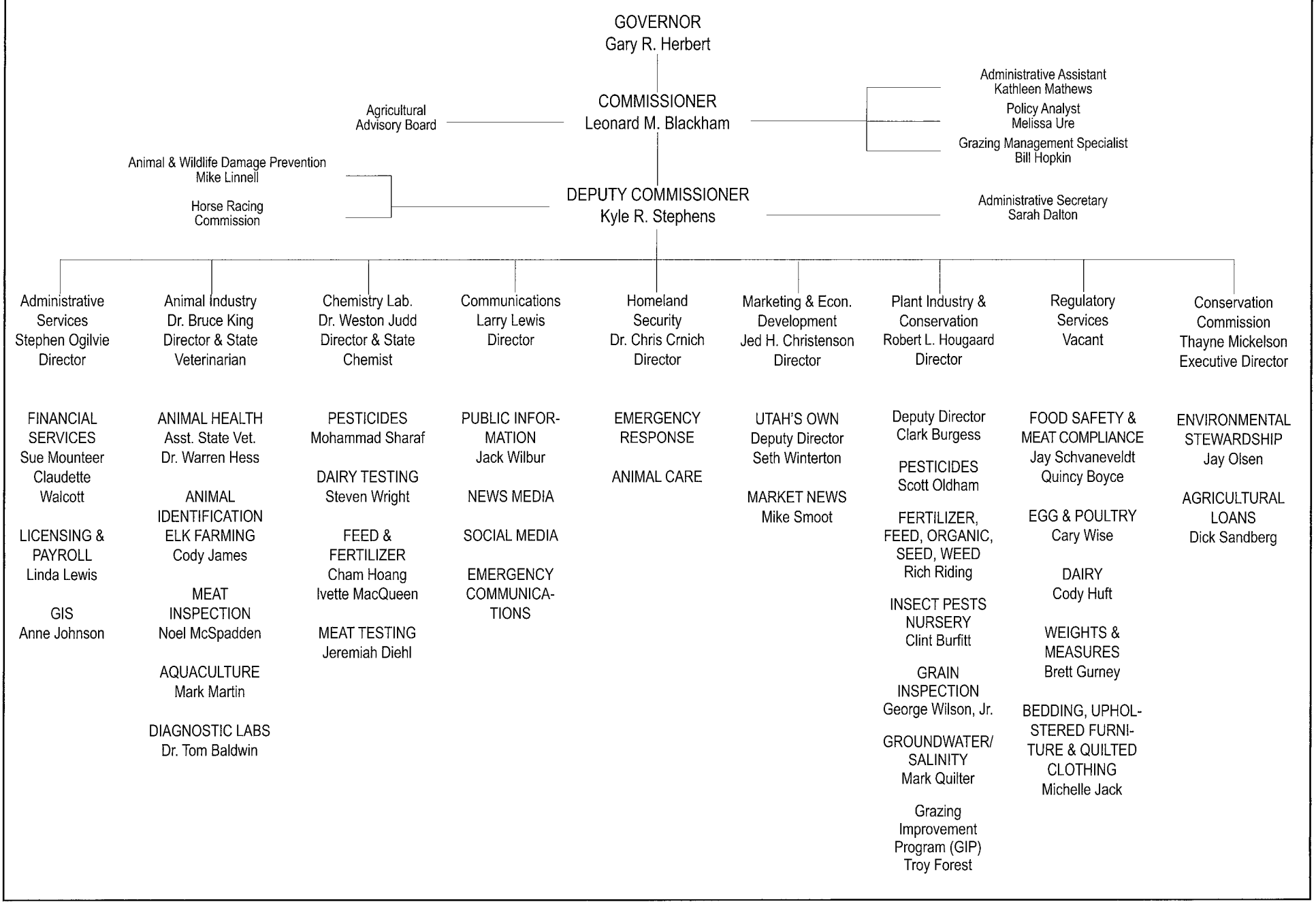
Fuel analysis was performed on fuel samples that were taken for routine inspections and were a response to consumer complaints. Samples are tested for the items listed in the table.

Emphasis was continued to be placed on testing for ethanol in fuel. Customer complaints were received and investigations were made and identified stations that had water and ethanol present in fuel without the proper labeling. Octane testing has been performed identifying stations that have a lower octane than what was posted on the gasoline pump. Fuel samples are now being tested for sulfur, viscosity and copper corrosion. 360 fuel samples were tested during the 2012 year.

The registered service person component has continued to be an important part of the Weights and Measures Program. During the 2012 calendar year, training continued for the service technician for retail motor fuel devices. Additional service technicians including those from out of state have been becoming registered and getting a certificate of registration. These individuals have become of aware of the requirements of the program which includes taking a class, passing a basic knowledge exam, registering a security seal, having calibration equipment with a current certificate from a NIST recognized laboratory, and sending in placed in service reports. Registered Service persons are required to send a placed in service report when placing a weighing and measuring device into service. During the 2012 calendar year 408 placed in service reports were submitted by service persons. This program helps protect the consumer and business owner by improving the security and the accuracy of the gas pump.

Applying uniform weights and measures standards to commercial transactions is important to a strong economy. As population and industry growth continues, so does the need for business and the associated industry. Along with that comes the need to provide weights and measures inspection service to those affected.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS -- 2013

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total, by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		

GENERAL

Number of Farms & Ranches, 2012						
TX	MO	IA	OK	KY	**36**	
244,700	106,000	92,200	85,500	85,500	16,600	2,170,000
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2012 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	**26**	
128,000	58,800	46,000	45,500	43,900	11,100	914,000
Cash Receipts from All Commodities, 2012 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	IA	NE	TX	MN	**37**	
44,738,132	31,985,370	24,465,882	22,726,067	20,580,696	1,688,836	395,068,677

FIELD CROPS

Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2012 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	ND	KS	MN	**36**	
24,536	22,670	22,642	22,420	19,745	916	308,714
Corn for Grain Production, 2012 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	MN	NE	IL	IN	**39**	
1,876,900	1,374,450	1,292,200	1,286,250	596,970	5,678	10,780,296
Corn for Silage Production, 2012 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	**21**	
14,210	11,263	8,075	7,920	6,650	1,350	113,450
Barley Production, 2012 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	CO	**15**	
61,610	53,690	41,870	12,600	6,765	2,080	220,284
Oats Production, 2012 (1,000 Bushels)						
MN	WI	ND	PA	IA	**30**	
8,370	7,800	6,820	3,965	3,770	228	64,024
All Wheat Production, 2012 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	MT	OK	WA	**33**	
378,000	339,210	195,590	154,800	146,345	6,224	2,266,027
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2012 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MT	MN	SD	ID	**9**	
256,500	95,700	74,670	41,820	38,000	520	541,959
Winter Wheat Production, 2012 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	OK	WA	TX	MT	**32**	
378,000	154,800	118,570	96,000	84,630	5,704	1,641,272
All Hay Production, 2012 (1,000 Tons)						
TX	CA	MO	KY	ID	**22**	
9,490	8,715	5,254	4,922	4,760	2,386	119,878
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2012 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	ID	MT	CO	SD	**11**	
6,555	4,160	3,000	2,625	2,590	2,050	52,049

[1] In accordance with USDA, ERS Ranking of States and Commodities by Cash Receipts.
[2] Crop acreage included are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, soybeans, peanuts, sunflowers, cotton, all hay, dry edible beans, canola, proso millet, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, and sugar beets.

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2012 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**21**	
5,410	1,210	980	439	270	18.3	9,061
Apricot Utilized Production, 2011 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
66,650	3,900	200			200	66,650
Peach Utilized Production, 2012 (Tons)						
CA	SC	GA	NJ	PA	**14**	
713,000	75,000	33,300	30,000	20,800	5,300	978,260
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2012 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	MI	ID	**7**	
264,000	92,300	56,000	4,250	3,600	1,300	424,000
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2012 (Million Pounds)						
UT	WA	MI	PA	NY	**1**	
40.0	24.8	11.6	3.3	2.7	40.0	85.1

LIVESTOCK, MINK, & POULTRY

All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2013 (1,000 Head)						
TX	NE	KS	CA	OK	**35**	
11,300	6,300	5,850	5,300	4,200	770800	89,299.6
Beef Cows, January 1, 2013 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	NE	MO	OK	**34**	
4,450	2,390	1,860	1,850	1,800	405	38,51t5.2
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2013 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	ID	PA	**23**	
1,780	1,270	610	580	535	90	9,218.9
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2012 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**16**	
20,600	9,000	7,650	4,600	3,800	740	66,373
All Sheep, January 1, 2013 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	CO	WY	UT	**5**	
700	570	435	375	295	295	5,335
Honey Production, 2012 (1,000 Lbs)						
ND	SD	FL	CA	MN	**26**	
34,155	17,010	12,736	11,900	8,710	988	147,092
Mink Pelt Production, 2012 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	ID	OR	MN	**2**	
1,050,580	698,960	308,260	262,900	214,060	698,960	3,091,470
Chickens, Layers on hand during December 2012 (1,000)						
IA	OH	IN	PA	CA	**23**	
52,443	28,312	25,994	24,918	19,525	3,799	344,097
Trout Sold, 2012 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	NC	PA	CA	MO	**14**	
43,581	6,272	5,068	4,626	2,220	472	79,733

Record Highs & Lows: Acreage, Yield & Production of Utah Crops

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Record Began
		Quantity	*Year*	*Quantity*	*Year*	*Year*
Corn for Grain						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	34	2012	2	1963,1966	1882
Yield	Bushels	172.0	2010	14.7	1889	
Production	1,000 Bushels	5,678	2012	85	1934	
Corn for Silage						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975,1976	2	1920,1921,1922	1919
Yield	Tons	25.0	2011	6.0	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	1,501	1980	17	1921	
Barley						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	190	1957	8	1898	1882
Yield	Bushels	90.0	2010	22.0	1882	
Production	1,000 Bushels	12,880	1982	242	1882	
Oats						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	82	1910	3	2012	1882
Yield	Bushels	85.0	2002	25.0	1882,1883	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	228	2012	
All Wheat						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	444	1953	65	1880,1881	1879
Yield	Bushels	52.6	1999	15.4	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	
Other Spring Wheat						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	119	1919,1920	7	2007	1909
Yield	Bushels	65.0	1995	18.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,366	1953	390	1882	
Winter Wheat						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	342	1953	100	2002	1909
Yield	Bushels	52.0	1999	12.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	
All Hay						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	760	2011	402	1909	1909
Yield	Tons	3.93	1999	1.77	1924	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,788	1999	679	1934	
Alfalfa Hay						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	580	2011	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.40	1993,1998,1999	1.67	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,420	1999	600	1934	
Other Hay						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	2011	75	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	2.30	1998,1999,2005	0.85	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	396	2011	64	1934	
Apples						
Utilized Prod.	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
Apricots						
Utilized Prod.	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972,1975,1999	1929
Peaches (Freestone)						
Utilized Prod.	Tons	22,100	1922	750	1972	1899
Sweet Cherries						
Utilized Prod.	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries						
Utilized Prod.	Million Lbs	40.0	2012	1.3	1972	1938

Record Highs & Lows: Utah Livestock, Poultry, Honey & Mink

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Cattle & Calves						
Inventory January 1	Thou Hd	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop	Thou Hd	400	2000,2001	129	1935	1920
Beef Cows January 1 [1]	Thou Hd	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows January 1 [1]	Thou Hd	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production	Million Lbs	1,951	2012	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed January 1	Thou Hd	81	1966	25	2002,2009,2010,2011	1942
Hogs & Pigs						
Inventory December 1 [2]	Thou Hd	790	2007	4	1866,1867,1868	1866
Sheep & Lambs						
Total Inventory January 1	Thou Hd	2,935	1931	260	2004	1920
Breeding Inventory January 1	Thou Hd	2,882	1901	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Thou Hd	1,736	1930	220	2010	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Jan 1	Thou Hd	295	1937	18	1988	1937
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age	Thou Hd	3,792	2012	1,166	1965	1925
Total Egg Production for Year	Million Eggs	1,005	2012	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Thou Lbs	4,368	1963	780	2010	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Thou Pelts	780	1989	283	1973	1969

[1] Cows & heifers two years old & over prior to 1970; cows that have calved beginning in 1970.
[2] January 1 estimates discontinued in 1969. December 1 estimates beginning in 1969.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms

Farm Numbers and Acreage: Utah and United States, 2001-2012 [1]

Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms	Land in Farms		Farms	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
2001	15,500	748	11,600	2,148,630	438	942,070
2002	15,300	758	11,600	2,135,360	440	940,300
2003	15,300	758	11,600	2,126,860	440	936,750
2004	15,300	752	11,500	2,112,970	441	932,260
2005	15,200	750	11,400	2,098,690	442	927,940
2006	15,100	748	11,300	2,088,790	443	925,790
2007	16,700	665	11,100	2,204,950	418	921,460
2008	16,500	673	11,100	2,200,100	418	919,910
2009	16,600	669	11,100	2,200,210	418	919,890
2010	16,600	669	11,100	2,192,000	419	918,840
2011	16,600	669	11,100	2,181,630	420	917,000
2012	16,400	677	11,100	2,170,000	421	914,000

[1] A farm is any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally be sold during the year.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2008-2012

Year	Number of Farms				Land in Farms			
	Economic Sales Class				Economic Sales Class			
	$1000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total	$1,000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
2008	10,100	4,700	1,700	16,500	850	2,250	8,000	11,100
2009	10,200	4,700	1,700	16,600	900	2,300	7,900	11,100
2010	10,200	4,750	1,650	16,600	850	2,310	7,940	11,100
2011	10,200	4,700	1,700	16,600	850	2,280	7,970	11,100
2012	10,000	4,700	1,700	16,400	850	2,280	7,970	11,100

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2009-2012 [1] [2] [3]

Commodity	2009		2010		2011		2012 [4]	
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total
	1,000	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*
All Commodities								
All Commodities	1,080,268	100	1,317,031	100	1,634,728	100	1,688,836	100
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	757,762	70	957,318	73	1,131,639	69	1,163,380	69
Meat Animals	409,211	38	467,200	35	521,536	32	559,732	33
Cattle & Calves	236,640	22	283,968	22	311,646	19	360,579	21
Hogs	154,912	14	183,232	14	209,890	13	199,153	12
Sheep & Lambs[5]	17,659	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products, Milk[6]	214,476	20	292,896	22	360,836	22	342,672	20
Poultry/Eggs	95,153	9	141,145	11	144,456	9	147,167	9
Farm chickens	5	-	4	-	6	-	6	-
Chicken eggs	52,470	5	64,329	5	70,840	4	72,537	4
Turkeys	40,800	4	75,189	6	71,849	4	73,903	4
Other Poultry	1,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Livestock	38,922	4	56,077	4	104,811	6	113,809	7
Honey	1,442	-	1,193	-	1,570	-	1,828	-
Wool	1,880	-	2,664	-	4,560	-	4,000	-
Aquaculture	566	-	638	-	553	-	511	-
Trout	529	-	601	-	516	-	472	-
Other Aquaculture	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Livestock	35,034	3	51,582	4	98,128	6	107,470	6
Mink pelts	22,868	2	39,939	3	55,520	3	65,912	4
All other livestock	12,166	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crops								
Crops	322,506	30	359,713	27	503,089	31	525,456	31
Food Grains	32,970	3	34,819	3	48,072	3	48,489	3
Wheat	32,970	3	34,819	3	48,072	3	48,489	3
Feed Crops	143,238	13	166,253	13	276,673	17	281,373	17
Barley	5,097	-	7,172	1	10,341	1	10,560	1
Corn	10,724	1	11,481	1	23,359	1	31,998	2
Hay	126,973	12	146,991	11	242,078	15	237,940	14
Oats	444	-	608	-	895	-	875	-
Oil Crops	4,490	-	3,759	-	5,205	-	3,735	-
Safflower[7]	4,490	-	3,759	-	5,205	-	3,735	-
Vegetables & Melons	21,209	2	21,769	2	20,592	1	20,691	1
Onions	-	-	-	-	7,756	-	6,655	-
Fruits/Nuts	23,820	2	16,214	1	20,065	1	36,252	2
Apples	4,285	-	3,502	-	2,348	-	6,172	-
Fresh	4,090	-	3,468	-	2,287	-	6,140	-
Processing	195	-	34	-	62	-	32	-
Apricots	250	-	108	-	219	-	248	-
Cherries	11,411	1	7,508	1	11,137	1	22,254	1
Sweet	2,231	-	1,433	-	1,132	-	1,854	-
Tart	9,180	1	6,075	-	10,005	1	20,400	1
Peaches	5,720	1	2,929	-	4,144	-	5,633	-
Other berries	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Crops	96,778	9	116,899	9	132,482	8	134,916	8
Other Seeds	2,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Field Crops	12,105	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenhouse/Nursery	74,610	7	93,660	7	108,160	7	110,563	7
Christmas Trees	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Greenhouses	74,570	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.
[2] USDA estimates and publishes individual cash receipt values only for major commodities and major producing States. The U.S. receipts for individual commodities, computed as the sum of the reported States, may understate the value of sales for some commodities, with the balance included in the appropriate category labeled "other or "miscellaneous." The degree of underestimation in some of the minor commodities can be substantial.
[3] Dash (-) denotes zero, unpublished, or less than one tenth of one percent (0.1%).
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Beginning in 2011, sheep and lambs are included in all other livestock.
[6] Milk, Wholesale before 2010.
[7] Beginning in 2010, Safflower is published separately.

Crop Summary

2012 Crop Summary: January and February of 2012 brought lower than average precipitation throughout these months. This dry winter continued into March which was beneficial for livestock producers. Farmers anticipated planting crops in the early spring and hoped for early spring snow storms to help increase the mountain snowpack and bring it within normal levels. Producers across the state were concerned about the availability of water because of the dry winter.

Fruit growers were concerned about the too warm of weather in late March and early April causing their trees to bud too early and possible frost damage. Extra warm weather in the first part of April encouraged farmers to start planting spring crops. Due to the relatively mild weather conditions, livestock producers across the State of Utah reported a good lambing and calving season for the spring of 2012.

Weather continued to be mild in northern Utah with adequate irrigation water available, while counties in the central regions were reporting dry conditions with irrigation water beginning to be brought in. Northern Utah experienced a cold front the first week of May with a light frost being reported in some areas, but not enough to cause significant frost damage to fruit or other crops. Grasshopper and spider-mite infestations were reported in several Central Utah counties during May. The first cutting of alfalfa started in May and corn plantings continued throughout the month.

Weather conditions for the month of June were reported to be dry and windy throughout the state. Several counties in Northern Utah experienced cold temperatures and frost early in the season; combined with dry wind it has been difficult for crops to recover. The apricot harvest began the third week of June.

Hot, dry temperatures continued into July, with much needed rain coming through parts of Utah in mid-July. The rain and cooler temperatures that came with it provided a much needed benefit to crops and rangeland. Cattle producers reported that the majority of their animals are on summer rangeland. Alfalfa second cutting began the first week of July. Winter wheat harvesting started the second week in July.

Dry conditions were dominant over most of the state during the month of August. However, some areas received considerable rain late the second week of August. The third cutting of alfalfa began the first of August. Lack of moisture was a concern for livestock producers, who began shipping their lambs and calves early in order to reduce their herd numbers.

September provided dry, warm conditions for field work with some light rainfall occurring the third week in September. Early October brought reports of wide-spread frost and much needed rains during the following weeks of October. Fall precipitation was still below average.

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

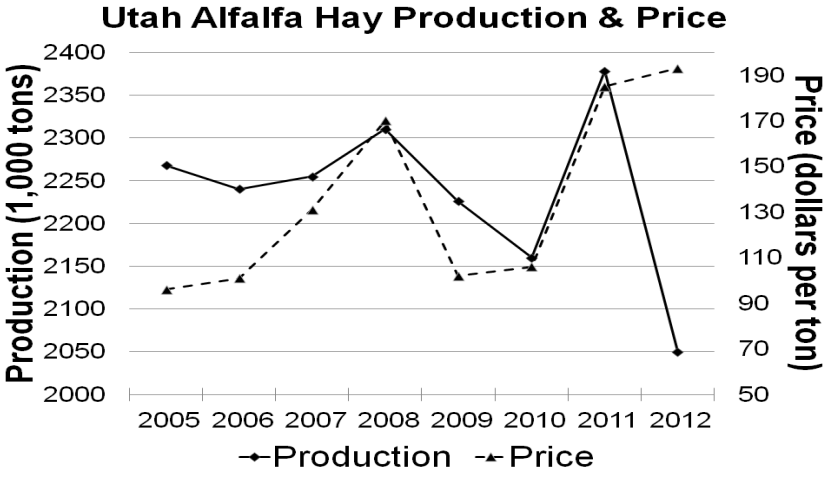
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
2005	540	4.20	2,268	96.00	217,728
2006	560	4.00	2,240	101.00	226,240
2007	550	4.10	2,255	131.00	295,405
2008	550	4.20	2,310	170.00	392,700
2009	530	4.20	2,226	102.00	227,052
2010	540	4.00	2,160	106.00	228,960
2011	580	4.10	2,378	185.00	439,930
2012	500	4.10	2,050	193.00	395,650
All Other Hay					
2005	160	2.30	368	83.00	30,544
2006	150	2.00	300	77.00	23,100
2007	150	2.20	330	113.00	37,290
2008	145	2.20	319	137.00	43,703
2009	160	2.10	336	94.00	31,584
2010	160	2.20	352	98.00	34,496
2011	180	2.20	396	152.00	60,192
2012	160	2.10	336	154.00	51,744
All Hay					
2005	700	3.77	2,636	94.50	248,272
2006	710	3.58	2,540	99.50	249,340
2007	700	3.69	2,585	129.00	332,695
2008	695	3.78	2,629	167.00	436,403
2009	690	3.71	2,562	102.00	258,636
2010	700	3.59	2,512	106.00	263,456
2011	760	3.65	2,774	185.00	500,122
2012	660	3.62	2,386	189.00	447,394

[1] Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2006-2013

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
2006	266	1,410
2007	185	1,130
2008	215	1,300
2009	285	1,330
2010	245	1,050
2011	144	1,420
2012	350	900
2013	230	([1])

[1] Available January 2014



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

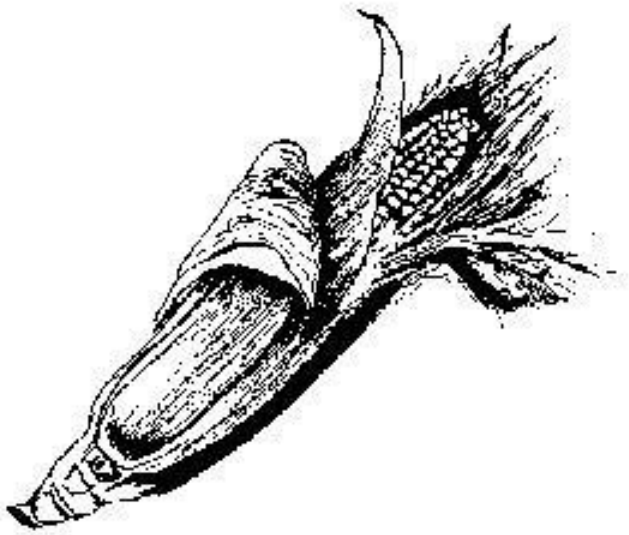
Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	Planted [1]	Harvested				
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
Winter Wheat						
2005	145	135	47.0	6,345	3.81	24,174
2006	130	125	45.0	5,625	4.85	27,281
2007	135	125	42.0	5,250	8.35	43,838
2008	130	120	41.0	4,920	7.40	36,408
2009	140	135	50.0	6,750	5.70	38,475
2010	135	118	48.0	5,664	7.20	40,781
2011	130	124	50.0	6,200	7.62	47,244
2012	140	124	46.0	5,704	8.50	48,484
Other Spring Wheat						
2005	18	13	58.0	754	3.75	2,828
2006	14	11	45.0	495	4.25	2,104
2007	11	7	58.0	406	7.35	2,984
2008	20	19	44.0	836	11.30	9,447
2009	14	12	44.0	528	8.69	4,588
2010	16	13	55.0	715	9.27	6,628
2011	21	20	46.0	920	10.90	10,028
2012	15	13	40.0	520	11.70	6,084
All Wheat						
2005	163	148	48.0	7,099	3.80	27,002
2006	144	136	45.0	6,120	4.85	29,385
2007	146	132	42.8	5,656	8.30	46,822
2008	150	139	41.4	5,756	7.97	45,855
2009	154	147	49.5	7,278	5.92	43,063
2010	151	131	48.7	6,379	7.43	47,409
2011	151	144	49.4	7,120	8.26	57,272
2012	155	137	45.4	6,224	8.50	54,568
Barley						
2005	40	24	80.0	1,920	2.06	3,955
2006	40	30	76.0	2,280	3.02	6,886
2007	38	22	81.0	1,782	3.99	7,110
2008	40	27	85.0	2,295	4.41	10,121
2009	40	30	85.0	2,550	2.56	6,528
2010	39	27	90.0	2,430	3.43	8,335
2011	35	22	83.0	1,826	5.53	10,098
2012	44	26	80.0	2,080	5.90	12,272
Oats						
2005	50	7	73.0	511	1.85	945
2006	45	7	77.0	539	2.46	1,326
2007	35	4	80.0	320	2.65	848
2008	40	4	75.0	300	3.20	960
2009	45	5	81.0	405	2.50	1,013
2010	40	4	74.0	296	3.60	1,066
2011	35	4	81.0	324	4.35	1,409
2012	30	3	76.0	228	4.40	1,003

[1] Winter wheat was planted the previous fall and some barley may have been planted the previous fall.

Corn Planted and Harvested for Silage and Grain: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Planted All Purposes	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
Silage						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton* [1]	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	55	42	22.0	924	29.00	26,796
2006	65	47	22.0	1,034	30.00	31,020
2007	70	47	21.0	987	37.00	36,519
2008	70	47	23.0	1,081	40.00	43,240
2009	65	47	23.0	1,081	32.00	34,592
2010	70	46	23.0	1,058	34.00	35,972
2011	85	54	25.0	1,350	(2)	(2)
2012	92	56	22.0	1,232	(2)	(2)
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	55	12	163.0	1,956	2.77	5,418
2006	65	17	157.0	2,669	3.29	8,781
2007	70	22	150.0	3,300	4.18	13,794
2008	70	23	157.0	3,611	4.40	15,888
2009	65	17	155.0	2,635	4.52	11,910
2010	70	23	172.0	3,956	5.75	22,747
2011	85	30	164.0	4,920	6.97	34,292
2012	92	34	167.0	5,678	7.70	43,721

[1] Price or value per ton in silo or pit.
[2] Silage price and value discontinued after 2010.

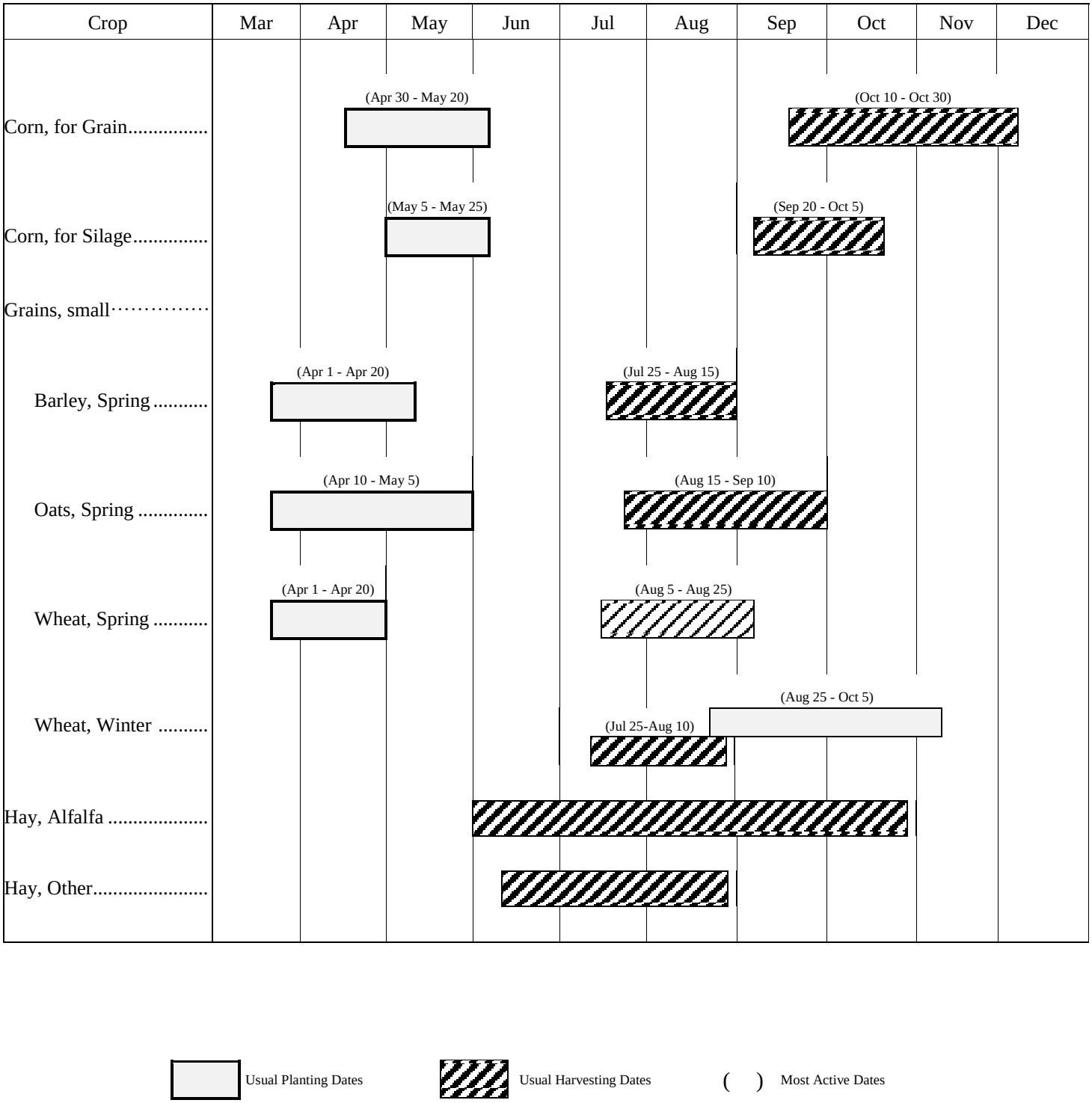


Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 2006-2013 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
2006	5,946	5,436	2,961	5,994
2007	5,352	4,694	6,396	6,108
2008	4,147	3,114	4,789	3,975
2009	4,062	3,301	2,745	4,026
2010	4,612	2,972	5,365	5,199
2011	4,779	1,133	4,699	4,304
2012	4,700	3,517	4,050	4,418
2013	4,043	3,719	4,880	(3)
Barley				
2006	414	195	451	324
2007	187	98	(2)	490
2008	327	111	344	238
2009	240	220	459	688
2010	147	122	415	287
2011	117	84	461	344
2012	184	122	276	(2)
2013	(2)	100	277	(3)
Oats				
2006	48	42	48	51
2007	34	17	46	42
2008	(2)	(2)	30	33
2009	18	22	52	39
2010	40	20	48	49
2011	43	23	134	(2)
2012	67	61	(2)	49
2013	50	6	(2)	(3)
Corn				
2006	1,076	894	(2)	761
2007	1,228	1,331	(2)	1,212
2008	1,294	1,419	1,068	(2)
2009	1,084	1,040	1,023	1,066
2010	1,208	974	599	883
2011	949	956	830	1,010
2012	786	(2)	975	930
2013	566	(2)	(2)	(3)

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Not Published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Estimates available in the December Grain Stocks Release.

Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates: Utah by Crop



Source: USDA Publication "Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates for U.S. Field Crops" October 2010

Crop Progress

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Apr 05	23	56	31
Apr 10	24	70	43
Apr 15	28	81	53
Apr 20	32	89	60
Apr 25	37	93	70
Apr 30	45	96	76
May 05	60	99	82
May 10	74	100	87
May 15	84		90
May 20	87		94

Harvested for Grain

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Jul 20	7	10	9
Jul 25	7	22	12
Jul 30	9	38	20
Aug 05	14	56	32
Aug 10	29	72	47
Aug 15	49	82	62
Aug 20	62	89	72
Aug 25	75	93	81
Aug 30	84	95	87
Sep 05	88		90
Sep 10	95		94

Oats Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Apr 05	24	22	21
Apr 10	26	33	25
Apr 15	32	47	34
Apr 20	36	58	42
Apr 25	37	70	50
Apr 30	39	81	59
May 05	50	85	68
May 10	62	89	77
May 15	71	92	83
May 20	73	94	86
May 25	80	98	90
May 30	88		92
Jun 05	94		97

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Jun 20			20
Jun 25			24
Jun 30			31
Jul 05			43
Jul 10			50
Jul 15		61	59
Jul 20	40	70	61
Jul 25	52	74	68
Jul 30	67	75	76
Aug 05	72	78	82
Aug 10	77	80	86
Aug 15	84	86	89

Harvested for Grain

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Jul 30			6
Aug 05	3		10
Aug 10	10		17
Aug 15	22		31
Aug 20	34	66	47
Aug 25	46	80	58
Aug 30	57	84	67
Sept 05	70	84	76
Sept 10	82	85	82
Sept 15	86	88	87
Sept 20	88	91	90
Sept 25	92		94

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
May 05	3	7	4
May 10	4	16	6
May 15	4	20	7
May 20	5	28	11
May 25	9	45	21
May 30	24	66	34
Jun 05	39	79	49
Jun 10	55	86	64
Jun 15	72	90	77
Jun 20	82	96	87
Jun 25	89		90
Jun 30	93		94

Second Cutting

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Jul 05	5	30	9
Jul 10	9	43	17
Jul 15	11	53	27
Jul 20	24	67	41
Jul 25	43	81	54
Jul 30	55	93	66
Aug 05	66		72
Aug 10	77		82
Aug 15	88		89
Aug 20	90		92
Aug 25	92		95

Third Cutting

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Aug 15	7	81	27
Aug 20	14	82	33
Aug 25	14	82	33
Aug 30	34	84	49
Sep 05	47	84	60
Sep 10	57	85	67
Sep 15	62	85	72
Sep 20	68	89	78
Sep 25	79	93	84
Sep 30	85	96	90
Oct 05	89	96	94

Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Jul 20	6	38	14
Jul 25	12	55	23
Jul 30	19	71	34
Aug 05	25	85	46
Aug 10	39	90	60
Aug 15	58	93	73
Aug 20	70		78
Aug 25	80		85
Aug 30	87		91
Sep 05	92		95
Sep 10	96		98

Planted [1]

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Sep 15	18	26	25
Sep 20	40	33	41
Sep 25	63	38	55
Sep 30	69	47	64
Oct 05	76	51	69
Oct 10	82	60	76
Oct 15	85	70	81
Oct 20	88	73	85
Oct 25	91	80	90
Oct 30	95	87	94
Nov 05	95	93	96
Nov 10	95	95	97

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Spring Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Apr 05	20	59	23
Apr 10	24	76	39
Apr 15	30	87	53
Apr 20	35	94	61
Apr 25	40		68
Apr 30	45		74
May 05	59		81
May 10	74		87
May 15	86		93
May 20	92		97
May 25	95		99

Harvested for Grain

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Jul 25	1	12	6
Jul 30	1	23	11
Aug 05	2	48	21
Aug 10	12	68	34
Aug 15	26	81	48
Aug 20	44	89	60
Aug 25	57	95	71
Aug 30	70		76
Sep 05	84		88
Sep 10	95		94

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Apr 25	3	14	9
Apr 30	5	22	13
May 05	15	35	22
May 10	28	55	36
May 15	41	73	52
May 20	45	84	67
May 25	52	93	79
May 30	63		83
Jun 05	73		89
Jun 10	84		94
Jun 15	92		97

Harvested for Grain

Date	2011	2012	5-year Average
Oct 05		23	7
Oct 10	2	34	15
Oct 15	4	46	22
Oct 20	8	55	28
Oct 25	14	63	36
Oct 30	21	71	42
Nov 05	40	80	55
Nov 10	52	80	64
Nov 15	61	83	70
Nov 20	66	88	76
Nov 25	72		79
Nov 30			84

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production				Utilization		Price per Unit	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-Harvested	Harvested not Sold					
Commercial Apples										
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars per Pound*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	1,600	23,800	38.0	1.9	0.4	35.7	27.4	8.3	0.159	5,671
2006	1,000	7,140	10.0	-	0.1	9.9	8.9	1.0	0.308	3,047
2007	1,400	13,600	19.0	1.0	-	18.0	15.6	2.4	0.329	5,916
2008	1,400	8,570	12.0	0.4	-	11.6	9.9	1.7	0.286	3,315
2009	1,400	12,900	18.0	1.8	0.2	16.0	14.2	1.8	0.296	4,742
2010	1,400	8,570	12.0	0.3	-	11.7	11.3	0.4	0.250	2,928
2011	1,400	13,600	19.0	0.4	0.3	18.3	17.5	0.8	0.222	4,054
2012	1,400	10,000	14.0	0.1	0.1	13.8	-	-	0.263	3,635
Tart Cherries										
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars per Pound*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	2,800	10,000	28.0	2.0	-	26.0	-	26.0	0.233	6,058
2006	2,800	10,000	28.0	3.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	0.265	6,625
2007	2,800	7,140	20.0	1.0	-	19.0	-	19.0	0.250	4,750
2008	2,900	6,900	20.0	1.0	-	19.0	-	19.0	0.330	6,270
2009	3,300	14,200	47.0	12.1	0.9	34.0	-	34.0	0.270	9,180
2010	3,300	6,970	23.0	0.5	-	22.5	-	22.5	0.270	6,075
2011	3,300	10,600	35.0	-	0.5	34.5	-	34.5	0.290	10,005
2012	3,300	12,100	40.0	-	-	40.0	-	40.0	0.510	20,400
Sweet Cherries										
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	600	3.00	1,800	30	20	1,750	980	770	1,380	2,422
2006	550	3.27	1,800	40	10	1,750	910	840	1,540	2,699
2007	550	2.27	1,250	-	-	1,250	900	350	1,380	1,722
2008	500	0.10	50	-	-	50	50	-	2,440	122
2009	500	3.08	1,540	180	30	1,330	880	450	1,680	2,231
2010	500	2.20	1,100	20	-	1,080	650	430	1,330	1,433
2011	500	1.60	800	10	20	770	330	440	1,470	1,132
2012	500	2.60	1,300	10	10	-	-	-	1,450	1,854

[1] Yield is based on total production.

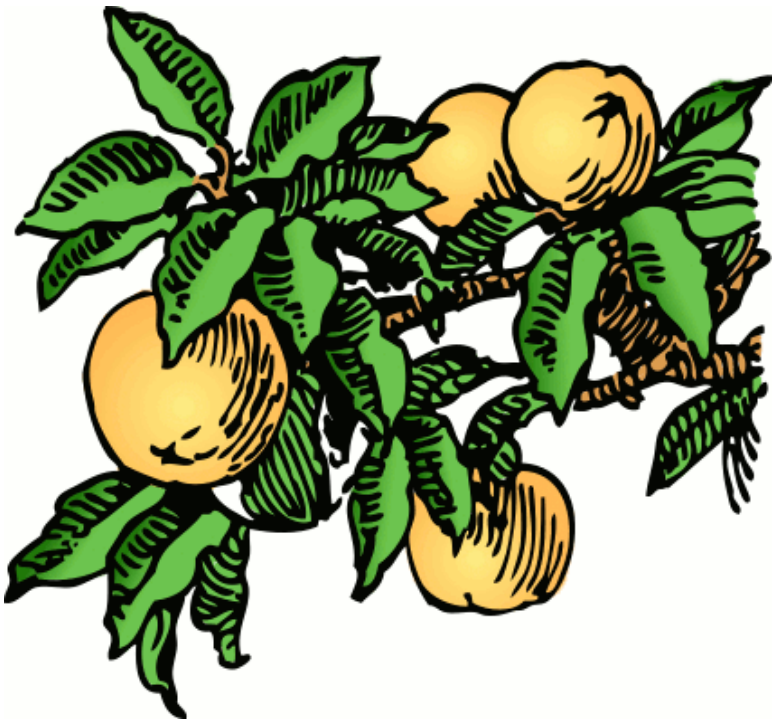
- represents zero (0).

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production		Price per Ton	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Utilized		
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Apricots						
2005	(D)	(D)	250	245	959	235
2006	(D)	(D)	280	255	1,000	255
2007	(D)	(D)	260	260	815	212
2008	(D)	(D)	410	380	468	178
2009	(D)	(D)	320	290	862	250
2010	(D)	(D)	280	250	432	108
2011	(D)	(D)	200	170	1,290	219
2012	(D)	(D)	300	270	919	248
Peaches						
2005	1,100	4.27	4,700	4,420	775	3,424
2006	1,400	4.00	5,600	5,400	672	3,627
2007	1,500	3.00	4,500	4,400	667	2,934
2008	1,500	3.33	5,000	4,500	868	3,906
2009	1,500	3.87	5,800	5,500	1,040	5,720
2010	1,500	2.87	4,300	4,240	691	2,929
2011	1,500	2.87	4,300	4,100	1,010	4,144
2012	1,500	3.53	5,300	5,200	1,080	5,633

[1] Yield is based on total production.

(D) Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2006-2013

Year	Farms [1]		All Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1			
	with Cattle	with Milk Cows	On Feed for Market	Total Number	Value	
					Per Head	Total
	Number	*Number*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2006	7,000	580	30	800	940	816,000
2007	7,000	560	30	830	1,020	805,100
2008	7,600	450	35	850	970	841,500
2009	([2])	([2])	25	810	990	753,300
2010	([2])	([2])	25	810	830	672,300
2011	([2])	([2])	25	800	990	792,000
2012 [3]	([2])	([2])	26	800	1,180	944,000
2013	([2])	([2])	28	770	1,200	924,000

[1] Operations as of the end of December the previous year.
[2] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.
[3] Operations from 2012 Census of Agriculture published in 2014.

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2006-2013

Year	All Cattle and Calves	All Cows that have Calved			Heifers 500 Pounds & Over				Steers 500 Lbs & Over	Bulls 500 Lbs & Over	Calves Under 500 Lbs
		Total	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Total	Beef Cow Replace-ments	Milk Cow Replace-ments	Other			
	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*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2006	800	410	325	85	170	60	45	65	105	20	95
2007	830	430	344	86	170	65	45	60	105	20	105
2008	850	450	365	85	170	70	40	60	105	25	100
2009	810	435	350	85	150	55	45	50	105	20	100
2010	810	420	336	84	165	66	48	51	100	22	103
2011	800	420	333	87	155	56	42	57	93	22	110
2012	800	420	330	90	165	65	53	47	90	20	105
2013	770	405	315	90	173	61	50	62	75	22	95

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2005-2007 [1]

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500-999 Head		1,000 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2005	4,000	7	1,100	9	1,500	36	280	23	120	25
2006	4,200	7	1,000	9	1,400	35	270	24	130	25
2007	4,800	8	1,000	8	1,400	35	290	22	110	27

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture. Estimates as of the end of December

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2005-2007 [1]

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2005	3,400	15.0	780	15.0	920	47.0	100	23.0
2006	3,400	14.0	840	15.0	870	48.0	90	23.0
2007	3,800	14.0	830	15.0	870	47.0	100	24.0

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture. Estimates as of the end of December.

Calf Crop: Utah, 2006 - 2013

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2006	410	370	90
2007	430	390	91
2008	450	360	80
2009	435	365	84
2010	420	365	87
2011	420	365	87
2012	420	365	87
2013	405	([2])	([2])

[1] Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.
[2] Data not available until 2014.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2005 - 2012

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [1]		Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves [2]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				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*
2005	860	370	110	400	95	4	15	26	800
2006	800	370	120	363	55	4	13	25	830
2007	830	390	90	368	45	4	16	27	850
2008	850	360	84	392	49	4	14	25	810
2009	810	365	66	350	38	4	14	25	810
2010	810	365	56	350	38	4	13	26	800
2011	800	365	50	341	38	2	11	24	800
2012	800	365	50	368	41	3	12	22	770

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter at commercial establishments.

Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2005 - 2012

Year	Production[1]	Marketings[2]	Average Price per 100 Lbs				Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consump-tion	Gross Income
			Cattle			Calves				
			Cows	Steers & Heifers	All					
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	358,890	501,100	48.00	97.00	94.00	134.00	351,595	486,614	8,798	495,412
2006	259,960	348,690	42.10	96.00	92.50	131.00	250,377	331,008	7,696	338,704
2007	244,245	309,200	42.00	93.60	90.00	118.00	222,428	283,320	7,488	290,808
2008	210,880	330,000	43.00	94.00	90.50	105.00	194,134	301,492	7,530	309,022
2009	227,483	292,000	42.00	83.00	80.00	104.00	185,904	237,248	6,656	243,904
2010	226,145	292,000	54.00	99.00	96.00	120.00	221,377	283,968	7,987	291,955
2011	245,835	290,520	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	261,808	311,646	6,776	318,422
2012	244,660	313,660	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	277,971	360,579	8,991	369,570

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter at commercial establishments. Production and marketings are live weight in pounds.
[3] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.
[4] Average price per 100 lbs (cwt) by State was discontinued beginning January 2011.

Dairy

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Farms[1] With Milk Cows	Number of Milk Cows on Farms[2]	Production of Milk & Milkfat[3]				
			Milk Per Cow		Total		
			Milk	Milkfat	Percentage Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
2005	580	88	18,875	687	3.64	1,661	60.5
2006	560	86	20,314	739	3.64	1,747	63.6
2007	450	85	20,376	744	3.65	1,732	63.2
2008	([4])	85	20,894	761	3.64	1,776	64.6
2009	([4])	84	21,036	766	3.64	1,767	64.3
2010	([4])	85	21,400	783	3.66	1,819	66.6
2011	([4])	88	21,068	780	3.70	1,854	68.6
2012	([4])	90	21,678	800	3.69	1,951	72.0

[1] Estimates as of the end of December.
[2] Average number of cows on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened.
[3] Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and small amounts sold directly to consumers. Includes milk produced by institutional herds. Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[4] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2005-2007 [1]

Year	Operations Having								
	1-29 Head			30-49 Head			50-99 Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2005	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	0.5	80	7.0	6.0
2006	240	1.0	0.5	20	1.0	0.5	80	6.0	5.0
2007	190	0.8	0.4	20	0.7	0.4	50	4.5	3.2

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2005-2007 [1](continued)

Year	Operations Having								
	100-199 Head			200-499 Head			500+ Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2005	110	16.0	14.0	80	27.0	27.0	45	48.0	52.0
2006	95	14.0	12.0	80	26.0	25.0	45	52.0	57.0
2007	90	15.0	13.0	60	21.0	21.0	40	58.0	62.0

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, 2005-2012 [1] [2]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total [3]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [4]													
2005			88			89			88			85	88
2006			85			85			86			86	86
2007			85			85			85			85	85
2008	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
2009	85	85	85	85	84	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	84
2010	84	84	85	84	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	86	85
2011	87	86	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	87	88	89	88
2012	91	91	91	91	91	90	90	89	88	88	89	90	90
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [5] [6]													
2005			4,591			4,685			4,852			4,859	18,875
2006			4,871			5,224			5,302			5,035	20,314
2007			4,871			5,118			5,271			5,118	20,376
2008	1,690	1,590	1,720	1,715	1,800	1,780	1,840	1,810	1,740	1,765	1,685	1,765	20,894
2009	1,720	1,570	1,740	1,720	1,805	1,790	1,840	1,835	1,760	1,790	1,740	1,795	21,036
2010	1,795	1,640	1,810	1,780	1,850	1,810	1,860	1,830	1,770	1,790	1,720	1,780	21,400
2011	1,740	1,590	1,770	1,740	1,810	1,770	1,840	1,830	1,760	1,800	1,740	1,800	21,068
2012	1,805	1,690	1,825	1,790	1,865	1,830	1,900	1,850	1,760	1,810	1,750	1,810	21,678
Milk Production (Million Pounds) [5]													
2005			404			417			427			413	1,661
2006			414			444			456			433	1,747
2007			414			435			448			435	1,732
2008	144	135	146	146	153	151	156	154	148	150	143	150	1,776
2009	146	133	148	146	152	149	153	152	146	149	144	149	1,767
2010	151	138	154	150	157	154	158	156	150	152	146	153	1,819
2011	151	137	154	151	157	156	162	161	155	157	153	160	1,854
2012	164	154	166	163	170	165	171	165	155	159	156	163	1,951

[1] Milk cows and milk production changed from quarterly to monthly reporting in 2008.
[2] Quarterly numbers are for periods Jan 1-Mar 31, Apr 1-Jun 30, Jul 1-Sep 30, and Oct 1-Dec 31.
[3] Milk cows is average number during year, milk per cow is total milk produced per cow for year, and milk production is total production for year.
[4] Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet freshened.
[5] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[6] Milk production divided by average number of milk cows for reporting period. Quarterly totals for years 2005-2007 may not add up to annual total due to rounding.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Milk Used Where Produced			Milk Marketed by Producers	
	Fed to calves [1]	Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter	Total	Total	Fluid Grade [2]
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Percent*
2005	12	2	14	1,647	99
2006	13	2	15	1,732	99
2007	12	2	14	1,718	100
2008	10	1	11	1,765	100
2009	8	1	9	1,758	100
2010	10	1	11	1,808	100
2011	12	1	13	1,841	100
2012	14	1	15	1,936	100

[1] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[2] Percentage of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (grade A for fluid use). Includes fluid-grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.

Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream				Used for Milk, Cream & Butter by Producers		Gross Producer Income [1]	Value of Milk Produced [2]
	Milk Utilized	Average Returns		Cash Receipts from Marketings	Milk Utilized	Value		
		Per 100 Pounds Milk	Per Pound Milkfat					
	Million Pounds	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Million Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	1,647	14.80	4.07	243,756	2	296	244,052	245,828
2006	1,732	12.70	3.49	219,964	2	254	220,218	221,869
2007	1,718	18.90	5.18	324,702	2	378	325,080	327,348
2008	1,765	18.10	4.97	319,465	1	181	319,646	321,456
2009	1,758	12.20	3.35	214,476	1	122	214,598	215,574
2010	1,808	16.20	4.43	292,896	1	162	293,058	294,678
2011	1,841	19.60	5.30	360,836	1	196	361,032	363,384
2012	1,936	17.70	4.80	342,672	1	177	342,849	345,327

[1] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream, plus value of milk used for home consumption.
[2] Includes value of milk fed to calves.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream Production [1]	Low Fat - Total Ice Cream Production [2]	Hard Sherbet Production
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Gallons*
2005	26,395	5,918	1,659
2006	26,038	6,272	1,058
2007	26,702	6,843	966
2008	26,831	7,375	1,030
2009	23,067	9,836	946
2010	(D)	(D)	(D)
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)
2012	(D)	(D)	(D)

[1] Contains minimum milkfat content of 10 percent and not less than 4.5 pounds per gallon.
[2] Includes hard, soft-serve, and freezer-made milkshakes. Contains less than 10 percent milk fat required for ice cream.
(D) Not published to avoid disclosing information for individual operations.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2005-2012 continued

Year	Yogurt, Plain & Flavored Production	Low Fat Cottage Cheese Production[1]	Sour Cream Production
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
2005	171,509	3,619	8,621
2006	163,713	3,886	11,580
2007	140,948	4,482	12,320
2008	208,897	5,356	13,862
2009	244,252	5,828	12,994
2010	(D)	5,252	12,170
2011	(D)	4,936	12,626
2012	(D)	5,395	13,595

[1] Fat content less than 4.0 percent.
(D) Not published to avoid disclosing information for individual operations.

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2006-2013

Year	Operations with Sheep	All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1				
		Number [1]	Value		Total Breeding	Total Market
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000*
2006	1,400	280	157.00	43,960	255	25
2007	1,600	295	147.00	43,365	265	30
2008	([2])	280	145.00	40,600	250	30
2009	([2])	290	150.00	43,500	260	30
2010	([2])	290	154.00	44,660	260	30
2011	([2])	280	196.00	54,880	255	25
2012	([2])	305	276.00	84,180	280	25
2013	([2])	295	205.00	60,475	275	20

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2006-2013

Year	Breeding Sheep and Lambs				Lamb Crop [1]	
	Total	Sheep 1 yr old and older		Replacement Lambs	Number	As Percent of Ewes One Year and Older [2]
		Ewes	Rams			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2006	255	205	11	39	230	112.0
2007	265	215	10	40	225	105.0
2008	250	210	8	32	230	110.0
2009	260	220	9	31	230	105.0
2010	260	215	9	36	220	102.0
2011	255	210	9	36	235	112.0
2012	280	230	9	41	235	102.0
2013	275	225	9	41	([3])	([3])

[1] Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked, or branded.
[2] Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year.
[3] Data not available until 2014.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2006-2013

Year	Market Lambs					Market Sheep	Total Market Sheep and Lambs
	Under 65 Lbs	65-84 Lbs	85-105 Lbs	Over 105 Lbs	Total		
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2006	2.00	2.00	7.00	11.00	22.00	3.00	25.00
2007	2.00	2.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	30.00
2008	2.00	2.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	30.00
2009	2.00	2.00	10.00	13.00	27.00	3.00	30.00
2010	2.00	2.00	10.00	11.00	25.00	5.00	30.00
2011	2.00	2.00	6.00	11.00	21.00	4.00	25.00
2012	2.00	2.00	6.00	11.00	21.00	4.00	25.00
2013	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	18.00	2.00	20.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Lamb Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [2]		Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year [1]
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	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*
2005	270	235	14	25	183	5	11	15	280
2006	280	230	14	23	171	4	13	18	295
2007	295	225	13	39	181	4	11	18	280
2008	280	230	15	15	188	4	12	16	290
2009	290	230	15	26	186	4	14	16	290
2010	290	220	15	34	183	6	12	15	280
2011	280	235	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	305
2012	305	235	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	295

[1] Beginning and end of year inventories includes new crop lambs.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.
[4] Data Discontinued after 2010.

Sheep and Lambs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2005-2010 [1]

Year	Production [2]	Marketings [3]	Price per 100 Pounds		Value of Production	Cash Receipts [4]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	20,690	20,040	44.00	117.00	21,258	20,709	895	21,604
2006	19,500	18,510	33.20	98.50	16,761	16,077	671	16,748
2007	19,415	21,810	27.90	98.50	16,129	17,459	658	18,117
2008	19,500	18,840	25.00	102.00	17,603	17,600	672	18,272
2009	19,240	20,235	30.20	99.90	17,395	17,653	672	18,325
2010	19,430	21,330	47.80	126.00	21,674	23,005	1,022	24,027

[1] Production, Disposition and Income estimates discontinued after 2010.
[2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.
[4] Receipt from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Wool: Production and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Sheep & Lambs Shorn [1]	Weight per Fleece	Shorn Wool Production	Average Price per Pound	Value [2]
	1,000 Head	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	235	9.3	2,180	0.71	1,548
2006	260	9.0	2,350	0.71	1,669
2007	255	9.2	2,345	0.90	2,111
2008	255	9.2	2,350	1.20	2,820
2009	260	9.0	2,350	0.80	1,880
2010	260	8.5	2,220	1.20	2,664
2011	275	8.7	2,400	1.90	4,560
2012	280	8.9	2,500	1.60	4,000

[1] Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.
[2] Production multiplied by annual average price.

Sheep and Lamb Losses

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2007-2012 [1] [2]

Cause of Loss	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 [3]
Number of Head						
Bear	3,900	2,700	4,000	1,900	1,800	2,800
Bobcat	600	-	-	-	-	800
Coyote	16,400	18,600	16,700	12,800	13,700	16,500
Dog	1,300	1,600	1,000	800	1,400	1,300
Fox	600	500	500	500	-	200
Mountain Lion	3,300	3,600	2,500	900	2,100	2,500
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	100
Eagle	1,000	900	1,200	1,500	800	700
Other/Unknown	2,200	900	1,500	4,900	3,400	2,500
Total Predators	29,300	28,800	27,400	23,300	23,200	27,600
Diseases	2,100	1,500	3,500	1,200	1,500	1,700
Enterotoxaemia	700	1,400	-	900	500	700
Weather Conditions	3,300	5,700	3,600	6,300	8,000	5,200
Lambing Complications	1,800	1,100	2,900	3,800	2,400	3,100
Old Age	2,400	1,300	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,900
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	500
Poison	1,100	600	1,500	1,200	1,300	1,400
Theft	900	-	500	-	-	300
Other/Unknown	2,900	2,600	6,000	8,100	6,300	5,600
Total Non-Predators	15,200	14,200	19,800	23,000	21,800	21,400
Total Losses	**44,500**	**43,000**	**47,200**	**46,300**	**45,000**	**49,000**
Percent of Total by Cause						
Bear	8.8	6.3	8.5	4.1	4.0	5.7
Bobcat	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.6
Coyote	36.9	43.3	35.4	27.6	30.4	33.7
Dog	2.9	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.7
Fox	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	-	0.4
Mountain Lion	7.4	8.4	5.3	1.9	4.7	5.1
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Eagle	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.4
Other/Unknown	4.9	2.1	3.2	10.6	7.6	5.1
Total Predators	65.8	67.0	58.1	50.3	51.6	56.3
Diseases	4.7	3.5	7.4	2.6	3.3	3.5
Enterotoxaemia	1.6	3.3	-	1.9	1.1	1.4
Weather Conditions	7.4	13.3	7.6	13.6	17.8	10.6
Lambing Complications	4.0	2.6	6.1	8.2	5.3	6.3
Old Age	5.4	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.0	5.9
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Poison	2.5	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.9
Theft	2.0	-	1.1	-	-	0.6
Other/Unknown	6.5	6.0	12.7	17.5	14.0	11.4
Total Non-Predators	34.2	33.0	41.9	49.7	48.4	43.7
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause *1,000 dollars*						
Bear	335	246	326	199	335	491
Bobcat	44	-	-	-	-	133
Coyote	1,144	1,462	1,317	1,144	2,438	2,790
Dog	121	146	86	89	261	242
Fox	35	31	30	38	-	32
Mountain Lion	265	301	210	96	398	426
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	16
Eagle	59	55	72	113	134	111
Other/Unknown	139	71	125	455	617	414
Total Predators	2,142	2,312	2,166	2,134	4,183	4,687
Diseases	203	148	338	127	323	300
Enterotoxaemia	50	150	-	87	97	135
Weather Conditions	239	405	233	541	1,442	853
Lambing Complications	176	116	260	436	436	545
Old Age	352	185	262	253	419	635
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	98
Poison	109	61	176	156	270	252
Theft	106	-	56	-	-	54
Other/Unknown	215	224	497	883	1,170	982
Total Non-Predators	1,449	1,289	1,822	2,483	4,157	3,854
Total Losses	**3,591**	**3,601**	**3,988**	**4,617**	**8,340**	**8,541**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.
[3] - indicates less than 100 head and are included in Other/Unknown. Suppression level changed in 2012.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 2007-2012 [1]

Cause of Loss	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[2]
Number of Head						
Bear	1,200	1,000	1,000	600	500	800
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	100
Coyote	2,000	4,000	3,700	1,900	2,100	3,000
Dog	500	600	-	-	-	600
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	800	1,000	700	-	700	500
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	200	200	700	1,500	1,100	300
Total Predators	4,700	6,800	6,100	4,000	4,400	5,300
Diseases	900	700	1,500	-	1,100	500
Enterotoxaemia	-	800	-	-	-	400
Weather Conditions	500	700	-	700	1,500	500
Lambing Complications	800	600	1,000	1,600	500	900
Old Age	2,400	1,300	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,900
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	300
Poison	500	-	1,000	700	800	500
Theft	600	-	-	-	-	100
Other/Unknown	600	1,100	2,100	3,500	1,900	1,600
Total Non-Predators	6,300	5,200	7,400	8,000	7,600	7,700
Total Losses	**11,000**	**12,000**	**13,500**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**13,000**
Percent of Total by Cause						
Bear	10.9	8.3	7.4	5.0	4.2	6.2
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Coyote	18.2	33.3	27.4	15.8	17.5	23.1
Dog	4.5	5.0	-	-	-	4.6
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	7.3	8.3	5.2	-	5.8	3.8
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	1.8	1.7	5.2	12.5	9.2	2.3
Total Predators	42.7	56.7	45.2	33.3	36.7	40.8
Diseases	8.2	5.8	11.1	-	9.2	3.8
Enterotoxaemia	-	6.7	-	-	-	3.1
Weather Conditions	4.5	5.8	-	5.8	12.5	3.8
Lambing Complications	7.3	5.0	7.4	13.3	4.2	6.9
Old Age	21.8	10.8	13.3	12.5	15.0	22.3
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Poison	4.5	-	7.4	5.8	6.7	3.8
Theft	5.5	-	-	-	-	0.8
Other/Unknown	5.5	9.2	15.6	29.2	15.8	12.3
Total Non-Predators	57.3	43.3	54.8	66.7	63.3	59.2
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause						
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Bear	176	142	146	101	117	175
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	22
Coyote	293	568	538	320	489	657
Dog	73	85	-	-	-	131
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	117	142	102	-	163	110
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	30	28	103	254	256	66
Total Predators	689	966	889	675	1,025	1,161
Diseases	132	99	218	-	256	110
Enterotoxaemia	-	114	-	-	-	88
Weather Conditions	73	99	-	118	350	110
Lambing Complications	117	85	146	270	117	197
Old Age	352	185	262	253	419	635
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	66
Poison	73	-	146	118	186	110
Theft	88	-	-	-	-	22
Other/Unknown	88	156	306	590	444	350
Total Non-Predators	923	738	1,078	1,349	1,772	1,688
Total Losses	**1,612**	**1,704**	**1,967**	**2,024**	**2,797**	**2,849**

[1] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.
[2] - indicates less than 100 head and are included in Other/Unknown. Suppression level changed in 2012.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2007-2012 [1] [2]

Cause of Loss	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 [3]
Number of Head						
Bear	2,700	1,700	3,000	1,300	1,300	2,000
Bobcat	500	-	-	-	-	700
Coyote	14,400	14,600	13,000	10,900	11,600	13,500
Dog	800	1,000	700	500	1,000	700
Fox	600	500	500	500	-	200
Mountain Lion	2,500	2,600	1,800	600	1,400	2,000
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	100
Eagle	1,000	900	1,200	1,500	800	700
Other/Unknown	2,100	700	1,100	4,000	2,700	2,200
Total Predators	24,600	22,000	21,300	19,300	18,800	22,300
Diseases	1,200	800	2,000	800	-	1,200
Enterotoxaemia	600	600	-	700	-	300
Weather Conditions	2,800	5,000	3,400	5,600	6,500	4,700
Lambing Complications	1,000	500	1,900	2,200	1,900	2,200
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	200
Poison	600	-	500	500	500	900
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	200
Other/Unknown	2,700	2,100	4,600	5,200	5,300	4,000
Total Non-Predators	8,900	9,000	12,400	15,000	14,200	13,700
Total Losses	**33,500**	**31,000**	**33,700**	**34,300**	**33,000**	**36,000**
Percent of Total by Cause						
Bear	8.1	5.5	8.9	3.8	3.9	5.6
Bobcat	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.9
Coyote	43.0	47.1	38.6	31.8	35.2	37.5
Dog	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.9
Fox	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	-	0.6
Mountain Lion	7.5	8.4	5.3	1.7	4.2	5.6
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Eagle	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.4	2.4	1.9
Other/Unknown	6.3	2.3	3.3	11.7	8.2	6.1
Total Predators	73.4	71.0	63.2	56.3	57.0	61.9
Diseases	3.6	2.6	5.9	2.3	-	3.3
Enterotoxaemia	1.8	1.9	-	2.0	-	0.8
Weather Conditions	8.4	16.1	10.1	16.3	19.7	13.1
Lambing Complications	3.0	1.6	5.6	6.4	5.8	6.1
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Poison	1.8	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Other/Unknown	8.1	6.8	13.6	15.2	16.1	11.1
Total Non-Predators	26.6	29.0	36.8	43.7	43.0	38.1
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause						
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Bear	160	104	180	98	218	316
Bobcat	30	-	-	-	-	111
Coyote	851	893	779	824	1,949	2,133
Dog	47	61	42	38	168	111
Fox	35	31	30	38	-	32
Mountain Lion	148	159	108	45	235	316
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	16
Eagle	59	55	72	113	134	111
Other/Unknown	124	43	66	303	454	348
Total Predators	1,454	1,346	1,277	1,459	3,158	3,526
Diseases	71	49	120	60	-	190
Enterotoxaemia	35	37	-	53	-	47
Weather Conditions	165	306	204	423	1,092	743
Lambing Complications	59	31	114	166	319	348
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	32
Poison	35	-	30	38	84	142
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	32
Other/Unknown	160	128	276	394	890	632
Total Non-Predators	526	551	744	1,134	2,385	2,166
Total Losses	**1,980**	**1,897**	**2,021**	**2,593**	**5,543**	**5,692**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.
[3] - indicates less than 100 head and are included in Other/Unknown. Suppression level changed in 2012.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 2007-2012 [1]

Cause of Loss	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 [2]
			Number of Head			
Bear	600	-	500	-	-	200
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	200
Coyote	5,800	6,300	5,300	4,200	4,700	5,000
Dog	-	500	-	-	-	500
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mountain Lion	500	500	700	-	-	200
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	900	800	800	800	600	600
Other/Unknown	2,900	1,200	1,100	3,200	2,500	1,400
Total Predators	10,700	9,300	8,400	8,200	7,800	8,300
Diseases	600	-	1,500	500	-	800
Enterotoxemia	-	-	-	-	-	100
Weather conditions	1,900	4,100	3,000	5,000	5,600	4,000
Lambing Complications	1,000	500	1,900	2,200	1,900	2,200
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	100
Poison	-	-	-	-	-	300
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	100
Other/Unknown	1,300	1,100	2,900	3,400	2,700	2,100
Total Non-Predators	4,800	5,700	9,300	11,100	10,200	9,700
Total Losses	**15,500**	**15,000**	**17,700**	**19,300**	**18,000**	**18,000**

[1] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.
[2] - indicates less than 100 head and are included in Other/Unknown. Suppression level changed in 2012.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 2007-2012 [1]

Cause of Loss	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 [2]
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,100	1,400	2,500	1,300	1,000	1,800
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	500
Coyote	8,600	8,300	7,700	6,700	6,900	8,500
Dog	600	500	600	-	700	200
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mountain Lion	2,000	2,100	1,100	500	1,100	1,800
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	100
Eagle	-	-	-	700	-	100
Other/Unknown	600	400	1,000	1,900	1,300	800
Total Predators	13,900	12,700	12,900	11,100	11,000	14,000
Diseases	600	-	500	-	-	400
Enterotoxemia	500	600	-	500	-	200
Weather conditions	900	900	-	600	900	700
Lambing Complications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	100
Poison	500	-	-	-	500	600
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	100
Other/Unknown	1,600	1,800	2,600	2,800	2,600	1,900
Total Non-Predators	4,100	3,300	3,100	3,900	4,000	4,000
Total Losses	**18,000**	**16,000**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**18,000**

[1] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.
[2] - indicates less than 100 head and are included in Other/Unknown. Suppression level changed in 2012.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Farms[1] with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value[1]	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	450	690	100.00	69,000
2006	450	680	93.00	63,240
2007	610	790	76.00	60,040
2008	([2])	740	93.00	68,820
2009	([2])	730	87.00	63,510
2010	([2])	740	110.00	81,400
2011	([2])	760	130.00	98,800
2012	([2])	740	120.00	88,800

[1] Estimates as of the end of December.
[2] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2005-2007 [1]

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group			
				Under 60 Lbs	60-119 Lbs	120-179 Lbs	180 Lbs & Over
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2005	690	92	598	260	146	136	56
2006	680	103	577	273	129	115	60
2007	790	100	690	275	148	142	125

[1] Market hogs and pigs weight groups were changed after 2007.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2008-2012 [1]

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group			
				Under 50 Lbs	50-119 Lbs	120-179 Lbs	180 Lbs & Over
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2008	740	75	665	235	170	140	120
2009	730	75	655	260	135	130	130
2010	740	80	660	260	135	130	135
2011	760	80	680	280	130	130	140
2012	740	80	660	275	130	125	130

[1] Market hogs and pigs weight groups were changed after 2007.

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Annual Pig Crop	Inship-ments	Marketings [2]	Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths	Inventory End of Year
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2005	690	1,325	12	1,255	1	81	690
2006	690	1,365	12	1,303	1	83	680
2007	680	1,565	12	1,348	1	118	790
2008	790	1,614	12	1,527	1	148	740
2009	740	1,645	12	1,554	1	112	730
2010	730	1,647	2	1,549	1	89	740
2011	740	1,668	2	1,559	1	90	760
2012	760	1,691	1	1,624	1	87	740

[1] Hogs and pigs inventory is as of December 1 previous year.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farm where produced, State out-shipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

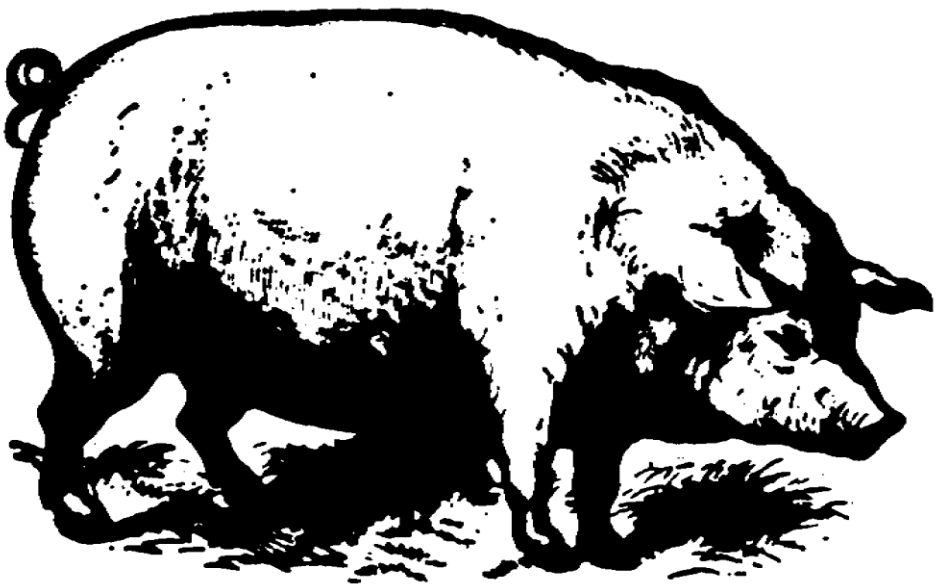
Hogs and Pigs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2005-2012

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*
2005	296,717	300,960	164,344	168,237	268	168,505
2006	285,755	286,440	139,583	141,501	237	141,738
2007	301,090	282,870	152,190	143,698	244	143,942
2008	312,262	320,460	163,240	167,601	251	167,852
2009	324,227	326,130	153,912	154,912	228	155,140
2010	303,829	301,380	184,623	183,232	291	183,523
2011	305,154	303,730	210,927	209,890	332	210,222
2012	290,855	293,773	197,206	199,153	245	199,398

[1] Adjustments made for inshipments and changes in inventories.
[2] Excludes interfarm sales within the State and custom slaughter for use on farms where produced.
[3] Includes receipts from marketings and from sales of farm slaughtered meat.

Pig Crop: Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
2005	139.0	9.53	1,325
2006	144.0	9.48	1,365
2007	160.0	9.78	1,565
2008	163.0	9.90	1,614
2009	167.0	9.85	1,645
2010	164.0	10.04	1,647
2011	164.0	10.17	1,668
2012	166.0	10.19	1,691



Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 2005-2012 [1]

Year	Average Number of Layers	Eggs per Layer [2]	Total Egg Production	Value of Production
	1,000 Head	*Number*	*Millions*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	3,285	267	878	23,248
2006	3,457	271	937	30,727
2007	3,575	267	954	52,618
2008	3,389	270	914	72,422
2009	3,378	274	925	52,470
2010	3,404	273	929	64,329
2011	3,483	278	968	70,840
2012	3,648	276	1,005	72,537

[1] Estimates cover the 12 month period, December 1 previous year, through November 30.
[2] Total egg production divided by average number of layers on hand.

Chicken Inventory: Number and Value, Utah, December 1, 2005-2012 [1]

Year	Layers	Pullets	Total Chickens		
	Total	Total	Number	Value	
				Average Per Head	Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	3,402	756	4,158	1.70	7,069
2006	3,763	650	4,413	1.20	5,296
2007	3,522	675	4,197	1.40	5,876
2008	3,403	509	3,912	2.30	8,998
2009	3,402	627	4,029	1.80	7,252
2010	3,448	814	4,262	2.20	9,376
2011	3,636	650	4,286	2.70	11,572
2012	3,792	807	4,599	2.50	11,498

[1] Excludes commercial broilers.

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 2005-2012 [1]

Year	Number Lost [2]	Number Sold	Pounds Sold	Price per Pound	Value of Sales
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	523	1,610	5,796	0.010	58
2006	751	1,451	4,788	0.001	5
2007	1,067	1,533	5,059	0.001	5
2008	932	1,747	5,765	0.001	6
2009	492	1,657	5,468	0.001	5
2010	612	1,388	4,442	0.001	4
2011	340	1,883	6,026	(3)	6
2012	520	1,869	5,981	(3)	6

[1] Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 previous year through November 30.
[2] Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12 month period.
[3] Price per pound not reported.

Bees, Honey, & Trout

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Honey Producing Colonies[1]	Honey			
		Production		Value of Production	
		Yield per Colony	Total	Average Price per Pound [2]	Total [3]
	1,000	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Cents*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	24	45	1,080	95	1,026
2006	26	50	1,300	98	1,274
2007	28	42	1,176	113	1,329
2008	28	48	1,344	157	2,110
2009	26	38	988	146	1,442
2010	26	30	780	153	1,193
2011	23	39	897	175	1,570
2012	26	38	988	185	1,828

[1] Honey producing colonies are the maximum number of colonies from which honey was taken during the year. It is possible to take honey from colonies which did not survive the entire year.
[2] Average price per pound based on expanded sales.
[3] Value of production is equal to production multiplied by average price per pound.

Trout: Number of Operations, Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Total Number of Operations	Total Value of Fish Sold	Foodsize (12 inches or longer)			
			Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
					Total [1]	Average Price per pound
	Number	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
2005	21	540	166	157	466	2.97
2006	26	318	75	87	301	3.46
2007	25	436	101	111	350	3.15
2008		535	109	124	433	3.49
2009	([2])	529	99	106	333	3.14
2010	([2])	601	100	116	365	3.15
2011	([2])	516	75	87	307	3.53
2012	([2])	472	90	100	330	3.30

[1] Due to rounding, total live weight multiplied by average pounds per unit may not exactly equal total sales.
[2] State level number of operations will only be published every 5 years in conjunction with Census of Agriculture.

Mink

Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2005-2012

Year	Utah			United States				
	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Marketing Price	Value of Pelts
	Number	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Number*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
2005	70	600	150	275	2,637.8	641.4	60.90	160.6
2006	66	623	155	279	2,858.8	654.1	48.40	138.4
2007	65	600	155	283	2,828.2	696.1	65.70	185.8
2008	([1])	550	156	274	2,820.7	691.3	41.60	117.3
2009	([1])	614	157	278	2,866.7	674.2	65.10	186.6
2010	([1])	678	171	265	2,840.2	670.2	81.90	232.6
2011	([1])	699	169	268	3,091.5	706.0	94.30	291.5
2012	([1])	(2)	179	(2)	(2)	770.0	(2)	(2)

[1] Beginning in 2008 State level number of operations will only be published every five years in conjunction with the Census of Agriculture.
[2] Not estimated for 2012.

Pelts Produced in 2012 by Type, Utah and United States Not Estimated in 2013.

Agricultural Prices – Paid and Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, and Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2012, October 2012, January 2013, and April 2013 [1] [2]

	July 2012	October 2012	January 2013	April 2013
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	22	19	16	21
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	15	15	14	18
149 days or less	7	4	2	3
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	40.3	39.9	40.6	38.9
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	10.81	11.63	12.24	12.12
Type of worker				
Field	10.12	10.74	11.53	11.55
Livestock	9.83	10.12	10.52	10.82
Field & Livestock combined	10.00	10.45	10.95	11.24

[1] Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.
[2] Excludes Agricultural Service workers.

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
2005	11.60	13.60	13.00
2006	11.70	14.60	13.50
2007	12.90	14.60	14.20
2008	13.00	15.90	15.50
2009	13.00	16.30	15.30
2010	13.10	17.00	15.50
2011	13.20	18.60	15.80
2012	13.70	16.70	16.00

[1] Includes animal unit plus Cow-calf rate converted to animal unit (AUM) using (1 aum=cow-calf * 0.833)

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
2005	2.11	1.96	1.89	2.04	(D)	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.96	(D)	2.09	(D)	2.06
2006	2.34	2.11	2.17	2.29	2.20	(D)	2.36	2.39	2.58	2.95	2.72	3.40	3.02
2007	3.65	3.91	3.70	3.18	3.72	(D)	3.38	3.39	4.71	5.59	5.22	4.99	3.99
2008	6.03	(D)	4.76	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.56	4.45	4.07	(D)	(D)	4.41
2009	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.23	(D)	(D)	2.50	2.25	2.14	2.49	2.72	2.56
2010	2.89	3.03	2.95	2.91	2.97	3.21	2.66	2.88	3.05	3.11	3.73	4.35	3.43
2011	4.38	4.49	5.00	5.61	(D)	5.38	(D)	5.55	5.80	5.18	5.43	5.53	5.53
2012	(D)	5.19	(D)	5.22	(D)	5.15	5.79	5.96	5.91	5.80	5.95	(D)	5.90
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2005	85.00	91.00	99.00	92.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	95.00	97.00	100.00	104.00	96.00
2006	95.00	100.00	96.00	106.00	98.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	97.00	99.00	99.00	101.00	101.00
2007	100.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	135.00	140.00	131.00
2008	145.00	145.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	175.00	170.00	172.00	180.00	162.00	170.00
2009	150.00	145.00	150.00	140.00	135.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00
2010	90.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	109.00	106.00
2011	109.00	110.00	120.00	160.00	161.00	173.00	200.00	184.00	181.00	200.00	187.00	192.00	185.00
2012	189.00	175.00	173.00	189.00	205.00	198.00	200.00	188.00	187.00	187.00	182.00	192.00	193.00
Other Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2005	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	83.00
2006	80.00	85.00	85.00	90.00	75.00	81.00	81.00	76.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	75.00	77.00
2007	75.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	93.00	110.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	113.00
2008	120.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	145.00	130.00	140.00	140.00	145.00	135.00	130.00	135.00	137.00
2009	135.00	140.00	130.00	115.00	130.00	100.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	100.00	(D)	90.00	94.00
2010	85.00	100.00	105.00	90.00	85.00	95.00	100.00	85.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.00
2011	99.00	100.00	106.00	132.00	133.00	141.00	157.00	148.00	159.00	163.00	150.00	154.00	152.00
2012	152.00	142.00	141.00	152.00	163.00	158.00	160.00	151.00	150.00	147.00	147.00	154.00	154.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2005	85.00	91.00	98.00	92.00	89.00	94.00	93.00	89.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	102.00	94.50
2006	93.00	99.00	95.00	104.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	100.00	99.50
2007	99.00	104.00	104.00	109.00	119.00	129.00	126.00	129.00	131.00	131.00	133.00	138.00	129.00
2008	139.00	143.00	140.00	148.00	154.00	163.00	172.00	173.00	168.00	168.00	175.00	157.00	167.00
2009	149.00	145.00	144.00	130.00	135.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00
2010	90.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	109.00	106.00
2011	109.00	110.00	120.00	159.00	161.00	173.00	199.00	183.00	181.00	200.00	187.00	191.00	185.00
2012	189.00	175.00	173.00	189.00	203.00	196.00	196.00	184.00	184.00	183.00	179.00	189.00	189.00

[1] Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30.

(D) Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2005-2012 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	**Mktg Year Avg**
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
2006	14.00	13.70	12.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.80	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.10	12.70
2007	14.50	14.70	15.50	16.00	17.80	20.20	21.20	21.00	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.10	18.90
2008	20.20	18.70	18.70	18.20	18.50	19.50	19.00	17.80	17.40	17.20	16.70	15.70	18.10
2009	12.70	10.80	10.90	11.20	10.70	10.90	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.30	14.70	16.00	12.20
2010	15.70	15.40	14.90	14.20	15.10	15.60	15.80	16.70	17.40	18.40	18.10	17.00	16.20
2011	16.80	18.40	20.10	19.60	19.50	20.50	20.40	21.30	20.60	19.10	19.50	19.00	19.60
2012	18.20	16.80	16.50	15.70	15.10	14.60	15.80	17.40	18.80	21.00	21.80	20.60	17.70
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) [2]													
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
2005	16.70	15.80	15.30	15.20	14.50	14.10	14.40	14.30	15.10	16.00	15.40	15.20	15.10

[1] Milk not broken out by grade after 2005.
[2] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 2005-2012

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Per Head	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*
Mktg Year Avg	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,660	1,220	1,160	1,290	1,300

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Sheep and Lambs, Utah 2005-2012 [1]

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Per Cwt	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*
Sheep								
Mktg Year Avg	44.00	33.20	27.90	25.00	30.20	47.80	NA	NA
Lambs								
Mktg Year Avg	117.00	98.50	98.50	102.00	99.90	126.00	NA	NA

[1] Sheep & Lamb prices no longer estimated by State after 2010.

County Estimates

County Estimates are an integral part of agricultural statistics. These estimates provide data to compare acres, production, and yield in different counties within the State of Utah. Crop county estimates play a major role in Federal Farm Program payments and crop insurance settlements, thus, directly affecting many farmers and ranchers. A cooperative agreement between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and USDA, NASS, Utah Field Office provides funding in support of county estimates contained in this publication.

County estimates may be downloaded in .CSV file format by accessing the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/ and selecting Quick Stats. Additional County level data can be found in the 2007 Census of Agriculture at http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties by Commodity[1]

Rank	Hay - Alfalfa			Barley - All		
	County	Production	% of Total	County	Production	% of Total
		Tons	*Percent*		*Bu*	*Percent*
1	Millard	284,000	14	Cache	742,000	36
2	Iron	211,600	10	Box Elder	356,000	17
3	Cache	209,700	10	Millard	353,000	17
4	Box Elder	194,400	9	Utah	167,000	8
5	Sanpete	147,000	7	Sanpete	91,500	4
State Total		2,050,000	100		2,080,000	100

Rank	Cattle - All Cattle			Cattle - Beef Cows		
	County	Inventory	% of Total	County	Inventory	% of Total
		Hd	*Percent*		*Hd*	*Percent*
1	Box Elder	89,000	12	Box Elder	36,000	11
2	Millard	67,000	9	[2] Duchesne	21,500	7
3	Utah	59,000	8	[2] Millard	21,500	7
4	Cache	55,000	7	Uintah	19,200	6
5	Sanpete	51,000	7	Utah	17,000	5
State Total		770,000	100		315,000	100

Rank	Cattle - Milk Cows			Sheep - All		
	County	Inventory	% of Total	County	Inventory	% of Total
		Hd	*Percent*		*Hd*	*Percent*
1	Cache	16,800	19	Sanpete	66,000	22
2	Millard	15,100	17	Box Elder	44,500	15
3	Utah	14,300	16	Summit	35,500	12
4	Box Elder	10,800	12	Iron	26,000	9
5	Sanpete	8,700	10	Utah	18,000	6
State Total		90,000	100		305,000	100

[1] Crops estimates for the year 2012, Livestock estimates as of January 1, 2013
[2] Duchesne & Millard tied for 2nd largest inventory in 2013.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2012 Production								
All Barley	Bu	2,080,000	(D)	356,000	742,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,050,000	95,500	194,400	209,700	21,700	4,800	24,100
January 1, 2013 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	770,000	28,500	89,000	55,000	8,700	3,300	3,900
Beef Cows	Head	315,000	10,400	36,000	8,800	4,800	1,800	(D)
Milk Cows	Head	90,000	2,900	10,200	17,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sheep & Lambs	Head	295,000	(D)	43,500	1,900	10,800	(D)	600
Cash Receipts, 2011 [1]								
Livestock	(000)	(D)	229,164	97,988	123,595	4,338	1,091	6,705
Crops	(000)	(D)	15,671	70,593	37,139	1,372	865	30,493
Total	(000)	(D)	244,835	168,581	160,734	5,710	1,956	37,198
2007 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	16,700	229	1,113	1,195	294	48	496
Land in Farms	Acres	11,094,700	158,323	1,320,177	251,550	215,557	(D)	49,279
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	964,702	24,710	137,779	100,999	7,927	5,656	9,238
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	1,134,144	29,917	112,113	80,236	14,837	9,179	12,244

See footnotes below.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
2012 Production								
All Barley	Bu	23,500	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	33,000	(D)
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	88,000	56,000	35,000	9,000	211,600	71,500	7,000
January 1, 2013 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	41,000	24,000	13,800	2,600	18,700	16,400	6,100
Beef Cows	Head	21,500	14,000	8,800	(D)	9,500	(D)	3,700
Milk Cows	Head	2,300	(D)	(D)	(D)	2,800	(D)	(D)
Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,200	3,900	500	(D)	25,000	7,900	500
Cash Receipts, 2011 [1]								
Livestock	(000)	29,354	8,853	4,968	1,583	31,717	11,611	8,870
Crops	(000)	11,660	3,697	2,093	1,584	66,540	11,774	490
Total	(000)	41,014	12,550	7,061	3,167	98,257	23,385	9,360
2007 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	879	545	275	90	487	335	145
Land in Farms	Acres	1,076,470	204,775	81,866	(D)	492,235	260,444	113,417
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	48,952	20,140	11,483	3,626	51,666	27,278	1,737
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	101,974	41,823	22,331	4,712	59,138	27,118	4,315

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.

[3] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
		County							
2012 Production									
All Barley	Bu	353,000	72,000	(D)	32,300	(D)	(D)	91,500	50,500
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	284,000	(D)	27,000	20,000	(D)	11,500	147,000	103,000
January 1, 2013 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	67,000	8,000	17,800	47,000	3,900	12,700	51,000	41,000
Beef Cows	Head	21,500	3,800	8,300	(D)	1,900	7,800	15,600	13,000
Milk Cows	Head	15,100	700	2,000	(D)	(D)	100	8,900	3,800
Sheep & Lambs	Head	4,900	14,600	4,100	8,500	1,000	6,100	64,000	3,900
Cash Receipts, 2011 [1]									
Livestock	(000)	106,057	12,013	12,912	17,790	4,102	5,842	125,390	40,233
Crops	(000)	71,084	2,201	585	1,399	17,280	9,572	22,232	19,378
Total	(000)	177,141	14,214	13,497	19,189	21,382	15,414	147,622	59,611
2007 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	703	316	113	167	587	758	879	655
Land in Farms	Acres	566,692	301,095	42,380	363,567	107,477	1,546,914	311,551	185,708
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	96,473	13,229	12,217	40,699	12,962	48,168	54,929	32,824
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	103,272	13,794	16,913	51,752	9,872	5,177	70,770	52,473

See footnotes below.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
		County							
2012 Production									
All Barley	Bu	(D)	(D)	46,500	167,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	24,600
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	14,000	26,600	86,000	111,400	13,000	30,400	34,500	73,000
January 1, 2013 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	22,500	20,000	39,500	59,000	9,800	14,300	25,000	20,500
Beef Cows	Head	10,500	(D)	19,200	17,000	4,500	6,500	13,100	4,400
Milk Cows	Head	1,100	(D)	600	14,000	900	(D)	1,700	4,700
Sheep & Lambs	Head	34,000	800	16,500	17,500	11,100	700	5,500	600
Cash Receipts, 2011[1]									
Livestock	(000)	26,109	25,386	24,957	129,373	7,282	5,904	15,417	24,340
Crops	(000)	2,461	8,542	14,387	82,328	2,101	5,279	1,820	15,661
Total	(000)	28,570	33,928	39,344	211,701	9,383	11,183	17,237	40,001
2007 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	629	379	981	2,175	432	593	201	1,001
Land in Farms	Acres	414,928	252,848	1,799,785	345,634	65,935	174,192	45,222	106,247
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	15,972	11,188	43,838	72,335	9,373	7,422	16,186	25,696
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	23,960	24,538	84,529	77,457	17,420	13,751	18,905	29,624

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

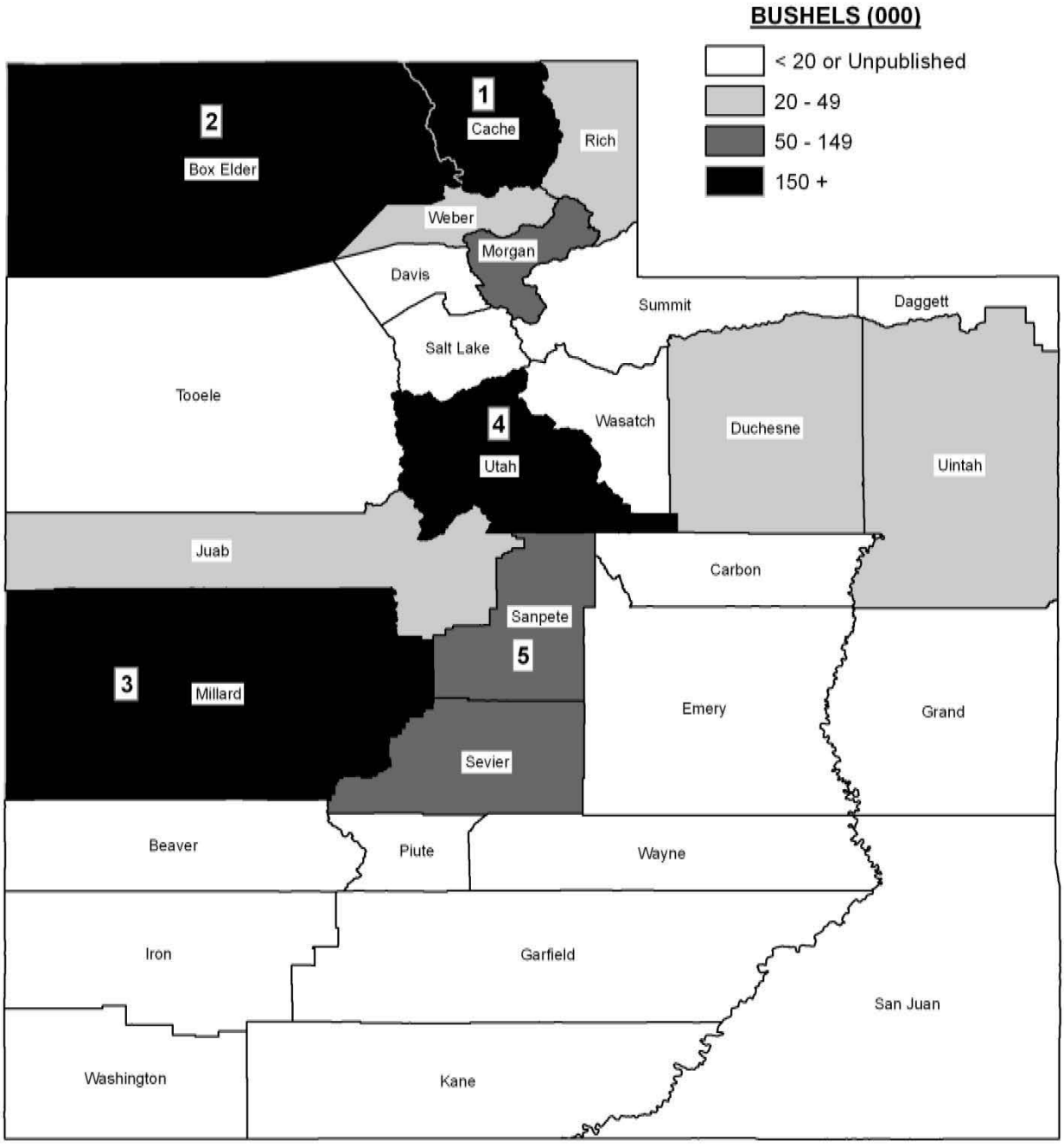
[2] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.

[3] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2012



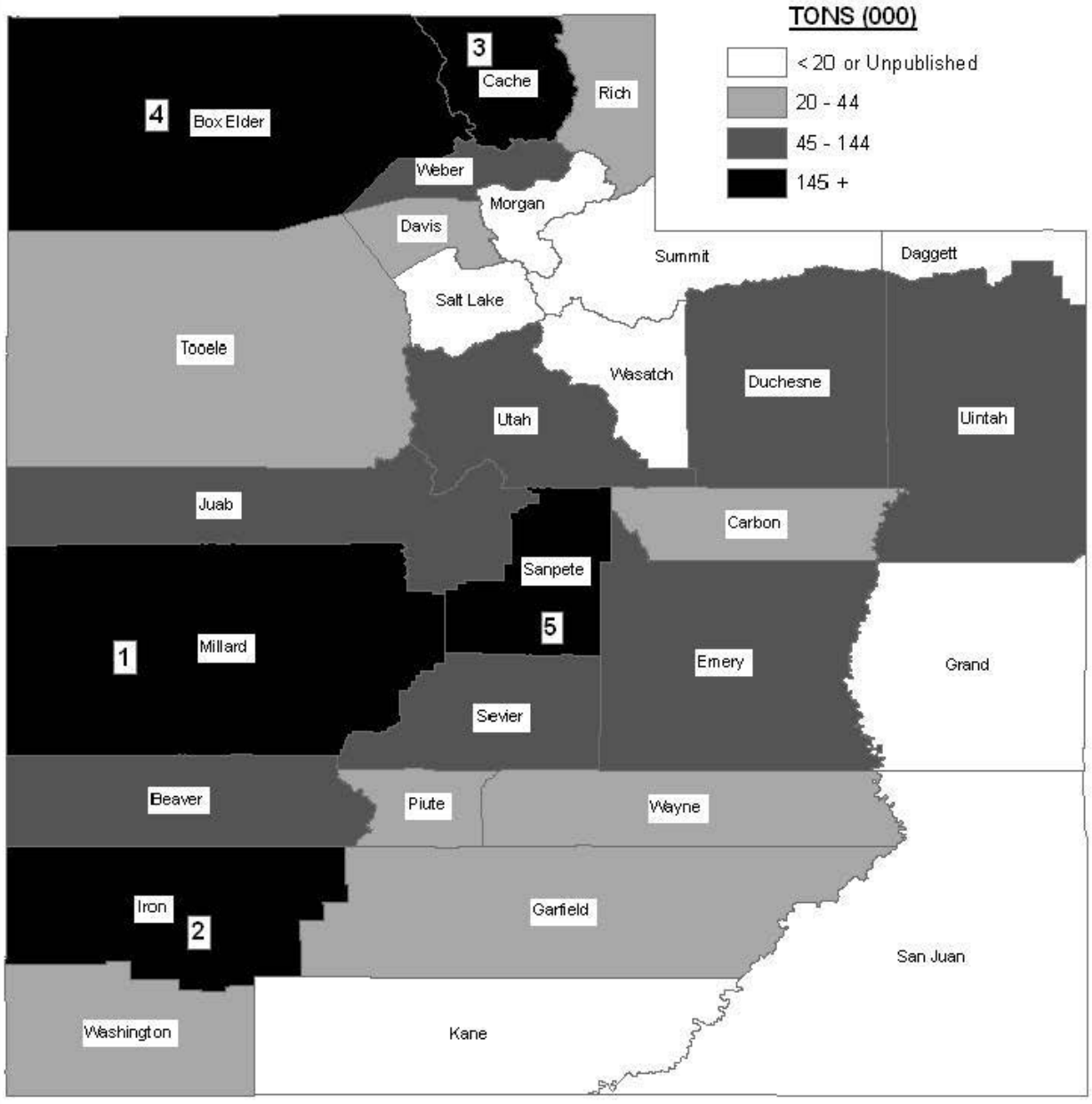
County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2011 & 2012 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,000	5,000	2,400	4,200	87	85	208,000	356,000
Cache	8,500	11,900	7,800	10,500	71	71	550,000	742,000
Davis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan	1,500	2,100	1,300	1,000	69	72	90,000	72,000
Rich	600	500	550	400	86	81	47,000	32,300
Salt Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooele	700	-	250	-	84	-	21,000	-
Weber	-	500	-	300	-	82	-	24,600
Other Counties	700	1,000	500	300	68	84	34,000	25,100
Total	15,000	21,000	12,800	16,700	74	75	950,000	1,252,000
Central								
Juab	1,000	1,000	700	500	86	66	60,000	33,000
Millard	6,000	7,500	2,700	3,500	106	101	287,000	353,000
Sanpete	3,000	3,000	1,400	1,100	111	83	155,000	91,500
Sevier	1,500	1,500	500	600	86	84	43,000	50,500
Utah	2,500	2,000	1,800	1,800	92	93	165,000	167,000
Other Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,000	15,000	7,100	7,500	100	93	710,000	695,000
Eastern								
Carbon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daggett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duchesne	-	800	-	400	-	59	-	23,500
Emery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uintah	600	1,000	350	600	93	78	32,500	46,500
Wasatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	1,400	1,200	650	200	73	70	47,500	14,000
Total	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,200	80	70	80,000	84,000
Southern								
Beaver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	4,000	5,000	1,100	600	78	82	86,000	49,000
Total	4,000	5,000	1,100	600	78	82	86,000	49,000
State								
Total	35,000	44,000	22,000	26,000	83	80	1,826,000	2,080,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2012



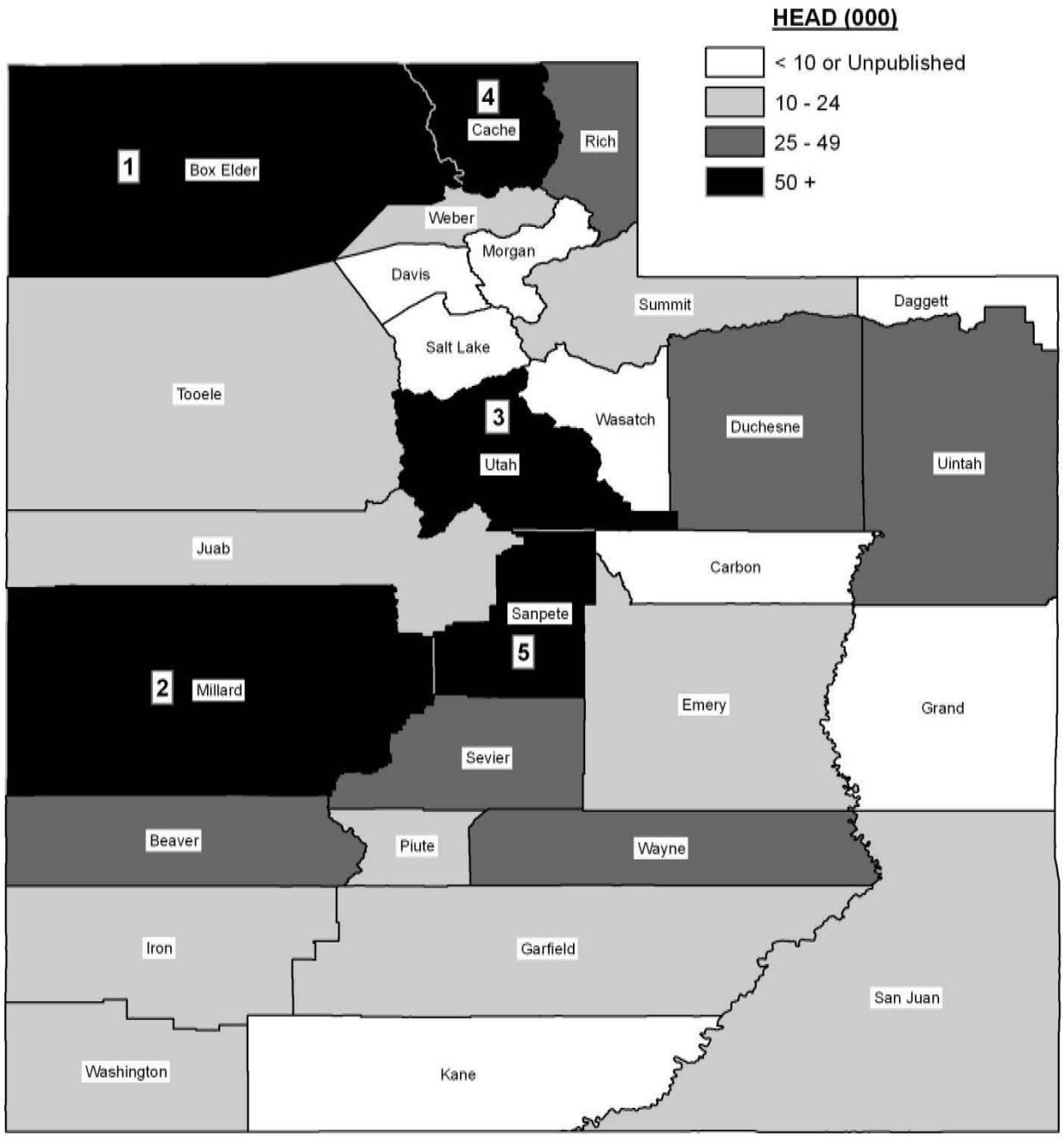
County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2011 & 2012 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	51,000	46,900	4.3	4.2	217,000	194,400
Cache	54,000	53,100	3.9	4.0	209,000	209,700
Davis	5,500	5,500	4.9	4.4	27,000	24,100
Morgan	12,000	-	2.9	-	35,000	-
Rich	11,000	7,500	2.8	2.7	31,000	20,000
Salt Lake	2,500	-	4.0	-	10,000	-
Tooele	9,000	7,400	3.7	3.6	33,000	26,600
Weber	18,000	17,200	4.2	4.3	76,000	73,000
Other Counties	-	12,400	-	3.3	-	40,300
Total	163,000	150,000	3.9	3.9	638,000	588,100
Central						
Juab	17,000	16,600	4.4	4.3	74,000	71,500
Millard	63,000	56,800	4.9	5.0	305,000	284,000
Sanpete	37,000	34,800	4.4	4.2	162,000	147,000
Sevier	27,000	23,900	4.0	4.3	108,000	103,000
Utah	29,000	25,900	4.4	4.3	126,000	111,400
Total	173,000	158,000	4.5	4.6	775,000	716,900
Eastern						
Carbon	6,700	6,400	4.7	3.4	31,000	21,700
Daggett	3,300	2,100	2.4	2.3	8,000	4,800
Duchesne	33,000	26,300	3.5	3.4	115,000	88,000
Emery	23,000	18,500	3.3	3.1	75,000	56,000
Grand	2,500	2,400	4.0	3.8	10,000	9,000
San Juan	7,200	6,000	2.1	1.9	15,000	11,500
Summit	7,800	6,100	2.5	2.3	19,000	14,000
Uintah	32,000	23,200	3.8	3.7	122,000	86,000
Wasatch	5,500	4,000	3.7	3.3	20,000	13,000
Total	121,000	95,000	3.5	3.2	415,000	304,000
Southern						
Beaver	21,500	19,600	4.7	4.9	101,000	95,500
Garfield	13,300	10,400	3.4	3.4	45,000	35,000
Iron	59,000	42,100	4.8	5.1	282,000	211,600
Kane	2,900	2,000	3.8	3.5	11,000	7,000
Piute	7,900	7,300	3.8	3.7	30,000	27,000
Washington	8,400	6,900	4.7	4.4	39,000	30,400
Wayne	10,000	8,700	4.2	4.0	42,000	34,500
Total	123,000	97,000	4.5	4.6	550,000	441,000
State						
Total	580,000	500,000	4.1	4.1	2,378,000	2,050,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, 2013



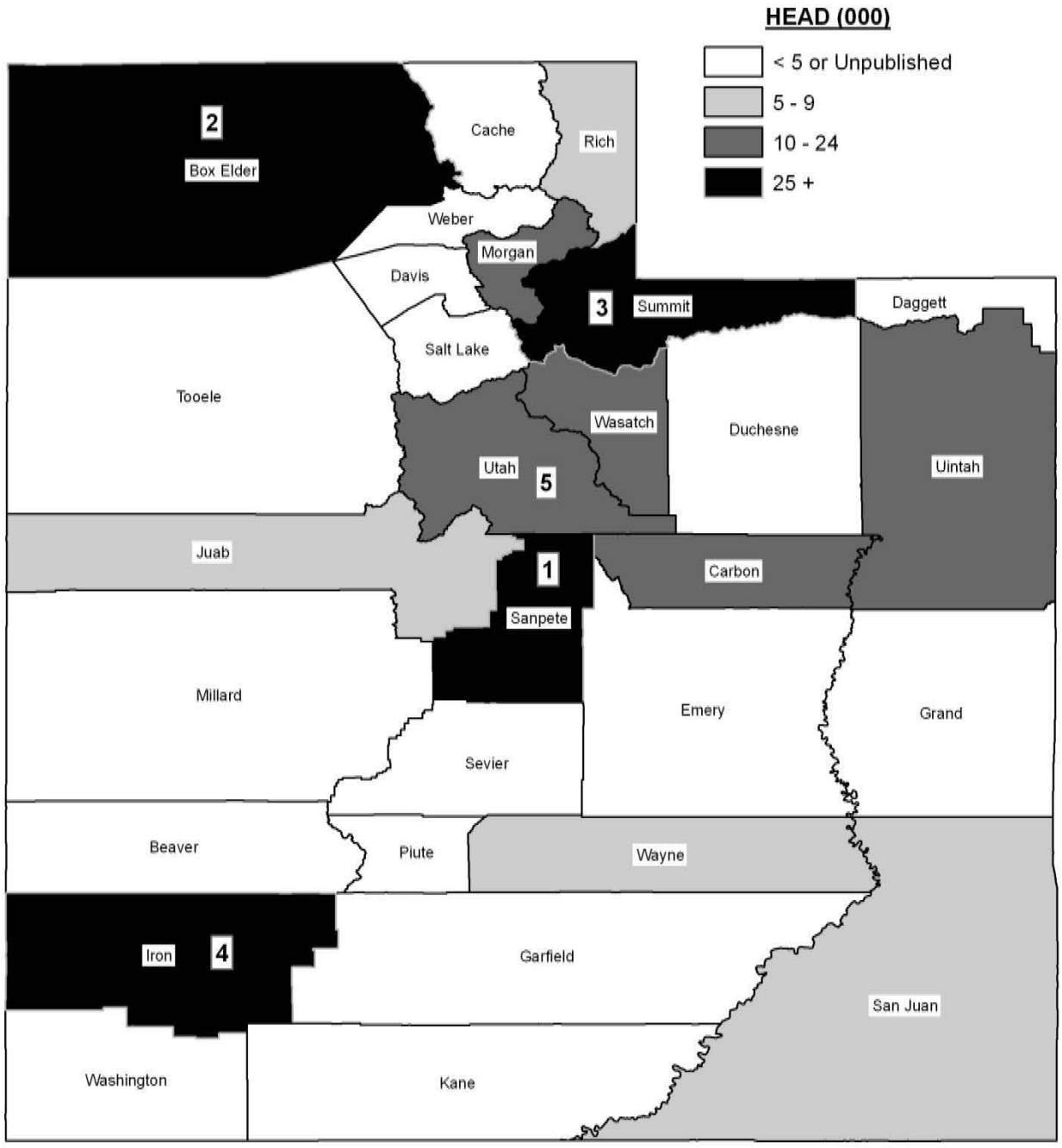
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2012 & 2013

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows [1]		Milk Cows [1]	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	92,000	89,000	37,500	36,000	10,800	10,200
Cache	57,000	55,000	9,200	8,800	16,800	17,000
Davis	4,100	3,900	-	-	-	-
Morgan	8,300	8,000	4,000	3,800	700	700
Rich	49,000	47,000	-	-	-	-
Salt Lake	4,100	3,900	2,000	1,900	-	-
Tooele	21,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Weber	21,500	20,500	4,600	4,400	4,800	4,700
Central						
Juab	17,000	16,400	-	-	-	-
Millard	69,000	67,000	22,500	21,500	15,100	15,100
Sanpete	53,000	51,000	16,300	15,600	8,700	8,900
Sevier	42,500	41,000	13,700	13,000	3,700	3,800
Utah	62,000	59,000	17,800	17,000	14,300	14,000
Eastern						
Carbon	9,000	8,700	5,000	4,800	-	-
Daggett	3,400	3,300	1,900	1,800	-	-
Duchesne	42,500	41,000	22,500	21,500	2,400	2,300
Emery	25,000	24,000	14,700	14,000	-	-
Grand	2,700	2,600	-	-	-	-
San Juan	13,200	12,700	8,200	7,800	-	100
Summit	23,500	22,500	10,800	10,500	1,100	1,100
Uintah	41,000	39,500	20,000	19,200	600	600
Wasatch	10,200	9,800	4,700	4,500	900	900
Southern						
Beaver	29,500	28,500	10,900	10,400	2,500	2,900
Garfield	14,300	13,800	9,200	8,800	-	-
Iron	19,400	18,700	9,900	9,500	-	2,800
Kane	6,300	6,100	3,900	3,700	-	-
Piute	18,600	17,800	8,700	8,300	2,000	2,000
Washington	14,900	14,300	6,900	6,500	-	-
Wayne	26,000	25,000	13,800	13,100	1,600	1,700
Other Counties	-	-	51,300	48,600	4,000	1,200
State Total	800,000	770,000	330,000	315,000	90,000	90,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALL SHEEP & LAMBS INVENTORY

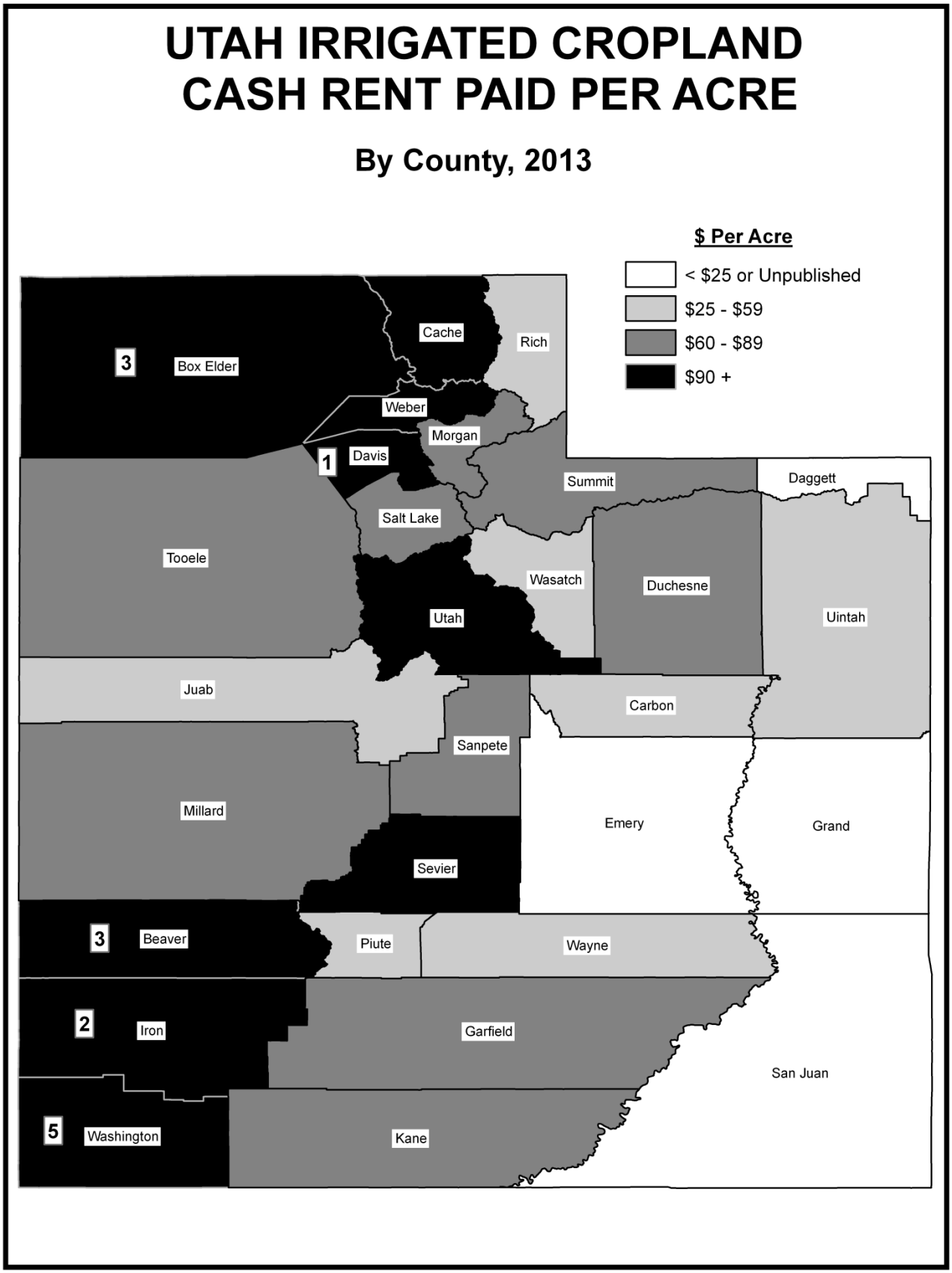
By County, 2013



County Estimates: Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2012 & 2013 [1]

District and County	All Sheep & Lambs 2012	All Sheep & Lambs 2013
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	44,500	43,500
Cache	2,200	1,900
Davis	600	600
Morgan	15,100	14,600
Rich	8,800	8,500
Salt Lake	1,000	1,000
Tooele	800	800
Weber	600	600
Central		
Juab	8,200	7,900
Millard	5,100	4,900
Sanpete	66,000	64,000
Sevier	4,000	3,900
Utah	18,000	17,500
Eastern		
Carbon	11,200	10,800
Daggett	-	-
Duchesne	2,300	2,200
Emery	4,000	3,900
Grand	-	-
San Juan	6,300	6,100
Summit	35,500	34,000
Uintah	17,000	16,500
Wasatch	11,500	11,100
Southern		
Beaver	-	-
Garfield	600	500
Iron	26,000	25,000
Kane	500	500
Piute	4,200	4,100
Washington	800	700
Wayne	5,600	5,500
Other Counties	4,600	4,400
State Total	305,000	295,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.



Box Elder and Beaver counties each at $102 per acre in 2013.

County Estimates: Cash Rent Per Acre, 2012 & 2013*

District and County	Rented for Cash[1] [2]					
	Irrigated Cropland		Non-Irrigated Cropland		Pastureland	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	Dollars Per Acre	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*
Northern						
Box Elder	88.00	102.00	31.50	28.00	2.40	2.30
Cache	89.00	91.50	36.50	41.50	13.00	13.00
Davis	119.00	129.00	-	-	-	15.50
Morgan	75.50	76.00	42.00	36.50	2.10	-
Rich	38.00	49.00	-	-	12.00	13.00
Salt Lake	81.50	81.50	-	16.50	4.20	-
Tooele	59.00	73.50	-	-	-	-
Weber	100.00	100.00	-	36.00	-	-
Other Counties	-	-	24.00	14.50	7.40	6.90
Total	84.50	92.50	30.50	25.50	4.10	4.80
Central						
Juab	42.00	44.00	20.50	15.50	6.10	-
Millard	100.00	89.00	-	-	9.00	6.40
Sanpete	81.00	75.00	-	5.50	4.90	4.80
Sevier	80.00	95.00	-	-	7.10	-
Utah	90.00	97.00	34.50	25.50	8.40	8.30
Other Counties	-	-	27.00	45.50	-	6.30
Total	85.50	86.00	28.50	13.50	6.70	6.00
Eastern						
Carbon	-	37.50	-	-	2.30	2.30
Daggett	-	-	-	-	5.30	-
Duchesne	59.50	76.00	-	22.00	19.00	-
Emery	-	-	-	14.00	-	-
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	63.50	-	-	-	-	-
Summit	53.00	61.50	-	8.60	3.90	4.00
Uintah	44.00	43.50	-	20.50	15.50	7.60
Wasatch	46.00	40.00	-	-	-	14.00
Other Counties	34.50	36.50	-	15.50	6.30	7.90
Total	47.50	47.50	-	17.00	5.40	5.30
Southern						
Beaver	-	102.00	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	65.50	-	-	-	-
Iron	129.00	113.00	-	-	3.00	-
Kane	55.50	72.00	-	-	3.80	-
Piute	44.00	52.00	-	14.00	15.00	-
Washington	133.00	101.00	-	15.00	3.70	-
Wayne	64.50	60.00	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	83.50	-	-	25.50	12.00	8.50
Total	93.00	93.00	-	25.00	4.10	8.50
Other Districts	-	-	15.50	-	-	-
State						
Total	80.00	82.00	24.00	21.00	5.00	6.00

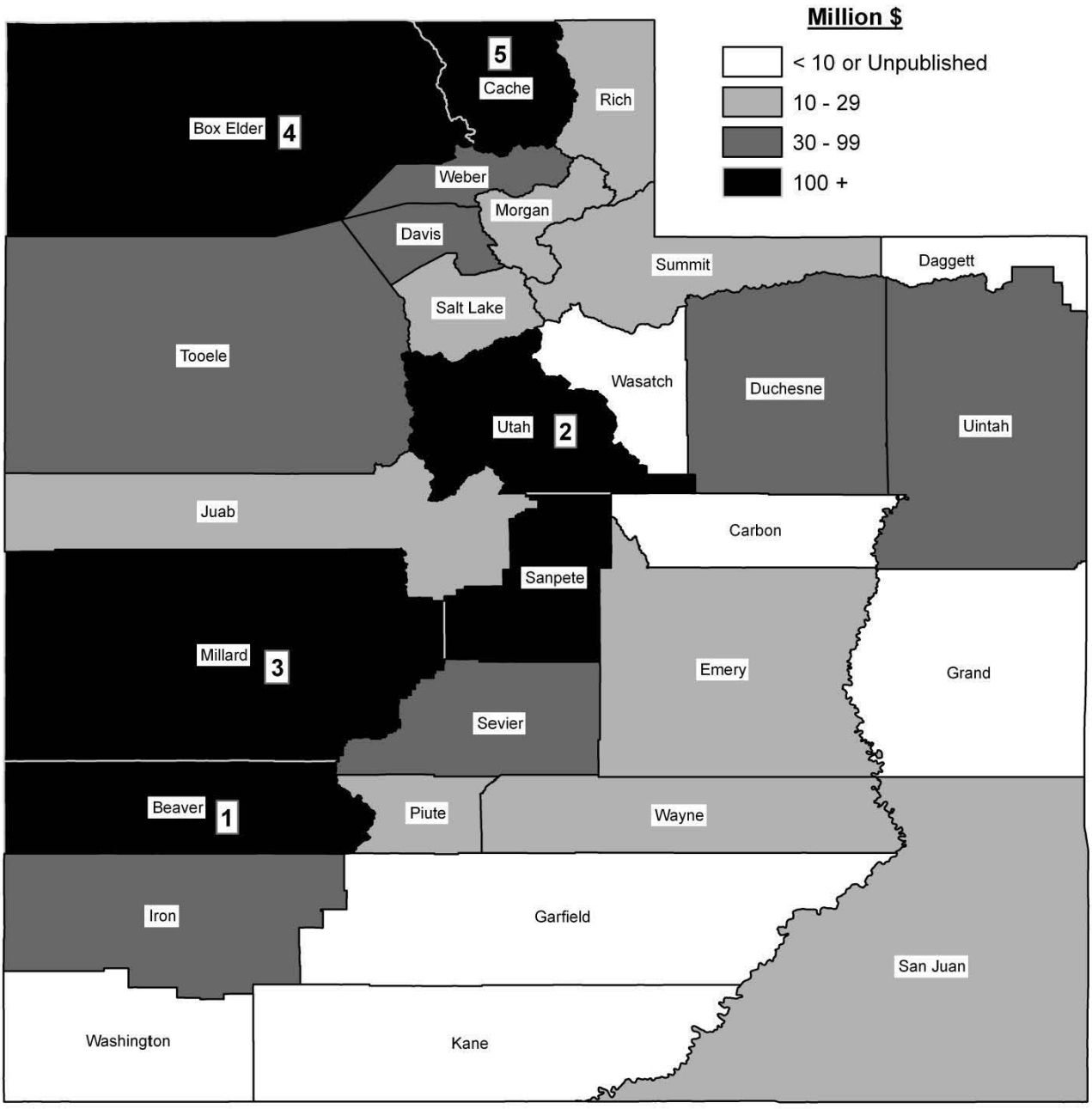
* No Estimates were published for any land types for Grand county.

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data or not published.

[2] Districts with missing totals are included in "Other Districts"

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2011



County Estimates: Farm Income and Expenses by County - 2011 [1]

County and District	Cash Receipts			Government Payments	Other Farm Income [2]	Gross Farm Income	Farm Production Expenses	Realized Net Farm Income
	Livestock & Products	Crops	Total					
	Thousand Dollars	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*
Northern								
Box Elder	97,988	70,593	168,581	12,245	21,675	190,256	154,208	36,048
Cache	123,595	37,139	160,734	3,823	9,736	170,470	151,309	19,161
Davis	6,705	30,493	37,198	93	4,641	41,839	49,891	-8,052
Morgan	12,013	2,201	14,214	86	3,504	17,718	20,202	-2,484
Rich	17,790	1,399	19,189	672	3,207	22,396	19,327	3,069
Salt Lake	4,102	17,280	21,382	133	6,336	27,718	34,757	-7,039
Tooele	25,386	8,542	33,928	74	2,286	36,214	34,443	1,771
Weber	24,340	15,661	40,001	338	4,201	44,202	50,377	-6,175
Central								
Juab	11,611	11,774	23,385	3,325	5,487	28,872	23,494	5,378
Millard	106,057	71,084	177,141	2,925	9,536	186,677	148,405	38,272
Sanpete	125,390	22,232	147,622	784	5,701	153,323	142,969	10,354
Sevier	40,233	19,378	59,611	295	2,474	62,085	65,347	-3,262
Utah	129,373	82,328	211,701	1,901	17,353	229,054	215,195	13,859
Eastern								
Carbon	4,338	1,372	5,710	-	687	6,397	8,207	-1,810
Daggett	1,091	865	1,956	-	215	2,171	3,111	-940
Duchesne	29,354	11,660	41,014	162	4,636	45,650	55,095	-9,445
Emery	8,853	3,697	12,550	264	1,654	14,204	18,473	-4,269
Grand	1,583	1,584	3,167	-	80	3,247	6,236	-2,989
San Juan	5,842	9,572	15,414	4,822	7,789	23,203	23,509	-306
Summit	26,109	2,461	28,570	-	3,785	32,355	27,551	4,804
Uintah	24,957	14,387	39,344	550	3,685	43,029	46,145	-3,116
Wasatch	7,282	2,101	9,383	-	1,730	11,113	14,213	-3,100
Southern								
Beaver	229,164	15,671	244,835	188	2,316	247,151	223,671	23,480
Garfield	4,968	2,093	7,061	236	3,172	10,233	15,826	-5,593
Iron	31,717	66,540	98,257	672	2,225	100,482	81,750	18,732
Kane	8,870	490	9,360	567	1,511	10,871	13,934	-3,063
Piute	12,912	585	13,497	-	519	14,016	12,791	1,225
Washington	5,904	5,279	11,183	669	2,351	13,534	21,869	-8,335
Wayne	15,417	1,820	17,237	133	1,346	18,583	16,346	2,237
State								
Total	1,142,944	530,281	1,673,225	35,057	133,838	1,807,063	1,698,651	108,412

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C: .All state and local area dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

[2] Consists of the value of home consumption and other farm related income components, such as machine hire and custom work income and income from forest products (1978 to present).

Last updated: November 26, 2012 - new estimates for 2011

Enterprise Budgets

Prepared by the Department of Applied Economics, Utah State University

The following crop and livestock enterprise budgets were prepared by personnel at Utah State University with input from farmers and ranchers. These budgets are provided to assist farmers and ranchers in evaluating alternatives that may increase the profitability of their operation. The costs and returns commonly vary for a particular farm or ranch from those shown. Therefore, a column has been provided to adapt the budget to reflect the costs and returns for a specific farm or ranch enterprise.

Questions concerning these budgets should be referred to the appropriate contact person in the Department of Applied Economics at Utah State University in Logan at (435) 797-3417.

Budgets published in this and previous Editions of Utah Agricultural Statistics as well as budgets for other crop and livestock enterprises may be found on the extension web page at Utah State University, www.apecextension.usu.edu under "**Agribusiness and Food**".

Index of Enterprise Budgets by Subject and Year Most Recently Published in Utah Agricultural Statistics, 1996-2013

Alfalfa Hay, establishment with oat hay	1998
Alfalfa Hay, irrigated, East Millard County	2001
Alfalfa Hay, dryland, Box Elder County	2002
Alfalfa Hay, Uintah County	2008
Alfalfa Haylage, Millard County	2001
Alfalfa Hay, Cache County	2011
Alfalfa Hay, Costs & Returns, Beaver County	2013
Alfalfa Hay, Costs & Returns, Duchesne County	2012
Alfalfa Hay, Establishment Costs, Beaver Co	2013
Alfalfa Hay, Establishment Costs, Duchesne Co	2012
Barley, Irrigated (feed) , Cache County	2011
Barley, Irrigated, Beaver County	2013
Barley, Irrigated, Duchesne County	2012
Beef Cattle	
Background Feeder Cattle	2000
Feeder Cattle Backgrounding Budget	2009
Feeder Cattle Drylot Budget	2009
Feeder Cattle Summer Grazing Budget	2009
Beef heifer replacement	1998
Cow/calf	1997
Cow/calf northern Utah	2004
Cow/calf, southern Utah	2000
Cow/calf, Tooele & Duchesne Counties	2007
Cull Cows	2006
Feeder cattle	2005
Feeder steer calves	2003
Finish cattle	2000
Berries	
High Tunnel Fall Raspberry	2010
Strawberry High Tunnel	2010
Bison, Cow/Calf, 50 Cows	2001
Canola, Spring irrigated	1996
Cantaloupe	2006
Corn for grain, Irrigated, Beaver County	2013
Corn for grain, Box Elder County	2002
Corn Silage, Irrigated, Beaver County	2013
Corn Silage, Cache County	2002
Corn Silage, Irrigated, Duchesne County	2012
Corn, Sweet	1996
CRP Contract, per acre	2001
Custom Operators Rates	2010
Dairy	
Holstein Heifer Replacement	2001
Jersey Heifer Replacement	2000
Milk Cows, Jersey	1998
Milk Cows, Holstein	2010
Dairy Bull	1998
Elk	1997
Grass Hay, Rich County	2006
Grass Hay, Daggett County	2007
Lawn Turf	2006
Machinery & Equipment Costs	2008
Manure & Waste Disposal, Dairy	1998
Oats, Irrigated, Beaver County	2013
Oats, Irrigated, Duchesne County	2012
Oat Hay, San Juan County	2003
Oats, San Juan County	2003
Oats, irrigated, Uintah County	2011
Onion Production	2005
Pumpkin	1997
Raspberry	1996
Safflower, dryland	1999
Safflower, irrigated	2005
Sheep, range	1997
Lamb Feeding Budget	2009
Soybean	1998
Swine, farrow to finish	1998
Tomatoes	2003
Triticale	1996
Turkeys, Hen	2000
Vegetables, Mixed, Davis County	2012
Watermelons	1996
Wheat, dryland	2008
Wheat, Irrigated, Cache County	2011
Wheat, Irrigated, Duchesne County	2012
Wheat Straw Residue	1997
Wheat, Soft White Winter, Irrigated, Box Elder	2000

Beaver County Crop Production Costs and Returns, 2012

Mark Nelson, Extension Associate Professor, Beaver County
Kynda Curtis, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Department of Applied Economics, Utah State University
Chris Lewis, Graduate Student, Department of Applied Economics

Sample costs and returns to establish and produce alfalfa hay, barley, oats, and corn (grain or silage) under pivot irrigation in Beaver County, Utah. The representative farm consists of 400 acres of land on which 250 acres are cultivated for alfalfa production, 50 acres for barley production, 50 acres for oat production, and 50 acres for corn (grain or silage) production. The market value in 2012 was approximately $5,000 per acre for agricultural land in Beaver County with water rights. Five-year average pricing (2007-2011) for alfalfa hay is $141.40/ton, barley is $3.98/bu, corn (grain) $5.12/bu, corn (silage) $28.20/ton, and oats $3.26/bu (UDAF, 2012). The owner is provided $30,000 annually for the 400 acre farm or $75/acre. Hired labor is paid $10/hr, $10,000 annually for the 400 acre farm or $25/acre. A pivot irrigation system is estimated at $100,000 for each pivot (Valley Irrigation Company, March 2011).

Overall Assumptions

Cash overhead consists of various cash expenses paid out during the year. These costs include property taxes, interest, office expenses, liability and property insurance, accounting/legal costs, as well as investment/machinery repairs. Property taxes in Utah differ across counties. Property taxes on buildings are calculated at 1 percent of the average asset value of the property. Property taxes on land should be taken into consideration, but are not included here. Insurance on farm investments vary, depending on the assets included and the amount of coverage. Property insurance provides coverage for property loss at .666 percent of the average asset value. Liability and crop insurance covers accidents and crop loss on the 400 farm at an annual cost of $3,000. The fuel and lube for machinery and vehicles is calculated at 8 percent of the average asset value. Annual repairs on all farm investments or capital recovery items that require maintenance are calculated at 2 percent of the average asset value for buildings, improvements, and equipment and 7 percent of the average asset value for machinery and vehicles. Office and travel costs are estimated at $3,000 and include office supplies, telephone service, Internet service, and travel expenses to educational seminars.

Capital recovery costs are the annual depreciation (opportunity cost) of all farm investments and are calculated using straight line depreciation. All equipment listed is new unless otherwise noted. For used machinery the price is calculated as one-half of the new purchase price and useful life is two-thirds that of new machinery (Painter, 2011)

Salvage value is 10 percent of the purchase price, which is an estimate of the remaining value of an investment at the end of its useful life. The salvage value for land is the purchase price, as land does not normally depreciate.

References

Painter, Kathleen (2011). The Costs of Owning and Operating Farm Machinery in the Pacific Northwest 2011. A Pacific Northwest Publication #346. University of Idaho, Washington State University, and Oregon State University.

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (2012). 2012 Utah Agriculture Statistics and Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Annual Report.

All USU enterprise budgets and documentation can be found at www.apecextension.usu.edu under "Agribusiness and Food".

Beaver County Alfalfa Hay Establishment Costs, 250 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	1.00	Annual	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 12.00	_____
Herbicide	1.00	Annual	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 12.00	_____
Fertilizer	1.00	Annual	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 24.00	_____
Rodent Control	1.00	Annual	$ 400.00	$ 400.00	$ 1.60	_____
Testing (Soil & Forage)	1.00	Annual	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 0.60	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Alfalfa Seed	1.00	Annual	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	$ 14.00	_____
Labor	250.00	Acre	$ 25.00	$ 6,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Operator Labor	250.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 18,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 10,167.85	$ 10,167.85	$ 40.67	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 12,121.24	$ 12,121.24	$ 48.48	_____
Miscellaneous	250.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 67,089.09	$ 268.36	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 1,875.00	$ 7.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 1,875.00	$ 7.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 1,875.00	$ 7.50	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 1,920.19	$ 7.68	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 426.25	$ 1.71	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 7,971.44	$ 31.89	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 9,881.25	$ 39.53	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 28,255.45	$ 113.02	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 38,136.70	$ 152.55	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 46,108.14	$ 184.43	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 113,197.23	$ 452.79	
YEAR ONE INCOME						
Alfalfa Hay	2.50	Tons	$ 141.40	$ 88,375.00	$ 353.50	
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 88,375.00	$ 353.50	
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT INVESTMENT				**$ 24,822.23**	**$ 99.29**	

Beaver County Alfalfa Hay Costs and Returns, 250 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Alfalfa Hay	4.50	Tons	$ 141.40	$ 159,075.00	$ 636.30	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 159,075.00	$ 636.30	
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	1.00	Annual	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 12.00	_____
Herbicide	1.00	Annual	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 12.00	_____
Fertilizer	1.00	Annual	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 24.00	_____
Rodent Control	1.00	Annual	$ 400.00	$ 400.00	$ 1.60	_____
Testing (Soil & Forage)	1.00	Annual	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 0.60	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Labor	250.00	Acre	$ 25.00	$ 6,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Operator Labor	250.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 18,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 10,167.85	$ 10,167.85	$ 40.67	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 12,121.24	$ 12,121.24	$ 48.48	_____
Miscellaneous	250.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 63,589.09	$ 254.36	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 95,485.91	$ 381.94	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 1,875.00	$ 7.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 1,875.00	$ 7.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 1,875.00	$ 7.50	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 1,920.19	$ 7.68	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 426.25	$ 1.71	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 7,971.44	$ 31.89	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 14,018.29	$ 56.07	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 28,255.45	$ 113.02	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 42,273.73	$ 169.09	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 50,245.18	$ 200.98	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 113,834.27	$ 455.34	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 45,240.73**	**$ 180.96**	

Beaver County Irrigated Barley, 50 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per bu.	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Barley	90.00	Bushels	$ 3.98	$ 17,910.00	$ 358.20	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 17,910.00	$ 358.20	
OPERATING COSTS						
Herbicide	50.00	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Fertilizer	50.00	Acre	$ 100.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
Custom Combine	50.00	Acre	$ 40.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 40.00	_____
Seed	50.00	Acre	$ 24.00	$ 1,200.00	$ 24.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 25.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Operator Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 1,273.25	$ 1,273.25	$ 25.47	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 1,780.97	$ 1,780.97	$ 35.62	_____
Miscellaneous	50.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 17,504.22	$ 350.08	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 405.78	$ 8.12	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 328.07	$ 6.56	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 41.25	$ 0.83	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 1,494.32	$ 29.89	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 2,156.25	$ 43.13	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 3,429.38	$ 68.59	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 5,585.63	$ 111.71	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 7,079.94	$ 141.60	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 24,584.16	$ 491.68	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ (6,674.16)**	**$ (133.48)**	

Beaver County Irrigated Oats, 50 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per bu.	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Oats	125.00	Bushel	$ 3.26	$ 20,375.00	$ 407.50	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 20,375.00	$ 407.50	
OPERATING COSTS						
Herbicide	50.00	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Fertilizer	50.00	Acre	$ 100.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
Seed	50.00	Acre	$ 241.00	$ 12,050.00	$ 241.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 25.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Operator Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 2,425.25	$ 2,425.25	$ 48.51	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 2,788.97	$ 2,788.97	$ 55.78	_____
Miscellaneous	50.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 28,514.22	$ 570.28	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ (8,139.22)	$ (162.78)	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 380.81	$ 7.62	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 41.25	$ 0.83	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 1,547.06	$ 30.94	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 2,156.25	$ 43.13	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 5,280.80	$ 105.62	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 7,437.05	$ 148.74	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 8,984.12	$ 179.68	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 37,498.34	$ 749.97	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ (17,123.34)**	**$ (342.47)**	

Beaver County Irrigated Corn (Grain), 50 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per bu.	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Corn Grain	160.00	Bushel	$ 5.12	$ 40,960.00	$ 819.20	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 40,960.00	$ 819.20	
OPERATING COSTS						
Herbicide	50.00	Acre	$ 50.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 50.00	_____
Fertilizer	50.00	Acre	$ 100.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
Seed	50.00	Acre	$ 90.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 90.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 25.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Operator Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Custom Combine	50.00	Acre	$ 40.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 40.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 1,273.25	$ 1,273.25	$ 25.47	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 1,780.97	$ 1,780.97	$ 35.62	_____
Miscellaneous	50.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 22,804.22	$ 456.08	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 18,155.78	$ 363.12	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 328.07	$ 6.56	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 41.25	$ 0.83	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 1,494.32	$ 29.89	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 2,156.25	$ 43.13	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 3,429.38	$ 68.59	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 5,585.63	$ 111.71	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 7,079.94	$ 141.60	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 29,884.16	$ 597.68	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 11,075.84**	**$ 221.52**	

Beaver County Irrigated Corn (Silage), 50 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per bu.	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Corn Silage	25.00	Tons	$ 28.20	$ 35,250.00	$ 705.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 35,250.00	$ 705.00	
OPERATING COSTS						
Herbicide	50.00	Acre	$ 50.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 50.00	_____
Fertilizer	50.00	Acre	$ 100.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
Seed	50.00	Acre	$ 90.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 90.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 500.00	$ 500.00	$ 10.00	_____
Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 25.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Operator Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 1,273.25	$ 1,273.25	$ 25.47	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 4,180.97	$ 4,180.97	$ 83.62	_____
Miscellaneous	50.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 23,204.22	$ 464.08	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 12,045.78	$ 240.92	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 375.00	$ 7.50	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 727.67	$ 14.55	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 933.44	$ 18.67	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 2,786.10	$ 55.72	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 4,556.25	$ 91.13	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 3,429.38	$ 68.59	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 7,985.63	$ 159.71	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 10,771.73	$ 215.43	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 33,975.95	$ 679.52	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 1,274.05**	**$ 25.48**	

REGIONAL[1] & STATE FIELD OFFICES of the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

ALABAMA
C. Price
P.O. Box 240578
Montgomery 36124-0578
(334) 279-3555

ALASKA
S. M. Benz
P.O. Box 799
Palmer 99645
(907) 745-4272

ARIZONA
S. A. Manheimer
230 N First Ave.
Suite 303
Phoenix 85003-1706
(602) 280-8850

ARKANSAS
B. L. Cross
10800 Financial Center
Little Rock 72211
(501) 228-9926

CALIFORNIA
V. Tolomeo
P.O. Box 1258
Sacramento 95812
(916) 498-5161

COLORADO
W. R. Meyer
P.O. Box 150969
Lakewood 80215-0969
(303) 236-2300

DELAWARE
C. L. Cadwallader
2320 S. Dupont Hwy.
Dover 19901
(302) 698-4537

FLORIDA
J. Ewing
P.O. Box 530105
Orlando 32853
(407) 648-6013

GEORGIA
D. G. Kleweno
Stephens Federal Bldg.
Suite 320
Athens 30601
(706) 546-2236

HAWAII
M. E. Hudson
1428 S King St
Honolulu 96814-2512
(808) 973-2907

IDAHO
V. Matthews
550 W Fort St, Ste 180
Boise 83724
(208) 334-1507

ILLINOIS
M. Schleusener
P.O. Box 19283
Springfield 62794-9283
(217) 492-4295

INDIANA
G. Matli
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.
Ste B105
West Lafayette 47906
(765) 494-8371

IOWA
G. Thessen
833 Federal Bldg.
210 Walnut St.
Des Moines 50309-2195
(515) 284-4340

KANSAS
J. Lamprecht
P.O. Box 3534
Topeka 66601
(785) 233-2230

KENTUCKY
D. P. Knopf
P.O. Box 1120
Louisville 40201
(502) 582-5293

LOUISIANA
N. L. Crisp
P.O. Box 65038
Baton Rouge 70896-5038
(225) 922-1362

MARYLAND
D. King
50 Harry S. Truman
Pkwy. Suite 210
Annapolis 21401
(410) 841-5740

MICHIGAN
J. V. Johnson
P.O. Box 26248
Lansing 48909-6248
(517) 324-5300

MINNESOTA
D. Lofthus
375 Jackson St, Ste 610
St. Paul 55101
(651) 728-3113

MISSISSIPPI
E. Dickson
P.O. Box 980
Jackson 39205
(601) 965-4575

MISSOURI
D. A. Hartwig
Olivette
(314) 595-9583

MISSOURI
B. Garino
P.O. Box L
Columbia 65205
(573) 876-0950

MONTANA
E. Sommer
10 W 15th Street, Ste
3100
Helena 59626
(406) 441-1240

NEBRASKA
D. Groskurth
P.O. Box 81069
Lincoln 68501
(402) 437-5541

NEVADA
M. J. Owens
P.O. Box 8880
Reno 89507
(775) 972-6001

NEW HAMPSHIRE *****
G. R. Keough
53 Pleasant St
Room 2100
Concord 03301
(603) 224-9639

NEW JERSEY
B. Eklund
P. O. Box 330
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-6385

NEW MEXICO
L. Bustillos
P.O. Box 1809
Las Cruces 88004
(505) 522-6023

NEW YORK
B. Smith
10B Airline Drive
Albany 12235
(518) 457-5570

NORTH CAROLINA
D. Webb
P.O. Box 27767
Raleigh 27611
(919) 856-4394

NORTH DAKOTA
D. Jantzi
P.O. Box 3166
Fargo 58108-3166
(701) 239-5306

OHIO
C. Turner
P.O. Box 686
Reynoldsburg 43068
(614) 728-2100

OKLAHOMA
W. C. Hundl
P.O. Box 528804
Oklahoma City 73152
(405) 522-6190

OREGON
D. Losh
1735 Federal Bldg.
1220 S. W. Third Ave.
Portland 97204
(503) 326-2131

PENNSYLVANIA
K. Whetstone
2301 N. Cameron St.
Rm. G-19
Harrisburg 17110
(717) 787-3904

PUERTO RICO
M. Rivera
P. O. Box 10163
Santurce 00908
(787) 723-3773

SOUTH CAROLINA
E. Wells
P.O. Box 8
Columbia,SC 29202-0008
(803) 765-5333

SOUTH DAKOTA
C. D. Anderson
P.O. Box 5068
Sioux Falls 57117
(605) 323-6500

TENNESSEE
D. K. Kenerson
P.O. Box 41505
Nashville 37204-1505
(615) 781-5300

TEXAS
D. Rundle
P.O. Box 70
Austin 78767
(512) 916-5581

UTAH
J. S. Hilton
P.O. Box 25007
Salt Lake City 84125
(801) 524-5003

VIRGINIA
H.C. Ellison
P.O. Box 1659
Richmond 23218
(804) 771-2493

WASHINGTON
C. Mertz
P.O. Box 609
Olympia 98507
(360) 902-1940

WEST VIRGINIA
D. King
1900 Kanawha Blvd. E
Charleston 25305
(304) 345-5958

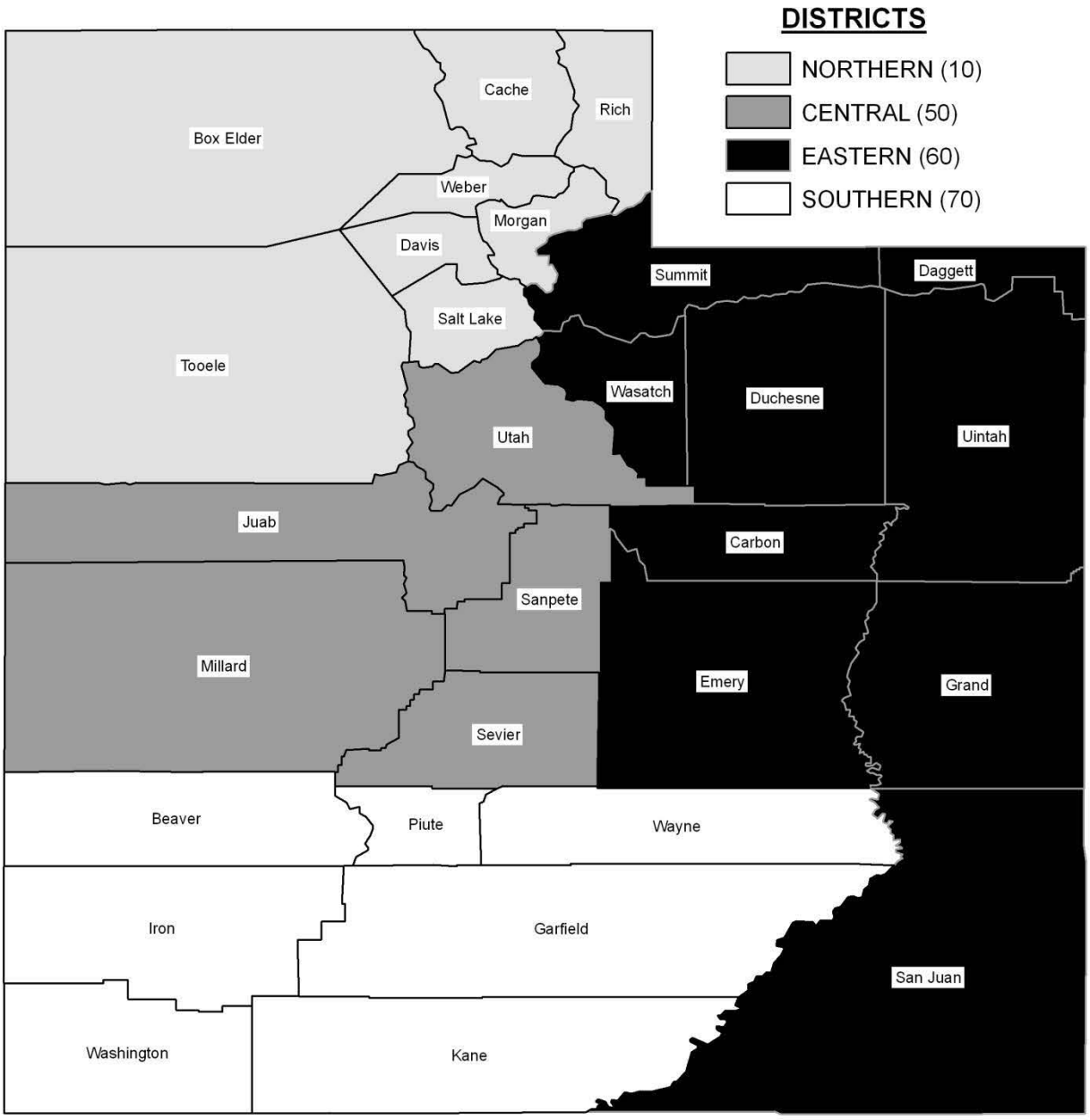
WISCONSIN
G. Bussler
P.O. Box 8934
Madison 53708
(608) 224-4848

WYOMING
R. Brandt
P.O. Box 1148
Cheyenne 82003
(307) 432-5600

*Also includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

[1]Regional Offices are bolded.

UTAH COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS



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UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
POST OFFICE BOX 25007
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