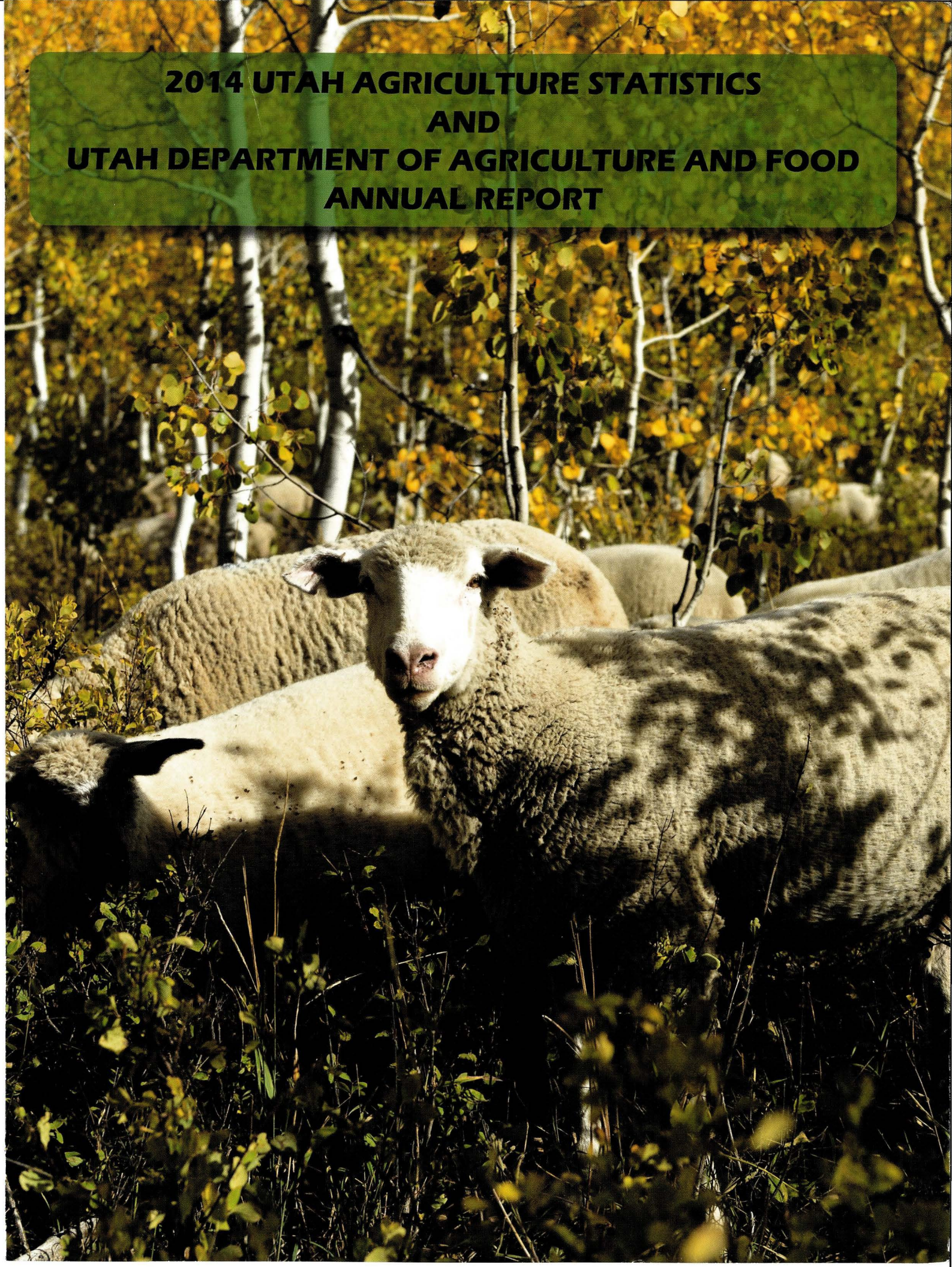
2014 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

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

SPENCER J. COX
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends,

It is my pleasure to present the 2014 Annual Report on the status of Utah agriculture.

This has been an excellent year for many of our farmers and ranchers despite the inconsistent patterns of precipitation we have experienced. Some livestock operators report record prices for their cattle, and our dairy farmers have seen a positive turnaround as well. That is great news for the industry and consumers.

Agriculture and Food Commissioner LuAnn Adams is making strides in connecting Utahns with our local food producers through the *Utah's Own* program. By using a series of statewide economic summits, her department is expanding the number of *Utah's Own* companies and accelerating economic activity in Utah. These small to medium-sized employers are responsible for as many as 10,000 jobs, and they are adding nearly 175 new jobs each year.

I believe the best is yet to come for our state and the thousands of family-run farms in Utah. After traveling throughout our state and meeting hundreds of farmers and ranchers, it is clear to me Utah's agricultural success is ascribed to our people. Their dedication to the land and their communities is what makes Utah agriculture the great industry it is.

Thank you for supporting Utah agriculture and recognizing the important role this industry plays in our state's future.

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 42nd 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. We thank them for their diligence and professionalism.

Estimates presented are current for 2013 production and January 1, 2014 inventories. Data users that need 2014 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://fedstats.sites.usa.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/
Utah Farmers Union	http://www.utahfarmersunion.com/
Utah Farm Bureau	http://utfb.fb.org/
Utah Cattlemen's Association	http://www.utahcattlemen.org/
Utah Wool Growers Association	http://www.utahwoolgrowers.com/
Utah Dairy Council	http://www.utahdairycouncil.com/
Agriculture News and Commodity Markets	http://www.agweb.com/

Sincerely,

John Hilton, State Statistician
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by

USDA NASS, Utah Field Office

350 S Main St, Suite 100
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
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, State Statistician

Issued cooperatively by

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

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LuAnn Adams, Commissioner
Larry Lewis, Public Information Officer

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Utah State University

United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov
Tom Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture
Joe Reilly, Administrator
Kevin Barnes, Director, Western Field Operations
William Meyer, Regional Director, Mountain Region

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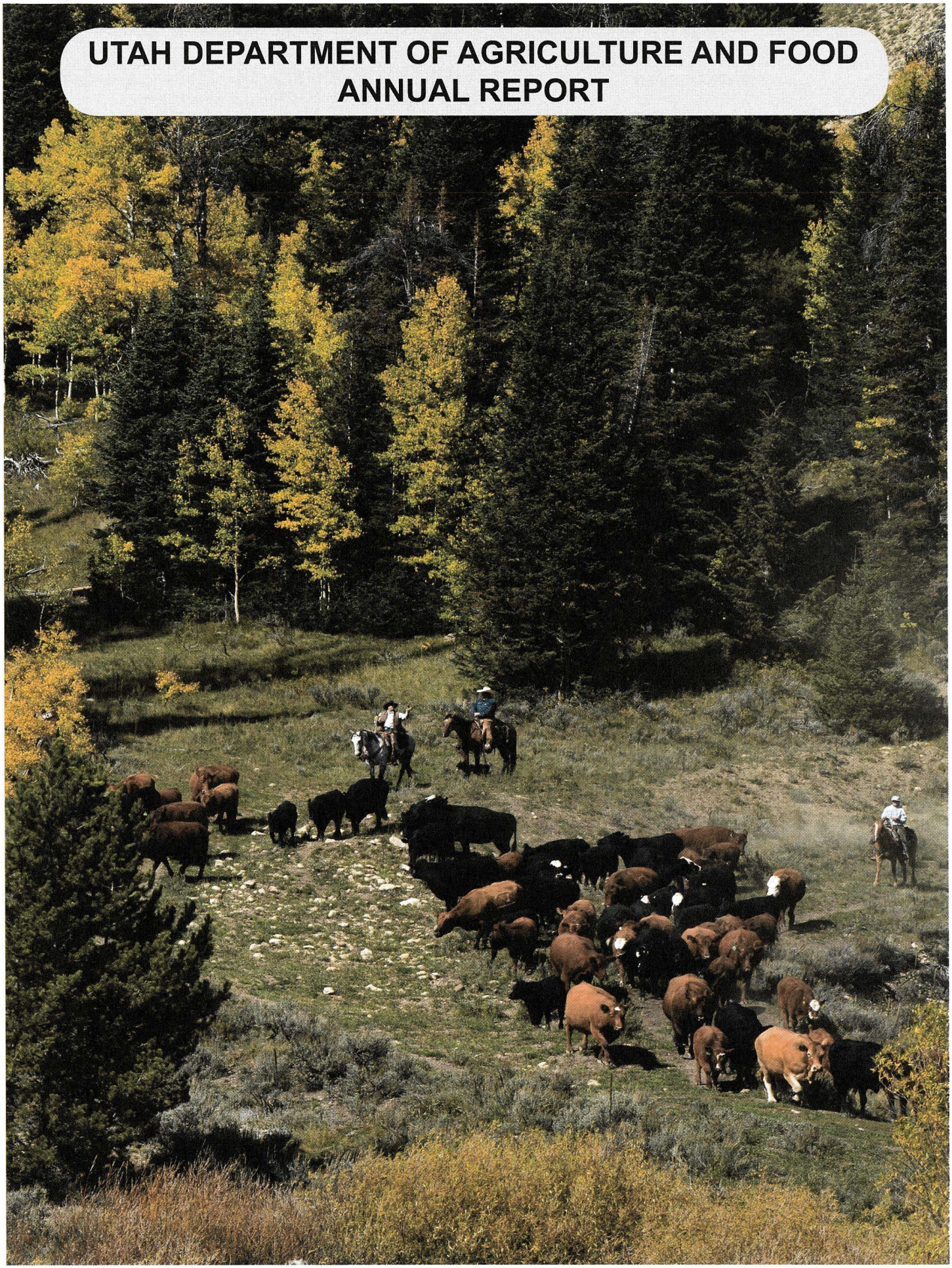

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

LuAnn Adams	Commissioner
Scott Ericson	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Assistant
Melissa Ure	Policy Analyst
Wayne Bradshaw	Policy Analyst

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing Econ./Development
Cody James, Director	Animal Industry
Dr. Warren Hess	Acting State Veterinarian
Dr. Weston Judd, Director & State Chemist	Laboratory Services/Chemistry
Robert Hougaard, Director	Plant Industry & Conservation
Travis Waller	Regulatory Services
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security

Agricultural Advisory Board

Chairman	Leland Hogan, Utah Farm Bureau
Vice Chairman	Kent Bushman, Utah Farmers Union
Ron Stratford	Utah Dairymens Association
Tom Boyer	Utah Wool Growers Association
Don Anderson	Utah Cattlemens Association
Ron Stratford	Utah Dairymens Association
Dolores Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
Rusty Bastian	Food Supplement Manufacturers
Stuart Sprouse	Utah Horse Industry
Wendell Stembridge	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Scott Robins	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
Matt Cook	Utah Turkey Industry
Robert McMullen	Fruit and Vegetable Association

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

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

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- Commissioner..... 538-7101
- Deputy Commissioner..... 538-7102
- Administrative Assistant..... 538-7103
- Public Information Officer..... 538-7104
- Policy Analyst..... 538-4976
- Policy Analyst..... 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

Animal Industry
- Director/..... 538-7166
- 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
- Utah Conservation Commission
- Executive Dir..... 538-7120
- Ag Resource Development Loans (ARDL)..... 538-7172
- Ag. Certificate Environmental Stewardship (ACES)..... 538-7120

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
LuAnn Adams

Greetings.

As my first year as your Commissioner of Agriculture and Food comes to an end I have the privilege to report to you that agriculture continues to do well in The Beehive State. I am a life-long farmer/rancher who grew up on an Idaho sugar beet farm and married a Box Elder County cattle rancher where our family continues to work the range. I have had the privilege of working with a variety of interests that support agriculture in Utah. I am encouraged that we all seek only the best for this important industry.

Utah agriculture is moving forward. The number of farms and ranches stands at more than 18,000, an increase over the past five years. Our farmers are also more productive as yields of crops and livestock have been trending upward for the last few years. I am especially impressed with our citizen's support for Utah agriculture. In our latest Wasatch Front public opinion poll, a whopping 95% of Utahns think farming and ranching are important to the future of the state. And 84% think farmers are responsible stewards of the land.

It's clear they feel the way I do, that our local farmers and ranchers produce the most nutritious, safest and most abundant supply of food in the land. Utahns, as well as people around the country, value locally grown foods. More than 8 out of 10 consumers say they want their foods to come from within the United States. Food isn't the only thing being harvested on our farm; jobs and positive economic numbers are produced by the bushel. Utah State University reports that our industry's production and processing segments contribute more than $17 billion to our economy and generate 78,000 jobs.

Our Utah's Own Program is helping farmers and ranchers by directing consumers to products that are made from locally grown and raised ingredients. We calculate that if Utahns shifted one percent of their food dollar to purchase Utah grown products instead of national brands, we'd generate $63 million for our state's economy.

I thank you for your interest in Utah agriculture and I invite you to review our annual report to read more about our agency and our agriculture industry.

Sincerely,

LuAnn Adams
Utah Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

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.
Also visit: facebook.com/utahagriculture/
twitter.com/utagandfood/

Commissioner's Office

The Utah Senate confirmed Governor Gary R. Herbert's appointment of LuAnn Adams of Box Elder County as the State's 7th, and first female, Commissioner of Agriculture and Food in February. Commissioner Adams is a life long farmer/rancher who works with her husband and five sons and daughters running their cattle ranch west of Brigham City, Utah.

Shortly after taking office, Commissioner Adams accelerated and broadened the Department's Utah's Own Program that stimulates the economy and helps farmers and ranchers by encouraging consumers to buy products that are made from locally grown and raised ingredients. New for the program this year was a series of 14 Utah's Own economic summits held in: Brigham City, Tooele, Kanab, Richfield, Logan, Monticello, Helper, St. George, Kaysville, Cedar City, Manila, Vernal, Orem, and Heber City.

The summits are coordinated with local Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) with the goal of acquainting local food-oriented companies with the benefits of the Utah's Own program. Participants heard from industry experts on how to market and grow their businesses. For example, Apple Beer, is now being sold in most Walmart stores after a Walmart buyer discovered the product at a Utah's Own economic summit. The Utah's Own brand is working to expand its products into many other retail outlets including Maverik Convenience stores, Utah State Parks' food and gift shops and other locations. See a video of a Utah's Own summit here. http://bit.ly/1yx6IRV

Kevin Jones, Owner of Snap Daddy's Barbecue Sauce, tells participants in a Utah's Own economic summit how joining Utah's Own has helped him improve his marketing and profitability.

The UDAF made significant progress in working with members of the Utah Conservation Commission, Conservation Districts, and the Utah Association of Conservation Districts to adopt a number of recommendations made by a June 2014 Legislative audit of the Conservation Districts. A three-day work session helped participants understand the concerns expressed in the audit, and find ways to restructure the UCC/CD/UACD/UDAF relationship that will assure efficient spending and make the best use of general fund dollars

Our Egg Inspection Program received the Governor's Award of Excellence this year. The Egg & Poultry staff were recognized for consistently demonstrating outstanding contributions to the egg and poultry producers and consumers of Utah. This staff of graders diligently arrive at Utah's egg and poultry plants in the early morning hours each day to insure that the products purchased by Utah consumers are of the best quality possible.

Egg inspection team: (l-r) Supervisor, Cary Wise, Stephanie Jacobs, Sharisa Vodopich, Carlotta Foitzick, Adel Young, with Commissioner, LuAnn Adams

The County Seat television show focused its June 22nd show on Utah's war against weeds and the Invasive Species. The focus was on Emery County and their Russian Olive tree removal program. The half hour show included a summary of the project, shot during a recent tour of the rea, and a roundtable discussion abut the war on weeds. See the show at: http://bit.ly/1nxgrCT/

The USDA completed its audit of our Meat Compliance Program and was very impressed with our methods and collaboration with the local USDA Compliance Officer. Our Meat Program earned the "Equal To" status which is a significant accomplishment.

The State Veterinarian's Office issued an Emergency Order mak-ing all livestock shows and fairs "terminal" events to help prevent the spread of PED virus into the state's swine population. Despite the emergency step, swine at the state's largest hog farm tested positive for PEDv in September.

The Velvet Longhorned Beetle was discovered in Utah and threatens Utah cherry trees. The insect came from contaminated packing material from China.

Efforts are underway to confirm the presence of the Emerald Ash Borer which will be a threat to ornamental ash trees in Utah.

Deputy Commissioner

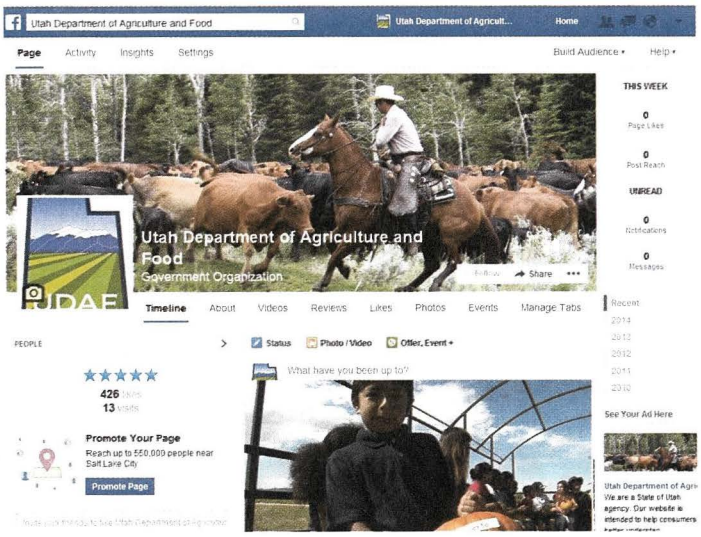
Scott Ericson
Deputy Commissioner

Scott Ericson is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Scott oversees and coordinates the Department's SUCCESS Program that focuses on measurable results that drive operations and the budgeting process. He also oversees the Utah Horse Racing Commission and the promulgation of all Department administrative rules. He coordinates the collection of predator assessment head tax and is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, He is the Department's representative on the state Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee (Greenbelt).

Communications Office

The Communications office is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and other state agencies. The office publishes videos, brochures, articles, newsletters, web pages, 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 youtube.com/utahagriculture/ The Department is also active in social media, using Facebook and Twitter. (facebook.com/utahagriculture and twitter.com/utagandfood).

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 information, and dozens of other services.



www.facebook.com/utahagriculture

The Department's Facebook page is a good source for the latest interesting videos and articles about Utah agriculture.

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: ag.utah.gov/news.html

Agriculture Mediation Program

The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. (ag.utah.gov/markets-finance/utah-agriculture-mediation-program.html) The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 34 certified programs in the country.

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

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 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%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and 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 39 full time and seasonal staff, four agency fixed-wing aircraft, two agency helicopters, and eight helicopter contractors. In 2014 the program worked in 14 deer units, 11 sage grouse areas, five bighorn sheep areas, five pronghorn areas, and eight 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 and removal 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 adverse impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds, or other parts of the environment. Annual monitoring of our program is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are 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, avian influenza, 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. Because our personnel are located throughout the State and are experts in back-country work from horseback, our help is often solicited in recovery of disease samples and even in human search and rescue missions.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife related damage throughout the State, such as wildlife hazards to commercial aviation. In 2014 WS received the National Migratory Bird Stewardship Award from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service primarily for our role in protecting raptors at airports. WS staff trapped and relocated over 600 raptors (birds of prey such as hawks, falcons, and owls) from Utah airports in 2014 so they would not be struck by aircraft and threatened human safety. WS also provides technical assistance and training to the public on problems related to urban wildlife involving skunks, raccoons, birds, and other animals. 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.

The public, including farmers and ranchers, place a high intrinsic value on wildlife. 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. In Utah the cooperative Wildlife Services program fills that need.

Animal Industry

Cody James
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 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 17,600 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2013 to April 30, 2014. An additional 3,600 bulls were tested after the end of the official trichomoniasis test year. Testing identified 23 infected bulls - up from the previous year of 19 positive cases. Pooling was implemented this past trich year, pooling up to 5 samples per test.

The division responded to a report of Q Fever (Coxiella burnetii) in Salt Lake County. An adult male was diagnosed by the local health department. It was identified that there were 4 goats that he cared for. The goats were tested and one of the goats was euthanized due to a positive result

Monitoring for avian influenza is continuing in Utah. Serological samples for avian influenza are taken from each egg laying flock of chickens in the State and tested 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 and detect the true owners of livestock. The Bureau consists of 15 full-time employees, which include 10 special function officers and one law enforcement officer, and 41 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 2013, a total of 739,717 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents a total of 26,074 inspection cer-

tificates issued. The entire team of livestock inspectors helped to return 2,999 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts to over $2.5 million.
Three 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 15,504 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 (www.ag.utah.gov). 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 $911,947 in Beef Promotion payments. Beef Promotion 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 the activities in the check off programs are: consumer advertising; retail and food service marketing; food-media communications; veal marketing; new-product development; beef recipe development; and other culinary initiatives.

The Brand Bureau started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2013, 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 owners 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 has stepped up education and enforcement action. The education sessions have been, and will continue to be held on a request basis and conducted by the local livestock inspector. It is up to a host association or group to request the session and set up the meeting.

Inspectors have also used education opportunities during local rodeos, horse shows, and sales; where the livestock inspectors have attended 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.

Enforcement measures have also been a priority. 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 is to verify proof of ownership of livestock moving interstate and intrastate.
In September, 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 42 of 53 cases having been resolved or cleared during the current year.

Elk Farming

The Department has 25 elk farms and 11 hunting parks licensed with a total of 2,873 domestic elk on inventory. Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2013. No positive samples were found. One elk was reported to have escaped from captivity in 2012 but was captured or harvested prior to it making it to the wilds. 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 8 T/A processing only plants which 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 and Poultry Inspection program received a federal "in-plant" audit this year. The federal audit team selected six state harvesting and processing facilities to audit. There were no significant findings this year.

Once a year between August 15 and November 15 we submit to the federal/state audit branch a comprehensive State assessment that covers nine components in which we must comply. 1: Statutory Authority; 2. Inspection; 3. Product Sampling; 4. Staffing and Training; 5. Humane Handing; 6. Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection; 7. Compliance; 8. Civil Rights, and 9. Financial Accountability.

We test for four major pathogens: 1. Salmonella; 2. E coli 0157: H7; 3. Non 0157:H7 STEC; and 4. 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 harvests and/or handles beef carcasses are required to have a written plan on how they would handle Specified Risk Materials (SRM) 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 these small and very small business owners as much as possible to make sure they understand what is required to remain in compliance.

We have 25 dedicated meat inspectors in the program, 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 2014 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 16 commercial aquaculture facilities, 87 fee fishing facilities, 4 mosquito abatement districts, and 4 fish processing plants. The fee-fishing facilities are 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 striped bass and cutbows.

During the fiscal year 29 fish health approvals were provided for 7 in-state facilities, 8 out-of-state private growers, 10 state fish hatcheries, 4 federal fish hatcheries, which allowed for the live importation of 15 species of game fish. These included sterile and diploid rainbow trout, cutthroat, kokanee, grayling, brown trout, lake trout, triploid grass carp, hybrid striped bass, walleye, saugeye, tiger musky, bluegill, largemouth bass, channel catfish. A total of 181 entry permits were issued for these fish species during this period.

Twelve water quality tests were conducted at various aquaculture facilities and fee fishing sites. Water quality parameters tested for include total dissolved gas, pH, nitrates, nitrites, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, alkalinity and hardness. Annual fish health inspections were conducted at the aquaculture facilities. Inspected species included fathead minnows, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, tiger trout, and channel catfish. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 11 pathogens at two nationally approved accredited labs. Pathogens inspected included IHN virus, IPN virus, VHS virus, Aeromonas salmonicida bacterium, Yersinia ruckeri bacterium, Renibacterium salmoninarum bacterium, Myxobolus cerebralis parasite, SVC virus, OM virus, EHN virus, and channel catfish virus, CCV. 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. Two new producers were fish health approved for the production of channel catfish.

Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL)

Personnel

In 2013, Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL) personnel consisted of nine veterinary specialists and 11 support staff divided between two laboratories, a main laboratory in Logan (Cache County) and a central Utah branch (CUB) laboratory in Nephi (Juab County).

Total accessions (cases)

Laboratory accessions (a case submission that requires one or more tests) in 2013 totaled 8,725, up 1,179 (15.6%) from 2012. The main laboratory accessed 6,328 (72.5%) cases while the branch laboratory accessed 2,397 (27.5%). During 2013, accession numbers at the main laboratory increased by 1,053 (20%) and at the branch laboratory by 126 (5.5%). Accessions at each laboratory for the past 5 years are provided graphically on the following page.

UVDL accessions by state

In 2013, the UVDL accessioned cases from 34 different states. Accessions originating in Utah are, as expected, the most numerous at 7,192 (82.4%), followed by Idaho (521; 6.0%), Iowa (263; 3.0%), New York (201; 2.3%) and California (117; 1.3%). Cases from Iowa originate from the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (Ames, IA).

Within Utah, submissions from eight counties (Cache, Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Box Elder, Uintah, Sanpete and Washington – listed in order of decreasing number) account for 5,481 or 76% of all Utah accessions.

Total laboratory tests (assays)

Laboratory assays performed in 2013 totaled 249,388, up 96,788 (63.4%) from 2012. This is primarily due to increases in serologic and molecular diagnostic testing.

Support/laboratory revenue and expenditures, 2013

The UVDL is funded by a combination of public resources (state and federal) and laboratory user fees (revenue), as shown below. State funds route through the (1) Utah Agricultural Experiment Station (UAES) housed within Utah State University (USU), (2) School of Veterinary Medicine at USU and (3) Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF).

Monies received from USU support personnel, while funds from UDAF support personnel, facilities (lease, operation and maintenance), equipment purchases, laboratory supplies and operating expenses. Federal dollars originate from the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) and support personnel and operating expenses (indirect costs).

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 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 the 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, non-O157:H7 STEC, and Listeria on a regular basis.

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 successfully completed the FDA/LPET NCIMS triennial on-site State Central Milk Laboratory evaluation and was granted renewal of full status of accreditation for all applicable procedures.

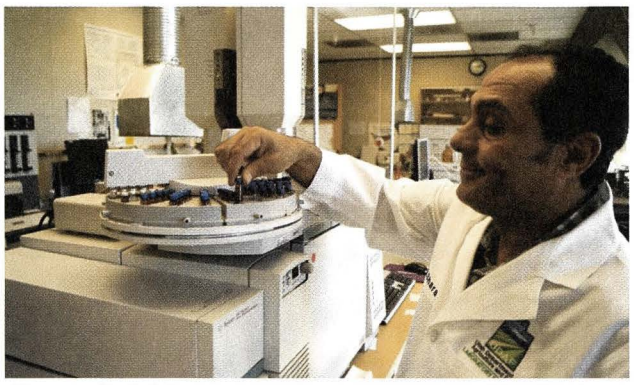
2. An additional Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) certification was granted to another of our UDAF microbiologists, providing two FDA-certified LEOs to serve Utah's milk labs.

Microbiologist, Sushma Karna, tests for coliform and bacteria in a sample of pasteurized milk taken from a local dairy. The UDAF lab tests hundreds of food samples every week in order to confirm the safety of our food supply.

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs by the Laboratory Services Division for fiscal years 2012, 2013 and 2014.

FY	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014
	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of samples	Number of tests
Retail Meat	231	526	393	1,100	542	1634
Grade A Dairy Products	3,236	21,112	3,253	9,963	2,843	8,308
Raw Milk (Pathogens)	81	824	38	172	8	20
Fertilizer	171	487	132	397	331	1,007
Feed	223	947	252	791	401	1,197
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	2	4	12	13	4	4
Special Samples	16	25	14	19	18	22
Ground Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk Pesticide Residue	237	2,964	177	2,244	348	4,416
Federal Meat/Pathogens	389	389	194	201	158	167
TOTAL	4,586	27,278	4,465	14,900	4,653	16,775

The higher number of tests performed in FY2012 is a reflection of an increase in the number of quality control tests associated with the establishment and renewal of ISO accreditation. Discontinuation of the ground water testing and routine raw milk pathogen testing programs is also reflected in the table.



Chemist/Lab Manager, Mohammed Sharaf, Conducting a pesticide residue test using a GC/MS Gas Chromatography mass chromapography.

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 of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security. 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 drill and table top exercise in April 2014. Following the initial simulated earthquake sheltering drill, each staff member and visitor to the building was evacuated from the building with their personal 72 hour kits in hand and accounted for by their respective Division Director. Training, discussion, practical exercises, and dedicated personnel form the foundation of a staff that is ready for many contingencies. Each exercise practice continues to bring more experience to our staff for the potential disaster events that may occur around us daily.

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. In Utah it is administered by our state extension veterinarian and extension service staff with the support of certified staff in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. 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. Two training events in the state were presented in 2013/14.

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 is an ongoing program. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by successfully completing a series National Incident Management System (NIMS) training modules found on-line and in classroom settings. A Department and Division specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF and each unique Division within the Department in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. The COOP is organized to deliver maximum resources to the event or incident while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. 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 and/or any of the UDAF Divisions 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. Recent devastating wildfires and flooding continue to demonstrate the versatility of our Department personnel to respond to and protect Utah agriculture.

Commissioner Adams 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. This preparation will allow these valued agricultural personnel assets to be available during times of crisis when public service workers will be at a premium. 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. Regularly scheduled training days and times are an important part of our preparedness training. 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 throughout Utah, and maintain a highly motivated and educated agricultural work force within UDAF. Our agricultural production and emergency ethics will influence preparation and response throughout all sectors of Utah's growing 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.

After a few years of budget tightening, the Legislature authorized $55,000 for Utah's Own in FY 2014 and an additional $85,600 for FY 2015. Our goal is to demonstrate to the Legislature that Utah's Own is an economic engine that stimulates growth and job creation. Our priority is to use the new funds judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefitting the largest number of businesses and producers we can. To leverage existing funding we have partnered with many entities over the years including Associated Food Stores, Smith's Food and Drug, Nicholas and Company, various popular restaurants, hotel chefs and media groups that meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

The most recent focus of the Division has been to partner local Small Business Development Centers around the state to conduct Summits designed to educate local agricultural producers and food entrepreneurs about the resources that are available to them, especially in rural Utah. Summits have been held in Brigham City, Tooele, Kanab, Richfield, Logan, Monticello, Price, St. George, Cedar City, Manila, Vernal, Morgan, Ogden, and Heber City for a total of 14 during the current calendar year. We will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns.

Promotional activities are conducted each year and may vary depending on what opportunities are available. However, each one is 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. 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 with Utah's Own on various social media.

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 is scheduled for fall 2014.

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 by

implementing 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 (WUSATA) 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 tradeshows, a company can receive valuable services at no cost such as 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.

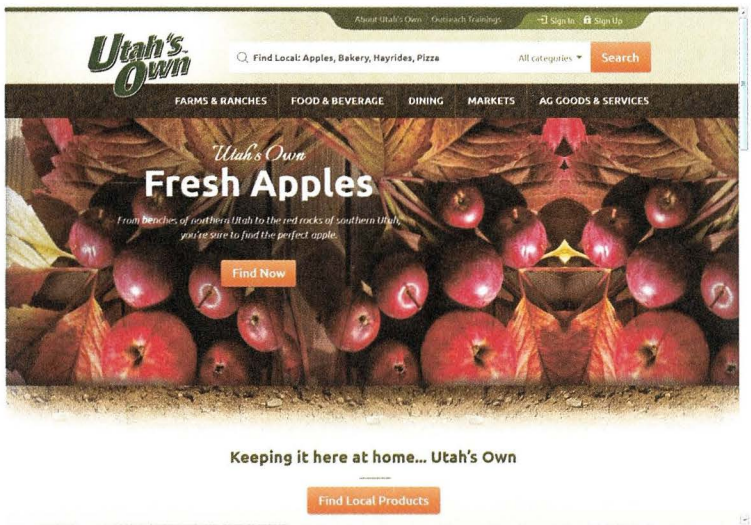
WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of your food or agricultural products in foreign markets. The program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities. The Division provides seminars to help educate Utah companies 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.



www.utahsown.org/ A new interactive Utah's Own website is providing ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers can access educational information, introduction of new local products, and directions to Farmers Markets and other direct market opportunities. Consumers are also invited to interact with Utah's Own on various social media.

Plant Industry & Conservation

Robert Hougaard
Director

The Division of Plant Industry and Conservation is responsible for ensuring consumers 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

The role of the Division is 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 Director of the Division of Plant Industry and Conservation. The Grant Ranking Committee meets to rank projects based on project ranking criteria. The commissioner of agriculture and food, with input from the Utah Conservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources approves projects to be funded.

Invasive Species Mitigation Funding

Utah statute 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 given to projects which focus on a plan of species eradication in the first three 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	80
Number of ISM Projects Funded	58
Number of Invasive Species Treated	16
Number of Counties with Project	25
Total Treated Acres	38,470

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 compliance specialists 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, the UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships to control noxious or invasive weed species. CWMA's break down traditional barriers that have existed for 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. There are 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 landowner agencies.
3. The weed specialist and others continually work 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.

Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP)

UGIP is a broad based program focused on rangeland resource health. Our mission is to "improve productivity and sustainability of rangelands and watersheds for the benefit of all."

Goals:

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

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

The main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants are provided for projects to enhance grazing management and rangeland resource health. Projects are planned and implemented at the regional level, where the advisory boards are involved in project prioritization. From 2006 to August 2014, more than $10.479 million in UGIP funds have been obligated to 542 projects. More than $23 million have been invested in the program from 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 resources. Most projects focus on improving grazing management by increasing water availability and building fences to enhance livestock control. In 2014 the program will have improved 2.7 million acres.

Projects 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 worked with partners on three large-scale projects in Rich, Sevier/Piute and Box Elder Counties totaling over 1.5 million acres.

We believe in investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth for the public and private rangelands of Utah elevating the lives of every citizen of the state.

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 Utah Legislature in 1937 created this unique state government entity and it has been active 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 (CD) 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 UCC and Utah's 38 CD's. 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 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 CD's have continued to aid the Department in further implementation of the Grazing Improvement Program and the Invasive Species Mitigation Act (War-on-Weeds).

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 650 loans, and the combined assets of the programs as of July 2014 totaled more than $53 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. The programs 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 UCC. Technical service and marketing of the program are provided by local conservation districts and the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) 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.

ARDL interest rates are fixed at 3.00%, 2.75% or 2.50% based on the amount of the loan. A term of either 7 or 15 years will be determined by the type of collateral taken to secure the loan. A four percent administration fee, is added to loan amounts and covers marketing and project planning costs.

Borrowers are encouraged to use these loans to help fund projects jointly with federal and state grants. They can also finance stand-alone projects.

The Division also works with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under the Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non-point source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans. The loans are now included in the ARDL program with some modifications.

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 10 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 $350,000.

Petroleum Storage Tank Loan Program

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 zero percent interest.

Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship (ACES)

ACES 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
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.

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 19 counties
Inspections for 96 producers
Number of Inspections: 145

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 that result in protecting and conserving Utah's lands and natural resources.

Increased production costs, loss of markets, increased pesticide use, and ecological damage are effects often caused by newly in-

troduced 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 1,476 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 500 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 224 adult specimens of this exotic wood borer has been collected from 12 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. The State Entomology Program is currently assisting research which will lead to a greater understanding of this pest and will aid in developing tools to help control and mitigate damage to Utah's commercial fruit producers.

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 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 24,000 acres were treated cooperatively in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Iron, Millard, Sanpete, Tooele, 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 4,200 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 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

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. 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. As of October, 2014, two beetles have been detected in a residential area in Salt Lake City

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 201, 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 20 sites throughout the State where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the four 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 2013 UDAF has targeted 100 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.

The UDAF is actively investigating for the presence of the emerald ash borer (EAB) 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 four compliance agreements and reviewed approximately 1,500 interstate plant shipments for quarantine compliance from 21 states and 6 foreign countries. These shipments included an estimated 1,300,000 individual plants which resulted in 34 inspections, 7 Hold Orders, and 6 notice of violations. In 2013, 815 commercial nurseries were registered with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food of which 652 were inspected for compliance to the applicable rules and regulations.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program:

The Department currently receives approximately $2 million per year from the Bureau of Reclamation to reduce salt that enters the Colorado River. These funds come from the Basin States fund and their use is directed by the 7 basin states Forum/Advisory Council. Historically these funds have been allocated solely to improve irrigation practices; however, the Forum is considering improvements on rangelands to reduce saline erosion. 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 Utah while improving water quality for lower basin states. This year UDAF, using Basin States salinity dollars, funded a $2.98 million pressured pipeline for irrigators in the Cedar Hollow area of Manila. The new irrigation system became operational during May 2013. During FY14 UDAF also secured funding for two new irrigation projects: one in the Uintah Basin and the other in Emery County. These projects will be funded using Basin States funds and cost just under $500,000.

Pesticide Programs

Pesticide Enforcement Programs Cooperative Grant Agreement With the EPA

The 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. The Department has primacy for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in Utah. The Department 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

The 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

The 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

The 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 2013:

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	398
Number of products received and registered	4,368
Number of products registered because of investigations	47
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	230
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	15
Violation percentage	6.52
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 2013 are summarized below:

Number of feed products registered:	12,881
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	778
Number of violations:	57
Number of Custom Formula Feed licenses	46

Organic Food Program

The organic food program certified over 50,190 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2013. 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	26
Organic livestock	3*
Organic processing	28
Total organic participants	57

*Dual Scope

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 2013 is summarized below

Number of official samples submitted by Inspectors	450
Number of samples in violation	61
Percent violations	13.55
Number of service samples submitted by industry	945
Number of seed samples tested:	1,395

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 inspections 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

Travis Waller
Director

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 4,098 registered food facilities which is an increase from the 3,825 in the previous year. Our food inspectors completed a total of 3,359 inspections in 2013. We continue to face employee turnover as three of our newly trained inspectors left us last year.

Our inspectors are well trained in Food Safety and they are Licensed Environmental Health Scientists (LEHS). They use their expertise on 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 on timely manner to confirm corrections to the problems. During the calendar year 2013, there were 13 Voluntary Destructions and Hold Orders involving 213 pounds of food for a total of $19,528.

Cottage Food Program

The Cottage Food Program continues to grow rapidly and this growth tends to correlate with the popularity of outdoor, farmers markets. We now have 265 cottage food facilities registered with the Division, a notable increase from 209 the previous year and about 30 which are currently in application and review process. Product review and label review along with extensive consulting make oversight of this program very challenging. Some of the more simple and easy to review applicants are being streamlined back to the inspectors for quicker processing.

Farmers Market Program

The Regulatory Division has experienced unprecedented growth in both the number farmers markets in the State of Utah and the number of entrepreneurs utilizing farmers markets as the primary venue to market their products. With such tremendous growth and interest in farmers markets, Regulatory Services continues to partner with Utah's Own program to regulate and promote farmer and outdoor markets in the State of Utah. This partnership has been a tremendous benefit for market operators and market vendors by regulating through food safety education and promoting Utah's locally grown and processed foods. Both divisions worked together to plan, organize and execute three outreach events throughout the State. The Regulatory Division will continue in this cooperative effort for year 2015.

Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards

(MFRPS) The Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards (MFRPS) are a set of standards developed by the FDA, along with selected state program managers, that can be used by the states as a guide for continuous improvement for state food manufacturing programs. The goal of the standards is to leverage resources and share common successes to build systems within state regulatory food programs. The standards promote development of a high-quality state manufactured food regulatory program and include a process for continuous improvement. Gaps are identified, improvement plans are developed and strategic goals are identified. The areas of focus include regulatory foundation, training, inspection programs, auditing, food defense, enforcement and compliance, stakeholder outreach and laboratory services. The Utah Department of Agriculture & Food continues to implement the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards (MFRPS) as an option under their state food inspection contracts. The Division of Regulatory Services was awarded a grant to implement the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards within a 5 year time frame. Currently the division is in year 2 and will undergo an 18 month progress audit in August 2014.

Food Inspection Contract Program

Under this program inspections are performed by UDAF Regulatory Division food inspectors who are credentialed by FDA. FDA Denver District Office provides inspection assignments in selected food manufacturers/processors to determine compliance with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act, state law, or both; The major emphasis is placed upon determining significant GMP, unsanitary conditions and practices which may render food injurious to health, particularly those involving the introduction, lack of controls, and/or growth promotion of pathogenic organisms and other conditions which may cause food to become filthy, putrid, decomposed or contaminated with foreign objects which present a reasonable possibility of causing the contamination of food. For year 2014 the UDAF Regulatory Division contracted with FDA to conduct 113 food inspections. The division will continue in this effort for year 2015 conducting the same amount of inspections. These contract inspections not only provide a funding source but also benefits UDAF with technical training, familiarity with federal requirements and more uniform enforcement of consumer laws through cooperation and coordination with FDA. The contract programs benefit FDA by enlarging coverage of the federal Official Establishment Inventory (OEI) and also to redirect resources to other priorities.

Retail Food Program Standards

The Regulatory Division 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 Training and Standardization. Training and Standardization is an ongoing process and a work

plan has been developed to satisfy completion of this Standard. This past year we completed Standard 3 which relates to our inspection program being based on HACCP Principles. It was audited and completed successfully. In 2014 we will be completing the Standard 9 Risk Analysis Study. We applied for the grant money for $2,000 Retail training and this will be used to send two employees to the FDA Southwest Regional Conference.

Food Recalls

The Regulatory Division continues 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 compliance and enforcement officer has stepped into a larger role in this monitoring. He has written new policies and procedures concerning recalls and monitors the recalls on a tracking spreadsheet. FDA and USDA are the lead agencies and we are notified by email. Each recall is investigated as to whether or not the products are in the state by using a group email 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.

Consumer Complaints

In 2013/14 UDAF responded to 128 consumer complaints. Many of the complaints were concerning foreign objects in food ranging from fungal objects to insects. Complaints of non-service dogs in stores are still a common issue. The Division issued a warning letter to one firm in regards to the increasing number of complaints with regards to this issue. "I got sick from this and that," is also a common complaint. The Health Department's website called "I Got Sick" has been a helpful tool for gathering information. We also have concerned customers who are reporting issues they have seen in food establishments.

Collaboration Efforts

The Regulatory Division continues to focus on improving our relationship with state and local Health departments. The Division has assigned staff whose function is to serve as a liaison in regards to UEHA and participates on the Education Board. MOU's have been updated in some counties. The MOU with the State Health Department has been going very well. We have been communicating with all parties in regards to recalled food products and foodborne illness outbreaks. Updates are in place to coincide with requirements to the FDA MFRPS.

National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP)

The National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) is the federal/state cooperative program recognized by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC) for the sanitary control of shellfish produced and sold for human consumption. The purpose of the NSSP is to promote and improve the sanitation of shellfish (oysters, clams, mussels and scallops) moving in interstate commerce through federal/state cooperation and uniformity of State shellfish programs. Participants in the NSSP include agencies from shellfish producing and non-producing States, FDA, EPA, NOAA, and the shellfish industry. Utah adopts by reference the NSSP Model Ordinance by rule to ensure safe shellfish consumption in Utah. UDAF Regulatory Division inspected 6 Utah shellfish dealers for year 2014 and certifies these firms to be in compliance with the NSSP.

Meat Compliance

The meat compliance program completed a few hundred meat reviews across the State. Meat reviews are conducted at 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. We had a busy year with Meat Compliance investigations involving illegal slaughter, misbranding and sale or distribution of uninspected meat products.

Country of Origin Labeling (COOL)

The Regulatory Division continues to maintain a contract with the U.S. Department of Agriculture / Agricultural Marketing Service to audit retailers for Country of Origin Labeling compliance. This year, the agency requested nine additional follow up reviews on establishments who continue to struggle with compliance and five additional reviews on establishments who have never been inspected.

Certificates of Free Sale (CFS)

Certificates of Free Sale are a component of the Food Compliance Program which has become a significant trade and marketing tool for Utah's food manufactures. Certificates of Free Sale serve to verify compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). The Division continues to experience marked growth in this service, as more and more Utah companies continue to market and promote their products within the globalized market place.

Dairy Compliance Program

The downward trend continues as far as numbers of dairy farms in Utah. The number of Utah dairy farms has dropped by 24 over the past year, while cow numbers continue to grow. The larger operations continue to grow in cow numbers as the small farms drop out. However, the trend will hopefully change as milk prices rose and feed prices dropped toward the end of 2013. The trend toward becoming more efficient continues as producers attempt to make up lost ground in profits over the past years. Raw for Retail operations continue to grow slowly with only one additional Raw for Retail goat dairy joining the program in 2013.

2013 Cow Statistics

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	201 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	92,000 cows
Average herd size	462 cows
Total milk production	2.036 billion pounds
Average per cow	22,130 lbs./cow/ year

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing

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 equality in the marketplace for manufacturers. This enables consumers to make informed buying decisions based on price, value, and performance. 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. Products in retail markets are inspected to ensure compliance and Utah's manufacturing sites are inspected for cleanliness and truthful labeling. Application forms, and other program information as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: http://ag.utah.gov.

In 2013, Utah issued 3,642 licenses which generated over $382,000 in revenue. 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. Despite the downturn in the economy over the last several years the number of active licenses has more than tripled since 2001. Two full time staff members are currently employed.

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

The staff of the Egg and Poultry Section provided 19,299 hours of needed grading service to the consumers of Utah, and the egg and poultry industry in 2013.

Program activities include:
- Shell Egg Grading
- Egg Products Inspection
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Poultry Grading
- School Lunch Commodities

The UDAF Egg Inspection Program received the 2014 Governor's Award for Excellence.

Egg inspection team: (l-r) Supervisor, Cary Wise, Stephanie Jacobs, Sharisa Vodopich, Carlotta Foitzick, Adel Young, with Commissioner, LuAnn Adams

Shell Egg Grading

During the 1970's and 80's, great improvements were made in the processing and merchandising of shell eggs. More efficient processing machines were developed. With the introduction of the polystyrene foam egg carton, by Jon M. Huntsman Sr., eggs were being merchandised better. Today eggs are processed on large computerized machines, and packaged in a variety of different types and sizes of containers. Even with all of these improvements, USDA grading is still an important marketing tool. It allows the Utah egg industry to market eggs all over the world. During 2013, USDA licensed Egg Graders graded 2,155,509 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). Of these cases: 40,784 cases were Jumbo, 305,781 cases were Extra Large, 1,529,291 cases were Large, 260,057 cases were Medium, and 19,596 cases were Small. This is a slight decrease over last year's total of 2,337,785 / 30 dozen cases USDA graded in Utah. Exports to various counties totaled 28,991 / 30 dozen cases.

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 in stitutions in meals.

Nationally during calendar year 2013, shell eggs broken totaled 1,962 million dozen, up 1 percent from the comparable period in 2012. During the year 2013, 920,665 (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 2013, State surveillance inspectors graded and inspected 437 samples associated with the USDA Surveillance Program.

Poultry Grading

Utah's Sanpete valley is home to one of the oldest turkey producing cooperatives in the country. Moroni Feed Co. was established in 1938. The Utah Egg and Poultry staff members provide this cooperative with USDA grading services. Moroni Feed Co. processes turkey and turkey products, many of which are USDA graded and then distributed to consumers worldwide. The USDA licensed Poultry Graders of Utah graded 33,742,553 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2013.

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 receives approximately $15 million in USDA commodities annually. Utah schools prepared 54,742,142 meals in school year 2013

Utah egg and poultry graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves checking the trailer temperature, breaking the official seals, 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 373,050 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2013.

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 4,774 businesses registered in Utah with 48,695 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2013. There are many more establishments that should be added to the database.

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 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 programs metrologist. 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.

A total of 617 gas stations and 13,714 gasoline pumps and 1,880 fuel storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected during the 2013 calendar year. Twenty three 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, display function, anti-drain valve, computer jump and accurate calibration.

Weights and measures inspectors and the motor fuel specialist, Motor Fuel Quality Lab routinely screen gasoline 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.

Fuel analysis was performed on fuel samples that were taken for routine inspections and were a response to consumer complaints. Octane testing was performed identifying stations that have a lower octane than what was posted on the gasoline pump.

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.

Our Metrologist participates in Inter-laboratory comparisons. This verifies the labs accuracy and precision by comparing me-

trology programs throughout the country. The Metrology Lab successfully completed all requirements. The metrologist makes sure that the Weights and Measures Program field staff standards are accurate. Repair service personnel also rely on the lab for testing the accuracy of equipment used to calibrate measuring devices.

A total of 2,761 artifacts from industry and 75 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.

The Utah Metrology Laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During the year we sent our Metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program yearly training meeting. The state Metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

A total of 159 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 uniform laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

A total of 853 establishments that have small capacity scales (0lb – 1,000lbs) received a routine inspection. This included 5,092 small capacity scales.

A total of 283 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. 283 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. 181 vehicle tank meter, 42 rack meter, and 45 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 677 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,571 large scales received an inspection. Our heavy capacity scale inspections trucks had continuous breakdowns for extended periods of time.

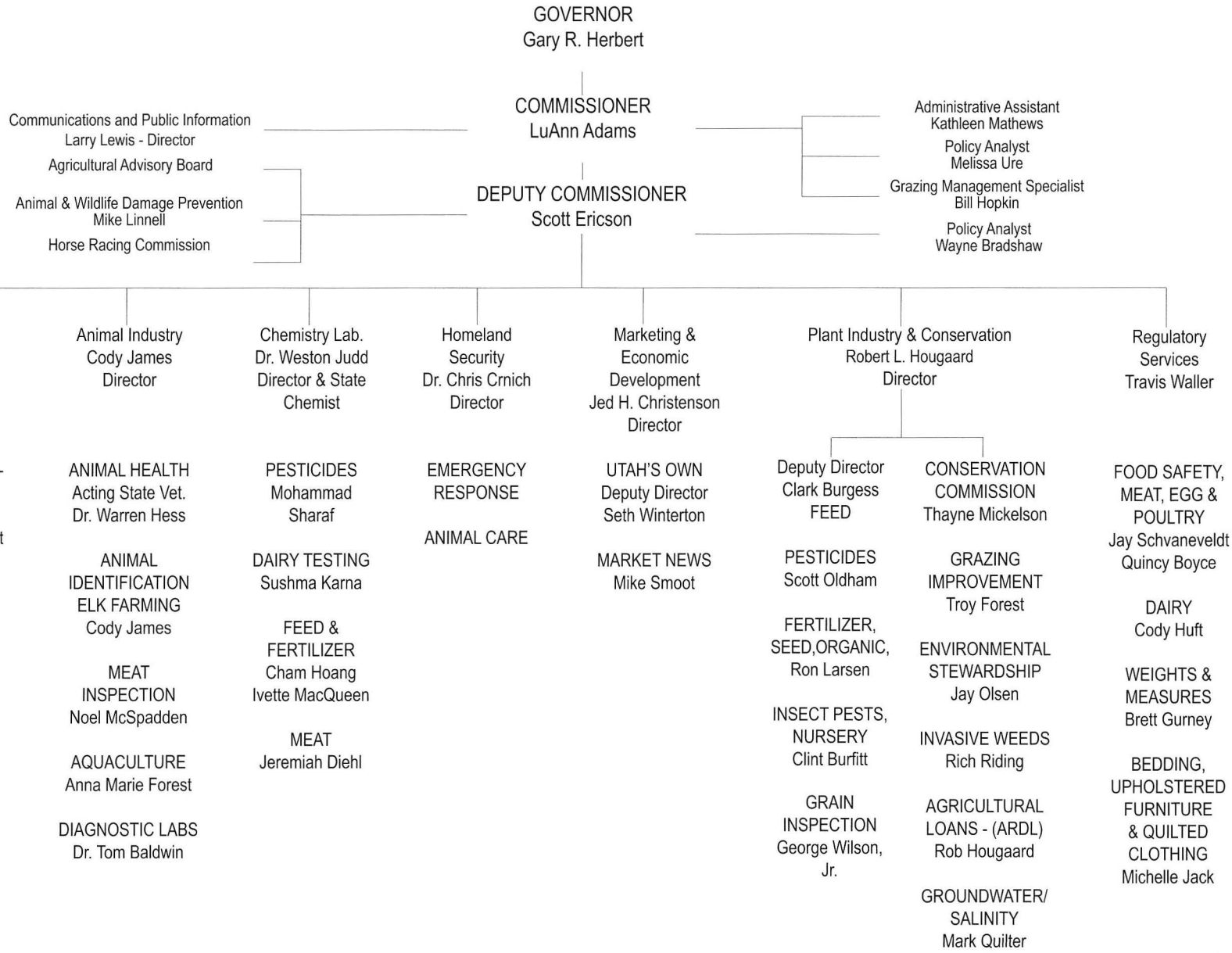
Complaints

In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 105 consumer complaints in 2013. 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.

The registered serviceperson has continued to be an important part of the Weights and Measures Program. During the 2013 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 Servicepersons are required to send a placed in service report when placing a weighing and measuring device into service. During the 2013 calendar year 463 placed in service reports were submitted by servicepersons. 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



UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS -- 2014

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah, & US Total by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
GENERAL						
Number of Farms & Ranches, 2013						
Texas	Missouri	Iowa	Oklahoma	California	37	
248,500	99,400	88,500	80,100	77,900	18,200	2,103,210
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2013 (1,000 Acres)						
Texas	Montana	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota	25	
130,100	59,700	46,100	45,300	43,300	11,000	914,240
Cash Receipts from All Commodities, 2013 (1,000 Dollars)[1]						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2013 (1,000 Acres)[2]						
Iowa	Illinois	Kansas	North Dakota	Minnesota	36	
23,981	22,854	21,881	19,995	19,066	964	303,755
Corn for Grain Production, 2013 (1,000 Bushels)						
Iowa	Illinois	Nebraska	Minnesota	Indiana	41	
2,161,500	2,100,400	1,623,500	1,304,000	1,035,450	5,270	13,925,147
Corn for Silage Production, 2013 (1,000 Tons)						
Wisconsin	California	New York	Pennsylvania	Iowa	25	
16,170	10,998	8,500	7,790	7,410	1,127	117,851
Barley Production, 2013 (1,000 Bushels)						
Idaho	North Dakota	Montana	Washington	Arizona	15	
55,800	46,080	44,820	13,320	8,142	2,370	215,078
Oats Production, 2013 (1,000 Bushels)						
South Dakota	North Dakota	Wisconsin	Minnesota	Iowa	29	
9,240	8,370	6,825	5,985	3,960	310	65,879
All Wheat Production, 2013 (1,000 Bushels)						
Kansas	North Dakota	Montana	Washington	Oklahoma	34	
319,200	273,750	203,070	144,240	105,400	5,512	2,129,695
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2013 (1,000 Bushels)						
North Dakota	Montana	Minnesota	South Dakota	Idaho	9	
235,290	104,710	66,120	51,260	39,270	672	533,529
Winter Wheat Production, 2013 (1,000 Bushels)						
Kansas	Washington	Oklahoma	Montana	Texas	33	
319,200	114,540	105,400	81,700	65,250	4,840	1,534,253
All Hay Production, 2013 (1,000 Tons)						
Texas	Missouri	California	Kansas	Kentucky	23	
8,880	7,975	7,956	6,545	5,940	2,730	135,946
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2013 , (1,000 Tons)						
California	Idaho	Montana	South Dakota	North Dakota	10	
6,120	4,256	3,960	3,780	3,240	2,310	57,581

[1] Cash Receipts Estimates not available until after publication.

[2] Crop acreage included are corn, sorghum, oats barley, wheat, rice, rye, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, all hay, dry edible beans, canola, proso millet, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane & sugar beets.

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Ranking: Top Five States, Utah, & US 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, 2013 (Million Pounds)						
Washington	New York	Michigan	Pennsylvania	California	22	
5,950	1,390	1,250	455	270	16	10,347
Apricot Utilized Production, 2013 (Tons)						
California	Washington	Utah			3	
54,400	6,500	128			128	61,028
Peach Utilized Production, 2013 (Tons)						
California	South Carolina	Georgia	Michigan	Pennsylvania	15	
648,000	64,150	34,810	19,790	18,300	5,141	886,601
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2013 (Tons)						
Washington	California	Oregon	Michigan	Idaho	8	
144,000	78,500	46,000	21,800	2,200	820	295,950
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2013 (Million Pounds)						
Michigan	Utah	Washington	Wisconsin	New York	2	
216	27	18	12	12	27	291
LIVESTOCK, MINK, POULTRY & HONEY						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2014 (1,000 Head)						
Texas	Nebraska	Kansas	California	Oklahoma	35	
10,900	6,150	5,800	5,250	4,300	800	87,730
Beef Cows, January 1, 2014 (1,000 Head)						
Texas	Missouri	Oklahoma	Nebraska	South Dakota	28	
3,910	1,820	1,805	1,797	1,635	325	29,042
Milk Cows, January 1, 2014 (1,000 Head)						
California	Wisconsin	New York	Idaho	Pennsylvania	21	
1,780	1,270	615	565	530	95	9,209
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2013 (1,000 Head)						
Iowa	North Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois	Indiana	14	
20,200	8,500	7,800	4,550	3,650	700	64,775
All Sheep, January 1, 2014 (1,000 Head)						
Texas	California	Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	5	
740	550	365	355	275	275	5,210
Honey Production, 2013 (1,000 Lbs)						
North Dakota	Montana	South Dakota	Florida	California	24	
33,120	14,946	14,840	13,420	10,890	1,020	149,499
Mink Pelt Production, 2013 (Pelts)						
Wisconsin	Utah	Idaho	Oregon	Iowa	2	
1,129,960	855,380	345,590	309,350	109,640	855,380	3,544,610
Chickens, Layers on hand December 1, 2013 (1,000 Head)						
Iowa	Ohio	Indiana	Pennsylvania	Texas	23	
53,867	28,487	27,516	25,960	18,873	3,930	350,568
Trout Sold, 2013 (1,000 Dollars)						
Idaho	North Carolina	California	Pennsylvania	Missouri	12	
44,325	6,654	5,174	5,141	2,062	598	105,057

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	2002	
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	3.9	1999	1.8	1924	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,788	1999	679	1934	
Alfalfa Hay						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	580	2011	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.4	1993, 1998, 1999	1.7	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,420	1999	600	1934	
Other Hay						
Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	2011	75	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	2.4	2013	0.9	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	420	2013	64	1934	
Apples						
Utilized Production. .	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
Apricots						
Utilized Production. .	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972, 1975, 1999	1929
Peaches (Freestone)						
Utilized Production. .	Tons	22,100	1922	750	1972	1899
Sweet Cherries						
Utilized Production. .	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries						
Utilized Production. .	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	Hd (000)	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop	Hd (000)	400	2000, 2001	310	1935	1920
Beef Cows January 1[1]	Hd (000)	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows January 1[1]	Hd (000)	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production	Million Lbs	2,036	2013	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed January 1	Hd (000)	81	1966	25	2002, 2009, 2010, 2011	1942
Hogs & Pigs						
Inventory December 1[2]	Hd (000)	790	2007	4	1866, 1867, 1868	1866
Sheep & Lambs						
Total Inventory January 1	Hd (000)	2,935	1931	260	2004	1920
Breeding Inventory January 1	Hd (000)	2,775	1931	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Hd (000)	1,736	1930	215	2013	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Jan 1	Hd (000)	70	1995	18	1988	1937
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age ...	Hd (000)	3,792	2012	1,166	1965	1925
Total Egg Production for Year ..	Million Eggs	1,005	2012	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Lbs (000)	4,368	1963	780	2010	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Pelts (000)	855	2013	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, 2002-2013[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*
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	16,800	655	11,000	2,184,500	421	918,600
2009	17,200	640	11,000	2,169,660	423	917,590
2010	17,500	629	11,000	2,149,520	426	915,660
2011	17,900	615	11,000	2,131,240	429	914,420
2012	18,000	611	11,000	2,109,810	433	914,600
2013	18,200	604	11,000	2,103,210	435	914,240

[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, 2009-2013

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*
2009	10,500	4,900	1,800	17,200	800	2,200	8,000	11,000
2010	10,600	5,100	1,800	17,500	800	2,000	8,200	11,000
2011	10,700	5,200	2,000	17,900	700	1,900	8,400	11,000
2012	10,650	5,300	2,050	18,000	650	1,750	8,600	11,000
2013	10,700	5,400	2,100	18,200	650	1,850	8,500	11,000

Farm Income

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

[2013 Farm income estimates not available until after publication.]

Commodity	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	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[4]	17,659	2	30,187	2	-	-	-	-
Dairy products, Milk[5]	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[6]	-	-	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] Beginning in 2011, sheep and lambs are included in all other livestock.

[5] Milk, Wholesale before 2010.

[6] Beginning in 2010, Safflower is published separately.

Crop Summary

2013 Crop Summary: January brought cold temperatures to most of the state. Some minor fruit damage occurred due to the cold temperatures. Northern Utah had some snow storms that brought needed moisture, while southern Utah did not have much moisture at all.

February continued with the cold temperatures and also brought needed moisture to parts of the state. The Uintah Basin suffered from lack of moisture and reservoirs were very low. Fall planted winter wheat did not grow as tall as normal due to the late planting because of weather complications.

March brought concerns about moisture and irrigation water to southern and central Utah. In northern Utah spring seeding of small grains began, and winter wheat started to green up. Fertilizer and herbicides were also applied to alfalfa and other fields.

Wide spread moisture fell on most of the state in April, while the planting of spring crops continued throughout Utah. Concerns about adequate moisture and lack of irrigation water eased for most of the state. Cooler temperatures slowed the growth of winter wheat and delayed corn planting.

Some moisture was received during May, but concerns about adequate irrigation water persisted. Corn and other crops were mostly planted, and alfalfa hay was being cut in various locations around the state. Some irrigation companies put water in the canal early to help water stressed fields.

June started with some rain but by the end of the month most areas in the state were dry. Those crops that were irrigated looked good, but some producers were faced with not having enough water to last through the growing season. The first cutting of alfalfa hay was completed by month's end.

Limited moisture fell during July, leaving most areas dry and in need of additional moisture. The small grain harvest was in full swing as was the second cutting of alfalfa hay. The sweet cherry and apricot harvests were nearly complete, while the tart cherry harvest was almost halfway done. Irrigation water was quickly running out in some areas of the state.

August was hot and dry for the most part, although the southern part of the state received monsoonal rains that helped crops and pasture but made it difficult to harvest alfalfa hay. Most of the small grains were harvested and the third cutting of alfalfa hay was about half complete. The peach harvest was well underway. Corn looked very good where there was enough irrigation water.

Wet weather in September caused some problems with alfalfa hay in the windrows, but it was good for pastures and crops still awaiting harvest. Corn was mostly mature and just needed to dry down some before harvest. Most of the winter wheat was seeded by month's end, and most of the third cutting of alfalfa hay was complete.

October and November saw the completion of harvest for all crops, including corn and apples. Winter wheat was all planted and mostly emerged, as well. Precipitation was adequate for fall planting.

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2006-2013

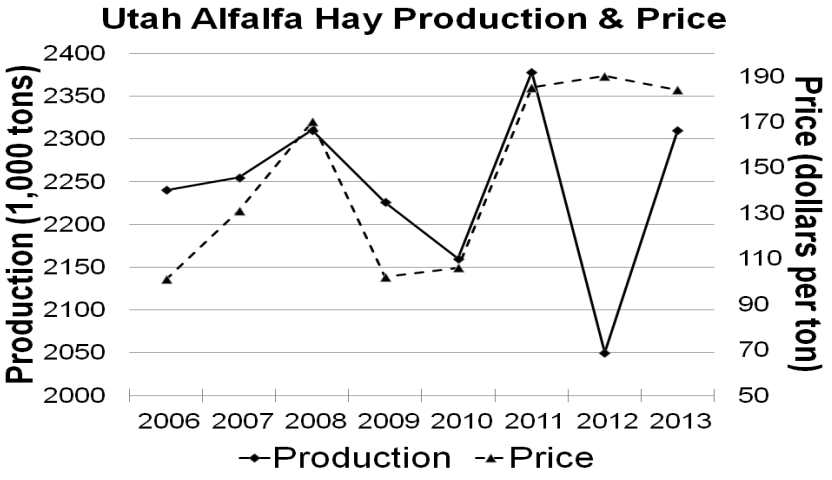
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
2006	560	4.00	2,240	101.00	226,240
2007	550	4.10	2,255	131.00	295,405
2008	550	4.20	2,310	170.00	392,700
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	190.00	389,500
2013	550	4.20	2,310	184.00	425,040
All Other Hay					
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	152.00	51,072
2013	175	2.40	420	153.00	64,260
All Hay					
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	440,572
2013	725	3.77	2,730	181.00	489,300

[1] Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2007-2014

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
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	1,250
2014	300	([1])

[1] Available January 2015



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2006-2013

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						
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	8.97	51,165
2013	120	110	44.0	4,840	7.80	37,752
Other Spring Wheat						
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	11.50	5,980
2013	18	14	48.0	672	9.05	6,082
All Wheat						
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	9.59	57,145
2013	138	124	44.5	5,512	8.10	43,834
Barley						
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	5.87	12,210
2013	40	30	79.0	2,370	4.20	9,954
Oats						
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
2013	40	5	62.0	310	4.30	1,333

[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, 2006-2013

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*
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])
2013	83	49	23.0	1,127	([2])	([2])
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	7.59	43,096
2013	83	31	170.0	5,270	5.35	28,195

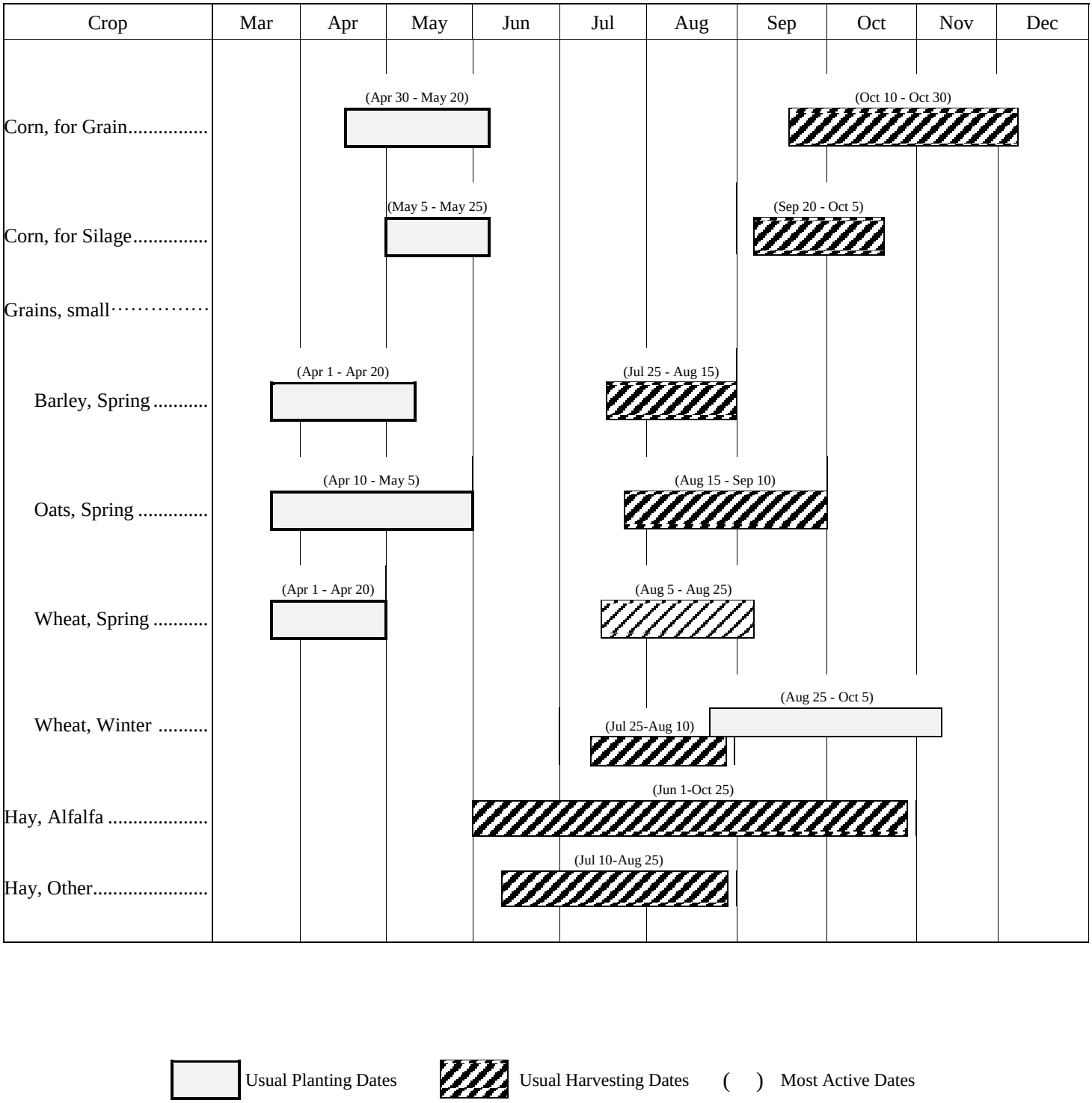
[1] Price or value per ton in silo or pit.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. Silage price and value discontinued after 2010.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 2007-2014[1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
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	4,577
2014	4,149	3,746	(2)	([3])
Barley				
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	505
2014	(2)	159	([2])	([3])
Oats				
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])	52
2014	28	([2])	([2])	([3])
Corn				
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])	861
2014	544	([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	2012	2013	5-year Average
Apr 05	56	30	33
Apr 10	70	36	42
Apr 15	81	47	51
Apr 20	89	58	59
Apr 25	93	69	70
Apr 30	96	79	77
May 05	99	88	82
May 10	100	92	86
May 15		94	88
May 20			93

Harvested for Grain

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Jul 20	10	4	6
Jul 25	22	11	10
Jul 30	38	22	19
Aug 05	56	40	33
Aug 10	72	57	48
Aug 15	82	68	63
Aug 20	89	76	73
Aug 25	93	84	82
Aug 30	95	89	88
Sep 05	95	94	92
Sep 10			95

Oats Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Apr 05	22	21	21
Apr 10	33	27	26
Apr 15	47	35	34
Apr 20	58	47	43
Apr 25	70	53	50
Apr 30	81	59	59
May 05	85	69	68
May 10	89	78	77
May 15	92	83	82
May 20	94	87	85
May 25	98	94	90
May 30			92
Jun 05			97

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Jul 05			42
Jul 10	17	21	21
Jul 15	61	51	45
Jul 20	70	64	61
Jul 25	74	70	68
Jul 30	75	77	76
Aug 05	78	88	83
Aug 10	80	90	86
Aug 15	86	92	90
Aug 20	93	94	95
Aug 25	93		96
Aug 30	95		98

Harvested for Grain

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Jul 30			3
Aug 05			9
Aug 10			18
Aug 15	38	34	34
Aug 20	66	53	51
Aug 25	80	73	63
Aug 30	84	77	70
Sept 05	84	84	79
Sept 10	85	89	85
Sept 15	88	90	88
Sept 20	91	94	91
Sept 25			94

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
May 10	3		2
May 15	7		4
May 20	16	2	7
May 25	20	7	9
May 30	28	15	14
Jun 05	45	32	26
Jun 10	66	51	39
Jun 15	79	69	54
Jun 20	86	83	69
Jun 25	90	93	81
Jun 30	96		88

Second Cutting

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Jul 05	30	25	14
Jul 10	43	38	23
Jul 15	53	47	32
Jul 20	67	57	46
Jul 25	81	62	58
Jul 30	93	72	69
Aug 05	96	89	80
Aug 10	96	92	85
Aug 15	96	95	92
Aug 20			93
Aug 25			95

Third Cutting

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Aug 15	81	20	29
Aug 20	82	31	35
Aug 25	82	31	35
Aug 30	84	54	53
Sep 05	84	62	62
Sep 10	85	69	68
Sep 15	85	75	73
Sep 20	89	84	79
Sep 25	93	90	85
Sep 30	96		89
Oct 05	96		93

Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Jul 20	38	15	16
Jul 25	55	24	24
Jul 30	71	38	35
Aug 05	85	59	49
Aug 10	90	70	60
Aug 15	93	79	73
Aug 20	95	88	82
Aug 25	95	94	88
Aug 30	95	97	92
Sep 05			94
Sep 10			98

Planted [1]

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Sep 15	26	40	29
Sep 20	33	54	43
Sep 25	38	65	57
Sep 30	47	([2])	63
Oct 05	51	([2])	70
Oct 10	60	([2])	78
Oct 15	70	([2])	82
Oct 20	73	89	86
Oct 25	80	93	90
Oct 30	87	96	94
Nov 05	93	97	96
Nov 10	95		96

See footnotes at bottom of page

Spring Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Apr 05	59	27	28
Apr 10	76	42	41
Apr 15	87	62	54
Apr 20	94	69	62
Apr 25			65
Apr 30			71
May 05			79
May 10			85
May 15			92
May 20			96
May 25			98

Harvested for Grain

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Jul 25	12		5
Jul 30	23	10	11
Aug 05	48	23	22
Aug 10	68	30	33
Aug 15	81	51	49
Aug 20	89	71	63
Aug 25	95	84	73
Aug 30	96	89	80
Sep 05	96	95	90
Sep 10	97	98	94

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Apr 25	14	6	10
Apr 30	22	18	15
May 05	35	39	25
May 10	55	54	40
May 15	73	66	55
May 20	84	77	68
May 25	93	91	81
May 30			81
Jun 05			87
Jun 10			93
Jun 15			97

Harvested for Grain

Date	2012	2013	5-year Average
Oct 05	23		9
Oct 10	34		15
Oct 15	46		21
Oct 20	55	48	33
Oct 25	63	56	41
Oct 30	71	64	48
Nov 05	80	74	60
Nov 10	80	80	68
Nov 15	83	80	73
Nov 20	88	85	78
Nov 25		92	79
Nov 30			

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

[2] Data not available because of the cancellation of crop progress reports scheduled for October 7th and 15th 2013 due to the lapse in federal funding.

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2006-2013

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*
2006	7,140	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	13.5	(D)	0.263	3,635
2013	1,300	12,700	16.5	0.6	0.1	15.8	(D)	(D)	0.481	7,607
Tart Cherries										
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars per Pound*	*1,000 Dollars*
2006	2,800	10,000	28.0	3.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	0.265	6,625
2007	2,800	7,140	20.0	-	-	19.0	-	19.0	0.250	4,750
2008	2,900	6,900	20.0	-	-	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
2013	2,800	9,570	26.8	-	-	26.8	-	26.8	0.476	12,761
Sweet Cherries										
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	1,280	700	580	1,450	1,854
2013	500	1.66	830	10	-	820	610	210	2,490	2,041

- represents zero (0).
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2006-2013

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre[1]	Production		Price per Ton	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Utilized		
Apricots						
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2013	(D)	(D)	135	128	1,010	129
Peaches						
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2013	1,300	4.17	5,421	5,141	1,080	5,542

(D) Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[1] Yield is based on total production.

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2007-2014

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*
2007	7,000	560	30	830	970	805,100
2008	7,600	450	35	850	990	841,500
2009	([2])	([2])	25	810	930	753,300
2010	([2])	([2])	25	810	830	672,300
2011	([2])	([2])	25	800	990	792,000
2012	([2])	([2])	26	800	1,180	944,000
2013	8,625	477	28	770	1,200	924,000
2014	([2])	([2])	27	800	1,260	1,008,000

[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.

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2007-2014

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*
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
2014	800	420	325	95	185	70	46	69	85	23	87

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2002-2012[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*
2002	1,741	7	875	7	818	37	298	23	110	26
2007	2,208	8	977	8	878	35	276	22	104	27
2012	6,364	10	864	8	645	30	197	17	110	35

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2002-2012[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*
2002	3,407	15	721	14	830	45	97	26
2007	3,856	15	768	14	862	47	103	24
2012	5,258	18	639	12	804	42	126	28

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.

Calf Crop: Utah, 2007 - 2014

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
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	380	94
2014	420	([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 2015.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2006 - 2013

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*
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
2013	770	380	100	361	51	1	14	23	800

[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, 2006 - 2013

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*
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])	286,559	369,509	9,225	378,734
2013	280,560	339,500	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	337,614	412,810	9,127	421,937

[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, 2006-2013

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*
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	477	91	22,341	824	3.69	2,033	75.0
2013	([4])	92	22,130	832	3.76	2,036	76.6

[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 from Census of Agriculture, published every 5 years.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 2002, 2007 & 2012[1]

Year	Operations Having					
	1-19 Head		20-49 Head		50-99 Head	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2002	288	0.8	40	1.4	88	7.1
2007	182	0.6	22	0.9	53	4.5
2012	271	0.7	31	1.2	30	2.3

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 2002, 2007 & 2012[1] (continued)

Year	Operations Having					
	100-199 Head		200-499 Head		500+ Head	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2002	140	20.5	81	26.3	43	43.9
2007	92	15.0	59	21.4	42	57.6
2012	54	8.0	45	14.5	46	73.4

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, 2006-2013[1] [2]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total[3]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head)[4]													
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	91	91	91	91	91	91	90	91
2013[5]	90	91					92	92	92	93	93	94	92
Milk per Cow (Pounds)[6] [7]													
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	1,785	1,840	1,835	1,760	1,780	1,740	1,795	20,988
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	1,855	1,745	1,880	1,845	1,925	1,880	1,945	1,900	1,815	1,855	1,815	1,900	22,341
2013[5]	1,865	1,660					1,915	1,915	1,815	1,840	1,775	1,820	22,130
Milk Production (Million Pounds)[6]													
2006			414			444			456			433	1,747
2007			414			435			448			435	1,732
2008	144	135	425	146	153	450	156	154	458	150	143	443	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	169	159	171	168	175	171	177	173	165	169	165	171	2,033
2013	168	151	171	170	177	173	176	176	167	171	165	171	2,036

[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] Number of Milk Cows and Milk per Cow not estimated in Mar - Jun 2013 due to the lapse in federal funding.
[6] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[7] Milk production divided by average number of milk cows for reporting period. Quarterly totals for years 2006-2007 may not add up to annual total due to rounding.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 2006-2013

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*
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	12	1	13	2,020	100
2013	12	1	13	2,023	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, 2006-2013

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*
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	2,020	17.60	4.77	355,520	1	176	355,696	357,808
2013	2,023	19.50	5.19	394,485	1	195	394,680	397,020

[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, 2006-2013

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*
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)
2013	(D)	(D)	(D)

(D) Not published to avoid disclosing information for individual operations.
[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.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2006-2013 continued

Year	Yogurt, Plain & Flavored Production	Low Fat Cottage Cheese Production[1]	Sour Cream Production
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
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
2013	(D)	3,945	12,550

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

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2007-2014

Year	Operations with Sheep[1]	All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1				
		Number[2]	Value		Total Breeding	Total Market
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000*
2007	1,615	295	147.00	43,365	265	30
2008	-	280	145.00	40,600	250	30
2009	-	290	150.00	43,500	260	30
2010	-	290	154.00	44,660	260	30
2011	-	280	196.00	54,880	255	25
2012	1,755	305	276.00	84,180	280	25
2013	-	295	205.00	60,475	275	20
2014	-	275	185.00	50,875	255	20

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.
[2] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2007-2014

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*
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	215	96.0
2014	255	210	8	37	([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 2015.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2007-2014

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*
2007	2	2	9	13	26	4	30
2008	2	2	9	13	26	4	30
2009	2	2	10	13	27	3	30
2010	2	2	10	11	25	5	30
2011	2	2	6	11	21	4	25
2012	2	2	6	11	21	4	25
2013	1	2	5	10	18	2	20
2014	1	2	7	8	18	2	20

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2006-2013

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*
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])	12	15	305
2012	305	235	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	13	18	295
2013	295	215	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	13	18	275

[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, 2006-2010[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*
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, 2006-2013

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*
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
2013	240	9.2	2,200	1.60	3,520

[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, 2008-2013[1]

Cause of Loss	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Head	Head					
Bear	2,700	4,000	1,900	1,800	2,800	2,700
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	800	300
Coyote	18,600	16,700	12,800	13,700	16,500	18,400
Dog	1,600	1,000	800	1,400	1,300	1,200
Fox	500	500	500	(D)	200	200
Ravens	-	-	-	-	200	100
Mountain Lion	3,600	2,500	900	2,100	2,500	2,900
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	(D)
Eagle	900	1,200	1,500	800	700	700
Other/Unknown[2]	900	-	4,900	3,400	2,500	900
Total Predators	**28,800**	**27,400**	**23,300**	**23,200**	**27,600**	**27,400**
Diseases	1,500	3,500	1,200	1,500	1,700	2,100
Enterotoxaemia	1,400	(D)	900	500	700	500
Weather Conditions	5,700	3,600	6,300	8,000	5,200	5,100
Lambing Complications	1,100	2,900	3,800	2,400	3,100	1,900
Old Age	1,300	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,900	1,700
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	500	(D)
Poison	600	1,500	1,200	1,300	1,400	900
Theft	(D)	500	(D)	(D)	300	300
Other/Unknown[2]	2,600	-	8,100	6,300	5,600	5,600
Total Non-Predators	**14,200**	**19,800**	**23,000**	**21,800**	**21,400**	**18,100**
Total Losses	**43,000**	**47,200**	**46,300**	**45,000**	**49,000**	**45,500**
Percent of Total by Cause	Percent					
Bear	6.3	8.5	4.1	4.0	5.7	5.9
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.6	0.7
Coyote	43.3	35.4	27.6	30.4	33.7	40.4
Dog	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.6
Fox	1.2	1.1	1.1	(D)	0.4	0.4
Ravens	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2
Mountain Lion	8.4	5.3	1.9	4.7	5.1	6.4
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.2	(D)
Eagle	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.5
Other/Unknown[2]	2.1	-	10.6	7.6	5.1	2.0
Total Predators	**67.0**	**58.1**	**50.3**	**51.6**	**56.3**	**60.2**
Diseases	3.5	7.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.6
Enterotoxaemia	3.3	(D)	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1
Weather Conditions	13.3	7.6	13.6	17.8	10.6	11.2
Lambing Complications	2.6	6.1	8.2	5.3	6.3	4.2
Old Age	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.0	5.9	3.7
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.0	(D)
Poison	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.0
Theft	(D)	1.1	(D)	(D)	0.6	0.7
Other/Unknown[2]	6.0	-	17.5	14.0	11.4	12.3
Total Non-Predators	**33.0**	**41.9**	**49.7**	**48.4**	**43.7**	**39.8**
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause	1,000 dollars					
Bear	246	326	200	335	491	434
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	133	47
Coyote	1,462	1,317	1,144	2,438	2,790	2,925
Dog	146	86	89	261	242	194
Fox	33	30	45	(D)	32	31
Ravens	-	-	-	-	32	16
Mountain Lion	301	210	96	398	426	464
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)
Eagle	56	72	114	134	111	109
Other/Unknown[2]	73	-	-	-	-	-
Total Predators	**2,312**	**2,166**	**2,144**	**4,201**	**4,684**	**4,366**
Diseases	148	338	127	323	300	341
Enterotoxaemia	153	(D)	87	97	135	82
Weather Conditions	405	233	541	1,442	853	824
Lambing Complications	116	260	436	436	545	307
Old Age	185	262	253	419	635	294
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	98	(D)
Poison	62	176	156	270	252	152
Theft	(D)	56	(D)	(D)	54	47
Other/Unknown[2]	227	-	824	1,089	982	906
Total Non-Predators	**1,289**	**1,822**	**2,494**	**4,168**	**3,851**	**2,953**
Total Losses	**3,612**	**3,988**	**4,638**	**8,369**	**8,535**	**7,319**

- indicates zero. Totals may not add due to rounding.
(D) indicates Un-published: i.e. less than 500 head 2008 - 2011 and less than 100 head 2012 forward.
[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] Other/Unknown includes Other and Unknown causes combined with Un-published causes.

Losses of Sheep, by Cause: Utah, 2008-2013

Cause of Loss	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Head	Head					
Bear	1,000	1,000	600	500	800	800
Bobcat	-	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)
Coyote	4,000	3,700	1,900	2,100	3,000	3,200
Dog	600	(D)	(D)	(D)	600	400
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	1,000	700	(D)	700	500	700
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Eagle	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-
Other/Unknown[1]	200	-	1,500	1,100	300	300
Total Predators	**6,800**	**6,100**	**4,000**	**4,400**	**5,300**	**5,400**
Diseases	700	1,500	(D)	1,100	500	800
Enterotoxaemia	800	(D)	(D)	(D)	400	200
Weather Conditions	700	(D)	700	1,500	500	1,700
Lambing Complications	600	1,000	1,600	500	900	600
Old Age	1,300	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,900	1,700
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	300	(D)
Poison	(D)	1,000	700	800	500	700
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	(D)
Other/Unknown[1]	1,100	-	3,500	1,900	1,600	1,900
Total Non-Predators	**5,200**	**7,400**	**8,000**	**7,600**	**7,700**	**7,600**
Total Losses	**12,000**	**13,500**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**
Percent of Total by Cause	Percent					
Bear	8.3	7.4	5.0	4.2	6.2	6.2
Bobcat	-	(D)	-	(D)	0.8	(D)
Coyote	33.3	27.4	15.8	17.5	23.1	24.6
Dog	5.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.6	3.1
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	8.3	5.2	(D)	5.8	3.8	5.4
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Eagle	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-
Other/Unknown[1]	1.7	-	12.5	9.2	2.3	2.3
Total Predators	**56.7**	**45.2**	**33.3**	**36.7**	**40.8**	**41.5**
Diseases	5.8	11.1	(D)	9.2	3.8	6.2
Enterotoxaemia	6.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.1	1.5
Weather Conditions	5.8	(D)	5.8	12.5	3.8	13.1
Lambing Complications	5.0	7.4	13.3	4.2	6.9	4.6
Old Age	10.8	13.3	12.5	15.0	22.3	13.1
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.3	(D)
Poison	(D)	7.4	5.8	6.7	3.8	5.4
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.8	(D)
Other/Unknown[1]	9.2	-	29.2	15.8	12.3	14.6
Total Non-Predators	**43.3**	**54.8**	**66.7**	**63.3**	**59.2**	**58.5**
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause	1,000 dollars					
Bear	142	146	101	117	175	138
Bobcat	-	(D)	-	(D)	22	(D)
Coyote	568	538	320	489	657	554
Dog	85	(D)	(D)	(D)	131	69
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	142	102	(D)	163	110	121
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Eagle	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-
Other/Unknown[1]	33	-	-	-	-	-
Total Predators	**966**	**889**	**684**	**1,038**	**1,161**	**934**
Diseases	99	218	(D)	256	110	138
Enterotoxaemia	114	(D)	(D)	(D)	88	35
Weather Conditions	99	(D)	118	350	110	294
Lambing Complications	85	146	270	117	197	104
Old Age	185	262	253	419	635	294
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	66	(D)
Poison	(D)	146	118	186	110	121
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	22	(D)
Other/Unknown[1]	157	-	598	452	350	329
Total Non-Predators	**738**	**1,078**	**1,357**	**1,780**	**1,686**	**1,315**
Total Losses	**1,709**	**1,967**	**2,041**	**2,818**	**2,847**	**2,249**

- indicates zero. Totals may not add due to rounding.

(D) indicates Un-published: i.e., less than 500 head 2008 - 2011 and less than 100 head 2012 forward.

[1] Other/Unknown includes Other and Unknown causes combined with Un-published causes.

Losses of All Lambs, by Cause: Utah, 2008-2013[1]

Cause of Loss	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Head	Head					
Bear	1,700	3,000	1,300	1,300	2,000	1,900
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	700	300
Coyote	14,600	13,000	10,900	11,600	13,500	15,200
Dog	1,000	700	500	1,000	700	800
Fox	500	500	500	(D)	200	200
Ravens	-	-	-	-	200	100
Mountain Lion	2,600	1,800	600	1,400	2,000	2,200
Wolves	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)
Eagle	900	1,200	1,500	800	700	700
Other/Unknown[2]	700	-	4,000	2,700	2,200	600
Total Predators	**22,000**	**21,300**	**19,300**	**18,800**	**22,300**	**22,000**
Diseases	800	2,000	800	(D)	1,200	1,300
Enterotoxaemia	600	(D)	700	(D)	300	300
Weather Conditions	5,000	3,400	5,600	6,500	4,700	3,400
Lambing Complications	500	1,900	2,200	1,900	2,200	1,300
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	(D)
Poison	(D)	500	500	500	900	200
Theft	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	300
Other/Unknown[2]	2,100	-	5,100	4,400	4,000	3,700
Total Non-Predators	**9,000**	**12,400**	**15,000**	**14,200**	**13,700**	**10,500**
Total Losses	**31,000**	**33,700**	**34,300**	**33,000**	**36,000**	**32,500**
Percent of Total by Cause	Percent					
Bear	5.5	8.9	3.8	3.9	5.6	5.8
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.9	0.9
Coyote	47.1	38.6	31.8	35.2	37.5	46.8
Dog	3.2	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.9	2.5
Fox	1.6	1.5	1.5	(D)	0.6	0.6
Ravens	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3
Mountain Lion	8.4	5.3	1.7	4.2	5.6	6.8
Wolves	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	0.3	(D)
Eagle	2.9	3.6	4.4	2.4	1.9	2.2
Other/Unknown[2]	2.3	-	11.7	8.2	6.1	1.8
Total Predators	**71.0**	**63.2**	**56.3**	**57.0**	**61.9**	**67.7**
Diseases	2.6	5.9	2.3	(D)	3.3	4.0
Enterotoxaemia	1.9	(D)	2.0	(D)	0.8	0.9
Weather Conditions	16.1	10.1	16.3	19.7	13.1	10.5
Lambing Complications	1.6	5.6	6.4	5.8	6.1	4.0
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.6	(D)
Poison	(D)	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.6
Theft	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.6	0.9
Other/Unknown[2]	6.8	-	14.9	13.3	11.1	11.4
Total Non-Predators	**29.0**	**36.8**	**43.7**	**43.0**	**38.1**	**32.3**
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause	1,000 dollars					
Bear	104	180	99	218	316	296
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	111	47
Coyote	894	779	824	1,949	2,133	2,371
Dog	61	42	38	168	111	125
Fox	31	30	38	(D)	32	31
Ravens	-	-	-	-	32	16
Mountain Lion	159	108	45	235	316	343
Wolves	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	16	(D)
Eagle	55	72	113	134	111	109
Other/Unknown[2]	44	-	-	-	-	-
Total Predators	**1,346**	**1,277**	**1,460**	**3,163**	**3,523**	**3,432**
Diseases	49	120	60	(D)	190	203
Enterotoxaemia	39	(D)	53	(D)	47	47
Weather Conditions	306	204	423	1,092	743	530
Lambing Complications	31	114	166	319	348	203
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	32	(D)
Poison	(D)	30	38	84	142	31
Theft	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	32	47
Other/Unknown[2]	130	-	397	893	632	577
Total Non-Predators	**551**	**744**	**1,137**	**2,388**	**2,165**	**1,638**
Total Losses	**1,897**	**2,021**	**2,597**	**5,551**	**5,688**	**5,070**

- indicates zero. Totals may not add due to rounding.

(D) indicates Un-published: i.e., less than 500 head 2008 - 2011 and less than 100 head 2012 forward.

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.

[2] Other/Unknown includes Other and Unknown causes combined with Un-published causes.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking, by Cause: Utah, 2008-2013

Cause of Loss	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Head	Head					
Bear	(D)	500	(D)	(D)	200	200
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	200
Coyote	6,300	5,300	4,200	4,700	5,000	5,800
Dog	500	(D)	(D)	(D)	500	300
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	200
Ravens	-	-	-	-	100	100
Mountain Lion	500	700	(D)	(D)	200	500
Wolves	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
Eagle	800	800	800	600	600	400
Other/Unknown[1]	1,200	-	3,200	2,500	1,400	200
Total Predators	**9,300**	**8,400**	**8,200**	**7,800**	**8,300**	**7,900**
Diseases	(D)	1,500	500	-	800	700
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	200
Weather Conditions	4,100	3,000	5,000	5,600	4,000	2,800
Lambing Complications	500	1,900	2,200	1,900	2,200	1,300
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	-	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)
Poison	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	300	100
Theft	-	(D)	-	(D)	100	-
Other/Unknown[1]	1,100	-	3,400	2,700	2,100	1,500
Total Non-Predators	**5,700**	**9,300**	**11,100**	**10,200**	**9,700**	**6,600**
Total Losses	**15,000**	**17,700**	**19,300**	**18,000**	**18,000**	**14,500**

Foot notes at bottom of page.

Losses of Lambs After Docking, by Cause: Utah, 2008-2013

Cause of Loss	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Head	Head					
Bear	1,400	2,500	1,300	1,000	1,800	1,700
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	500	100
Coyote	8,300	7,700	6,700	6,900	8,500	9,400
Dog	500	600	(D)	700	200	500
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	-
Ravens	-	-	-	-	100	-
Mountain Lion	2,100	1,100	500	1,100	1,800	1,700
Wolves	-	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)
Eagle	(D)	(D)	700	(D)	100	300
Other/Unknown[1]	400	-	1,900	1,300	800	400
Total Predators	**12,700**	**12,900**	**11,100**	**11,000**	**14,000**	**14,100**
Diseases	(D)	500	(D)	(D)	400	600
Enterotoxaemia	600	(D)	500	(D)	200	100
Weather Conditions	900	(D)	600	900	700	600
Lambing Complications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	100	-
Poison	(D)	(D)	(D)	500	600	100
Theft	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	300
Other/Unknown[1]	1,800	2,600	2,800	2,600	1,900	2,200
Total Non-Predators	**3,300**	**3,100**	**3,900**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**3,900**
Total Losses	**16,000**	**16,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**18,000**	**18,000**

- indicates zero. Totals may not add due to rounding.

(D) indicates Un-published: i.e., less than 500 head 2008 - 2011 and less than 100 head 2012 forward.

[1] Other/Unknown includes Other and Unknown causes combined with Un-published causes.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 2006-2013

Year	Farms with Hogs[1]	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value[2]	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2006	-	680	93.00	63,240
2007	611	790	76.00	60,040
2008	-	740	93.00	68,820
2009	-	730	87.00	63,510
2010	-	740	110.00	81,400
2011	-	760	130.00	98,800
2012	669	740	120.00	88,800
2013	-	700	145.00	102,950

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.
[2] Value estimates as of the end of December.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2006-2013

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group[1]			
				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*
2006	680	103	577	273	129	115	60
2007	790	100	690	275	148	142	125
				Under 50 Lbs	50-119 Lbs		
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
2013	700	75	625	265	115	120	125

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

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2006-2013

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*
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	1,658	2	1,559	1	90	760
2012	760	1,660	1	1,603	1	87	740
2013	740	1,692	1	1,616	1	107	700

[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, 2006-2013

Year	Production[1]	Marketings[2]	Value of Production[3]	Cash Receipts[3 4]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	285,920	288,838	193,850	195,798	245	196,043
2013	287,512	291,775	210,844	213,805	167	213,972

[1] Adjustments made for inshipments and changes in inventories.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Includes allowance for higher average price of State inshipments and outshipments of feeder pigs.
[4] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Pig Crop: Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved, Utah, 2006-2013

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
2006	144	9.48	1,365
2007	160	9.78	1,565
2008	163	9.90	1,614
2009	167	9.85	1,645
2010	164	10.04	1,647
2011	163	10.17	1,658
2012	163	10.18	1,660
2013	168	10.07	1,692

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 2006-2013[1]

Year	Average Number of Layers	Eggs per Layer[2]	Total Egg Production	Value of Production
	1,000 Head	*Number*	*Millions*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2013	3,745	286	1,082	81,013

[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, 2006-2013[1]

Year	Layers	Pullets	Total Chickens		
	Total	Total	Number	Value	
				Average Per Head	Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2013	3,932	756	4,688	2.60	12,189

[1] Excludes commercial broilers.

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 2006-2013[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*
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
2013	786	1,972	6,310	([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, 2006-2013

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*
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	25	38	950	187	1,777
2013	30	34	1,020	207	2,111

[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 Food Size Sales, Utah, 2006-2013

Year	Total Number of Operations[1]	Total Value of Fish Sold	Food Size (12 inches or longer)			
			Number of Fish	Live Weight[2]	Sales	
					Total[3]	Average Price per pound
	Number	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
2006	-	318	75	87	301	3.46
2007	25	436	101	111	350	3.15
2008	-	535	109	124	433	3.49
2009		529	99	106	333	3.14
2010	-	601	100	116	365	3.15
2011	-	516	75	87	307	3.53
2012	22	472	90	100	330	3.30
2013 [3]	-	598	100	146	537	3.68

[1] Livestock operations from U.S. Census of Agriculture published every 5 years. Estimates as of the end of December.
[2] Due to rounding, total number of fish multiplied by the average pounds per unit may not exactly equal total live weight.
[3] Due to rounding, total number or live weight multiplied by average value per unit may not exactly equal total sales.

Mink

Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2006-2013

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*
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	63	([2])	179	([2])	([2])	770.0	([2])	([2])
2013	([1])	855	([3])	([3])	3,544.6	([3])	56.30	199.6

[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.
[3] Not estimated for 2013.

Pelts Produced in 2013 and Females Bred for 2014, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2013		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2014	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black	295,000	1,794,900	77,000	431,350
Demi/Wild	31,000	93,230	(D)	19,430
Pastel	(D)	111,700	(D)	26,310
Sapphire	35,000	105,100	9,000	29,480
Blue Iris	2,300	265,300	750	63,210
Mahogany	365,000	866,620	80,000	205,240
Pearl	(D)	101,480	(D)	18,250
Lavender	(D)	13,600	(D)	4,610
Violet	(D)	38,260	(D)	9,910
White	(D)	132,750	230	39,040
Other	(D)	21,670	(D)	4,700
Total	855,380	3,544,610	200,680	851,530

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

Agricultural Prices – Paid and Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, and Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2013, October 2013, January 2014, and April 2014[1 2]

	July 2013	October 2013	January 2014	April 2014
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	22	19	12	16
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	16	15	10	12
149 days or less	6	4	2	4
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	42.4	45.1	44.8	47.7
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	11.27	12.07	12.62	11.91
Type of worker				
Field	10.60	10.88	11.42	10.86
Livestock	10.15	11.25	12.41	12.12
Field & Livestock combined	10.40	11.05	12.20	11.58

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

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 2006-2013

Year	Per Animal Unit[1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
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
2013	14.50	18.50	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, 2006-2013

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg[1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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)	5.87
2013	5.73	(D)	5.68	(D)	5.80	5.76	(D)	4.32	(D)	3.91	(D)	3.84	4.17
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	190.00
2013	183.00	184.00	175.00	183.00	191.00	190.00	195.00	187.00	187.00	175.00	170.00	170.00	182.00
Other Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	152.00
2013	148.00	148.00	142.00	148.00	153.00	153.00	165.00	155.00	150.00	155.00	145.00	145.00	152.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	205.00	198.00	199.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	182.00	192.00	189.00
2013	183.00	184.00	175.00	182.00	190.00	190.00	194.00	186.00	186.00	175.00	170.00	170.00	182.00

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

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2006-2013[1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	**Mktg Year Avg**
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
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	17.60
2013	19.90	19.10	18.60	18.80	19.20	19.10	18.20	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.20	21.50	19.50

[1] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 2006-2013

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Per Head	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*
Mktg Year Avg	1,620	1,620	1,660	1,220	1,160	1,290	1,300	1,290

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Sheep and Lambs, Utah 2006-2013[1]

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Per Cwt	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*
Sheep								
Mktg Year Avg	33.20	27.90	25.00	30.20	47.80	NA	NA	NA
Lambs								
Mktg Year Avg	98.50	98.50	102.00	99.90	126.00	NA	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 2012 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	Iron	329,000	14	Cache	936,000	39
2	Millard	229,000	10	Millard	417,000	18
3	Cache	187,000	8	Box Elder	298,000	13
4	Box Elder	182,000	8	Utah	126,000	5
5	Sanpete	165,000	7	Sevier	86,000	4
State Total		2,310,000	100		2,370,000	100

Rank	Cattle - All Cattle			Cattle - Beef Cows		
	County	Inventory	% of Total	County	Inventory	% of Total
		Hd	*Percent*		*Hd*	*Percent*
1	Box Elder	85,635	11	Box Elder	37,644	10
2	Millard	70,779	9	Rich	33,093	9
3	Utah	57,369	7	Duchesne	28,082	8
4	Cache	52,367	7	Millard	25,352	7
5	Sanpete	49,349	6	Uintah	24,950	7
State Total		776,833	100		369,670	100

Rank	Cattle - Milk Cows			Sheep - All		
	County	Inventory	% of Total	County	Inventory	% of Total
		Hd	*Percent*		*Hd*	*Percent*
1	Millard	16,421	18	Sanpete	54,202	19
2	Cache	15,646	17	Box Elder	37,720	13
3	Utah	15,518	17	Iron	36,097	13
4	Box Elder	9,238	10	Wasatch	27,919	10
5	Iron	8,609	10	Summit	19,667	7
State Total		90,449	100		287,883	100

[1]Crops estimates for the year 2013, Livestock estimates From 2012 Census of Agriculture. January 1, 2014 livestock county estimates were not available as of the time of publication.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah

[2014 Livestock County Estimates were not available at time of publication.]

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2013 Production								
All Barley	Bu	2,370,000	-	298,000	936,000	-	-	-
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,310,000	100,000	182,000	187,000	27,000	-	23,300
2012 Census of Agriculture Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	776,833	21,164	85,635	52,367	10,585	2,638	3,206
Beef Cows	Head	369,670	12,870	37,644	10,441	7,561	1,709	1,963
Milk Cows	Head	90,449	736	9,238	15,646	5	-	9
Sheep & Lambs	Head	287,883	(D)	37,720	1,398	17,958	100	606
Cash Receipts, 2012[1]								
Livestock	(000)	1,199,293	209,819	105,461	131,122	5,401	1,363	8,408
Crops	(000)	527,112	13,687	73,106	38,888	1,140	806	30,803
Total	(000)	1,726,405	223,506	178,567	170,010	6,541	2,169	39,211
2012 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	18,027	277	1,235	1,217	319	51	493
Land in Farms	Acres	10,974,396	189,995	1,170,736	268,511	240,652	(D)	55,017
Harvested Cropland[2]	Acres	1,054,369	32,291	151,884	106,090	8,776	5,256	11,965
Irrigated Land[3]	Acres	1,104,257	37,615	102,925	76,289	11,128	7,294	13,809

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

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

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
2013 Production								
All Barley	Bu	-	-	-	-	-	44,000	-
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	138,000	72,500	40,000	13,500	329,000	68,000	5,000
2012 Census of Agriculture Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	46,907	25,133	17,717	3,388	41,442	17,314	8,213
Beef Cows	Head	28,082	15,620	12,053	1,979	10,884	(D)	5,277
Milk Cows	Head	2,608	117	14	19	8,609	(D)	17
Sheep & Lambs	Head	1,514	1,073	474	(D)	36,097	(D)	1,069
Cash Receipts, 2012[1]								
Livestock	(000)	32,017	10,205	5,556	1,846	38,880	12,871	9,822
Crops	(000)	11,009	3,349	1,886	1,509	61,942	11,893	451
Total	(000)	43,026	13,554	7,442	3,355	100,822	24,764	10,273
2012 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	1,058	587	279	81	509	353	183
Land in Farms	Acres	1,088,559	156,229	91,533	(D)	532,464	242,909	125,441
Harvested Cropland[2]	Acres	59,206	26,117	14,964	3,478	62,909	22,788	2,713
Irrigated Land[3]	Acres	100,909	51,743	19,619	4,165	61,619	20,454	3,953

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

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

[2014 Livestock County Estimates were not available at time of publication.]

Item	Unit	Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
		County							
2013 Production									
All Barley	Bu	417,000	82,000	-	-	-	-	78,000	86,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	229,000	36,000	18,000	28,300	7,400	-	165,000	113,000
2012 Census of Agriculture Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	70,779	7,478	14,399	44,384	2,995	14,312	49,349	46,539
Beef Cows	Head	25,352	3,926	(D)	33,093	1,703	11,080	18,154	13,558
Milk Cows	Head	16,421	550	(D)	4	8	69	6,460	2,671
Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,624	10,360	8,476	9,221	1,179	5,493	54,202	7,486
Cash Receipts, 2012[1]									
Livestock	(000)	108,567	14,400	13,606	20,876	5,349	6,709	132,228	43,576
Crops	(000)	67,270	2,106	531	1,603	17,959	10,592	19,180	17,747
Total	(000)	175,837	16,506	14,137	22,479	23,308	17,301	151,408	61,323
2012 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	728	301	123	158	630	746	901	674
Land in Farms	Acres	577,405	228,678	37,843	409,359	78,162	1,608,901	284,311	122,328
Harvested Cropland[2]	Acres	110,858	11,104	13,089	55,613	7,023	35,018	61,694	35,005
Irrigated Land[3]	Acres	115,207	9,023	13,885	65,965	6,830	4,277	68,864	40,171

See footnotes at end of table. --continued

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

Item	Unit	Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
		County							
2013 Production									
All Barley	Bu	-	-	-	126,000	-	-	-	-
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	17,000	44,500	161,000	140,000	21,000	22,000	43,000	69,500
2012 Census of Agriculture Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	14,424	22,163	36,085	57,369	9,537	14,526	16,958	19,827
Beef Cows	Head	10,154	15,411	24,950	18,132	6,452	10,291	9,830	6,825
Milk Cows	Head	819	8	652	15,518	517	97	668	4,582
Sheep & Lambs	Head	19,667	3,272	12,857	12,165	27,919	666	7,462	656
Cash Receipts, 2012[1]									
Livestock	(000)	30,879	27,293	28,717	138,264	8,252	6,841	16,827	24,138
Crops	(000)	2,247	8,196	13,590	90,741	2,023	5,871	1,789	15,198
Total	(000)	33,126	35,489	42,307	229,005	10,275	12,712	18,616	39,336
2012 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	618	476	1,231	2,462	450	579	187	1,121
Land in Farms	Acres	270,061	347,024	(D)	343,077	149,224	147,991	42,361	117,415
Harvested Cropland[2]	Acres	15,115	18,004	48,594	75,086	9,389	8,712	13,983	27,645
Irrigated Land[3]	Acres	20,775	22,958	68,950	75,167	12,420	14,781	15,720	37,742

- Represents zero.

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

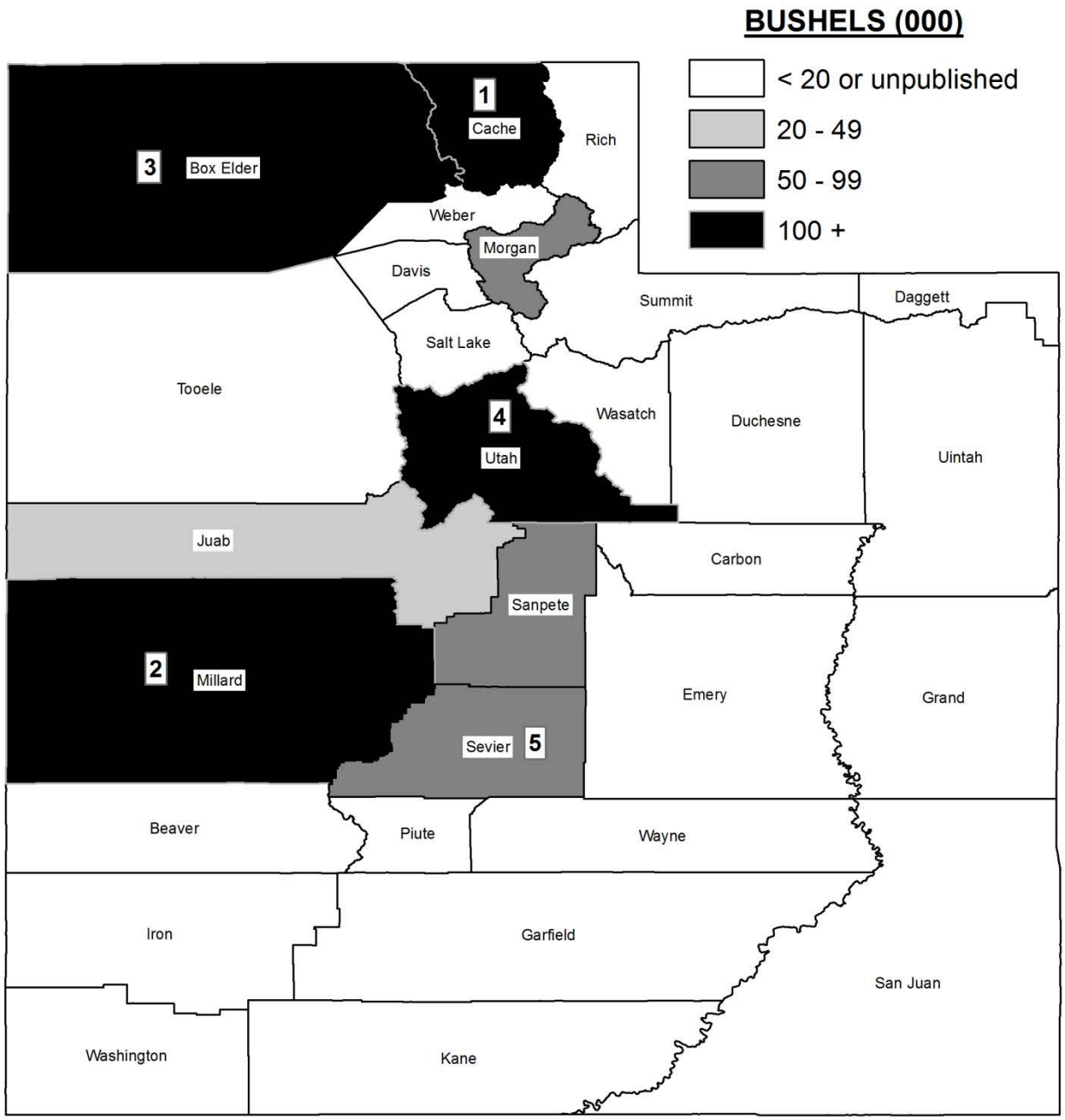
[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[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.

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2013



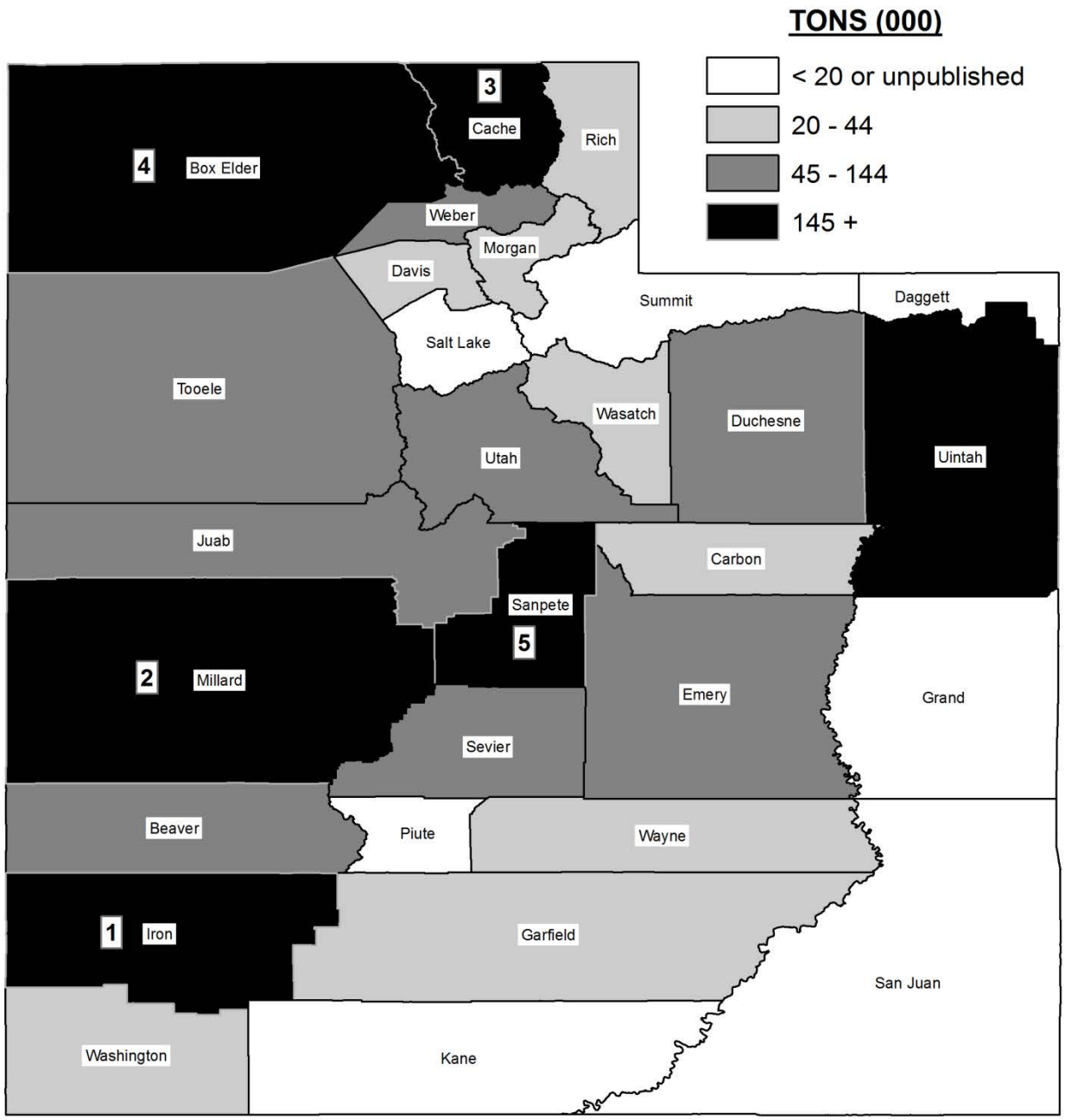
County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2012 & 2013[1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	5,000	5,000	4,200	4,600	85	65	356,000	298,000
Cache	11,900	12,800	10,500	12,600	71	74	742,000	936,000
Davis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan	2,100	1,600	1,000	1,500	72	55	72,000	82,000
Rich	500	-	400	-	81	-	32,300	-
Salt Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weber	500	-	300	-	82	-	24,600	-
Other Counties	1,000	1,600	300	1,300	84	80	25,100	104,000
Total	21,000	21,000	16,700	20,000	75	71	1,252,000	1,420,000
Central								
Juab	1,000	900	500	700	66	63	33,000	44,000
Millard	7,500	7,300	3,500	4,100	101	102	353,000	417,000
Sanpete	3,000	2,700	1,100	900	83	87	91,500	78,000
Sevier	1,500	1,300	600	800	84	108	50,500	86,000
Utah	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,500	93	84	167,000	126,000
Other Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15,000	14,000	7,500	8,000	93	94	695,000	751,000
Eastern								
Carbon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daggett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duchesne	800	-	400	-	59	-	23,500	-
Emery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uintah	1,000	-	600	-	78	-	46,500	-
Wasatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	1,200	-	200	-	70	-	14,000	-
Total	3,000	-	1,200	-	70	-	84,000	-
Southern								
Beaver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	5,000	-	600	-	82	-	49,000	-
Total	5,000	-	600	-	82	-	49,000	-
Other Districts	-	5,000	-	2,000	-	100	-	199,000
State								
Total	44,000	40,000	26,000	30,000	80	79	2,080,000	2,370,000

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

UTAH ALFALFA PRODUCTION

By County, 2013



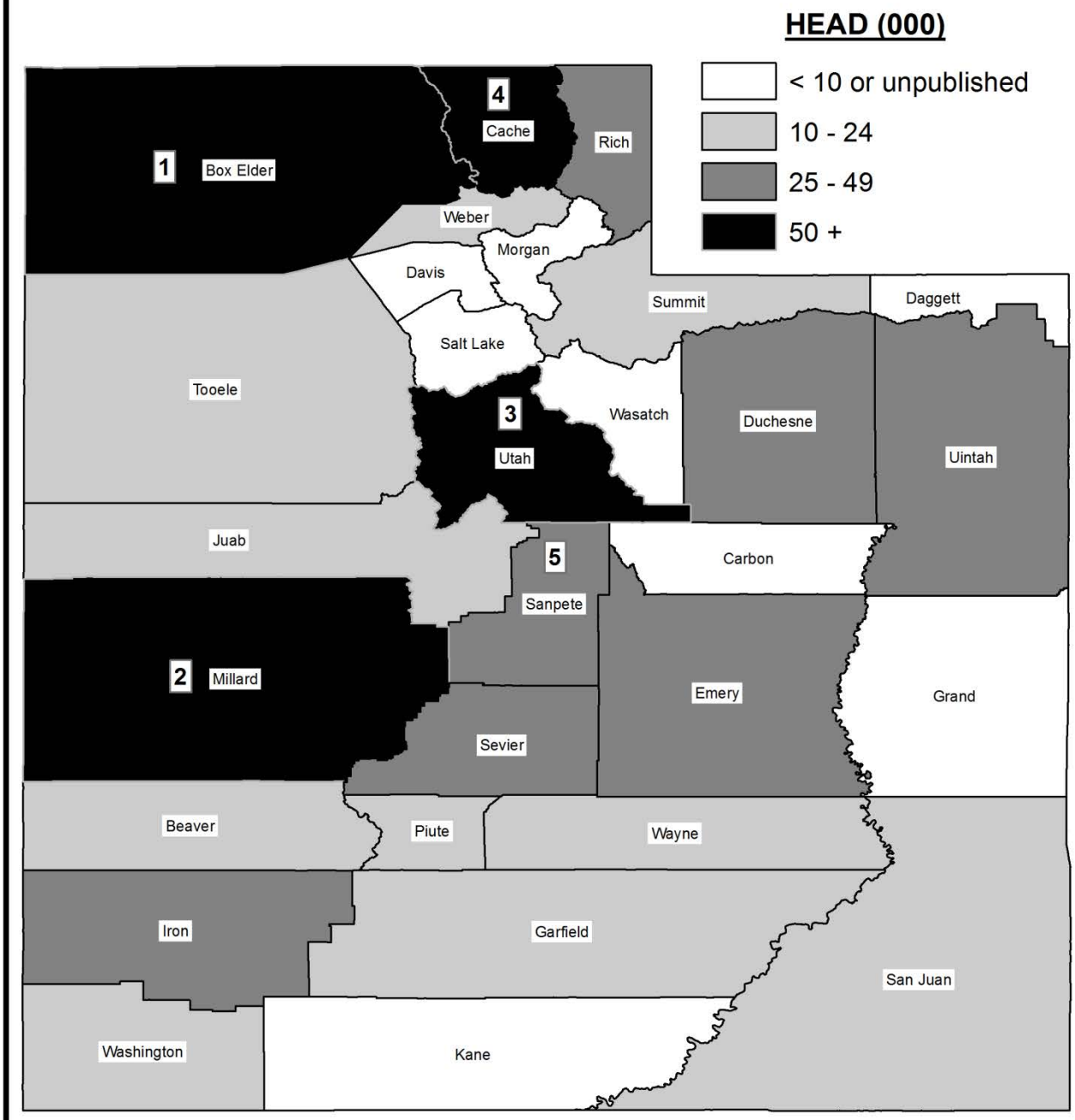
County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2012 & 2013[1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	46,900	43,000	4.2	4.3	194,400	182,000
Cache	53,100	47,000	4.0	4.0	209,700	187,000
Davis	5,500	5,000	4.4	4.7	24,100	23,300
Morgan	-	14,000	-	2.6	-	36,000
Rich	7,500	12,500	2.7	2.3	20,000	28,300
Salt Lake	-	2,500	-	3.0	-	7,400
Tooele	7,400	11,000	3.6	4.1	26,600	44,500
Weber	17,200	15,000	4.3	4.7	73,000	69,500
Other Counties	12,400	-	3.3	-	40,300	-
Total	150,000	150,000	3.9	3.9	588,100	578,000
Central						
Juab	16,600	16,000	4.3	4.3	71,500	68,000
Millard	56,800	45,500	5.0	5.1	284,000	229,000
Sanpete	34,800	43,000	4.2	3.9	147,000	165,000
Sevier	23,900	24,000	4.3	4.7	103,000	113,000
Utah	25,900	31,500	4.3	4.5	111,400	140,000
Total	158,000	160,000	4.6	4.5	716,900	715,000
Eastern						
Carbon	6,400	6,500	3.4	4.2	21,700	27,000
Daggett	2,100	-	2.3	-	4,800	-
Duchesne	26,300	37,500	3.4	3.7	88,000	138,000
Emery	18,500	24,000	3.1	3.0	56,000	72,500
Grand	2,400	2,700	3.8	5.0	9,000	13,500
San Juan	6,000	-	1.9	-	11,500	-
Summit	6,100	7,300	2.3	2.4	14,000	17,000
Uintah	23,200	35,500	3.7	4.6	86,000	161,000
Wasatch	4,000	6,000	3.3	3.5	13,000	21,000
Other Counties	-	5,500	-	1.8	-	10,000
Total	95,000	125,000	3.2	3.7	304,000	460,000
Southern						
Beaver	19,600	19,000	4.9	5.3	95,500	100,000
Garfield	10,400	13,500	3.4	3.0	35,000	40,000
Iron	42,100	61,000	5.1	5.4	211,600	329,000
Kane	2,000	1,500	3.5	3.4	7,000	5,000
Piute	7,300	5,500	3.7	3.3	27,000	18,000
Washington	6,900	4,500	4.4	4.9	30,400	22,000
Wayne	8,700	10,000	4.0	4.3	34,500	43,000
Total	97,000	115,000	4.6	4.9	441,000	557,000
State						
Total	500,000	550,000	4.1	4.2	2,050,000	2,310,000

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

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

By County, 2012



County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2013 & 2012 Census of Agriculture Inventory

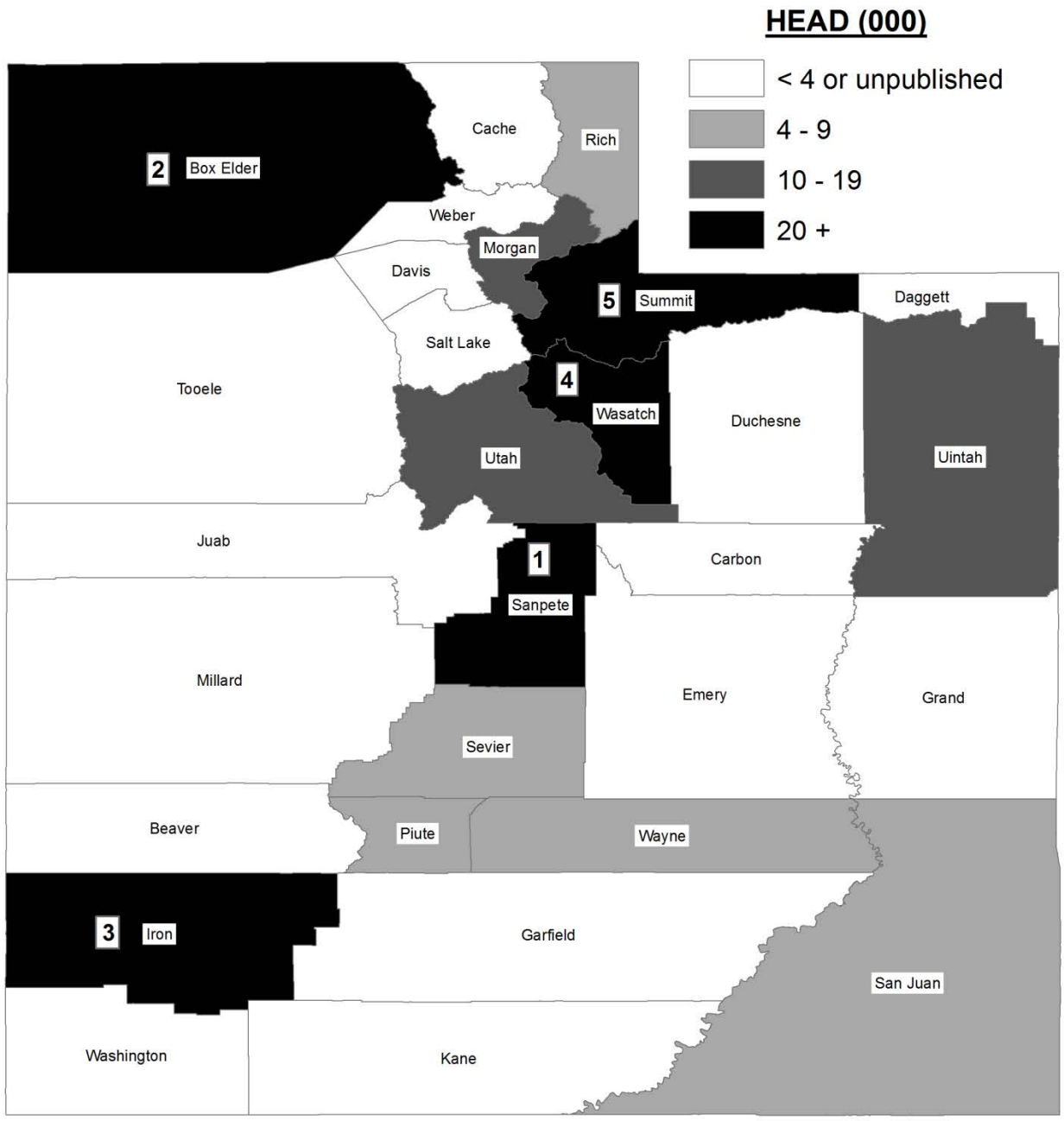
[2014 Livestock County Estimates not available until after publication.]

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows[1]		Milk Cows[1]	
	2013	2012 Census	2013	2012 Census	2013	2012 Census
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	89,000	85,635	36,000	37,644	10,200	9,238
Cache	55,000	52,367	8,800	10,441	17,000	15,646
Davis	3,900	3,206	-	1,963	-	9
Morgan	8,000	7,478	3,800	3,926	700	550
Rich	47,000	44,384	-	33,093	-	4
Salt Lake	3,900	2,995	1,900	1,703	-	8
Tooele	20,000	22,163	-	15,411	-	8
Weber	20,500	19,827	4,400	6,825	4,700	4,582
Central						
Juab	16,400	17,314	-	(D)	-	(D)
Millard	67,000	70,779	21,500	25,352	15,100	16,421
Sanpete	51,000	49,349	15,600	18,154	8,900	6,460
Sevier	41,000	46,539	13,000	13,558	3,800	2,671
Utah	59,000	57,369	17,000	18,132	14,000	15,518
Eastern						
Carbon	8,700	10,585	4,800	7,561	-	5
Daggett	3,300	2,638	1,800	1,709	-	(D)
Duchesne	41,000	46,907	21,500	28,082	2,300	2,608
Emery	24,000	25,133	14,000	15,620	-	117
Grand	2,600	3,388	-	1,979	-	19
San Juan	12,700	14,312	7,800	11,080	100	69
Summit	22,500	14,424	10,500	10,154	1,100	819
Uintah	39,500	36,085	19,200	24,950	600	652
Wasatch	9,800	9,537	4,500	6,452	900	517
Southern						
Beaver	28,500	21,164	10,400	12,870	2,900	736
Garfield	13,800	17,717	8,800	12,053	-	14
Iron	18,700	41,442	9,500	10,884	2,800	8,609
Kane	6,100	8,213	3,700	5,277	-	17
Piute	17,800	14,399	8,300	(D)	2,000	(D)
Washington	14,300	14,526	6,500	10,291	-	97
Wayne	25,000	16,958	13,100	9,830	1,700	668
Other Counties	-		48,600		1,200	
State Total	790,000	776,833	365,000	369,670	95,000	90,449

(D) Indicates data from 2012 Census inventory for that county were withheld to avoid disclosing individual data.
[1] Counties with missing data are included in "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALL SHEEP INVENTORY
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

By County, 2012



County Estimates: Sheep, Utah, January 1, 2013 & 2012 Census of Agriculture Inventory[1]

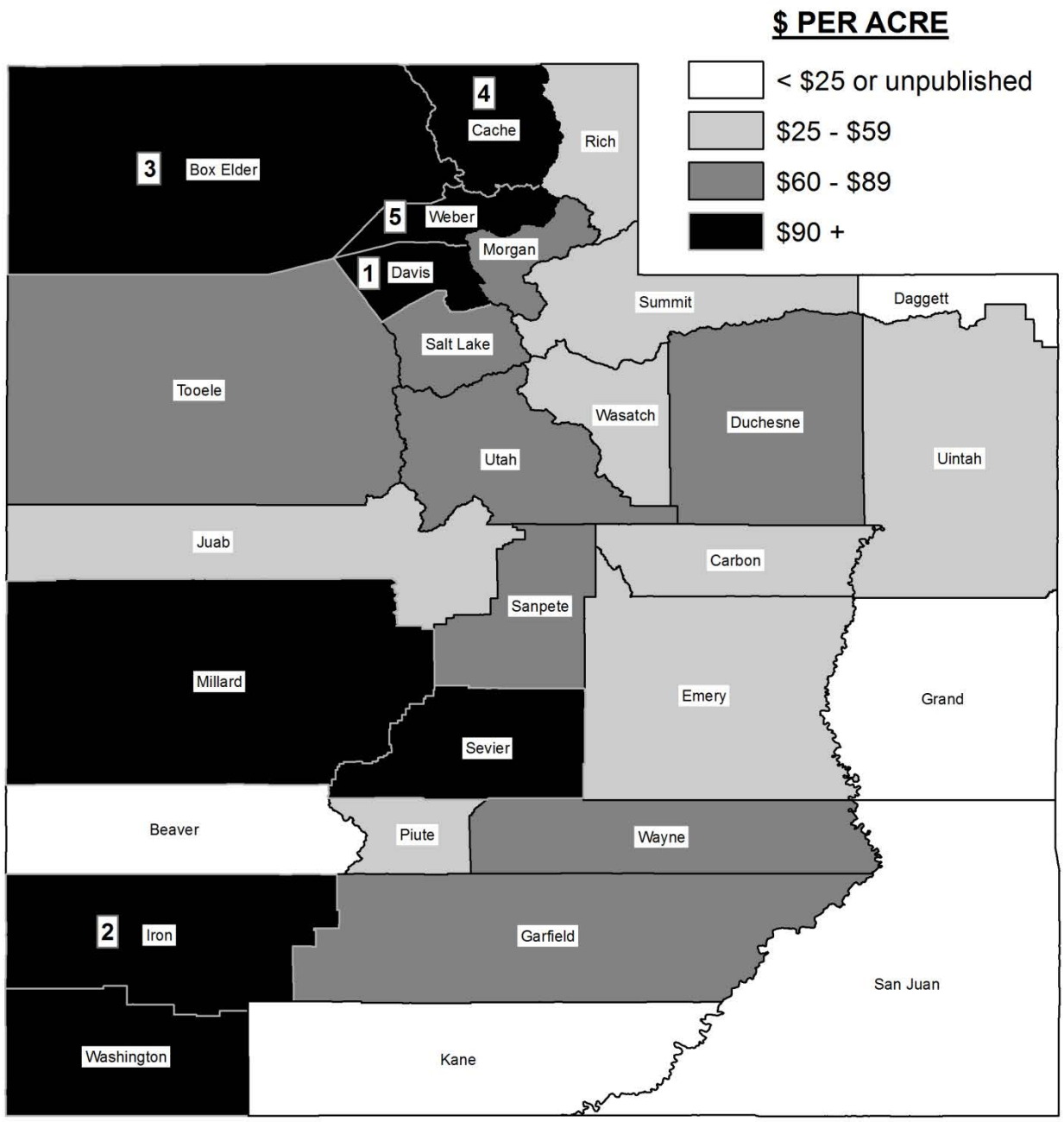
[2014 Livestock County Estimates not available until after publication.]

District and County	All Sheep & Lambs 2013	All Sheep & Lambs 2012 Census
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	43,500	37,720
Cache	1,900	1,398
Davis	600	606
Morgan	14,600	10,360
Rich	8,500	9,221
Salt Lake	1,000	1,179
Tooele	800	3,272
Weber	600	656
Central		
Juab	7,900	(D)
Millard	4,900	2,624
Sanpete	64,000	54,202
Sevier	3,900	7,486
Utah	17,500	12,165
Eastern		
Carbon	10,800	17,958
Daggett	-	100
Duchesne	2,200	1,514
Emery	3,900	1,073
Grand	-	(D)
San Juan	6,100	5,493
Summit	34,000	19,667
Uintah	16,500	12,857
Wasatch	11,100	27,919
Southern		
Beaver	-	(D)
Garfield	500	474
Iron	25,000	36,097
Kane	500	1,069
Piute	4,100	8,476
Washington	700	666
Wayne	5,500	7,462
Other Counties	4,400	
State Total	295,000	287,883

(D) Indicates data from 2012 Census inventory for that county were withheld to avoid disclosing individual data.
[1] Counties with missing data are included in "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH IRRIGATED CROPLAND CASH RENT PAID PER ACRE

By County, 2014



County Estimates: Cash Rent Per Acre, 2013 & 2014*

District and County	Rented for Cash[1 2]					
	Irrigated Cropland		Non-Irrigated Cropland		Pastureland	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Dollars Per Acre	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*
Northern						
Box Elder	102.00	107.00	28.00	27.00	2.30	4.80
Cache	91.50	104.00	41.50	41.00	13.00	13.00
Davis	129.00	153.00	-	26.00	15.50	20.50
Morgan	76.00	76.00	36.50	-	-	-
Rich	49.00	49.00	-	16.00	13.00	-
Salt Lake	81.50	81.00	16.50	-	-	-
Tooele	73.50	72.50	-	-	-	8.30
Weber	100.00	100.00	36.00	42.50	-	23.00
Other Counties	-	-	14.50	33.50	6.90	7.10
Total	92.50	106.00	25.50	33.00	4.80	7.20
Central						
Juab	44.00	49.50	15.50	15.00	-	4.60
Millard	89.00	96.00	-	-	6.40	3.40
Sanpete	75.00	75.00	5.50	18.50	4.80	4.80
Sevier	95.00	99.50	-	-	-	11.50
Utah	97.00	86.50	25.50	19.50	8.30	4.90
Other Counties	-	-	45.50	16.50	6.30	-
Total	86.00	86.00	13.50	18.00	6.00	4.60
Eastern						
Carbon	37.50	47.00	-	-	2.30	2.20
Daggett	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duchesne	76.00	63.50	22.00	-	-	-
Emery	-	50.00	14.00	-	-	1.70
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	2.50
Summit	61.50	49.50	8.60	-	4.00	3.30
Uintah	43.50	50.00	20.50	-	7.60	11.00
Wasatch	40.00	59.00	-	-	14.00	7.60
Other Counties	36.50	38.00	15.50	-	7.90	15.00
Total	47.50	54.50	17.00	-	5.30	4.10
Southern						
Beaver	102.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
Garfield	65.50	62.00	-	-	-	-
Iron	113.00	116.00	-	-	-	2.60
Kane	72.00	-	-	-	-	-
Piute	52.00	45.00	14.00	-	-	-
Washington	101.00	96.00	15.00	-	-	-
Wayne	60.00	62.00	-	-	-	13.50
Other Counties	-	92.00	25.50	-	8.50	5.20
Total	93.00	96.50	25.00	-	8.50	3.70
Other Districts	-	-	-	19.00	-	-
State						
Total	82.00	91.00	21.00	25.00	6.00	5.00

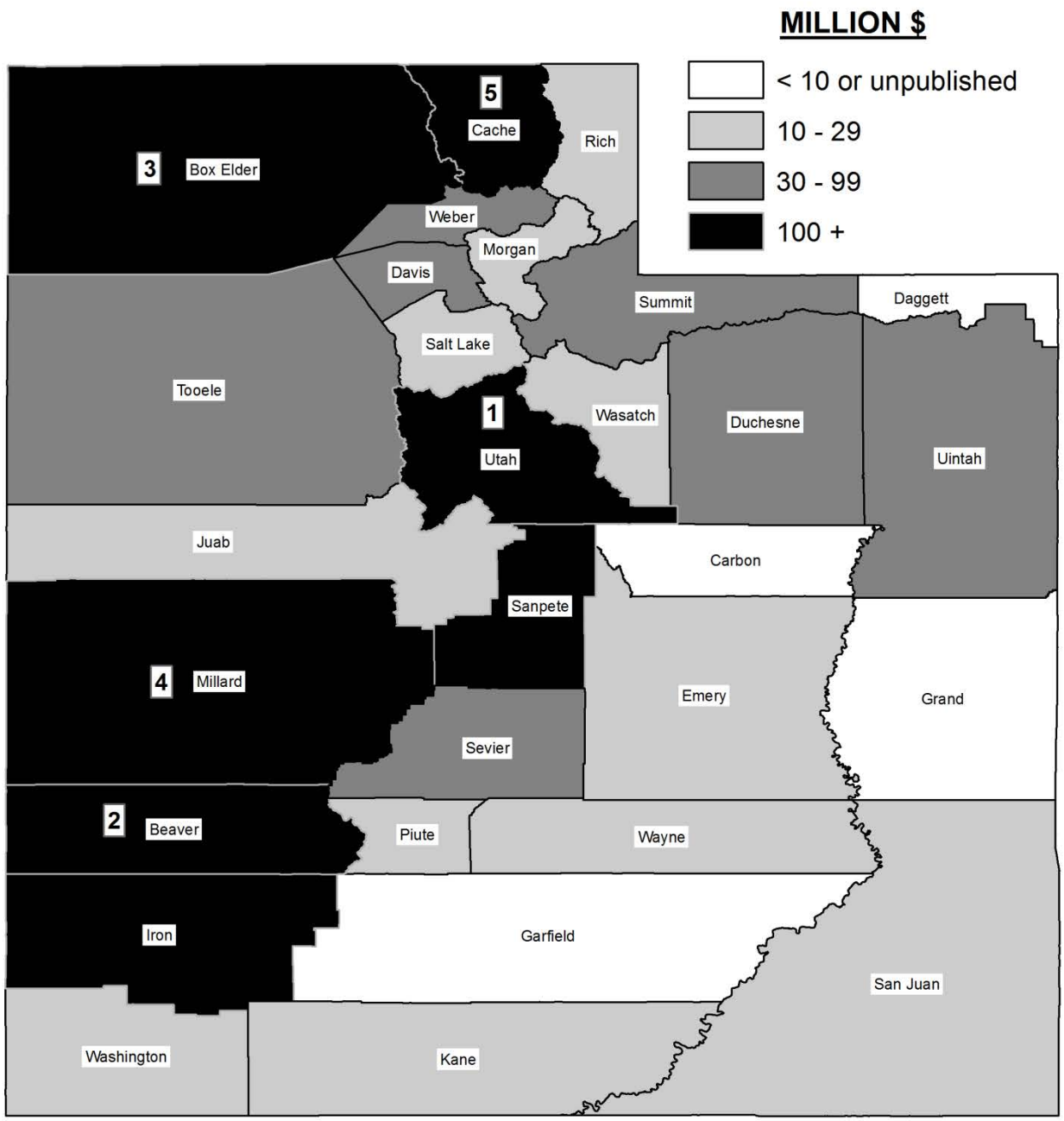
* No Estimates were published for any land types for Grand and Daggett counties.

[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, 2012



County Estimates: Farm Income and Expenses by County - 2012[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	105,461	73,106	178,567	11,998	7,390	197,955	152,971	44,984
Cache	131,122	38,888	170,010	7,000	4,721	181,731	148,620	33,111
Davis	8,408	30,803	39,211	127	3,346	42,684	51,244	-8,560
Morgan	14,400	2,106	16,506	272	2,572	19,350	20,115	-765
Rich	20,876	1,603	22,479	603	1,872	24,954	19,331	5,623
Salt Lake	5,349	17,959	23,308	138	4,597	28,043	35,303	-7,260
Tooele	27,293	8,196	35,489	63	1,656	37,208	33,825	3,383
Weber	24,138	15,198	39,336	1,052	3,554	43,942	49,837	-5,895
Central								
Juab	12,871	11,893	24,764	2,039	1,596	28,399	23,397	5,002
Millard	108,567	67,270	175,837	2,606	4,902	183,345	146,125	37,220
Sanpete	132,228	19,180	151,408	2,189	3,756	157,353	137,899	19,454
Sevier	43,576	17,747	61,323	558	2,009	63,890	64,428	-538
Utah	138,264	90,741	229,005	4,134	12,201	245,340	213,621	31,719
Eastern								
Carbon	5,401	1,140	6,541	-	611	7,188	8,184	-996
Daggett	1,363	806	2,169	-	199	2,368	3,106	-738
Duchesne	32,017	11,009	43,026	436	3,348	46,810	54,758	-7,948
Emery	10,205	3,349	13,554	250	1,283	15,087	18,424	-3,337
Grand	1,846	1,509	3,355	-	76	3,480	6,269	-2,789
San Juan	6,709	10,592	17,301	3,663	2,431	23,395	22,857	538
Summit	30,879	2,247	33,126	132	3,445	36,703	27,144	9,559
Uintah	28,717	13,590	42,307	695	2,374	45,376	46,050	-674
Wasatch	8,252	2,023	10,275	94	1,580	11,949	14,064	-2,115
Southern								
Beaver	209,819	13,687	223,506	353	1,606	225,465	215,279	10,186
Garfield	5,556	1,886	7,442	80	2,678	10,200	15,882	-5,682
Iron	38,880	61,942	100,822	201	1,438	102,461	81,829	20,632
Kane	9,822	451	10,273	-	862	11,135	13,092	-1,957
Piute	13,606	531	14,137	183	437	14,757	12,406	2,351
Washington	6,841	5,871	12,712	127	1,551	14,390	21,733	-7,343
Wayne	16,827	1,789	18,616	389	1,111	20,116	16,130	3,986
State								
Total	1,199,293	527,112	1,726,405	39,467	79,202	1,845,074	1,673,923	171,151

[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: May 30, 2014 -- revised estimates for 1969-2000.

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, 1996-2014

Utah Urban Small-Scale Mixed Vegetable Production Costs and Returns – 5 Acres, 2014

Kynda Curtis, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Department of Applied Economics, Utah State University
Shawn Olsen, Extension Professor, Davis County
Trevor Knudsen, Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Applied Economics
Katie Wagner, Extension Assistant Professor, Salt Lake County

Sample costs and returns to produce mixed vegetables under drip irrigation and sold through direct markets in the Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah County areas of Utah. The practices described are not the recommendations of Utah State University, but rather the production practices considered typical of a well-managed farm in the region. The representative farm consists of 5 acres of land planted in a variety of high value vegetable crops. Vegetable pricing was calculated by taking the average of the local farmers' market and restaurant prices, as the products are marketed to both outlets. A 5% loss rate is applied to all yields to account for spoilage, damage, and unsold product.

Agricultural land lease costs range from $200 to $1,000 annually. A lease rate of $500 per acre is used here. As mixed vegetable production on small acreage is labor intensive the total farm labor (including owner labor) is 3800 hours across the season at a cost of $10/hr. The annual cost is $38,000 for the 5 acre farm, or $7,600/acre. A drip irrigation system is used to irrigate all 5 acres. The cost to install the system is $1,000 per acre, or $5,000 across all acres for pump, filter, mainline, and setup. The annual fee for drip tape is $1,000/acre. The system life averages 7 years (Haward Irrigation, 2014). The irrigation costs include a $500 annual irrigation fee and a $1,500 fee for early season culinary water for seedlings. Marketing fees include market stand costs ($800) and transportation to four markets weekly ($2,300). Labor costs involved in marketing are included in the labor costs described above. Annual food safety/testing include a $12 water test, a $30 scale calibration , and a $1,000 Global GAP inspection fee. 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. Cash overhead consists of various cash expenses paid out during the year. These costs include property taxes, interest, office expenses, liability, property insurance, and accounting/legal costs.

Capital recovery costs are the annual depreciation (opportunity cost) of all farm investments. Capital recovery costs 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.

Haward Irrigation (2014). Personal communication, February 2014.

Small-Scale Mixed Vegetable Production Costs and Returns, 5 acres, 2014

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre
GROSS INCOME					
Sweet Corn	30,000	Ears	$0.29	$ 8,265.00	$ 1,653.00
Tomatoes	8,000	Lbs	$2.50	$ 19,000.00	$ 3,800.00
Peppers	4000	Lbs	$1.13	$ 4,275.00	$ 855.00
Winter Squash	1,200	Lbs	$0.55	$ 627.00	$ 125.40
Summer Squash	1,400	Each	$0.63	$ 831.25	$ 166.25
Hardneck Garlic	43,000	Each	$0.45	$ 18,382.50	$ 3,676.50
Onions	6,000	Each	$0.75	$ 4,275.00	$ 855.00
Okra	5,400	Lbs	$4.00	$ 20,520.00	$ 4,104.00
Beets	3,700	Lbs	$2.63	$ 9,226.88	$ 1,845.38
Potatoes	1,200	Lbs	$1.70	$ 1,938.00	$ 387.60
Leeks	2,300	Lbs	$3.40	$ 7,429.00	$ 1,485.80
Carrots	500	Lbs	$2.00	$ 950.00	$ 190.00
Leafy Greens	750	Lbs	$15.00	$ 10,687.50	$ 2,137.50
Pumpkins	1,000	Lbs	$0.25	$ 237.50	$ 47.50
Melons	270	Each	$4.25	$ 1,090.13	$ 218.03
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 107,734.75	$ 21,546.95
OPERATING COSTS					
Land Rental	5	Acres	$ 500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 500.00
Irrigation Water	1	Annual	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 400.00
Utilities	1	Annual	$ 4,700.00	$ 4,700.00	$ 940.00
Farm Labor	3800	Hours	$ 10.00	$ 38,000.00	$ 7,600.00
Packaging	1	Annual	$ 300.00	$ 300.00	$ 60.00
Food Safety/Testing	1	Annual	$ 1,042.00	$ 1,042.00	$ 208.40
Marketing	1	Annual	$ 3,100.00	$ 3,100.00	$ 620.00
Herbicide	5	Acres	$ 125.00	$ 625.00	$ 125.00
Fertilizer	5	Acres	$ 500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 500.00
Seeds	1	Annual	$ 1,800.00	$ 1,800.00	$ 360.00
Plants	1	Annual	$ 400.00	$ 400.00	$ 80.00
Insecticide	5	Acres	$ 100.00	$ 500.00	$ 100.00
Drip Tape	5	Acres	$ 1,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Fuel & Lube	1	Annual	$ 2,024.00	$ 2,024.00	$ 404.80
Maintenance	1	Annual	$ 1,975.00	$ 1,975.00	$ 395.00
Miscellaneous	5	Acres	$ 50.00	$ 250.00	$ 50.00
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 66,716.00	$ 13,343.20
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 41,018.75	$ 8,203.75
OWNERSHIP COSTS					
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS					
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 800.00	$ 160.00
Accounting & Legal				$ 500.00	$ 100.00
Office & Travel				$ 800.00	$ 160.00
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 236.43	$ 47.29
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)					
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 1,689.29	$ 337.86
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 4,680.00	$ 936.00
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 8,705.72	$ 1,741.14
TOTAL COSTS				$ 75,421.72	$ 15,084.34
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 32,313.03**	**$ 6,462.61**

Red Bell Pepper With Shade Enterprise Budget for 1 Acre

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME					
Red bell peppers					
Fancy class	698	Carton	$ 23.00	$ 16,054.00	
First class	341	Carton	$ 20.00	$ 6,820.00	
Second class	218	Carton	$ 17.00	$ 3,706.00	
Green bell peppers	230	Carton	$ 14.00	$ 3,220.00	
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 29,800.00	
OPERATING COSTS					
Fuel	12	Gallon	$ 3.50	$ 42.00	
Seedlings	15,100	Each	$ 0.14	$ 2,114.00	
Fertilizer					
0-0-60	223	Pound	$ 0.27	$ 60.21	
11-52-00	232	Pound	$ 0.29	$ 67.28	
46-0-0	248	Pound	$ 0.27	$ 66.96	
20-20-20 soluble	1	25 lb. Bag	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	
Herbicides (Trust®)	1.5	Pint	$ 6.30	$ 9.45	
Carton or Box	1487	Carton	$ 1.18	$ 1,754.66	
Labor	664	Hours	$ 12.00	$ 7,968.00	
Operator Labor	20	Hours	$ 25.00	$ 500.00	
Utilities	1	Acre	$ 50.00	$ 50.00	
Irrigation	1	Acre	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	
Maintenance	1	Acre	$ 355.00	$ 355.00	
Miscellaneous	1	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 13,147.56	
OWNERSHIP COSTS					
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS					
Land, water, and crop insurance				$ 160.00	
Interest on operating capital				$ 483.53	
General overhead and management				$ 55.34	
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 538.87	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)					
Buildings, Improvements & Equipment				$ 1,987.81	
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 114.27	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 653.14	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 13,800.70	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 15,999.30**	

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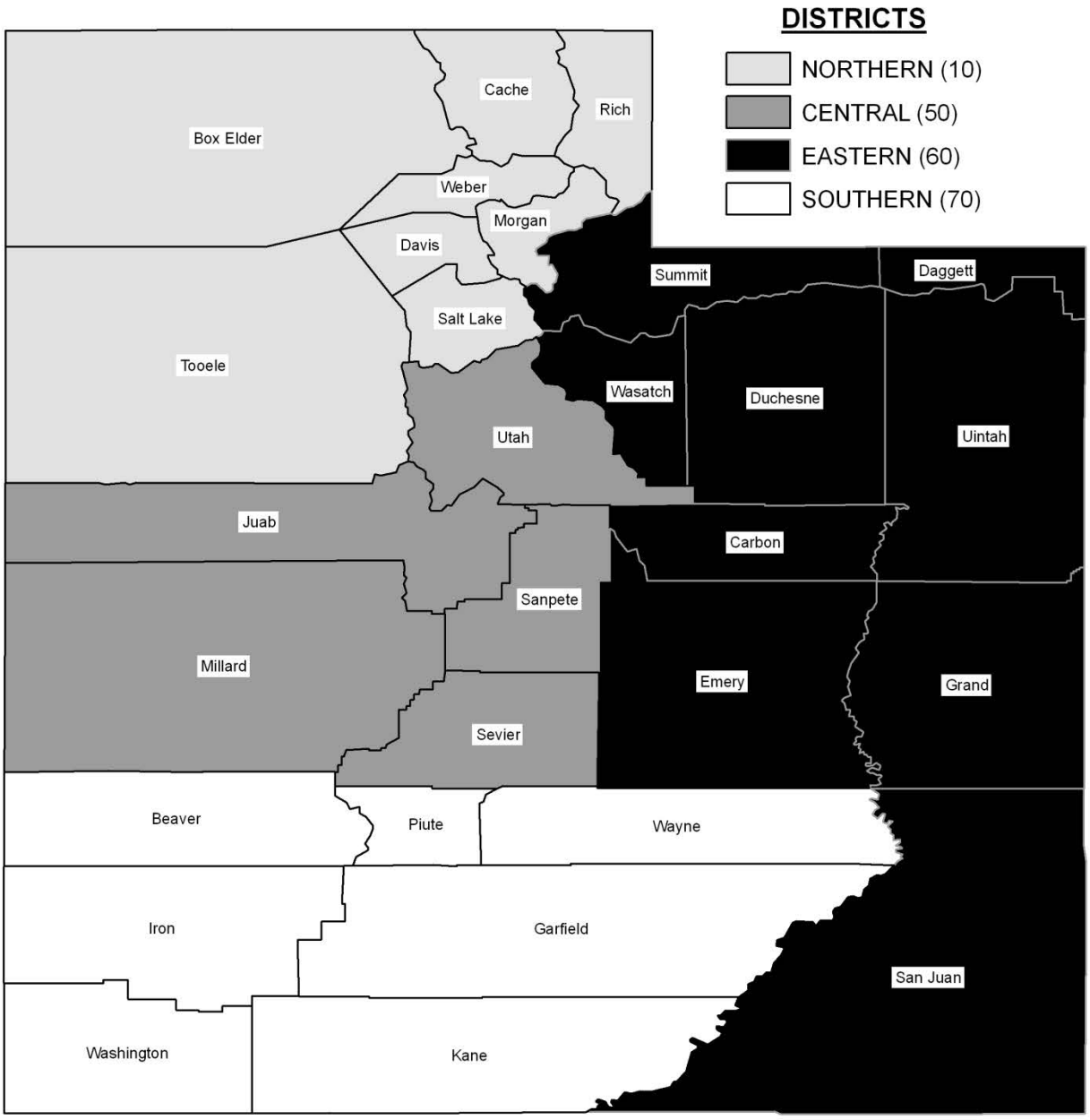

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