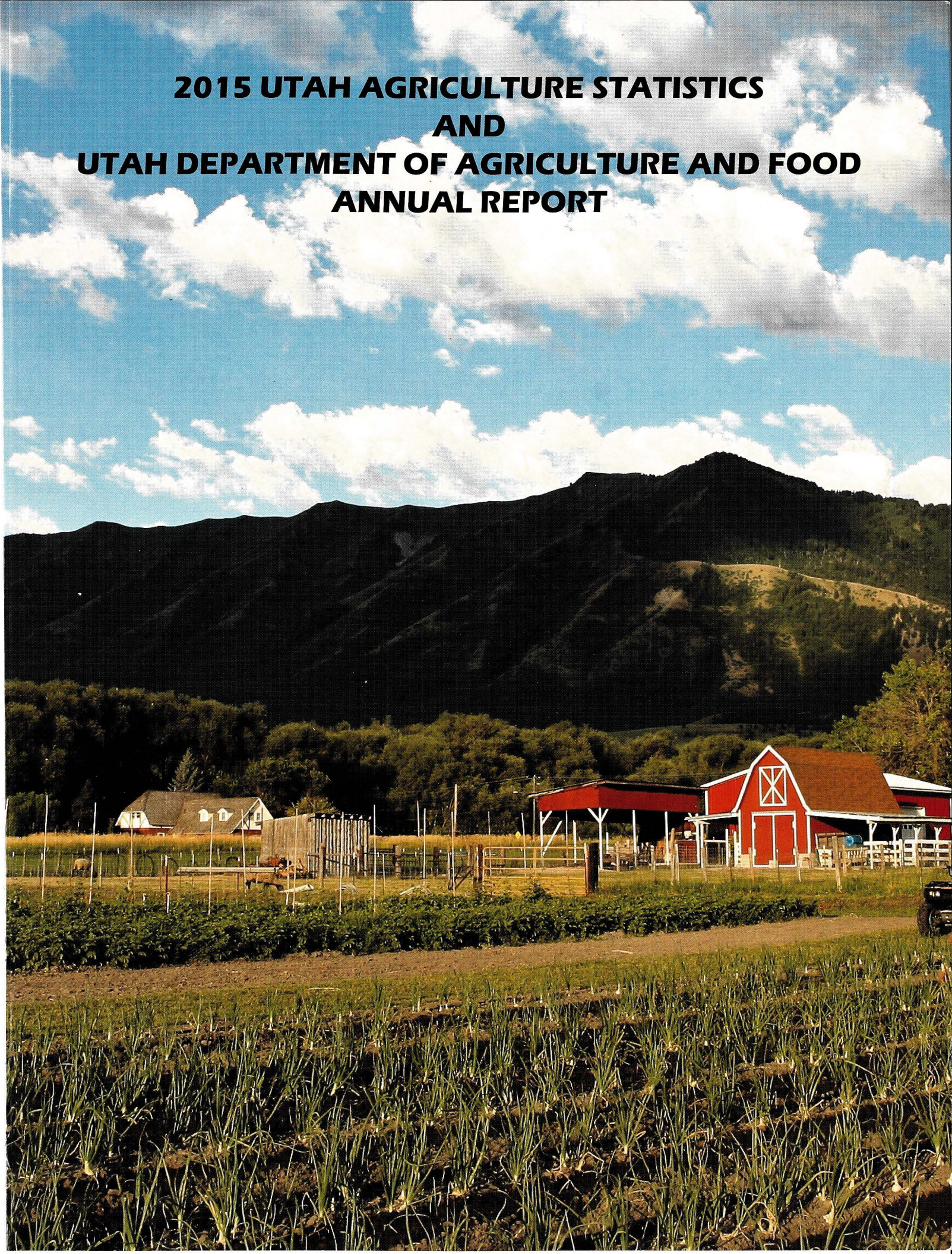
2015 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

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

SPENCER J. COX
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends of Utah Agriculture,

As governor, it is my privilege to introduce the 2015 Annual Report for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). UDAF is one of our oldest state agencies, and, throughout the years, it has worked diligently with our farmers and ranchers to support them in this important work.

On behalf of Utah residents, I extend our appreciation to all UDAF employees for working diligently to promote the growth of Utah agriculture and to conserve and enhance our lands and natural resources. Thank you for protecting our food supply and the farms and fields that grow our bountiful harvest each year.

I am also pleased that the UDAF Weights and Measures Program received the *Governor's Award For Excellence* this year. This prestigious recognition underscores the program's consistent performance through the years in ensuring that when we buy things by weight or measurement, we get what we pay for. Indeed, the employees in this program set a great example of how to work efficiently while offering an important service to our state.

I believe the best is yet to come for our state and the thousands of family-run farms in Utah. 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 43rd 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 field and telephone enumerators who collect this data. We thank them for their diligence and professionalism.

Estimates presented are current for 2014 production and January 1, 2015 inventories. Data users that need 2015 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 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/
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://www.utahfarmbureau.org/
Utah Cattlemen's Association	http://www.utahcattlemen.org/
Utah Wool Growers Association	http://www.utahwoolgrowers.com/
Utah Dairy Council	http://www.utahdairycouncil.com/

Sincerely,

John Hilton, State Statistician
Mountain Region, Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2015 ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service Utah Field Office

John Hilton, State Statistician
Joel Gentillon, Survey Coordinator

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

801-524-5003
Fax: 801-524-3090
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Utah/
E-mail: nass-ut@nass.usda.gov

Issued cooperatively by

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

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Photos – cover photo and inside full page photos provided by Utah farmers and ranchers as part of The Day in the Life of Utah Agriculture Project. More photos can be viewed at: http://on.fb.me/1ReXGOj

Joseph T. Reilly, Administrator
Kevin Barnes, Director, Western Field Operations
William Meyer, Regional Director, Mountain Region

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Administration

LuAnn Adams	Commissioner
Scott Ericson	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Kathleen Mathews	Executive Assistant
Melissa Ure	Policy Analyst
Andy Pierucci	Policy Analyst

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Cody James, Director & Bureau Chief	Animal Industry
Dr. Barry Pittman	State Veterinarian
Dr. Weston Judd, Director & State Chemist	Laboratory Services/Chemistry
Wayne Bradshaw, Director	Marketing Econ./Development
Robert Hougaard, Director	Plant Industry & Conservation
Travis Waller, Director	Regulatory Services
Mike Linnell, Director	Wildlife Services

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
Dolores Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
Rusty Bastian	Food Supplement Manufacturers
Matt Bartlett	Utah Horse Industry
Bob Barry	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Scott Robins	Utah Livestock Marketing Association
Marilyn Albertson	Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees	Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Allison Fiscus	Utah Pork Producers Association
Cliff Lillywhite	Egg & Poultry Representative
Matt Cook	Utah Turkey Industry
Robert McMullen	Fruit and Vegetable Association

Department Phone Directory - Area Code (801)

For information and numbers not listed below.....538-7100
Internet: http://ag.utah.gov - email: agriculture@utah.gov

Commissioner's Office	
Commissioner	538-7101
Deputy Commissioner	538-7102
Administrative Assistant	538-7103
Public Information Officer	538-7104
Policy Analyst	538-4976
Policy Analyst	538-7190
Administrative Services	
Director	538-7110
Budget and Accounting	538-7032
GIS	538-9904
Marketing and Development	
Director	538-7108
Utah's Own 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
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Commissioner of Agriculture and Food
LuAnn Adams

Greetings.

As Utah's Commissioner of Agriculture and Food, and a life-long farmer/rancher, I have had the privilege of working with a variety of interests that support our great industry in Utah. I am encouraged that we all seek only the best for this industry that feeds and sustains us.

I am especially impressed with our citizen's support for agriculture. A recent survey of more than 50,000 Utahns by Envision Utah showed that nearly 75 percent of us said farming and ranching are critical to the future of our state. I am especially proud that Utahns said they were willing to make changes in order to stop the trend of converting farm land and water to new housing and building developments. Utahns also said they are willing to curb their own water use to keep water in agriculture, and they wanted to avoid development that destroy prime farmland.

Utahns like their local food. We have one of the highest percentages of local farms selling directly to consumers. Nationwide about seven percent of farms sell directly to consumers, in Utah 10 percent of our farms sell to local customers either through CSA's (community supported agriculture) or outdoor markets.

Our local farms and ranches produce the most nutritious, safest and most abundant supply of food in the land. More than 8 out of 10 consumers say they want their foods to come from within the United States.

Our agency's 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 just 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.

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 Department fulfilled several of its top priorities this year including the integration of 36 Utah Conservation District employees into the Division of Plant Industry.

These newly hired employees will continue to conduct and carry out conservation projects that affect the economic and environmental state of the land in Utah. Employees are located throughout the state and continue to support the 38 Conservation Districts (CD's).

The CDs implement best agricultural management practices that enhance the environment and help sustain farmer/rancher businesses. The welcoming of the employees is the culmination of a multi-year process designed to streamline government and find efficiencies and improve accountability in the Utah Conservation Commission system. Legislative and Governor's Office audits recommended such consolidations.

The Wallsburg conservation project restored natural meanders to this riverbed which reduced sediments flowing downstream into Deer Creek Reservoir.

Public Perception of Agriculture

The Department's semi-annual survey of what the public thinks about agriculture again produced encouraging results. Nearly 95 percent of Utahns believe farming and ranching are important to the future of the state.

Those sentiments are echoed in a 50,000 person study conducted by Envision Utah which showed consumers are willing to curb their own water use in order to keep water flowing for agricultural purposes. Utahns also said they were willing to make changes in order to stop the trend of converting farm land to new housing and building developments. These results are in line with views expressed in the past; that protecting our local food source protects our self-sufficiency, reduces our carbon footprint, and contributes to our economy.

Governor's Award of Excellence

The UDAF's Weights and Measures Program received the Governor's Award for Excellence for its work in protecting fair commerce throughout the year. The program was cited, in particular, for its work to improve the accuracy of small scales used by retailers that buy and sell gold and other precious metals. In the Governor's citation, he said the program's employees are examples of how to work efficiently while offering an important service to our state.

The Weights and Measures program received the 2015 Governor's Award for Excellence May 5, 2015, at the Utah State capitol. Pictured (left to right) Shelly Walker, Cathy Larsen, Mark Demings, Commissioner Adams, Brett Gurney, Governor Herbert, Lewis Ekstrom, and Dale Kunze.

Also this year, Commissioner Adams appointed Dr. Barry Pittman as Utah's State Veterinarian. Dr. Pittman is a graduate of the Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine and served as a frontline supervisor for the USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service meat inspection program in Utah.

During 2014, our team of livestock brand inspectors helped returned 3,665 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts more than $3.5 million dollars.

Construction began on the State's Unified Laboratory building that will accommodate the lab services for the UDAF, the Medical Examiner's Office and the Crime lab. The agriculture lab tests various food commodities for contamination as well as truth in labeling claims.

The Utah's Own program continues to respond to the local food movement by connecting Utah consumers with local food producers. The program is expanding its marketing presence by partnering with Media One and has created regional networking chapters.

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.

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 protecting adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation.

Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including State General fund and Federal appropriations. 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 and agency 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 early 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) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) to provide protection from predators where wildlife populations are below objective. To accomplish this, the program utilizes a combination of 41 full time and seasonal staff, 4 agency fixed-wing aircraft, 2 agency helicopters, and 9 helicopter contractors. In 2015 the program worked in 30 deer units and subunits, 11 sage grouse management areas, 6 bighorn sheep units, 5 pronghorn areas, and 8 waterfowl nesting areas, specifically for the protection of native wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas, and conducted feral swine monitoring and removal in specific locations within Utah.

To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Federal Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed to assess the impacts of the combined State and Federal 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 impacts is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid.

Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State of Utah 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 and response to 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 collects 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. In 2015, WS staff trapped, banded, and relocated over 1,100 raptors (birds of prey such as hawks, falcons, and owls) from Utah airports to prevent them from being struck by aircraft and threatening 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 is needed. In Utah the cooperative Wildlife Services program fills that need.

Animal Industry

Cody James
Director

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.

Mor than 17,200 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program year from October 1, 2014 to May 15, 2015. An additional 1,300 bulls were tested after the end of the official trichomoniasis test year (May 16 through June 30, 2015). Testing identified 9 infected bulls (a 0.05% detection rate) - down from the previous year of 23 positive cases. Affected counties included Beaver, Daggett and Washington.

The Division along with the Utah Department of Health and Tri-County Health Department responded to a report of Cryptosporidium in several animal clinic workers. The disease originated in some calves from a local farm that were treated at the clinic. All humans recovered without treatment. Areas were identified that could limit future spread of the disease to clinic workers.

The Division responded to a vesicular stomatitis report in horses that came to Utah without meeting import requirements in May 2015. A group of horses came from Arizona to Southern Utah for a trail ride. Upon arrival, the owners noticed that the horses had lesions on their lips and tongues. The affected horses were quarantined and no further spread of the disease was detected.

Avian Influenza has been a major concern for the poultry industry in the United States this past winter and spring. Utah detected three H5N8 cases in waterfowl. No detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) have been detected in commercial poultry in Utah during this nationwide outbreak. The division did respond to five cases of eggs that were shipped into Utah from a facility in the Midwest that later tested positive for HPAI. All eggs were tested and/or destroyed. All testing was negative for HPAI. The Division also participated in many community outreach efforts to make back yard bird owners aware of avian influenza, its symptoms, and who to contact if they suspect a problem with their birds.

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

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. CVIs from other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination. From November 2014 through the end of June 2015, over 921,000 animals have received permits to enter Utah. This number excludes common pets (dogs and cats, etc.) that do not normally require a permit to enter the state, but do require a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and current rabies vaccination.

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 most livestock species that moves across state lines. The Division installed a software program called USAHerds in November of 2014. This program allows for better tracking and much quicker searching of animals moving into Utah.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau is designed to deny a market to potential thieves & to detect the true owners of livestock. The bureau consists of 15 full time employees, which include 10 special function officers and two law enforcement officers, and 40 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 2014, a total of 786,073 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents approximately 45,000 inspection certificates issued. The entire team of livestock inspectors helped to returned 3,665 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts to over $3.5 million dollars.

Four years after the brand renewal was held in 2010, we continued 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 had approximately 16,000 registered cattle/horse brands, cattle earmarks and sheep brands and earmarks as the registration cycle lapses and we move into the next cycle and start renewals. A new brand book and CD will be available for purchase in early 2016. Registered brands can also be found on the department web site.

The Livestock Bureau is now actively using the Fastbrands Country system for electronic brand inspections, giving inspectors: An ability to stay in constant communication with office information, quick trace back and ability for other brand inspectors to research past inspections; newly registered and transferred brands to be updated and ability to be seen in field. The system allows for automatic fill-in of owner and buyer information and fee charges are more accurate and reports will automatically tally.

The quickness and accuracy of the system, along with the ease of sharing information, Utah's brand inspectors will have a more efficient way of performing their tasks.

During the year brand inspectors collected $668,580.00 in Beef Promotion Money. Beef Promotion money helps with any action aimed at advancing the image and desirability of beef and beef products with the express intent of improving the competitive position and stimulating sales of beef and beef products in the marketplace. Among check off programs in promotion are paid consumer advertising; retail and foodservice marketing; foodmedia communications; veal marketing; new-product development; beef recipe development; and other culinary initiatives.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2014, 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 to safeguard adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

Continuing the 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 continued an education and enforcement action push. The education sessions have been and will continue held on a request basis and conducted by the local livestock inspector. It is up to the association or group to request the session and set up the meeting.

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.

In July of 2014 the Livestock Inspection Bureau ramped up our surveillance efforts by making our vehicles more recognizable with decals identifying them as Livestock Inspection and UDAF. We also have livestock surveillance signs that we hang in livestock prominent areas with Brand Inspector names and phone numbers for that area. The feedback from the producers has been very positive. They recognize us immediately as the decals readily identify us. They also really like the signs posted around their livestock. Our high visibility is also noticed by hikers, campers, or potential livestock thieves.

Another tool to raise awareness is a vehicle observation form. When out doing surveillance our inspectors fill it out and leave a copy on the vehicle. This informs the vehicle owner that their vehicle was observed in the area. There is a reminder to leave gates as they are found, not to litter, be careful with fire, and to watch for livestock when hunting or driving. There is a place at the bottom for phone numbers of our inspectors, the Sheriff's Office, and Utah Fish & Game so they have the resources available to call and report an incident as it happens .

With the increased surveillance efforts, our missing livestock reports have decreased tremendously.

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, six State processing only plants, with one Talmadge Aiken (T/A) harvesting plant, 4 T/A harvesting and processing plants and eight T/A processing only plants. This gives us a total of 31 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.

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 need to comply. Component 1: Statutory Authority, Component 2: Inspection, Component 3: Product Sampling, Component 4: Staffing and Training, Component 5: Humane Handing, Component 6: Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection, Component 7: Compliance, Component 8: Civil Rights, and Component 9: Financial Accountability.

We currently test for four major pathogens: Salmonella, E coli 0157: H7, Non 0157:H7 STEC, and Listeria Monocytogens. We also test for biological residue in cattle. Bovine Spongiform

Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that 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.

Currently have 27 dedicated inspectors which include: Program Manager, Assistant Program Manager, three Frontline Supervisors, one Custom Exempt Specialist, one Enforcement Investigation Analysts Officer, three Public Health Veterinarians and 17 Consume Safety Inspectors.

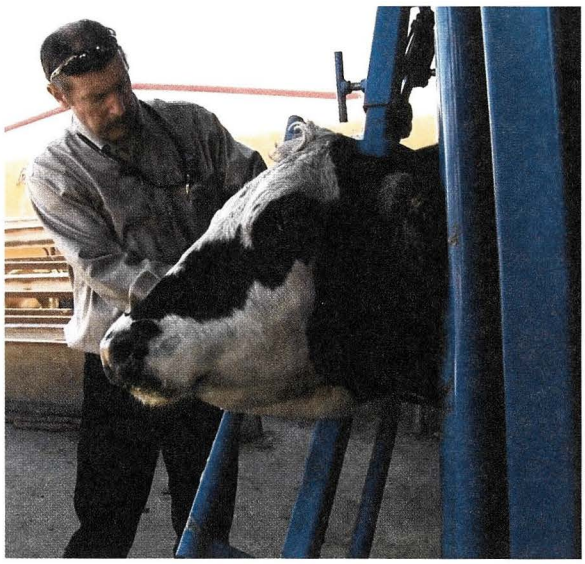
Fish Health

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 14 commercial aquaculture facilities, 76 fee fishing facilities, 4 mosquito abatement districts, and 1 fish processing plant. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for over 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, and hybrid striped bass.

During the fiscal year 32 fish health approvals were provided for six in-state facilities, seven out-of-state private growers, 12 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, triploid grass carp, hybrid striped bass, walleye, saugeye, tiger musky, bluegill, largemouth bass, channel catfish. A total of 143 entry permits were issued for these fish species during this period.

Annual fish health inspections were conducted at the aquaculture facilities. Inspected species included fathead minnows, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, tiger trout, hybrid striped bass and bluegill. 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.



UDAF veterinarian, Dr. Chris Crnich performs a routine health check on a cow headed to auction in Weber County.

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 of dairy, meat, and other agricultural and food products. 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 and contaminants, such as bacterial pathogens, filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing Grade-A milk and dairy products, including pre-pasteurized milk (raw for pasteurization) as well as finished dairy products. The laboratory also administers an industry laboratory certification program. Our laboratory is certified by the FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electronic somatic cell determinations; detection of 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 intended for retail is tested for coliform, bacteria, and somatic cell counts; 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:

The Dairy Testing Laboratory successfully completed a biennial on-site evaluation conducted by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) for renewal of the lab's ISO 17025 accreditation. The lab was granted renewal of full status of accreditation for all applicable procedures.

An additional Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) certification was granted to another of our UDAF microbiologists. The UDAF State Central Milk Lab now has three FDA-certified Laboratory Evaluation Officers to administer the milk lab FDA certification program for Utah's dairy industry.

Approval was given during the 2015 legislative session for a new laboratory building that will house the UDAF Division of Laboratory Services, as well as the Department of Public Safety Crime Lab, and the Department of Health Medical Examiner facilities. The new building is Module 2 of the Unified State Lab complex located in Taylorsville, and will be a state-of-the-art facility for conducting laboratory work. Construction on the new building started July 2015, and is expected to be completed by late 2016 to early 2017.

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 2013, 2014, and 2015.

FY	2013 Number of samples	2013 Number of tests	2014 Number of samples	2014 Number of tests	2015 Number of samples	2015 Number of tests
Retail Meat	393	1,100	542	1634	448	1,266
Grade A Dairy Products	3,253	9,963	2,843	8,308	2,776	7,970
Raw Milk (Pathogens)	38	172	8	20	45	75
Fertilizer	132	397	331	1,007	234	738
Feed	252	791	401	1,197	328	1,209
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	12	13	4	4	16	29
Special Samples	14	19	18	22	19	76
Ground Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk Pesticide Residue	177	2,244	348	4,416	90	1,140
Federal Meat/Pathogens	201	201	167	167	219	219
TOTAL	4,465	14,900	4,653	16,775	4,175	12,722

The ground water testing program was discontinued several years ago. Routine sampling and testing of raw milk was discontinued in 2013. The higher number of raw milk pathogen samples and associated tests reported for FY 2015 relative to that for FY 2014 is mainly due to sampling and testing associated with a -*Campylobacter* outbreak investigation conducted in FY 2015.

Commissioner Adams (center) and other UDAF employees at the Unified Lab ground breaking ceremony June 29, 2015. The UDAF lab is one of three state agencies sharing a central facility. (left -right) Larry Lewis, Jennifer Sung, Mohammed Sharaf, Sushma Karna, Commissioner Adams, Dr. Weston Judd, Fernando Pitore, CRSA Project Manager, and Steven Wright.

Marketing & Economic Development

The Marketing and Economic Development Division "promotes the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protects our food supply." The Division saw a number of changes this year in staffing. Jed Christenson and Seth Winterton retired. Commissioner Adams appointed Wayne Bradshaw as the Director for Marketing and Economic Development in July of 2015. Robin Cahoon also joined the team as Utah's Own director. Market News Reporter Michael Smoot is also a member of the division. Even with the many changes the Division is still committed to creating opportunities for success for the food and agriculture community.

Local Marketing

The forefront of the local marketing initiative at UDAF is the Utah's Own program. The major focus is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agriculture products. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture of purchasing products made and grown in Utah. It is estimated that if each Utahn spent an additional 1% of their grocery budget on Utah products, it would have a multiplier on the Utah economy of about $60 million. This past year the program concentrated on expanding public awareness of the Utah's Own brand as well as increase exposure for the companies.

Following the very successful Utah's Own Summits held in thirteen locations around the State in 2014, Utah's Own again partnered with the Small Business Development Centers to provide a unique follow-up opportunity. Food-oriented businesses were invited to receive training from industry experts and discuss forming local Utah's Own Chapters. Five regional meetings were held during April and May. Training on exporting, website design, and grocery store shelving were provided to the hundreds of companies in attendance.

As part of an ongoing effort to empower Utah agriculture and food businesses through networking training and branding, Utah's Own organized seven chapters in the following areas: Box Elder County, Cache County, Utah County, Salt Lake County, Sanpete County, Sevier County, Washington/Iron County. To ensure the effectiveness of the chapters, three to five Utah's Own member-companies were appointed to lead within the respective area. Local chapters will meet quarterly to network with other members and retailers to strengthen the vitality and growth of local agriculture and food business.

The marketing division also had the opportunity to participate in the Nicholas and Company Food Show. More than 50 Utah companies were presented to local chefs and food service establishments within the state. In addition, show attendees gave positive feedback to the quality dining listing marketed on the Utah's Own website.

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. 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 a 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.

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

- The division weed specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the compliance specialists.
- Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowner agencies.
- 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.
- 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

On June 28, 2015 the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) transitioned 36 employees that were previously employed by Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD). There was a two day event for welcoming and training held in Salt Lake City, Utah. These newly hired employees will continue to conduct and carry out conservation projects that affect the economic and environmental state of the land in Utah. Employees are located throughout the state and continue to support the 38 Conservation Districts (CD's). The 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 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 in conserving resources and improving efficiency of operations.
- 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 31, 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. They include:

Agriculture Resource Development Loan Program (ARDL)

The largest program in the Loans Section with 55 percent of its assets and over 500 loans, ARDL is administered by the Section for the Utah Conservation Commission. Technical service and marketing of the program are provided by local conservation districts and the Utah Association of Conservation Districts as well as other conservation partners, both federal and state. Examples of eligible projects include animal waste management, water usage management (irrigation systems and wells), rangeland improvement, on farm energy projects, wind erosion control and disaster mitigation and cleanup. 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 amount 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 nonpoint 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 ten years with longer amortizations. Interest rates charged are four percent or less. These long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations to remain in business. The 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 with zero percent interest.

Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship

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

1. Document completion of education modules,
2. Complete a detailed application to evaluate on-farm risk, and
3. Participate in an on-farm inspection to verify program requirements applicable to state and federal environmental regulations.

The certification will be for a five-year term, with renewal for an additional five years upon inspection.

Agricultural Sectors

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

Protects Natural Resources

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

Viable & Sustainable Agriculture

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

Connects Farms & Public Opinion

Agriculture plays a vital role in Utah communities, and ACES strengthens the relationships between farmers and their neighbors. Producers who closely examine their operation's potential impact on soil, water, air, plants and animals understand the impact these practices can have on their neighbors. ACES's is a collaborative effort of Utah producers, Department of Agriculture and Food, Utah Conservation Commission, Farm Bureau, local Conservation Districts, Department of Environmental Quality, commodity organizations, universities, and other state and federal agencies.

Benefits of ACES

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

Expectations of ACES

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

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 introduced invasive and native harmful insect species. Monitoring projects utilize traps and visual surveys to determine the presence of a wide variety of economic insect species. Invasive insects are most often associated with the global movement of plant material. In addition to the nursery plant trade, the hard-

wood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

During 2014, there were approximately 1,100 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 2014 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 556 adult specimens of this exotic wood borer has been collected from 15 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 2014, approximately 16,000 acres were treated cooperatively in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Iron, Juab, 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 2014, the state Apiary Program inspected 990 hives in 2014. The percentage of American foulbrood (Paenibacillus larvae) detected in these hives was 0.9%.

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 uncaredfor and 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 male beetles have been detected in a residential area in Salt Lake City

European corn borer (ECB) is a damaging insect of corn; Utah has 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 2014, 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 2014 UDAF has targeted 150 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 2014, 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 2014, USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 36 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	1,426
Number of Commercial, Non-Commercial and Private Applicators:	7,835
Number of pesticide dealers:	122
Number of pesticide investigations:	317

Number of applicator & dealer record audits	27
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	770
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	30
Number of pesticide violations:	91
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	33

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	1,216
Number of pesticide products registered	11,776
Number of product registration requests By Compliance Specialists:	42

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 2014:

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	431
Number of products received and registered	4,006
Number of products registered because of investigations	42
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	282
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	53
Violation percentage	18.79
Guarantee analysis corrected	14

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:	13,749
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	428
Number of violations:	54
Number of Custom Formula Feed licenses	47

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

Food Safety Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. The Food Program currently has 4,143 registered food facilities. Our Food inspectors completed a total of 4,164 inspections in 2014. We continue to face turnover and we are constantly spending our time and resources hiring and training new inspectors. The three new hires recommended by the Governor's office and approved by the Legislature have immensely helped to keep a program moving forward as others are leaving. It has been a challenge keeping up with the hiring and training.

Our inspectors are well trained in Food Safety and they are licensed Environmental Health Scientists. They use their expertise out on these inspections to evaluate risks to the food supply during the processing, storage and transportation of Food in Utah. Our inspectors are also knowledgeable in accessing and evaluating the safety of high risk food processes. When Priority violations are noted, our inspectors will follow up with these facilities on timely manner to confirm corrections to the problems. During the calendar year 2014, there were 33 Voluntary destructions and Hold Orders involving 166,205 pounds of food for a total of $134,878.

Retail Food Program Standards

UDAF is now going into its 6th year of enrollment in the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards. We have completed Standards 1,3 and 7. Training and standardization is an ongoing process and a work plan has been developed to satisfy completion of this Standard. In 2014 we will be completing the Standard 9 Risk Analysis Study. We were awarded Grant Money for $2000 Retail training and this was used to send 2 employees to the FDA Southwest Regional Conference in Kansas City. We have also been working on Standard 4 in regards to a Quality Program. Both of these Standards fit right in to our SUCCESS goals. We were awarded 2 FDA retail grants of $4000 for 2015. One will cover SW Retail trainings to New Mexico and CO and the other for completing Standard 4.

Cottage Food

UDAF now has 268 Cottage Food facilities and about 20 which are currently in application and review for approval. There was another significant increase from the previous year's numbers. 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

The Outdoor Markets continue to increase in popularity. We have made an effort to communicate with the Market Coordinators and vendors as we have been holding meetings to discuss Outdoor Market Guidelines and issues found at markets during the previous seasons. We have continued to team up with UDAF Marketing and our Local Health Departments to provide Market Coordinator trainings. We are hoping to educate our Coordinators so that they can play a vital role in food safety at their own markets. Quincy will provide additional info for this section

Recalls

We continue to monitor a large number of Class I food product recalls. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat and these are a priority for the Division. As 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.

In 2014 UDAF responded to 140 consumer complaints. Many of the complaints were concerning foreign objects in food ranging from metal, glass, burnt dough etc. There continues to be an increasing number of complaints with Dogs in Stores. "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.

Our emergency response team was busy throughout the year responding to boil orders, fires, power outages and truck wrecks involving food products. We appreciate our staff for working outside their assigned schedules to cover these emergencies.

Meat Compliance

The meat compliance program completed a 521 meat reviews across the State. Meat reviews are conducted at our assigned food establishments in order to verify inspected sources and proper labeling. These retail meat facilities are also audited regarding any hotel, restaurant or institution accounts which may fall under their retail exemptions. We also have Planned Compliance reviews assigned to each inspector. Many of these facilities have had prior violations which we follow up on. Restaurants are also

reviewed in order to verify safe meat sources. We had another 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 (USDA/AMS) to audit retailers for Country of Origin Labeling compliance. This year, the USDA/AMS requested 28 additional follow up reviews on establishments who continue to struggle with compliance and 20 additional reviews on establishments who have never been inspected.

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 3 and will undergo a 36 month progress audit in March 2016.

A program assessment with key FDA officials was completed in May 2015. Grant funds in partnership with DTS continue to develop and enhance our current Food Safety Management System database. In August of 2015 DTS will have completed a new manufactured food inspection form that will be utilized solely for GMP inspections at manufactured food firms in Utah. Inspectors continue to receive specific FDA mandated training in manufactured food program areas. Currently, all inspectors who will be conducting manufactured food inspections beginning August 2015 will have completed FD152 (Food Processing and Technology) and FD180 (Food GMP, Application and Evidence Development) courses.

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 inspectional 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 inspectional 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 2015 the UDAF Regulatory Division contracted with FDA to conduct 113 food inspections. The division will continue in this effort for year 2016 conducting the same amount of inspections. 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 program benefits the FDA by enlarging coverage of the federal Official Establishment Inventory (OEI) and also helps redirect resources to other priorities.

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 2015 and certifies these firms to be in compliance with the NSSP. FDA audited Utah's Shellfish Program in August 2015 and found Utah's Inland Shellfish Program to be in compliance with National Shellfish Sanitation Program standards.

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

Grade A dairies have dropped in number again during 2014. The larger operations continue to grow in cow numbers as the small farms drop out. The rate of loss of Grade A Dairies in Utah has slowed, but the trend continues downward. As in the past, the larger dairies continue to grow as the small dairies drop out. Cow numbers state wide have increased and milk production per cow continues to rise. Growth in Raw for Retail operations in the state are stagnant, although there are several new Goat Raw for Retail operations gearing up.

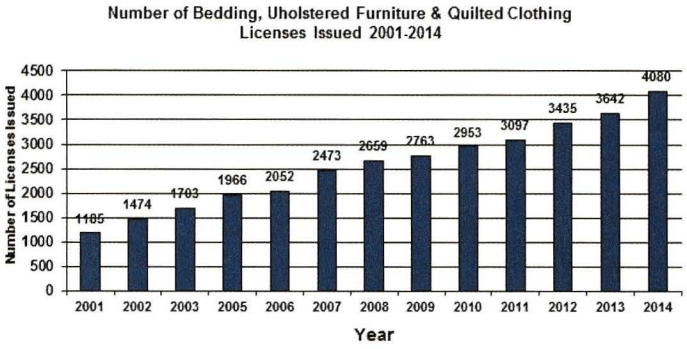
Cow Statistics

Total dairy farms in Utah	97 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	95,000 cows
Average herd size	492 cows
Total milk production	2.182 billion pounds
Average milk production per cow	22,968 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 2014, Utah issued more than 4,000 licenses which generated over $428,000 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. The number of active licenses has more than tripled since 2001. Two full time staff members are currently employed.

Egg & Poultry Grading

The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers 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 theses 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. USDA's grading services are voluntary. Egg packers and poultry processors who request this service pay for the services involved.

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

Shell Egg Grading

A grader is stationed at the plant and is responsible for verifying that sanitation and quality requirements are met. Before processing starts, the grader performs a sanitation pre-op check. Product is then graded continuously as it comes off the production line. The grader examines shell eggs for weight, color, soundness, texture of shell, the absence of defects, clarity of yolk outline, and clarity and firmness of albumen. The grader assures proper cleaning of eggs, proper cartoning and/or packaging of shell eggs and is responsible for the final determination of the grade in accordance with official standards and regulations. During 2014, USDA licensed Egg Graders graded 3,440,260 Cases (30 dozen eggs per case).

Egg Products Inspection

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

The Egg Products Inspection Act provides for the mandatory continuous inspection of the processing of liquid, frozen and dried egg products. Egg products are inspected to ensure that they are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, properly labeled, and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers. Egg Products are used extensively in the food industry in the production of bakery items, pasta products, ice cream, eggnog, etc. and by restaurants and institutions in meals. The Egg Products industry was once the salvaging of eggs unmarketable through normal marketing channels. It has now turned into a major part of the egg industry. Nationally about 32% of all eggs produced are broken into an egg product of one kind or another.

Nationally during calendar year 2014, shell eggs broken totaled 2,262 million dozen, up 6 percent from the comparable period in 2013. During the year 2014, 948,930 (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 4 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 2014, State Surveillance Inspectors graded and inspected 411 samples associated with the USDA Surveillance Program.

Poultry Grading

Utah's USDA licensed graders grade whole turkeys and/or parts considering such factors as class, fleshing, finish, freedom from defects, age, weight, and other conditions. The grader applies official standards and regulations to determine the product's grade. Then those graded products can be labeled with the USDA shield for distribution all over the world.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 107,833,324 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2014.

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 dollars in USDA commodities annually. Utah schools prepared 54,322,749 meals in school year 2014 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 531,761 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2014.

Weights & Measures Program

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.

Thirteen Weights and Measures inspectors are strategically located throughout the state to ensure equity in the marketplace prevails throughout Utah. There were 4,824 businesses registered in Utah with 49,793 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2014. 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 2014 proved to be a very exciting and productive year for the Weights and Measures Program. The State Legislature appropriated moneys towards improving and upgrading equipment in our Motor Fuel Laboratory, re-certification of our mass standards in the Metrology Laboratory and appropriated funding for the creation of the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) inspection program. The Weights and Measures Program was also the recipient of the Governor's Award of Excellence for ground breaking work done in the retail precious metals industry.

The Weights and Measures program received the 2015 Governor's Award for Excellence May 5, 2015, at the Utah State capitol. Pictured (left to right) Shelly Walker, Cathy Larsen, Mark Demings, Commissioner Adams, Brett Gurney, Governor Herbert, Lewis Ekstrom, and Dale Kunze.

The Weights and Measures Program also completed the Governor's SUCCESS Framework Training and has implemented no cost strategies towards maximizing efficiency and service for the citizens of Utah. Not only has the SUCCESS Program enabled us to realize and act upon our efficiencies, but it has also provided significant and valuable results in the areas of team building and standardization of our methods.
The SUCCESS Framework will be a tool that our Weights and Measures and other programs within Regulatory Services will utilize well into the future.

The program 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 631 gas stations and 18,260 gasoline pumps and 1,925 fuel storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected during the 2014 calendar year. 29% of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. Increase focus was placed upon gas stations that had not been inspected in 3 years or more. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, displays function properly, anti-drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Motor Fuel Analysis Weights and Measures Inspectors and the Motor Fuel Specialist, Motor Fuel Quality Lab routinely screened 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.

Motor Fuel Lab work/projects completed for 2014 include the following:

- Completed 56 inspections
- Collected 41 samples
- Performed 219 analyses
- Responded to nine fuel quality complaints, Two were justified and resolved, Six were not reproducible conditions or a matter of educating the public, One in cooperation with an FTC investigation returned three analyzers to service. Motor Fuel Equipment Maintenance and Calibration includes the following:
- Set up a calibration schedule for measurement and test equipment,
- Thermometers re-certified for use,
- Replaced outdated unverifiable API hydrometers,
- Set the Petrospec fuel analyzer back to the factory for annual certification and calibration.
- Sent two Zeltex portable octane analyzers back to the factory for calibration
- Purchased test equipment and performed pressure and temperature calibration on the vapor pressure analyzer
- Performed recovery, temperature, and pressure calibra tions on the ADU4 distillation unit
- Preformed temperature and pressure calibration on the flash-point analyzer

Drafted/verified nine analysis procedures for ASTM methods The Motor Fuel Lab has increased participation in ASTM. ASTM training on analysis methods was completed. The program has subscribed to three ASTM Inter-Laboratory Study programs that include ULSD Sulfur, #2 Diesel fuel and Motor gasoline

Metrology 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 and volumetric measurement in commercial business.

Our Metrologist participates in Inter-laboratory comparisons. This verifies the labs accuracy and precision by comparing metrology 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 Metrology Lab for testing the accuracy of equipment used to calibrate measuring devices.

2,224 artifacts from industry and 464 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 Regional 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.

181 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.

1,070 establishments that have small capacity scales (0lb – 1000lbs) received a routine inspection. This included 6,536 small capacity scales.

A total of 318 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. 10,003 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. 341 Vehicle tank meter, 80 rack meter, and 44 water meter inspections were conducted.

Large Scale 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 715 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,635 large scales received an inspection. Our heavy capacity scale inspections trucks had continuous breakdowns for extended periods of time.

Consumer Complaints

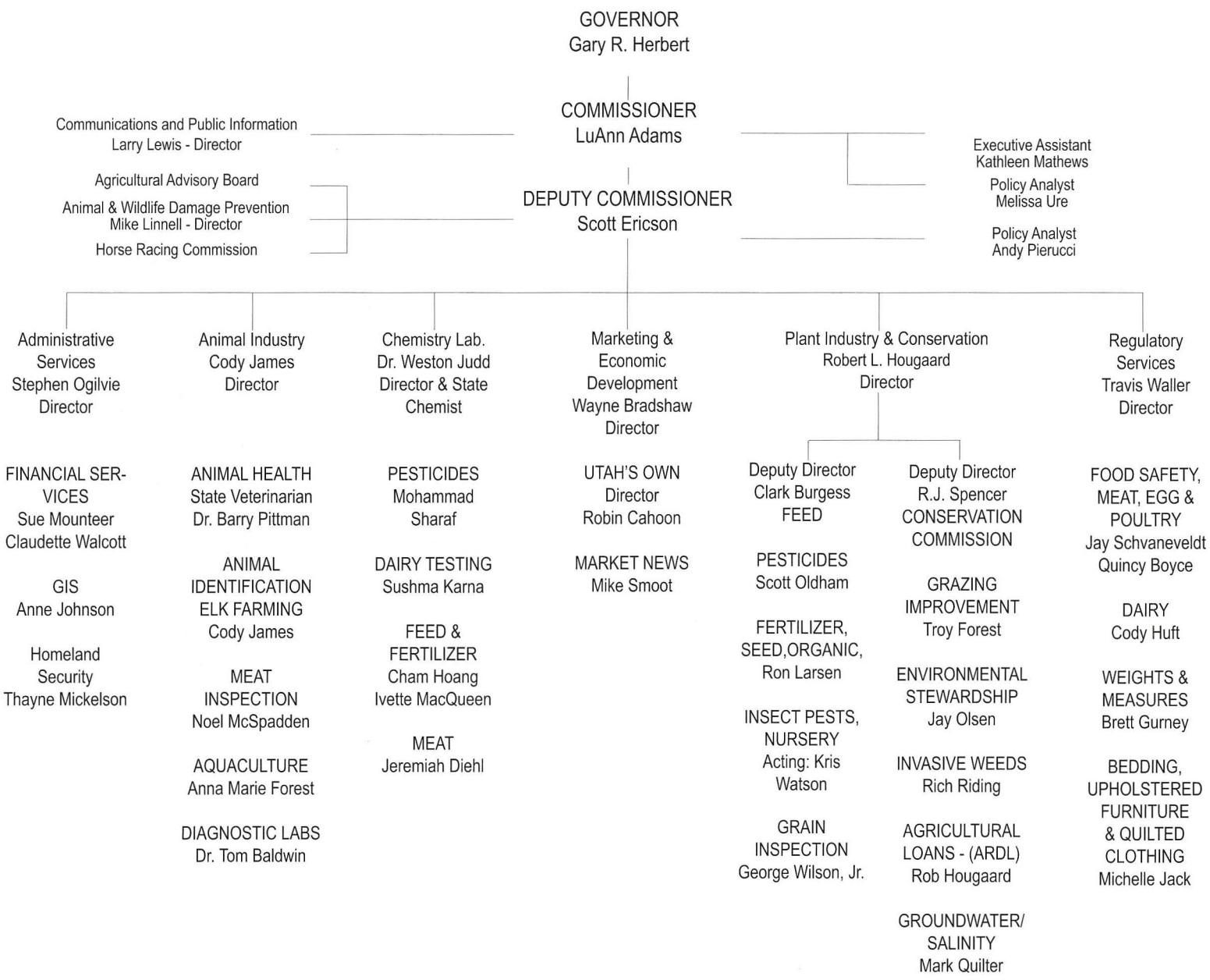
In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 104 consumer complaints in 2014. Complaints were related to Motor Fuel Quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, net contents of packaged goods, and getting charged 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 2014 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 2014 calendar year 789 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.

Weights and Measures Inspector, Jeff Jolly prepares to test the accuracy of gasoline pumps at one of the state's more modern gas stations. The division inspected 18,260 gasoline pumps in 2013 to protect both consumer and business interests.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS -- 2015

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

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
General						
Number of Farms & Ranches (1,000 places), 2014						
Texas	Missouri	Iowa	Oklahoma	Kentucky	37	
246	98	88	80	76	18	2,084
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2014 , (1,000 acres)						
Texas	Montana	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota	25	
130,000	59,700	46,000	45,200	43,300	11,000	913,000
Cash Receipts from All Commodities, 2014 (1,000 dollars)[1]						
California	Iowa	Texas	Nebraska	Minnesota	37	
53,980,108	30,910,906	24,865,300	24,717,650	18,852,719	2,375,219	420,145,646
Field Crops						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2014 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
Iowa	Illinois	North Dakota	Kansas	Minnesota	36	
24,655	22,853	22,207	21,904	19,324	893	309,047
Corn for Grain Production, 2014 , (1,000 Bushels)						
Iowa	Illinois	Nebraska	Minnesota	Indiana	41	
2,367,400	2,350,000	1,602,050	1,177,800	1,084,760	4,480	14,215,532
Corn for Silage Production, 2014 (1,000 Tons)						
Wisconsin	California	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	New York	29	
15,725	10,920	9,000	8,200	8,100	990	128,048
Barley Production, 2014 (1,000 Bushels)						
Idaho	Montana	North Dakota	Wyoming	Colorado	14	
47,940	44,660	35,845	6,741	6,696	1,660	176,794
Oats Production, 2014 (1,000 Bushels)						
South Dakota	Wisconsin	Minnesota	North Dakota	Iowa	31	
9,300	8,680	7,875	7,665	3,520	207	69,684
All Wheat Production, 2014 (1,000 Bushels)						
North Dakota	Kansas	Montana	South Dakota	Washington	34	
347,068	246,400	209,470	131,260	108,460	5,882	2,025,651
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2014 (1,000 Bushels)						
North Dakota	Montana	South Dakota	Minnesota	Idaho	9	
291,650	104,300	71,680	64,900	34,580	432	595,038
Winter Wheat Production, 2014 (1,000 Bushels)						
Kansas	Montana	Colorado	Washington	Nebraska	32	
246,400	91,840	89,300	85,280	71,050	5,450	1,377,526
All Hay Production, 2014 (1,000 Tons)						
Texas	California	Missouri	South Dakota	Oklahoma	26	
11,746	7,388	7,100	6,665	6,121	2,396	139,798
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2014 , (1,000 Tons)						
California	South Dakota	Idaho	Wisconsin	Montana	13	
5,688	4,370	4,251	4,125	3,885	2,028	61,446

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
Fruit						
Apple Utilized Production, All commercial, 2014 (Million Pounds)						
Washington	New York	Michigan	Pennsylvania	California	19	
7,100	1,285	1,025	482	240	22	11,188
Apricot Utilized Production, 2014 (Tons)						
California	Washington	Utah			3	
55,400	9,300	218			218	64,918
Peach Utilized Production, 2014 (Tons)						
California	South Carolina	Georgia	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	11	
620,000	60,800	33,000	21,050	14,460	6,200	838,027
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2014 (Tons)						
Washington	Oregon	Michigan	California	Idaho	7	
237,000	57,900	29,460	29,200	2,000	1,000	359,100
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2014 (Million Pounds)						
Michigan	Utah	Washington	Wisconsin	New York	2	
201	50	24	12	10	50	300
Livestock, Honey, Poultry, Mink & Trout						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2015 (1,000 Head)						
Texas	Nebraska	Kansas	California	Oklahoma	36	
11,800	6,300	6,000	5,150	4,600	780	89,800
Beef Cows, January 1, 2015 (1,000 Head)						
Texas	Oklahoma	Missouri	Nebraska	South Dakota	28	
4,180	1,900	1,881	1,786	1,632	324	29,693
Milk Cows, January 1, 2015 (1,000 Head)						
California	Wisconsin	New York	Idaho	Pennsylvania	21	
1,780	1,275	615	579	530	96	9,307
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2014 (1,000 Head)						
Iowa	North Carolina	Minnesota	Illinois	Indiana	16	
21,300	8,800	8,100	4,700	3,700	610	67,726
All Sheep, January 1, 2015 (1,000 Head)						
Texas	California	Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	5	
720	600	420	345	290	290	5,280
Honey Production, 2014 (1,000 Lbs)						
North Dakota	South Dakota	Florida	Montana	California	25	
42,140	24,360	14,700	14,256	12,480	812	178,270
Chickens, Layers on hand December 1, 2014 (1,000 Head)						
Iowa	Ohio	Indiana	Pennsylvania	Texas	23	
59,889	31,542	26,913	25,900	19,116	4,473	366,045
Mink Pelt Production, 2014 (Pelts)						
Wisconsin	Utah	Idaho	Oregon	Minnesota	2	
1,268,760	958,760	357,970	333,050	255,930	958,760	3,763,250
Trout Sold, 2014 (1,000 Dollars)						
Idaho	North Carolina	Pennsylvania	Arkansas	Missouri	11	
53,118	7,888	5,571	4,990	2,250	604	111,258

[1] In accordance with USDA, ERS Ranking of States and Commodities by Cash Receipts.

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

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

units	Record High		Record Low		Record Began
	quantity	*year*	*quantity*	*year*	*year*
Corn for Grain					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	34	2012	2	1963,66	1882
Yield..... *bushels*	178.0	2010	14.7	1889	1882
Production ..... *1,000 bushels*	5,678	2012	85	1934	1882
Corn for Silage					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	80	1975,76	2	1920,21,22	1919
Yield..... *tons*	25.0	2011	6.0	1934	1919
Production ..... *1,000 tons*	1,501	1980	17	1921	1919
Barley					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	190	1957	8	1898	1882
Yield..... *bushels*	89.0	2010	22.0	1882	1882
Production ..... *1,000 bushels*	12,880	1982	242	1882	1882
Oats					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	82	1910	3	2008,11,12,14	1882
Yield..... *bushels*	85.0	2002	25.0	1882,83	1882
Production ..... *1,000 bushels*	3,338	1914	207	2014	1882
All Wheat					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	444	1953	65	1880,81	1879
Yield..... *bushels*	52.6	1999	15.4	1919	1879
Production ..... *1,000 bushels*	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	1879
Other Spring Wheat					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	119	1919,20	7	2007	1919
Yield..... *bushels*	65.0	1995	18.7	1919	1919
Production ..... *1,000 bushels*	3,366	1953	390	2002	1919
Winter Wheat					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	342	1953	100	2002	1909
Yield..... *bushels*	52.0	1999	12.7	1919	1909
Production ..... *1,000 bushels*	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	1909
All Hay					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	760	2011	402	1909	1909
Yield..... *tons*	3.9	1999	1.8	1924	1909
Production ..... *1,000 tons*	2,788	1999	679	1934	1909
Alfalfa Hay					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	580	2011	359	1934	1919
Yield..... *tons*	4.4	1993,98,99	1.7	1934	1919
Production ..... *1,000 tons*	2,420	1999	600	1934	1919
Other Hay					
Harvested ..... *1,000 acres*	180	2011	75	1934	1919
Yield..... *tons*	2.4	2013	0.9	1934	1919
Production ..... *1,000 tons*	420	2013	64	1934	1919
Apples					
Utilized Prod. ..... *million lbs*	63	1987	3	1889	1889
Apricots					
Utilized Prod. ..... *tons*	10,000	1957	0	1972,75,99	1929
Peaches (Freestone)					
Utilized Prod. ..... *tons*	22,100	1922	750	1972	1899
Sweet Cherries					
Utilized Prod. ..... *tons*	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries					
Utilized Prod. ..... *million lbs*	50	2014	1	1972	1938

Record Highs & Lows: Utah Livestock, Poultry, Honey & Mink [1]

unit	Record High		Record Low		Record Began
	quantity	*year*	*quantity*	*year*	*year*
Cattle & Calves					
Inventory January 1 ..... *1,000 hd.*	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop (annual) ..... *1,000 hd.*	400	2000,01	310	1935, 84	1920
Beef Cows January 1 [2] ..... *1,000 hd.*	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows January 1 [2] ..... *1,000 hd.*	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production (annual) ..... *million lbs*	2,182	2014	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed January 1 ..... *1,000 hd.*	81	1966	24	2015	1942
Hogs & Pigs					
Inventory December 1 [3] ..... *1,000 hd.*	790	2007	4	1866,67,68	1866
Sheep & Lambs					
Total Inventory January 1 ..... *1,000 hd.*	2,935	1931	260	2004	1920
Breeding Inventory Jan. 1 ..... *1,000 hd.*	2,775	1931	157	1867	1867
Lamb Crop (annual) ..... *1,000 hd.*	1,736	1930	220	2010	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Jan. 1 *1,000 hd.*	70	1995	18	1988	1937
Chickens					
Layers December 1 ..... *1,000 hd.*	4,473	2014	1,166	1935	1925
Egg Production [4] ..... *million eggs*	1,180	2014	142	1924	1924
Honey					
Production (annual) ..... *1,000 lbs.*	4,368	1963	780	2010	1913
Mink					
Pelts Produced ..... *1,000 pelts*	959	2014	283	1973	1969

[1] Estimates are as of January 1 or December 1, annual (the entire year), or other time frame as noted.
[2] Cows & heifers two years old & over prior to 1970; cows that have calved beginning in 1970.
[3] January 1 estimates discontinued in 1969. December 1 estimates beginning in 1969.
[4] Annual egg production estimates cover the period December 1 previous year through November 30.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms

Number of Farms, Land in Farms and Average Farm Size - Utah and United States: 2005 - 2014

[Places with annual sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more.]

Year	Utah			United States		
	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average farm size	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average farm size
	number	*1,000 acres*	*acres*	*number*	*1,000 acres*	*acres*
2005	15,200	11,400	750	2,098,690	927,940	442
2006	15,100	11,300	748	2,088,790	925,790	443
2007	16,700	11,100	665	2,204,950	921,460	418
2008	16,800	11,000	655	2,184,500	918,600	421
2009	17,200	11,000	640	2,169,660	917,590	423
2010	17,500	11,000	629	2,149,520	915,660	426
2011	17,900	11,000	615	2,131,240	914,420	429
2012	18,000	11,000	611	2,109,810	914,600	433
2013	18,200	11,000	604	2,102,010	914,030	435
2014	18,100	11,000	608	2,084,000	913,000	438

	Number of Farms by Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2005-2014						
year	$1000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000-$249,999	$250,000-$499,999	$500,000-999,999 [1]	$1,000,000 & Over [2]	Total
	number	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*	*number*
2005	9,600	4,050	750	450	350	(2)	15,200
2006	9,400	4,100	760	460	380	(2)	15,100
2007	10,300	4,700	840	410	450	(2)	16,700
2008	10,200	4,800	870	440	490	(2)	16,800
2009	10,500	4,900	850	440	510	(2)	17,200
2010	10,600	5,100	850	420	530	(2)	17,500
2011	10,700	5,200	880	520	600	(2)	17,900
2012	10,650	5,300	930	540	580	(2)	18,000
2013	10,700	5,400	1,000	550	270	280	18,200
2014	10,600	5,500	900	600	220	280	18,100
	Farms Acres by Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2005-2014						
year	$1000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000-$249,999	$250,000-$499,999	$500,000-999,999 [1]	$1,000,000 & Over [2]	Total
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
2005	850	2,300	1,650	2,400	4,200	(2)	11,400
2006	850	2,250	1,500	1,900	4,800	(2)	11,300
2007	850	2,250	1,500	1,200	5,300	(2)	11,100
2008	850	2,300	1,400	1,150	5,300	(2)	11,000
2009	800	2,200	1,400	1,200	5,400	(2)	11,000
2010	800	2,000	1,300	1,300	5,600	(2)	11,000
2011	700	1,900	1,300	1,400	5,700	(2)	11,000
2012	650	1,750	1,300	1,500	5,800	(2)	11,000
2013	650	1,850	1,200	1,400	4,900	1,000	11,000
2014	650	1,900	1,400	1,550	4,500	1,000	11,000

[1] $500,000 & over before 2013, $500,000 - $999,999 2013 and later.

[2] $1,000,000 & over economic sales class not published before 2013.

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity − Utah: 2011-2014 [1] [2] [3] [4]

[Data as of August 25, 2015]

Commodity	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	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	1,687,596	100	1,815,245	100	2,008,152	100	2,375,219	100
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	1,187,391	70	1,238,129	68	1,454,801	72	1,843,108	78
Meat Animals	528,555	31	577,745	32	768,569	38	1,040,317	44
Cattle & Calves	320,289	19	383,545	21	554,600	28	800,004	34
Hogs	208,266	12	194,200	11	213,969	11	240,313	10
Dairy products, Milk	401,408	24	379,984	21	413,010	21	514,053	22
Poultry/Eggs	142,695	8	148,810	8	153,498	8	177,794	7
Farm chickens	6		6		7		6	
Chicken eggs	70,840	4	72,537	4	81,139	4	106,640	4
Turkeys	71,849	4	76,267	4	72,352	4	71,148	3
Miscellaneous Livestock	114,733	7	131,590	7	119,724	6	110,944	5
Honey	1,570		1,777		2,132		1,730	
Wool	4,560		4,000		3,520		4,050	
Mohair	3		3		3		3	
Trout	516		472		617		604	
Other Livestock	108,084	6	125,339	7	113,452	6	104,557	4
Mink pelts	55,520	3	65,912	4	57,035	3	48,158	2
All other livestock	52,564	3	59,427	3	56,417	3	56,399	2
Crops								
Crops	500,205	30	577,116	32	553,351	28	532,111	22
Wheat	49,151	3	58,433	3	41,996	2	42,005	2
Feed Crops	278,254	16	319,066	18	316,697	16	290,154	12
Barley	10,103	1	10,091	1	7,937		6,282	
Corn	24,264	1	36,040	2	33,281	2	25,252	1
Hay	243,153	14	272,106	15	274,575	14	257,876	11
Oats	734		828		905		744	
Safflower	4,308		4,675		3,254		4,194	
Onions	3,271		8,618		8,412		6,634	
Fruits/Nuts	19,554	1	31,770	2	28,080	1	34,492	1
Apples	4,054		3,635		7,607		4,907	
Apricots	219		248		129		330	
Cherries	11,137	1	22,254	1	14,802	1	23,174	1
Sweet	1,132		1,854		2,041		1,680	
Tart	10,005	1	20,400	1	12,761	1	21,494	1
Peaches	4,144		5,633		5,542		6,081	
All Other Crops	145,668	9	154,554	9	154,912	8	154,632	7
Mushrooms	2,666		14,926	1	14,987	1	15,146	1
Miscellaneous Crops	143,002	8	139,628	8	139,925	7	139,486	6

[1] Source: USDA/ERS Farm Income and Wealth Statistics

[2] Values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

[3] Percentages less than 1 percent are not included.

[4] 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.

Crop Summary

2014 Crop Summary:

April saw cool temperatures in the first part of the month but warmer weather prevailed by the end of the month. Some good precipitation fell on most of the state. However, some parts of the state are worried there will not be enough irrigation for the coming season. Field work progressed nicely and most crops were planted by the end of the month.

Some moisture was received during May, but the southern part of the state remains dryer than what they would like. Most irrigation companies have water in their canals and crops are being irrigated across the state. Some areas with good haying conditions started to harvest their first cutting of alfalfa. Pasture and rangeland is rated mostly fair to good, and ranchers started to move their livestock on to those pastures and rangeland.

June started dry but had some precipitation in the middle and end of the month that helped crop conditions. The southern part of the state was still dry and irrigation was running low in some areas. By the end of the month a couple of counties had run out of irrigation. Crops look good across the state and alfalfa first cutting was completed almost everywhere in the state with some counties starting on their second cutting.

Some moisture fell across most of the state during July, helping crops progress and be in good to excellent condition. The warm summer days have been ideal for growing conditions. Some harvesting of small grains took place during the month and yields looked favorable. Fruit harvest was also progressing well in July with most of the sweet cherries harvested while apricots and tart cherries are in the process of being harvested. Irrigation water was quickly running out in some areas of the state.

August was warm with precipitation across the state that helped crops for the most part. Some hay that had already been cut was rained on so quality wasn't as good as it could have been. Most of the small grains were harvested and peaches and apples were being harvested as well. The second cutting of alfalfa hay was complete and about half of the third cutting had taken place. Corn for both grain and silage is looking mostly good to excellent.

Wet weather in the last half of September caused some problems with alfalfa hay in the windrows, but it was good for pastures and crops still awaiting harvest. Corn for silage was being harvested and most of the third cutting of alfalfa hay was complete. Peaches, apples, and onions continued to make good progress on their harvest. Most of the winter wheat was planted by month's end.

October and November saw the completion of harvest for all crops, including corn for grain and apples. Winter wheat was all planted and mostly emerged, as well. Precipitation needed for fall planting was more than adequate and left the fields in good condition for spring activities.

Field Crops

Hay[1]: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2005-2014

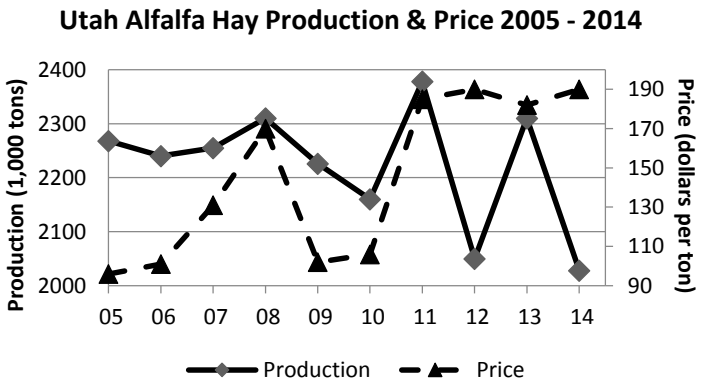
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	1,000 acres	*tons*	*1,000 tons*	*dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
	Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures				
2005	540	4.20	2,268	96.00	217,728
2006	560	4.00	2,240	101.00	226,240
2007	550	4.10	2,255	131.00	295,405
2008	550	4.20	2,310	170.00	392,700
2009	530	4.20	2,226	102.00	227,052
2010	540	4.00	2,160	106.00	228,960
2011	580	4.10	2,378	185.00	439,930
2012	500	4.10	2,050	190.00	389,500
2013	550	4.20	2,310	182.00	420,420
2014	520	3.90	2,028	190.00	385,320
	All Other Hay				
2005	160	2.30	368	83.00	30,544
2006	150	2.00	300	77.00	23,100
2007	150	2.20	330	113.00	37,290
2008	145	2.20	319	137.00	43,703
2009	160	2.10	336	94.00	31,584
2010	160	2.20	352	98.00	34,496
2011	180	2.20	396	152.00	60,192
2012	160	2.10	336	152.00	51,072
2013	175	2.40	420	152.00	63,840
2014	160	2.30	368	154.00	56,672
	All Hay				
2005	700	3.77	2,636	94.50	248,272
2006	710	3.58	2,540	99.50	249,340
2007	700	3.69	2,585	129.00	332,695
2008	695	3.78	2,629	167.00	436,403
2009	690	3.71	2,562	102.00	258,636
2010	700	3.59	2,512	106.00	263,456
2011	760	3.65	2,774	185.00	500,122
2012	660	3.62	2,386	189.00	440,572
2013	725	3.77	2,730	182.00	484,260
2014	680	3.52	2,396	190.00	441,992

[1] Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2008-2015

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*
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	1,190
2015	430	([1])

[1] Available January 2016



Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value − Utah: 2005-2014

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	Planted [1]	Harvested				
	Winter Wheat					
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*dollars per bushel*	*1,000 dollars*
2005	145	135	47.0	6,345	3.81	24,174
2006	130	125	45.0	5,625	4.85	27,281
2007	135	125	42.0	5,250	8.35	43,838
2008	130	120	41.0	4,920	7.40	36,408
2009	140	135	50.0	6,750	5.70	38,475
2010	135	118	48.0	5,664	7.20	40,781
2011	130	124	50.0	6,200	7.62	47,244
2012	125	109	47.0	5,123	8.97	45,953
2013	120	110	44.0	4,840	7.71	37,316
2014	120	109	50.0	5,450	6.85	37,605
	Other Spring Wheat					
2005	18	13	58.0	754	3.75	2,828
2006	14	11	45.0	495	4.25	2,104
2007	11	7	58.0	406	7.35	2,984
2008	20	19	44.0	836	11.30	9,447
2009	14	12	44.0	528	8.69	4,588
2010	16	13	55.0	715	9.27	6,628
2011	21	20	46.0	920	10.90	10,028
2012	15	13	40.0	520	11.50	5,980
2013	18	14	46.0	644	8.66	5,577
2014	10	8	54.0	432	8.58	3,521
	All Wheat					
2005	163	148	48.0	7,099	3.80	27,002
2006	144	136	45.0	6,120	4.85	29,385
2007	146	132	42.8	5,656	8.30	46,822
2008	150	139	41.4	5,756	7.97	45,855
2009	154	147	49.5	7,278	5.92	43,063
2010	151	131	48.7	6,379	7.43	47,409
2011	151	144	49.4	7,120	8.26	57,272
2012	140	122	46.3	5,643	9.59	51,933
2013	138	124	44.2	5,484	7.94	42,893
2014	130	117	50.3	5,882	7.07	41,126
	Barley					
2005	40	24	80.0	1,920	2.06	3,955
2006	40	30	76.0	2,280	3.02	6,886
2007	38	22	81.0	1,782	3.99	7,110
2008	40	27	84.0	2,268	4.41	10,002
2009	40	30	83.0	2,490	2.56	6,374
2010	39	27	89.0	2,403	3.43	8,242
2011	35	22	81.0	1,782	5.53	9,854
2012	44	26	78.0	2,028	5.87	11,904
2013	40	30	78.0	2,340	4.17	9,758
2014	32	20	83.0	1,660	3.13	5,229

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

Oat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value − Utah: 2005-2014

Year	Area planted	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per bushel[1]	Value of production
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
2005	50	7	73.0	511	1.85	945
2006	45	7	77.0	539	2.46	1,326
2007	35	4	80.0	320	2.65	848
2008	40	3	75.0	225	3.20	720
2009	45	4	81.0	324	2.50	810
2010	40	4	74.0	296	3.60	1,066
2011	33	3	81.0	243	4.35	1,057
2012	30	3	76.0	228	4.40	1,003
2013	40	5	62.0	310	4.42	1,370
2014	20	3	69.0	207	3.75	787

[1] Marketing year average price.

Corn for Grain Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value − Utah: 2005-2014

Year	Area planted	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Price per bushel[1]	Value of production
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
2005	55	12	163.0	1,956	2.77	5,418
2006	65	17	157.0	2,669	3.29	8,781
2007	70	22	150.0	3,300	4.18	13,794
2008	70	23	157.0	3,611	4.40	15,888
2009	65	17	150.0	2,550	4.52	11,526
2010	70	23	178.0	4,094	5.75	23,541
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	5.47	28,827
2014	75	28	160.0	4,480	4.60	20,608

[1] Marketing year average price.

Corn for Silage Area Harvested, Yield, and Production − Utah: 2005-2014

Year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	*tons*	*1,000 tons*
2005	42	22.0	924
2006	47	22.0	1,034
2007	47	21.0	987
2008	47	23.0	1,081
2009	47	23.0	1,081
2010	46	23.0	1,058
2011	54	25.0	1,350
2012	56	22.0	1,232
2013	49	23.0	1,127
2014	45	22.0	990

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn Utah, by Quarters, 2006-2015 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 bushels	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*	*1,000 bushels*
	All Wheat			
2006	5,946	5,436	2,961	5,994
2007	5,352	4,694	6,396	6,108
2008	4,147	3,114	4,789	3,975
2009	4,062	3,301	2,745	4,026
2010	4,612	2,972	5,365	5,199
2011	4,779	1,133	4,699	4,304
2012	4,700	3,517	4,050	4,418
2013	4,043	3,719	4,880	4,577
2014	4,149	3,746	5,150	4,786
2015	4,518	4,891	([2])	([3])
	Barley			
2006	414	195	451	324
2007	187	98	(D)	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	(D)
2013	(D)	100	277	505
2014	(D)	159	269	396
2015	293	94	([2])	([3])
	Oats			
2006	48	42	48	51
2007	34	17	46	42
2008	(D)	(D)	30	33
2009	18	22	52	39
2010	40	20	48	49
2011	43	23	134	(D)
2012	67	61	(D)	49
2013	50	6	(D)	52
2014	28	(D)	44	48
2015	37	22	([2])	([3])
	Corn			
2006	1,076	894	(D)	761
2007	1,228	1,331	(D)	1,212
2008	1,294	1,419	1,068	(D)
2009	1,084	1,040	1,023	1,066
2010	1,208	974	599	883
2011	949	956	830	1,010
2012	786	(D)	975	930
2013	566	(D)	(D)	861
2014	544	(D)	(D)	737
2015	420	(D)	([2])	([3])

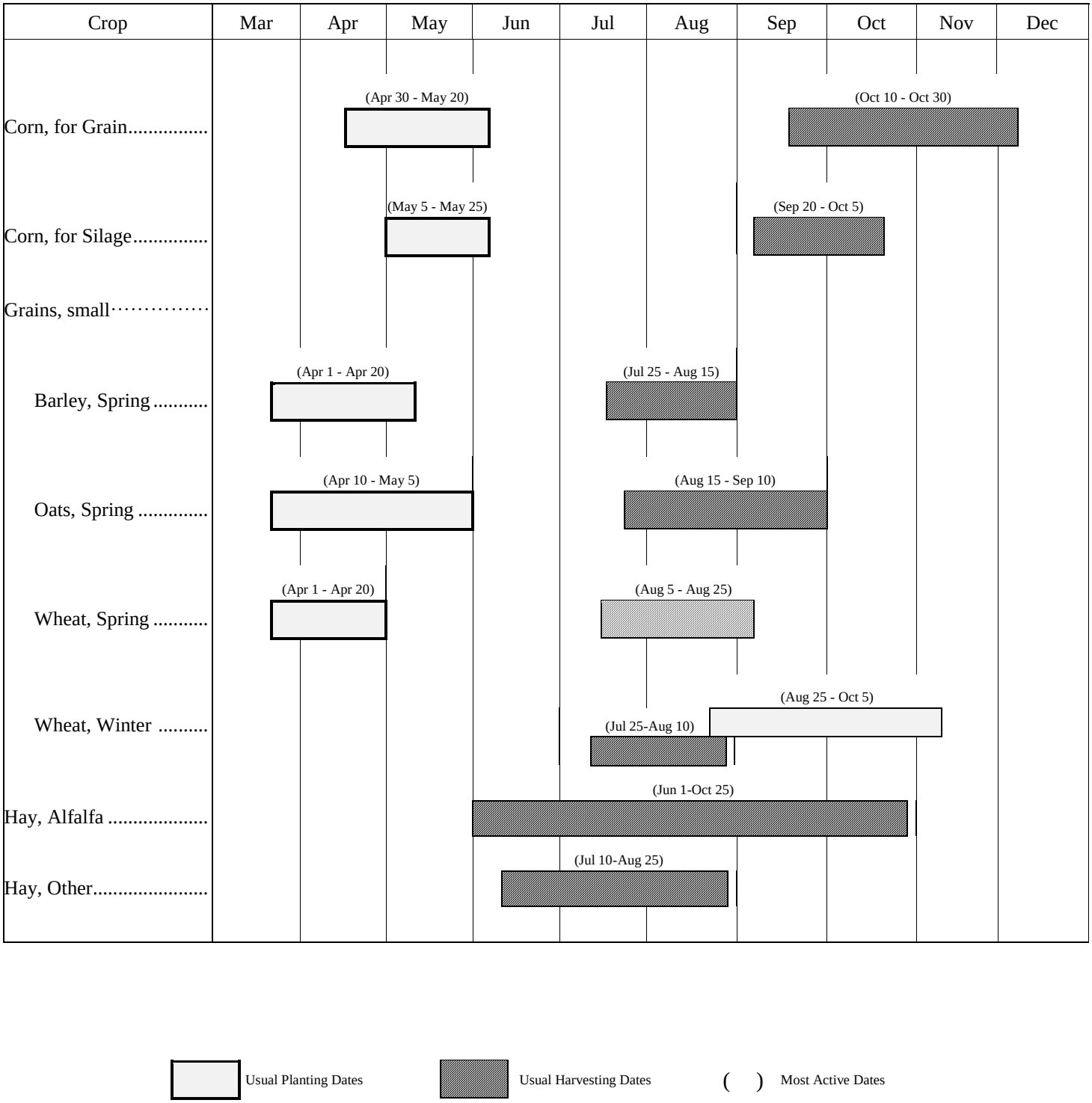
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.

[2] Estimates available in the September Grain Stocks Release.

[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

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Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Apr 6	30	19	34
Apr 13	43	51	48
Apr 20	58	79	59
Apr 27	74	91	71
May 4	86	96	80

Harvested for Grain

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Jul 13	1	4	2
Jul 20	4	11	6
Jul 27	14	22	14
Aug 3	33	42	28
Aug 10	57	47	48
Aug 17	71	64	67
Aug 24	82	70	80
Aug 31	90	89	89
Sep 7	95	94	94

Oats Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Apr 6	22	15	22
Apr 13	31	36	30
Apr 20	47	55	43
Apr 27	54	67	54
May 4	67	77	66
May 11	79	91	78
May 18	85	94	84
May 25	94	95	90
Jun 1	96	98	96

Harvested for Grain

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Jul 27	5	20	3
Aug 3	8	33	7
Aug 10	18	35	18
Aug 17	41	41	41
Aug 24	69	50	61
Aug 31	78	65	72
Sep 7	87	74	81
Sep 14	90	79	88
Sep 21	94	92	92

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
May 25	7	1	9
Jun 1	18	22	17
Jun 8	43	50	35
Jun 15	69	75	56
Jun 22	88	89	74
Jun 29	96	93	89
Jul 6	97	96	94

Second Cutting

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Jun 29	8	9	5
Jul 6	29	21	16
Jul 13	43	38	28
Jul 20	57	54	46
Jul 27	64	72	62
Aug 3	86	80	77
Aug 10	92	91	85
Aug 17	96	97	93
Aug 24	97	98	96

Third Cutting

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Jul 27	2	1	14
Aug 3	10	4	20
Aug 10	14	14	23
Aug 17	23	21	31
Aug 24	45	32	42
Aug 31	55	51	54
Sep 7	65	67	64
Sep 14	74	80	72
Sep 21	85	87	81
Sep 28	([2])	95	94

See footnotes at bottom of next page

Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Jul 20	15	42	16
Jul 27	28	52	28
Aug 3	53	68	45
Aug 10	70	70	60
Aug 17	83	85	77
Aug 24	93	94	87
Aug 31	97	95	93

Planted [1]

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Aug 31		19	
Sep 7	21	47	7
Sep 14	37	64	25
Sep 21	56	74	46
Sep 28	([2])	87	71

See footnotes at bottom of page

Spring Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Apr 6	27	26	30
Apr 13	56	63	49
Apr 20	69	82	62
Apr 27	83	90	75
May 4	94	96	83

Harvested for Grain

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Jul 20	5	12	3
Jul 27	6	18	7
Aug 3	19	27	18
Aug 10	30	37	33
Aug 17	61	50	55
Aug 24	81	60	71
Aug 31	90	85	82
Sep 7	97	93	92
Sep 14	98	97	97

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Apr 27	9	9	11
May 4	35	33	23
May 11	57	50	43
May 18	72	72	62
May 25	91	89	81
Jun 1	95	96	88

Harvested for Silage

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Sep 28	([2])	38	56
Oct 5	([2])	63	71
Oct 12	95	86	84
Oct 19	99	96	92
Oct 26	100	98	98

Harvested for Grain

Date	2013	2014	5-year Average
Sep 28	([2])		12
Oct 5	([2])	2	21
Oct 12	46	26	31
Oct 19	57	40	43
Oct 26	69	58	54
Nov 2	79	69	66
Nov 9	80	77	74
Nov 16	90	88	82

[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, 2005-2014

Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production				Utilization		Price per Unit	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-Harvested	Harvested not Sold					
	Commercial Apples									
	acres	*pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*dollars per pound*	*1,000 dollars*
2005.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.159	(NA)
2006.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.308	(NA)
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
2014.....	1,300	17,700	23.0	0.4	0.2	22.4	(D)	(D)	0.219	4,907
	Tart Cherries									
	acres	*pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*dollars per pound*	*1,000 dollars*
2005.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	0.233	(NA)
2006.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	0.265	(NA)
2007.....	2,800	7,140	20.0	1.0	-	19.0	(X)	19.0	0.250	4,750
2008.....	2,900	6,900	20.0	1.0	-	19.0	(X)	19.0	0.330	6,270
2009.....	3,300	14,200	47.0	12.1	0.9	34.0	(X)	34.0	0.270	9,180
2010.....	3,300	6,970	23.0	0.5	-	22.5	(X)	22.5	0.270	6,075
2011.....	3,300	10,600	35.0	-	0.5	34.5	(X)	34.5	0.290	10,005
2012.....	3,300	12,100	40.0	-	-	40.0	(X)	40.0	0.510	20,400
2013.....	3,300	8,120	26.8	-	-	26.8	(X)	26.8	0.476	12,761
2014.....	3,300	15,500	51.0	-	1.2	49.8	(X)	(D)	0.432	21,494
	Sweet Cherries									
	acres	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*dollars per ton*	*1,000 dollars*
2005.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,380	(NA)
2006.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,540	(NA)
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
2014.....	500	2.10	1,050	20	30	1,000	(D)	(D)	1,680	1,680

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2005-2014

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*
2005	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	959	(NA)
2006	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,000	(NA)
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
2014	120	1.90	228	218	1,510	330
	Peaches					
	acres	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
2005	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	775	(NA)
2006	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	672	(NA)
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
2014	1,300	5.00	6,500	6,200	981	6,081

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
[1] Yield is based on total production.

Livestock

Livestock: Number of Operations: by Size Group, Utah, 2002-2012 [1]

	Operations with Cattle or Calves		
All Cattle & Calves	2002	2007	2012
	number	*number*	*number*
Operations with			
1 - 9 head	1,741	2,208	3,412
10 - 19 head	912	1,081	1,348
20 - 49 head	1,289	1,521	1,604
50 - 99 head	875	977	864
100 - 199 head	737	819	600
200 - 499 head	726	595	490
500 head or more	408	380	307
	Operations with Beef Cows		
Beef Cows	2002	2007	2012
	number	*number*	*number*
Operations with			
1 - 9 head	1,521	1,821	2,838
10 - 19 head	809	863	1,113
20 - 49 head	1,077	1,172	1,307
50 - 99 head	721	768	639
100 - 199 head	508	503	483
200 - 499 head	322	359	321
500 head or more	97	103	126
	Operations with Milk Cows		
Milk Cows	2002	2007	2012
	number	*number*	*number*
Operations with			
1 - 9 head	274	174	256
10 - 19 head	14	8	15
20 - 49 head	40	22	31
50 - 99 head	88	53	30
100 - 199 head	140	92	54
200 - 499 head	81	59	45
500 head or more	43	42	46
	Operations with Sheep or Lambs		
Sheep and Lambs	2002	2007	2012
	number	*number*	*number*
Operations with			
1 - 24 head	842	1,037	1,196
25 - 99 head	313	354	372
100 - 299 head	127	109	79
300 - 999 head	63	48	29
1,000 head or more	77	67	79
Hogs and Pigs	**Operations with Hogs or Pigs**		
	number	*number*	*number*
All Operations	518	611	669

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

Cattle and Calves

Cattle and Calves: Number by Class and Calf Crop − Utah: January 1, 2011-2015

Class	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
All Cattle and Calves	**820,000**	**820,000**	**790,000**	**810,000**	**780,000**
Cows and Heifers That Have Calved	440,000	450,000	460,000	435,000	420,000
Beef Cows	348,000	354,000	365,000	340,000	324,000
Milk Cows	92,000	96,000	95,000	95,000	96,000
Calves Under 500 Pounds	110,000	100,000	85,000	82,000	70,000
Steers 500 Pounds and Over	93,000	85,000	70,000	85,000	78,000
Heifers 500 Pounds and Over	155,000	165,000	155,000	185,000	190,000
Beef Cow Replacements	56,000	65,000	60,000	70,000	78,000
Milk Cow Replacements	42,000	53,000	50,000	46,000	48,000
Other Heifers	57,000	47,000	45,000	69,000	64,000
Bulls 500 Pounds and Over	22,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	22,000
Cattle on Feed	**25,000**	**26,000**	**26,000**	**26,000**	**24,000**
Calf Crop	**375,000**	**385,000**	**380,000**	**385,000**	**([1])**
unit	**Value of Inventory[2] [3]**				
Value per head, dollars	990	1,180	1,200	1,350	1,750
Value of Inventory, 1,000 dollars	811,800	967,600	948,000	1,093,500	1,365,000

[1] Data Available 2016
[2] Value of All Cattle and Calves.
[3] 2011 - 2013 Value per head and total value as of the end of December the previous year. Revised.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet: Utah, 2010-2014

Inventory Additions and Removals	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
Inventory Beginning of Year	810,000	820,000	820,000	790,000	810,000
Calf Crop	375,000	375,000	385,000	380,000	385,000
In Shipments	56,000	50,000	50,000	175,000	191,000
Marketings[1]					
Cattle	339,000	349,000	380,000	446,000	526,000
Calves	40,000	39,000	45,000	51,000	44,000
Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves[2]	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Deaths					
Cattle	13,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	14,000
Calves	26,000	24,000	25,000	23,000	20,000
Inventory End of Year	820,000	820,000	790,000	810,000	780,000

[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, 2010-2014

unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
Production[1], 1,000 lbs.	236,305	256,590	258,655	313,535	328,739
Marketings[2], 1,000 lbs.	284,000	298,500	325,100	460,000	532,900
Value of Production, 1,000 dollars	231,323	272,474	302,585	374,285	488,740
Value of Sales[3], 1,000 dollars	276,480	320,289	383,545	554,600	800,004
Value of Home Consumption, 1,000 dollars	6,989	6,552	8,882	9,121	13,058
Gross Income, 1,000 dollars	283,469	326,841	392,427	563,721	813,062

[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] Excludes inter-farm in-state sales.

Dairy

Dairy: Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 2010-2014

unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Milk Cows on Farms[1] ..... 1,000 hd.	**88,000**	**93,000**	**95,000**	**95,000**	**95,000**
Production of Milk & Milkfat[2]					
Milk per Cow					
Milk ..... pounds	21,898	22,161	22,863	22,432	22,968
Milkfat ..... pounds	801	820	844	843	854
Total					
Percentage Milkfat ..... percent	3.66	3.70	3.69	3.76	3.72
Milk ..... million pounds	1,927	2,061	2,172	2,131	2,182
Milkfat ..... million pounds	70.5	76.3	80.1	80.1	81.2
Milk Price ..... dollars per 100 pounds	16.20	19.60	17.60	19.50	23.70
Value of Production ..... 1,000 dollars	**312,174**	**403,956**	**382,272**	**415,545**	**517,134**

[1] Average number of cows on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened.

[2] 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.

Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 2010 - 2014

unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream					
Milk Sold ..... million pounds	1,914	2,048	2,159	2,118	2,169
Average Price					
Per 100 Pounds of Milk[1] ..... dollars	16.20	19.60	17.60	19.50	23.70
Per Pound of Milkfat ..... dollars	4.43	5.30	4.77	5.19	6.37
Value of Milk Marketings ..... 1,000 dollars	**310,068**	**401,408**	**379,984**	**413,010**	**514,053**
Used for Milk, Cream & Butter by producers					
Milk Utilized ..... million pounds	1	1	1	1	1
Value ..... 1,000 dollars	162	196	176	195	237
Milk Used on Farm for Feed ... million pounds	12	12	12	12	12
Gross Producer Income[2] ..... 1,000 dollars	**310,230**	**401,604**	**380,160**	**413,205**	**514,290**
Value of Milk Produced[3] ..... 1,000 dollars	**312,174**	**403,956**	**382,272**	**415,545**	**517,134**

[1] Average price for marketing year.

[2] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream, plus value of milk used for home consumption.

[3] Includes value of milk fed to calves.

Manufactured Dairy Products: Utah, 2010 - 2014

unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Low Fat Cottage Cheese Prod.[1] ..... 1000 pounds	5,252	4,936	5,395	3,945	5,094
Sour Cream Production ..... 1000 pounds	12,170	12,626	13,595	12,550	(D)

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

[1] Fat content less than 4.0 percent.

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production Monthly − Utah: 2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Milk Cows[1]				
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*
Milk Cows					
January	84	92	97	95	95
February	84	92	97	95	95
March	84	92	97	(2)	95
April	85	92	97	(2)	95
May	87	93	96	(2)	95
June	89	93	95	(2)	95
July	90	93	95	95	95
August	91	94	94	95	96
September	91	94	93	95	96
October	91	94	93	95	96
November	91	94	94	95	96
December	91	95	95	95	96
Annual Total [3]	**88**	**93**	**95**	**95**	**95**
	Milk per Cow[4] [5]				
	pounds	*pounds*	*pounds*	*pounds*	*pounds*
Milk per Cow					
January	1,785	1,785	1,895	1,855	1,840
February	1,630	1,630	1,775	1,665	1,685
March	1,820	1,835	1,905	(2)	1,905
April	1,790	1,815	1,885	(2)	1,895
May	1,885	1,905	1,970	(2)	1,990
June	1,845	1,880	1,945	(2)	1,945
July	1,920	1,970	2,000	1,960	2,000
August	1,900	1,925	1,945	1,960	1,990
September	1,815	1,840	1,860	1,830	1,885
October	1,845	1,870	1,890	1,865	1,925
November	1,770	1,800	1,830	1,780	1,865
December	1,835	1,865	1,895	1,830	1,940
Annual Total [3]	**21,898**	**22,161**	**22,863**	**22,432**	**22,968**
	Total Milk Production[5]				
	million pounds	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*	*million pounds*
Total Production					
January	150	164	184	176	175
February	137	150	172	158	160
March	153	169	185	181	181
April	152	167	183	180	180
May	164	177	189	187	189
June	164	175	185	183	185
July	173	183	190	186	190
August	173	181	183	186	191
September	165	173	173	174	181
October	168	176	176	177	185
November	161	169	172	169	179
December	167	177	180	174	186
Annual Total [3]	**1,927**	**2,061**	**2,172**	**2,131**	**2,182**

[1] Monthly Average. Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet fresh.

[2] Survey was not conducted in April and July, resulting in no milk cow and milk per cow data for March through June.

[3] Annual Totals include: Milk cow average during the year, Milk per cow is total produced per cow, Milk is total annual milk production for the year.

[4] Excludes milk sucked by calves.

[5] Milk production divided by average number of milk cows for reporting period.

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Number by Class and Lamb Crop − Utah: January 1, 2011-2015

Class	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
All Sheep and Lambs [1]	**280,000**	**305,000**	**295,000**	**280,000**	**290,000**
Sheep and Lambs kept for breeding					
All Breeding Sheep and Lambs	255,000	280,000	275,000	260,000	270,000
Ewes	210,000	230,000	225,000	215,000	220,000
Rams	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	10,000
Replacement Lambs	36,000	41,000	41,000	37,000	40,000
Market Sheep and Lambs					
Total Market Sheep and Lambs	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Market Sheep	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Market Lambs	21,000	21,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Market Lambs by Size Group					
Under 65 pounds	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
65 - 84 pounds	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
85 - 105 pounds	6,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
Over 105 pounds	11,000	11,000	10,000	8,000	9,000
Deaths					
Sheep	12,000	13,000	13,000	11,000	(2)
Lambs	15,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	(2)
unit	**Lamb Crop and Value of Inventory**				
Lamb Crop[3] head	235,000	235,000	225,000	235,000	(2)
Lambing Rate[4] lambs per 100 ewes	112	102	100	109	(2)
Value per head[5] dollars	196	276	205	185	234

[1] All sheep includes new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30, the previous year.
[2] Data Available 2016
[3] Total for the year. Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked or branded.
[4] Not strictly a lambing rate. Represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes 1 year old and older on hand at the beginning of the year.
[5] Average value of all sheep including lambs at the beginning of the year.

Wool: Production and Value − Utah: 2010-2014

unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sheep and Lambs Shorn[1] head	260,000	275,000	280,000	240,000	245,000
Weight per Fleece pounds	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2
Shorn Wool Production 1,000 pounds	2,220	2,400	2,500	2,200	2,250
Average Price per Pound dollars	1.20	1.90	1.60	1.60	1.80
Value 1,000 dollars	2,664	4,560	4,000	3,520	4,050

[1] Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.

Sheep and Lamb Losses

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2009-2014 [1]

Cause of Loss	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Head			**Head**			
Bear	4,000	1,900	1,800	2,800	2,700	2,900
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	800	300	500
Coyote	16,700	12,800	13,700	16,500	18,400	16,500
Dog	1,000	800	1,400	1,300	1,200	500
Fox	500	500	(D)	200	200	700
Ravens	-	-	-	200	100	300
Mountain Lion	2,500	900	2,100	2,500	2,900	2,100
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	(D)	(D)
Eagle	1,200	1,500	800	700	700	800
Other/Unknown [2]	1,500	4,900	3,400	2,500	900	600
Total Predators	**27,400**	**23,300**	**23,200**	**27,600**	**27,400**	**24,900**
Diseases	3,500	1,200	1,500	1,700	2,100	1,500
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	900	500	700	500	500
Weather Conditions	3,600	6,300	8,000	5,200	5,100	3,300
Lambing Complications	2,900	3,800	2,400	3,100	1,900	2,800
Old Age	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,900	1,700	1,500
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	500	(D)	100
Poison	1,500	1,200	1,300	1,400	900	1,300
Theft	500	(D)	(D)	300	300	100
Other/Unknown [2]	6,000	8,100	6,300	5,600	5,600	7,500
Total Non-Predators	**19,800**	**23,000**	**21,800**	**21,400**	**18,100**	**18,600**
Total Losses	**47,200**	**46,300**	**45,000**	**49,000**	**45,500**	**43,500**
Percent of Total by Cause			**Percent**			
Bear	8.5	4.1	4.0	5.7	5.9	6.7
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.6	0.7	1.1
Coyote	35.4	27.6	30.4	33.7	40.4	37.9
Dog	2.1	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.1
Fox	1.1	1.1	(D)	0.4	0.4	1.6
Ravens	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.7
Mountain Lion	5.3	1.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	4.8
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.2	(D)	(D)
Eagle	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8
Other/Unknown [2]	3.2	10.6	7.6	5.1	2.0	1.4
Total Predators	**58.1**	**50.3**	**51.6**	**56.3**	**60.2**	**57.2**
Diseases	7.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.4
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1
Weather Conditions	7.6	13.6	17.8	10.6	11.2	7.6
Lambing Complications	6.1	8.2	5.3	6.3	4.2	6.4
Old Age	3.8	3.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	3.4
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.0	(D)	0.2
Poison	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.0
Theft	1.1	(D)	(D)	0.6	0.7	0.2
Other/Unknown [2]	12.7	17.5	14.0	11.4	12.3	17.2
Total Non-Predators	**41.9**	**49.7**	**48.4**	**43.7**	**39.8**	**42.8**
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause			**1,000 dollars**			
Bear	326	200	335	491	434	538
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	133	47	91
Coyote	1,317	1,144	2,438	2,790	2,925	2,988
Dog	86	89	261	242	194	93
Fox	33	45	(D)	32	31	126
Ravens	-	-	-	32	16	53
Mountain Lion	210	96	398	426	464	388
Wolves	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)	(D)
Eagle	72	114	134	111	109	142
Other/Unknown [2]	126	456	635	414	146	111
Total Predators	**2,170**	**2,144**	**4,201**	**4,687**	**4,366**	**4,529**
Diseases	338	127	323	300	341	273
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	87	97	135	82	91
Weather Conditions	233	541	1,442	853	824	590
Lambing Complications	260	436	436	545	307	516
Old Age	262	253	419	635	294	298
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	98	(D)	20
Poison	176	156	270	252	152	250
Theft	56	(D)	(D)	54	47	18
Other/Unknown [2]	506	894	1,181	982	906	1,369
Total Non-Predators	**1,831**	**2,494**	**4,168**	**3,854**	**2,953**	**3,424**
Total Losses	**4,001**	**4,638**	**8,369**	**8,541**	**7,319**	**7,953**

Foot notes at end of section.

Losses of Sheep, by Cause: Utah, 2009-2014

Cause of Loss	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Head			**Head**			
Bear	1,000	600	500	800	800	1,100
Bobcat	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)	100
Coyote	3,700	1,900	2,100	3,000	3,200	2,800
Dog	(D)	(D)	(D)	600	400	200
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	100
Ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	700	(D)	700	500	700	700
Wolves	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Eagle	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
Other/Unknown [1]	700	1,500	1,100	300	300	200
Total Predators	**6,100**	**4,000**	**4,400**	**5,300**	**5,400**	**5,200**
Diseases	1,500	(D)	1,100	500	800	300
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	(D)	(D)	400	200	100
Weather Conditions	(D)	700	1,500	500	1,700	200
Lambing Complications	1,000	1,600	500	900	600	900
Old Age	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,900	1,700	1,500
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	300	(D)	100
Poison	1,000	700	800	500	700	900
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	(D)	(D)
Other/Unknown [1]	2,100	3,500	1,900	1,600	1,900	1,800
Total Non-Predators	**7,400**	**8,000**	**7,600**	**7,700**	**7,600**	**5,800**
Total Losses	**13,500**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**11,000**
Percent of Total by Cause			**Percent**			
Bear	7.4	5.0	4.2	6.2	6.2	10.0
Bobcat	(D)	-	(D)	0.8	D	0.9
Coyote	27.4	15.8	17.5	23.1	24.6	25.5
Dog	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.6	3.1	1.8
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	0.9
Ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	5.2	(D)	5.8	3.8	5.4	6.4
Wolves	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Eagle	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
Other/Unknown [1]	5.2	12.5	9.2	2.3	2.3	1.8
Total Predators	**45.2**	**33.3**	**36.7**	**40.8**	**41.5**	**47.3**
Diseases	11.1	(D)	9.2	3.8	6.2	2.7
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.1	1.5	0.9
Weather Conditions	(D)	5.8	12.5	3.8	13.1	1.8
Lambing Complications	7.4	13.3	4.2	6.9	4.6	8.2
Old Age	13.3	12.5	15.0	22.3	13.1	13.6
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.3	(D)	0.9
Poison	7.4	5.8	6.7	3.8	5.4	8.2
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.8	(D)	(D)
Other/Unknown [1]	15.6	29.2	15.8	12.3	14.6	16.4
Total Non-Predators	**54.8**	**66.7**	**63.3**	**59.2**	**58.5**	**52.7**
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause			**1,000 dollars**			
Bear	146	101	117	175	138	218
Bobcat	(D)	-	(D)	22	(D)	20
Coyote	538	320	489	657	554	556
Dog	(D)	(D)	(D)	131	69	40
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	20
Ravens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	102	(D)	163	110	121	139
Wolves	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Eagle	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-
Other/Unknown [1]	106	263	269	66	52	40
Total Predators	**892**	**684**	**1,038**	**1,161**	**934**	**1,032**
Diseases	218	(D)	256	110	138	60
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	(D)	(D)	88	35	20
Weather Conditions	(D)	118	350	110	294	40
Lambing Complications	146	270	117	197	104	179
Old Age	262	253	419	635	294	298
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	66	(D)	20
Poison	146	118	186	110	121	179
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	22	(D)	(D)
Other/Unknown [1]	310	598	452	350	329	357
Total Non-Predators	**1,082**	**1,357**	**1,780**	**1,688**	**1,315**	**1,152**
Total Losses	**1,974**	**2,041**	**2,818**	**2,849**	**2,249**	**2,184**

Foot notes at end of section.

Losses of All Lambs, by Cause: Utah, 2009-2014 [1]

Cause of Loss	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Head			**Head**			
Bear	3,000	1,300	1,300	2,000	1,900	1,800
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	700	300	400
Coyote	13,000	10,900	11,600	13,500	15,200	13,700
Dog	700	500	1,000	700	800	300
Fox	500	500	(D)	200	200	600
Ravens	-	-	-	200	100	300
Mountain Lion	1,800	600	1,400	2,000	2,200	1,400
Wolves	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)	(D)
Eagle	1,200	1,500	800	700	700	800
Other/Unknown [2]	1,100	4,000	2,700	2,200	600	400
Total Predators	**21,300**	**19,300**	**18,800**	**22,300**	**22,000**	**19,700**
Diseases	2,000	800	(D)	1,200	1,300	1,200
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	700	(D)	300	300	400
Weather Conditions	3,400	5,600	6,500	4,700	3,400	3,100
Lambing Complications	1,900	2,200	1,900	2,200	1,300	1,900
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	(D)	(D)
Poison	500	500	500	900	200	400
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	300	100
Other/Unknown [2]	4,600	5,200	5,300	4,000	3,700	5,700
Total Non-Predators	**12,400**	**15,000**	**14,200**	**13,700**	**10,500**	**12,800**
Total Losses	**33,700**	**34,300**	**33,000**	**36,000**	**32,500**	**32,500**
Percent of Total by Cause			**Percent**			
Bear	8.9	3.8	3.9	5.6	5.8	5.5
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.9	0.9	1.2
Coyote	38.6	31.8	35.2	37.5	46.8	42.2
Dog	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.9	2.5	0.9
Fox	1.5	1.5	(D)	0.6	0.6	1.8
Ravens	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.9
Mountain Lion	5.3	1.7	4.2	5.6	6.8	4.3
Wolves	(D)	-	(D)	0.3	(D)	(D)
Eagle	3.6	4.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.5
Other/Unknown [2]	3.3	11.7	8.2	6.1	1.8	1.2
Total Predators	**63.2**	**56.3**	**57.0**	**61.9**	**67.7**	**60.6**
Diseases	5.9	2.3	(D)	3.3	4.0	3.7
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	2.0	(D)	0.8	0.9	1.2
Weather Conditions	10.1	16.3	19.7	13.1	10.5	9.5
Lambing Complications	5.6	6.4	5.8	6.1	4.0	5.8
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.6	(D)	(D)
Poison	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.2
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	0.6	0.9	0.3
Other/Unknown [2]	13.6	15.2	16.1	11.1	11.4	17.5
Total Non-Predators	**36.8**	**43.7**	**43.0**	**38.1**	**32.3**	**39.4**
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause			**1,000 dollars**			
Bear	180	99	218	316	296	320
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	111	47	71
Coyote	779	824	1,949	2,133	2,371	2,432
Dog	42	38	168	111	125	53
Fox	30	38	(D)	32	31	107
Ravens	-	-	-	32	16	53
Mountain Lion	108	45	235	316	343	249
Wolves	(D)	-	(D)	16	(D)	(D)
Eagle	72	113	134	111	109	142
Other/Unknown [2]	67	303	459	348	94	71
Total Predators	**1,278**	**1,460**	**3,163**	**3,526**	**3,432**	**3,497**
Diseases	120	60	(D)	190	203	213
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	53	(D)	47	47	71
Weather Conditions	204	423	1,092	743	530	550
Lambing Complications	114	166	319	348	203	337
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	(D)	32	(D)	(D)
Poison	30	38	84	142	31	71
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	32	47	18
Other/Unknown [2]	281	397	893	632	577	1,012
Total Non-Predators	**749**	**1,137**	**2,388**	**2,165**	**1,638**	**2,272**
Total Losses	**2,027**	**2,597**	**5,551**	**5,691**	**5,070**	**5,769**

Foot notes at end of section.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking, by Cause: Utah, 2009-2014

Cause of Loss	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Head	**Head**					
Bear	500	(D)	(D)	200	200	100
Bobcat	(D)	(D)	(D)	200	200	200
Coyote	5,300	4,200	4,700	5,000	5,800	5,200
Dog	(D)	(D)	(D)	500	300	100
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	200	400
Ravens	-	-	-	100	100	300
Mountain Lion	700	(D)	(D)	200	500	500
Wolves	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)
Eagle	800	800	600	600	400	700
Other/Unknown [1]	1,100	3,200	2,500	1,400	200	100
Total Predators	**8,400**	**8,200**	**7,800**	**8,300**	**7,900**	**7,600**
Diseases	1,500	500	-	800	700	1,100
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	200	200
Weather Conditions	3,000	5,000	5,600	4,000	2,800	2,700
Lambing Complications	1,900	2,200	1,900	2,200	1,300	1,900
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)	(D)
Poison	(D)	(D)	-	300	100	100
Theft	-	-	(D)	100	-	-
Other/Unknown [1]	2,900	3,400	2,700	2,100	1,500	2,900
Total Non-Predators	**9,300**	**11,100**	**10,200**	**9,700**	**6,600**	**8,900**
Total Losses	**17,700**	**19,300**	**18,000**	**18,000**	**14,500**	**16,500**

Foot notes at end of section.

Losses of Lambs After Docking, by Cause: Utah, 2009-2014

Cause of Loss	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Head	**Head**					
Bear	2,500	1,300	1,000	1,800	1,700	1,700
Bobcat	(D)	-	(D)	500	100	200
Coyote	7,700	6,700	6,900	8,500	9,400	8,500
Dog	600	(D)	700	200	500	200
Fox	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	-	200
Ravens	-	-	-	100	-	(D)
Mountain Lion	1,100	500	1,100	1,800	1,700	900
Wolves	(D)	-	(D)	100	(D)	(D)
Eagle	(D)	700	(D)	100	300	100
Other/Unknown [1]	1,000	1,900	1,300	800	400	300
Total Predators	**12,900**	**11,100**	**11,000**	**14,000**	**14,100**	**12,100**
Diseases	500	(D)	(D)	400	600	100
Enterotoxaemia	(D)	500	(D)	200	100	200
Weather Conditions	(D)	600	900	700	600	400
Lambing Complications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	(D)	(D)	-	100	-	(D)
Poison	(D)	(D)	500	600	100	300
Theft	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	300	100
Other/Unknown [1]	2,600	2,800	2,600	1,900	2,200	2,800
Total Non-Predators	**3,100**	**3,900**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**3,900**	**3,900**
Total Losses	**16,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**18,000**	**18,000**	**16,000**

- indicates zero.
(D) indicates Un-published: i.e. less than 500 head 2009 - 2011 and less than 100 head 2012 forward.
[1] Other/Unknown includes Other and Unknown causes combined with Un-published causes.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory: Total and by Wt. Group, Farrowings and Pig Crop, Utah, December 1, 2010-2014

	Hogs and Pigs Inventory: Total and by Wt. Group				
Class & Wt. Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
Total Hogs and Pigs	**740,000**	**760,000**	**740,000**	**700,000**	**610,000**
Total Breeding hogs and pigs	80,000	80,000	80,000	75,000	75,000
Total Market hogs and pigs	660,000	680,000	660,000	625,000	535,000
Market hogs and pigs Wt. groups					
Under 50 pounds	260,000	280,000	275,000	265,000	220,000
50 - 119 pounds	135,000	130,000	130,000	115,000	110,000
120 - 179 pounds	130,000	130,000	125,000	120,000	110,000
180 pounds and over	135,000	140,000	130,000	125,000	95,000
units	**Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved[1]**				
Sows farrowing ....head	164,000	163,000	163,000	167,000	159,000
Pigs saved....head	1,647,000	1,658,000	1,660,000	1,682,000	1,516,000
Pigs per litter ....head	10.04	10.17	10.18	10.07	9.47
units	**Inventory Value**				
Value all hogs & pigs....dollars per head	110.00	130.00	120.00	145.00	150.00

[1] Farrowings, pigs saved and pigs per litter from November 30th the previous year through December 1.

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2010-2014

Inventory Additions and Removals	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
Inventory beginning of year[1]	730,000	740,000	760,000	740,000	700,000
Annual Pig Crop[2]	1,647,000	1,658,000	1,660,000	1,682,000	1,516,000
Inshipments	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Marketings[3]	1,549,000	1,549,000	1,593,000	1,616,500	1,479,500
Farm Slaughter[4]	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500
Deaths	89,000	90,000	87,000	106,000	147,000
Inventory end of year[5]	740,000	760,000	740,000	700,000	610,000

[1] Hogs and pigs inventory is as of December 1 previous year.
[2] From November 30, previous year to December 1.
[3] Includes custom slaughter for use on farm where produced, State out-shipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[4] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.
[5] Hogs and pigs inventory is as of December 1.

Hogs and Pigs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2010-2014

units	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Production[1] 1,000 pounds	303,829	302,804	283,570	287,097	267,002
Marketings[2] 1,000 pounds	301,380	301,380	286,488	292,010	278,340
Value of production[3] 1,000 dollars	184,623	209,304	192,252	210,555	230,964
Value of sales[3] [4] 1,000 dollars	183,232	208,266	194,200	213,969	240,313
Value of home consumption ..... 1,000 dollars	291	332	245	167	198
Gross Income ..... 1,000 dollars	183,523	208,598	194,445	214,136	240,511

[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. Excludes inter-farm in-state sales.

Poultry

Layers & Eggs – Utah: 2010-2014

	unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Inventory, Production and Value[1] 2010 - 2014						
Average Layers	1,000 head	3,404	3,483	3,648	3,793	4,144
Eggs per Layer[2]	number	273	278	276	286	285
Total Egg Production	million eggs	929	968	1,005	1,084	1,180
Value of Eggs Produced	1,000 dollars	64,329	70,840	72,537	81,139	106,640
Chicken Inventory[3], and Value December 1, 2010 - 2014						
Total Layers	1,000 head	3,448	3,636	3,800	3,940	4,473
Total Pullets	1,000 head	814	650	812	761	773
Total Chickens						
Total	1,000 head	4,262	4,286	4,612	4,701	5,246
Value						
Average per head	dollars	2.20	2.70	2.50	2.60	2.50
Total Value	1,000 dollars	9,376	11,572	11,530	12,223	13,115
Chickens: Lost, Sold and Value of sales[4] 2010 - 2014						
Lost[5]	1,000 head	612	340	520	788	1,201
Sold for Slaughter						
Chickens Sold	1,000 head	1,388	1,883	1,869	2,281	1,857
Live Weight	1,000 pounds	4,442	6,026	5,981	7,299	5,942
Value of Sales	dollars	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000

[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.
[3] Excludes commercial broilers.
[4] Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 the previous year through November 30.
[5] Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12 month period.

Turkey Production and Value − Utah: 2008-2014

Year	Production measured in head [1]	Production measured in pounds	Value of production
	1,000 head	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 dollars*
2008	4,100	104,960	60,877
2009	3,200	81,600	40,800
2010	4,600	117,300	75,189
2011	4,300	105,350	71,849
2012	4,100	105,780	76,267
2013	4,000	108,800	72,352
2014	4,000	96,800	71,148

[1] Excludes young turkeys lost.

Mink

Mink: Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2005-2014

Year	Utah		United States			
	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Marketing Price	Value of Pelts
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*dollars*	*million dollars*
2005.....	600	150	2,637.8	641.4	60.90	160.6
2006.....	623	155	2,858.8	654.1	48.40	138.4
2007.....	600	155	2,828.2	696.1	65.70	185.8
2008.....	550	156	2,820.7	691.3	41.60	117.3
2009.....	614	157	2,866.7	674.2	65.10	186.6
2010.....	678	171	2,840.2	670.2	81.90	232.6
2011.....	699	169	3,091.5	706.0	94.30	291.5
2012.....	(1)	179	(1)	770.0	(1)	(1)
2013.....	855	(1)	3,544.6	(1)	56.30	199.6
2014.....	959	201	3,763.3	851.5	57.70	217.1

[1] Due to sequestration the Mink report was suspended.

Pelts Produced in 2014 and Females Bred for 2015, by Type, Utah[1] and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2014		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2015	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	pelts	*pelts*	*number*	*number*
Black	320,000	1,897,600	80,000	439,600
Demi/Wild.....	37,000	80,460	11,500	20,920
Pastel	(D)	113,750	(D)	24,990
Sapphire	40,000	121,330	10,000	32,380
Blue Iris.....	1,500	305,240	(D)	69,680
Mahogany.....	425,000	909,650	76,000	179,940
Pearl	(D)	103,970	(D)	16,980
Lavender.....	(D)	43,590	(D)	6,640
Violet.....	(D)	43,100	(D)	10,780
White.....	(D)	155,180	(D)	46,770
Other	(D)	19,380	(D)	4,460
Total	**958,760**	**3,763,250**	**211,810**	**853,140**

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

[1] Published color classes may not add to the State total to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Bees, Honey, & Trout

Honey: Number of Colonies, Yield, Production, Stocks, Price, and Value − Utah: 2005-2014

[Producers with 5 or more colonies.]

Year	Honey producing colonies [1]	Yield per colony	Production	Stocks December 15 [2]	Average price per pound [3]	Value of production [4]
	1,000	*pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
2005	24	45	1,080	346	0.95	1,026
2006	26	50	1,300	299	0.98	1,274
2007	28	42	1,176	270	1.13	1,329
2008	28	48	1,344	242	1.57	2,110
2009	26	38	988	198	1.46	1,442
2010	26	30	780	195	1.53	1,193
2011	23	39	897	170	1.75	1,570
2012	25	38	950	209	1.87	1,777
2013	30	34	1,020	92	2.09	2,132
2014	29	28	812	130	2.13	1,730

[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] Stocks held by producers.
[3] Average price per pound based on expanded sales.
[4] Value of production is equal to production multiplied by average price per pound.

Trout: Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales – Utah: 2005-2014

Year	Total Value of Fish Sold	Foodsize (12 inches or longer)			
		Number of Fish	Live Weight [1]	Sales	
				Total [2]	Average Price per pound
	1,000 Dollars	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
2005	540	166	157	466	2.97
2006	318	75	87	301	3.46
2007	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	472	90	100	330	3.30
2013	617	100	151	556	3.68
2014 [2]	604	130	161	531	3.30

[1] Due to rounding, total number of fish multiplied by the average pounds per unit may not exactly equal total live weight.
[2] Due to rounding, total number or live weight multiplied by average value per unit may not exactly equal total sales.

Agricultural Prices – Paid and Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, and Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2014, October 2014, January 2015, and April 2015 [1] [2]

	July 2014	October 2014	January 2015	April 2015
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	20	18	11	15
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	14	14	9	11
149 days or less	6	4	2	4
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	45.9	46.0	42.6	42.8
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	11.49	11.68	13.21	12.10
Type of worker				
Field	11.00	11.01	11.52	11.14
Livestock	10.99	11.10	12.73	11.36
Field & Livestock combined	11.00	11.05	12.30	11.25

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

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 2005-2014

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	dollars per month	*dollars per month*	*dollars per month*
2005	11.60	13.60	13.00
2006	11.70	14.60	13.50
2007	12.90	14.60	14.20
2008	13.00	15.90	15.50
2009	13.00	16.30	15.30
2010	13.10	17.00	15.50
2011	13.20	18.60	15.80
2012	13.70	16.70	16.00
2013	14.50	18.50	16.00
2014	15.00	19.00	16.50

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2005-2014

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
	Barley (Dollars per Bushel)												
2005.....	2.11	1.96	1.89	2.04	(D)	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.96	(D)	2.09	(D)	2.06
2006.....	2.34	2.11	2.17	2.29	2.20	(D)	2.36	2.39	2.58	2.95	2.72	3.40	3.02
2007.....	3.65	3.91	3.70	3.18	3.72	(D)	3.38	3.39	4.71	5.59	5.22	4.99	3.99
2008.....	6.03	(D)	4.76	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.56	4.45	4.07	(D)	(D)	4.41
2009.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.23	(D)	(D)	2.50	2.25	2.14	2.49	2.72	2.56
2010.....	2.89	3.03	2.95	2.91	2.97	3.21	2.66	2.88	3.05	3.11	3.73	4.35	3.43
2011.....	4.38	4.49	5.00	5.61	(D)	5.38	(D)	5.55	5.80	5.18	5.43	5.53	5.53
2012.....	(D)	5.19	(D)	5.22	(D)	5.15	5.79	5.96	5.91	5.80	5.95	(D)	5.87
2013.....	5.73	(D)	5.68	(D)	5.80	5.76	(D)	4.32	(D)	3.91	(S)	3.84	4.17
2014.....	(D)	3.88	4.08	4.11	4.08	5.18	3.87	3.55	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.13
	Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)												
2005.....	85.00	91.00	99.00	92.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	95.00	97.00	100.00	104.00	96.00
2006.....	95.00	100.00	96.00	106.00	98.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	97.00	99.00	99.00	101.00	101.00
2007.....	100.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	135.00	140.00	131.00
2008.....	145.00	145.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	175.00	170.00	172.00	180.00	162.00	170.00
2009.....	150.00	145.00	150.00	140.00	135.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00
2010.....	90.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	109.00	106.00
2011.....	109.00	110.00	120.00	160.00	161.00	173.00	200.00	184.00	181.00	200.00	187.00	192.00	185.00
2012.....	189.00	175.00	173.00	189.00	205.00	198.00	200.00	188.00	187.00	187.00	182.00	192.00	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
2014.....	175.00	180.00	175.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	195.00	205.00	205.00	200.00	185.00	180.00	188.00
	Other Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)												
2005.....	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	83.00
2006.....	80.00	85.00	85.00	90.00	75.00	81.00	81.00	76.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	75.00	77.00
2007.....	75.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	93.00	110.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	113.00
2008.....	120.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	145.00	130.00	140.00	140.00	145.00	135.00	130.00	135.00	137.00
2009.....	135.00	140.00	130.00	115.00	130.00	100.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	100.00	(D)	90.00	94.00
2010.....	85.00	100.00	105.00	90.00	85.00	95.00	100.00	85.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.00
2011.....	99.00	100.00	106.00	132.00	133.00	141.00	157.00	148.00	159.00	163.00	150.00	154.00	152.00
2012.....	152.00	142.00	141.00	152.00	163.00	158.00	160.00	151.00	150.00	147.00	147.00	154.00	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
2014.....	145.00	145.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	160.00	165.00	165.00	160.00	150.00	145.00	154.00
	All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)												
2005.....	85.00	91.00	98.00	92.00	89.00	94.00	93.00	89.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	102.00	94.50
2006.....	93.00	99.00	95.00	104.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	100.00	99.50
2007.....	99.00	104.00	104.00	109.00	119.00	129.00	126.00	129.00	131.00	131.00	133.00	138.00	129.00
2008.....	139.00	143.00	140.00	148.00	154.00	163.00	172.00	173.00	168.00	168.00	175.00	157.00	167.00
2009.....	149.00	145.00	144.00	130.00	135.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00
2010.....	90.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	109.00	106.00
2011.....	109.00	110.00	120.00	159.00	161.00	173.00	199.00	183.00	181.00	200.00	187.00	191.00	185.00
2012.....	189.00	175.00	173.00	189.00	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
2014.....	174.00	180.00	175.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	194.00	204.00	205.00	199.00	185.00	179.00	188.00

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

(S) Insufficient number of reports to establish an estimate.

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2007-2014 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	**Mktg Year Avg**
	Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)												
2005.....	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
2006.....	14.00	13.70	12.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.80	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.10	12.70
2007.....	14.50	14.70	15.50	16.00	17.80	20.20	21.20	21.00	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.10	18.90
2008.....	20.20	18.70	18.70	18.20	18.50	19.50	19.00	17.80	17.40	17.20	16.70	15.70	18.10
2009.....	12.70	10.80	10.90	11.20	10.70	10.90	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.30	14.70	16.00	12.20
2010.....	15.70	15.40	14.90	14.20	15.10	15.60	15.80	16.70	17.40	18.40	18.10	17.00	16.20
2011.....	16.80	18.40	20.10	19.60	19.50	20.50	20.40	21.30	20.60	19.10	19.50	19.00	19.60
2012.....	18.20	16.80	16.50	15.70	15.10	14.60	15.80	17.40	18.80	21.00	21.80	20.60	17.60
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
2014.....	22.30	24.10	24.10	24.60	24.40	23.00	22.50	23.80	25.00	24.90	23.80	21.50	23.70

[1] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	dollars per head	*dollars per head*	*dollars per head*	*dollars per head*	*dollars per head*
Milk Cow price[1]	1,160	1,290	1,300	1,290	1,740

[1] Market year average price includes the 12 month period, December 1 previous year, through November 30.

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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 under the Data & Statistics tab**. 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]

Barley

Rank	County	Production	% of Total
		bushels	*percent*
1	Cache	755,000	45.5
2	Box Elder	272,000	16.4
3	Millard	140,000	8.4
4	Morgan	104,000	6.3
5	Utah	90,000	5.4
State Total		1,660,000	100.0

Hay - Alfalfa

County	Production	% of total
	tons	*percent*
Millard	252,000	12.4
Iron	245,000	12.1
Cache	181,000	8.9
Sanpete	153,000	7.5
Box Elder	144,000	7.1
_	2,028,000	100.0

Cattle - All Cattle

Rank	County	Inventory	% of Total
		head	*percent*
1	Box Elder	86,000	11.0
2	Millard	72,000	9.2
3	Utah	58,000	7.4
4	Cache	53,000	6.8
5	Sanpete	49,500	6.3
State Total		780,000	100.0

Cattle - Beef Cows

County	Inventory	% of total
	head	*percent*
Box Elder	33,000	10.2
Rich	29,000	9.0
Duchesne	24,500	7.6
Millard	22,500	6.9
Uintah	22,000	6.8
_	324,000	100.0

Cattle - Milk Cows

Rank	County	Inventory	% of Total
		head	*percent*
1	Millard	17,500	18.2
2	Cache	16,600	17.3
3	Utah	16,500	17.2
4	Box Elder	9,800	10.2
5	Iron	8,500	8.9
State Total		96,000	100.0

Sheep - All Sheep & Lambs

County	Inventory	% of total
	head	*percent*
Sanpete	62,000	21.4
Box Elder	40,500	14.0
Iron	29,500	10.2
Summit	28,500	9.8
Wasatch	17,300	6.0
_	290,000	100.0

[1]Crops estimates for the year 2014, Livestock estimates from January 1, 2015

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah

Item	unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2014 Production								
All Barley	bushel	1,660,000	-	272,000	755,000	-	-	-
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	tons	2,028,000	114,000	144,000	181,000	39,500	4,200	15,600
January 1, 2015								
All Cattle & Calves	head	780,000	21,500	86,000	53,000	10,500	2,600	3,200
Beef Cows	head	324,000	11,300	33,000	9,200	6,600	1,400	1,700
Milk Cows	head	96,000	1,000	9,800	16,600	(D)	-	(D)
Sheep & Lambs	head	290,000	(D)	40,500	1,700	13,600	100	600
Cash Receipts, 2013 [1]								
Livestock	1,000 dollars	1,321,064	220,236	117,345	147,437	5,834	1,534	8,819
Crops	1,000 dollars	517,640	14,469	68,649	37,281	1,179	845	30,457
Total	1,000 dollars	1,838,704	234,705	185,994	184,718	7,013	2,379	39,276
2012 Census of Agriculture [2]								
[3] Number of Farms	number	18,100	277	1,235	1,217	319	51	493
[3] Land in Farms	acres	11,000,000	189,995	1,170,736	268,511	240,652	(D)	55,017
[4] Harvested Cropland	acres	1,054,369	32,291	151,884	106,090	8,776	5,256	11,965
[5] Irrigated Land	acres	1,104,257	37,615	102,925	76,289	11,128	7,294	13,809

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

Item	unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
2014 Production								
All Barley	bushel	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	-
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	tons	94,000	57,000	30,500	-	245,000	71,000	6,500
January 1, 2015								
All Cattle & Calves	head	47,000	25,000	17,700	3,300	41,000	17,400	8,200
Beef Cows	head	24,500	13,700	10,600	1,700	9,500	(D)	4,600
Milk Cows	head	2,800	100	(D)	(D)	8,500	(D)	(D)
Sheep & Lambs	head	1,800	2,400	500	(D)	29,500	(D)	800
Cash Receipts, 2013 [1]								
Livestock	1,000 dollars	35,774	11,428	6,231	2,052	45,393	14,383	11,135
Crops	1,000 dollars	10,632	3,368	1,979	1,626	63,584	11,244	469
Total	1,000 dollars	46,406	14,796	8,210	3,678	108,977	25,627	11,604
2012 Census of Agriculture [2]								
Number of Farms	number	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
[4] Harvested Cropland	acres	59,206	26,117	14,964	3,478	62,909	22,788	2,713
[5] Irrigated Land	acres	100,909	51,743	19,619	4,165	61,619	20,454	3,953

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

Item	unit	Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
		County							
2014 Production									
All Barley	bushel	140,000	104,000	-	42,000	-	-	66,000	76,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	tons	252,000	26,500	29,000	34,200	5,200	-	153,000	110,000
January 1, 2015									
All Cattle & Calves	head	72,000	7,500	14,400	44,500	2,900	14,300	49,500	46,500
Beef Cows	head	22,500	3,400	(D)	29,000	1,500	9,700	15,900	11,900
Milk Cows	head	17,500	600	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	6,900	2,900
Sheep & Lambs	head	3,900	12,300	6,300	8,800	1,000	5,800	62,000	5,500
Cash Receipts, 2013 [1]									
Livestock	1,000 dollars	121,809	15,237	15,212	20,870	5,505	7,479	148,706	48,634
Crops	1,000 dollars	66,949	1,992	557	1,354	17,547	9,155	19,483	18,330
Total	1,000 dollars	188,758	17,229	15,769	22,224	23,052	16,634	168,189	66,964
2012 Census of Agriculture [2]									
Number of Farms	number	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
[4] Harvested Cropland	acres	110,858	11,104	13,089	55,613	7,023	35,018	61,694	35,005
[5] Irrigated Land	acres	115,207	9,023	13,885	65,965	6,830	4,277	68,864	40,171

See footnote(s) at end of table. --continued

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

Item	unit	Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
		County							
2014 Production									
All Barley	bushel	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	tons	17,000	24,500	99,000	104,000	16,300	22,000	47,000	65,000
January 1, 2015									
All Cattle & Calves	head	14,500	22,000	36,500	58,000	9,500	14,500	17,000	20,000
Beef Cows	head	8,900	13,600	22,000	15,800	5,600	9,000	8,600	6,000
Milk Cows	head	900	(D)	700	16,500	600	100	800	4,900
Sheep & Lambs	head	28,500	2,100	12,900	15,000	17,300	600	6,300	600
Cash Receipts, 2013 [1]									
Livestock	1,000 dollars	33,223	30,890	31,875	151,813	8,999	7,621	18,641	26,949
Crops	1,000 dollars	2,318	7,814	12,968	87,829	2,055	6,092	1,813	15,602
Total	1,000 dollars	35,541	38,704	44,843	239,642	11,054	13,713	20,454	42,551
2012 Census of Agriculture [2]									
Number of Farms	number	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
[4] Harvested Cropland	acres	15,115	18,004	48,594	75,086	9,389	8,712	13,983	27,645
[5] Irrigated Land	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 operations.

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation). Last updated: November 20, 2014.

[2] These county estimates are only published once every 5 years with the Census of Agriculture.

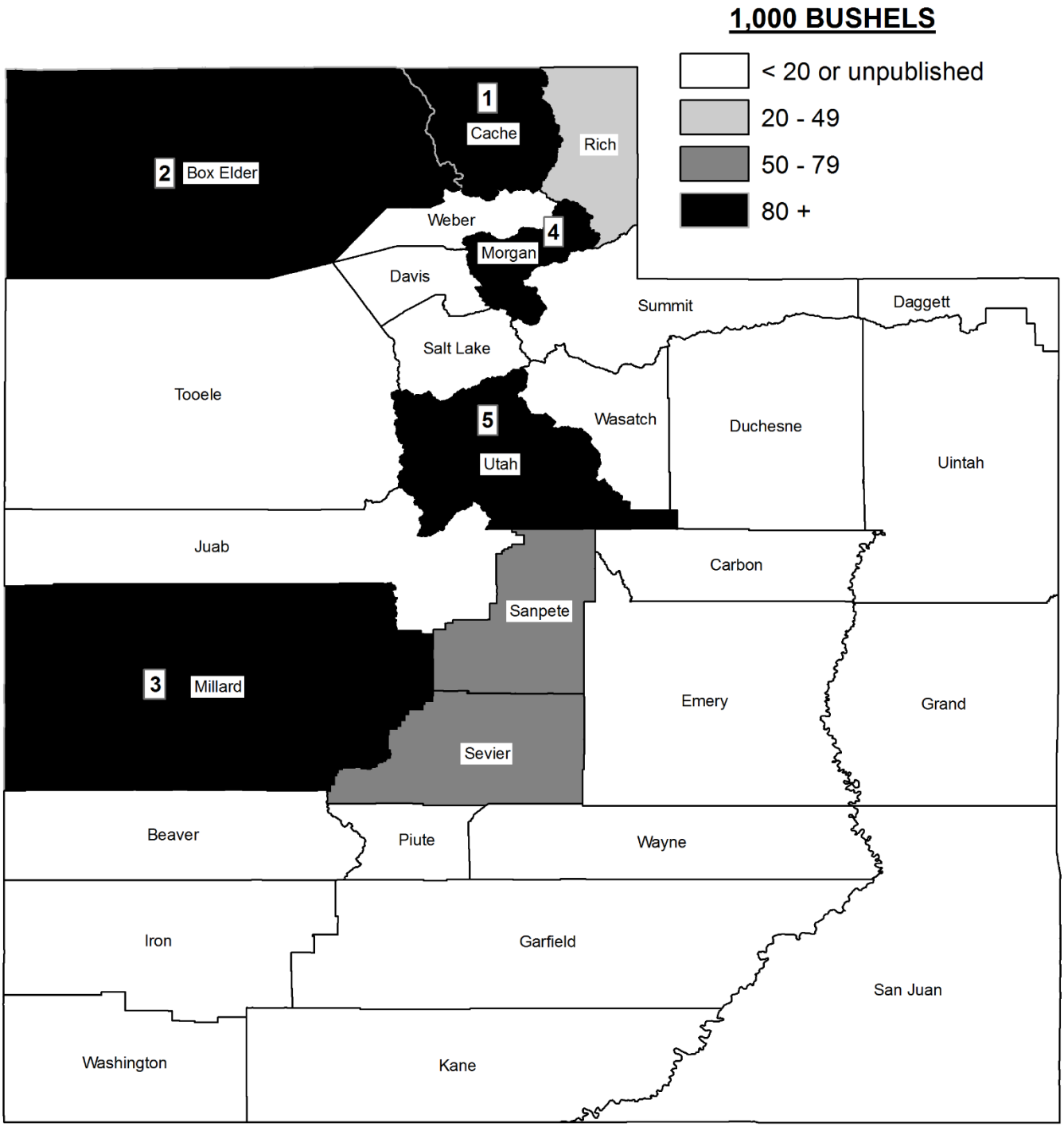
[3] State level estimates are published annually, Number of Farms and Land in Farms for the State of Utah are for 2014.

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

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2014



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2013 & 2014 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	acres	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*bushels*	*bushels*	*bushels*	*bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	5,000	3,300	4,600	2,900	63	94	291,000	272,000
Cache.....	12,800	10,700	12,600	9,200	73	82	916,000	755,000
Morgan.....	1,600	1,800	1,500	1,500	53	69	80,000	104,000
Rich.....	(D)	700	(D)	450	(D)	93	(D)	42,000
Other Counties ...	1,600	500	1,300	350	79	57	103,000	20,000
Total.....	21,000	17,000	20,000	14,400	70	83	1,390,000	1,193,000
Central								
Juab	900	1,000	700	250	63	76	44,000	19,000
Millard.....	7,300	6,000	4,100	1,600	102	88	417,000	140,000
Sanpete.....	2,700	2,000	900	700	87	94	78,000	66,000
Sevier	1,300	1,000	800	650	108	117	86,000	76,000
Utah.....	1,800	2,000	1,500	1,300	84	69	126,000	90,000
Total.....	14,000	12,000	8,000	4,500	94	87	751,000	391,000
Eastern								
Other Counties ...	(D)	1,300	(D)	800	(D)	64	(D)	51,000
Total.....	(D)	1,300	(D)	800	(D)	64	(D)	51,000
Southern								
Other Counties ...	(D)	1,700	(D)	300	(D)	83	(D)	25,000
Total.....	(D)	1,700	(D)	300	(D)	83	(D)	25,000
Other Districts	5,000	-	2,000	-	100	-	199,000	-
State								
Total.....	**40,000**	**32,000**	**30,000**	**20,000**	**78**	**83**	**2,340,000**	**1,660,000**

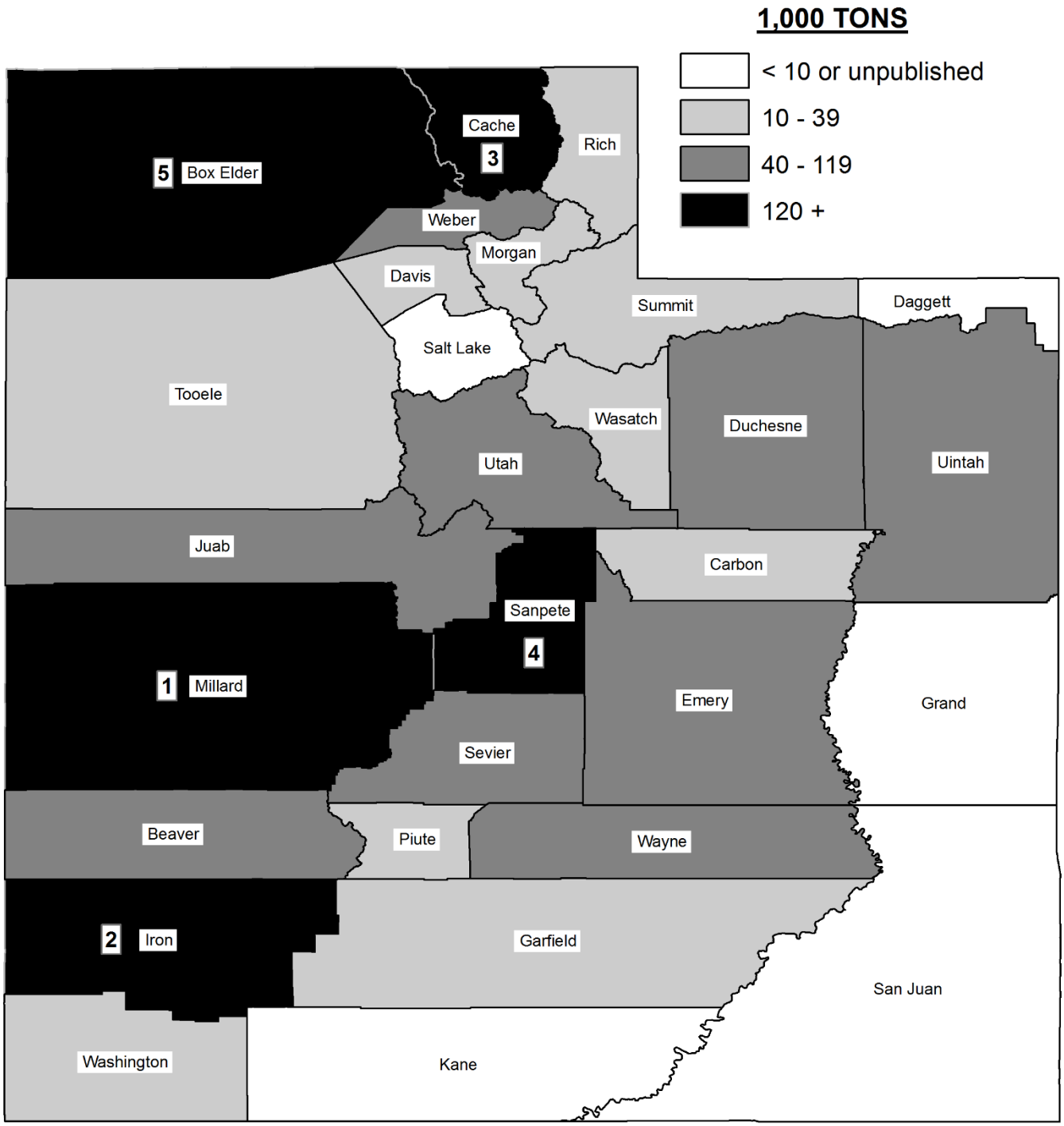
- Represents zero.

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

[1] Missing counties and counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Districts with missing data are included in "Other Districts".

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2014



County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2013 & 2014 [1]

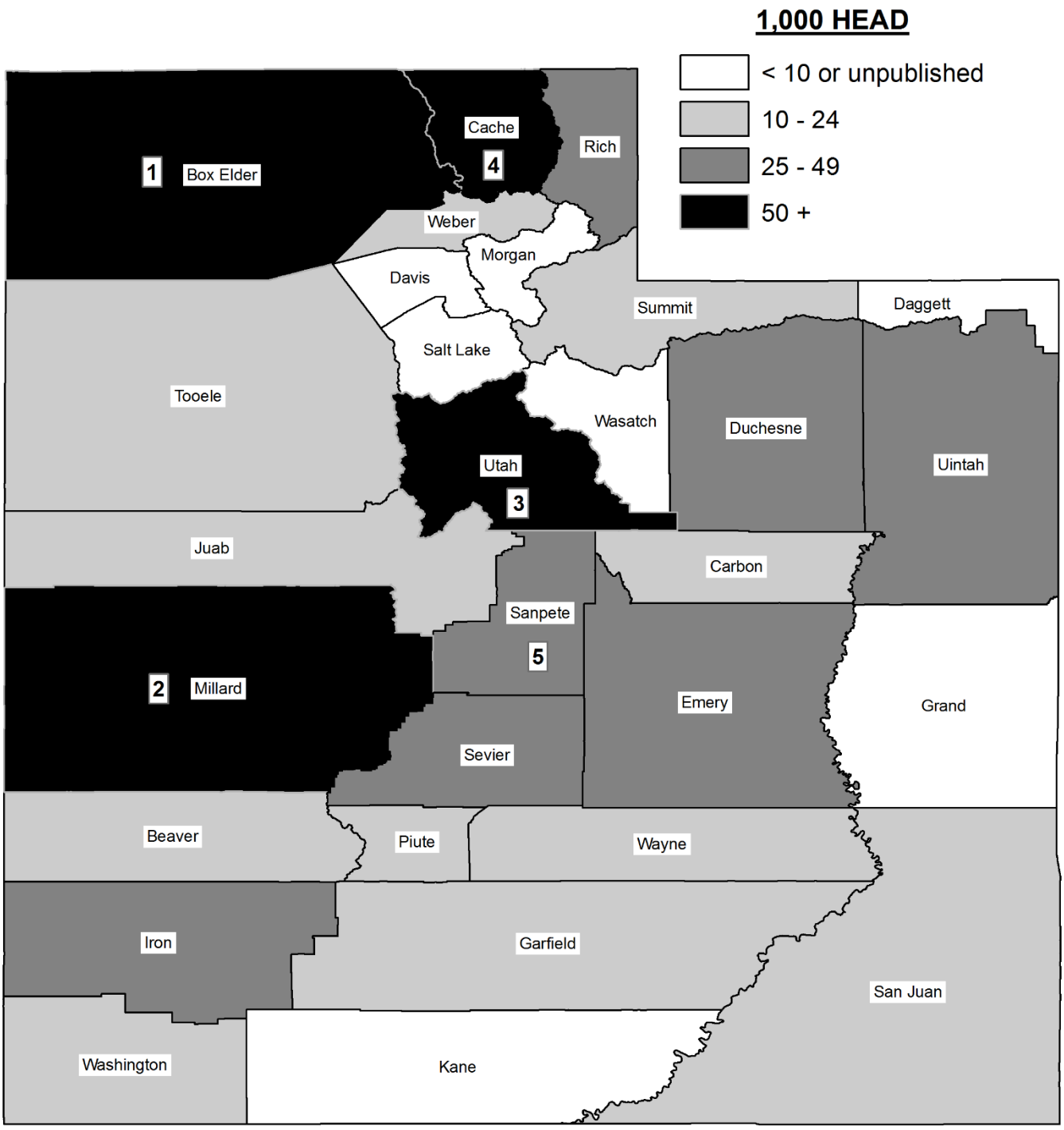
District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	acres	*acres*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*	*tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	43,000	44,000	4.3	3.3	182,000	144,000
Cache	47,000	47,000	4.0	3.9	187,000	181,000
Davis	5,000	4,000	4.7	3.9	23,300	15,600
Morgan	14,000	9,000	2.6	3.0	36,000	26,500
Rich	12,500	20,000	2.3	1.7	28,300	34,200
Salt Lake	2,500	1,500	3.0	3.5	7,400	5,200
Tooele	11,000	7,000	4.1	3.5	44,500	24,500
Weber	15,000	15,500	4.7	4.2	69,500	65,000
Total	150,000	148,000	3.9	3.4	578,000	496,000
Central						
Juab	16,000	18,000	4.3	4.0	68,000	71,000
Millard	45,500	47,500	5.1	5.3	229,000	252,000
Sanpete	43,000	41,000	3.9	3.8	165,000	153,000
Sevier	24,000	24,500	4.7	4.5	113,000	110,000
Utah	31,500	26,000	4.5	4.0	140,000	104,000
Total	160,000	157,000	4.5	4.4	715,000	690,000
Eastern						
Carbon	6,500	9,500	4.2	4.2	27,000	39,500
Daggett	(D)	2,000	(D)	2.1	(D)	4,200
Duchesne	37,500	30,000	3.7	3.2	138,000	94,000
Emery	24,000	16,500	3.0	3.5	72,500	57,000
Grand	2,700	(D)	5.0	(D)	13,500	(D)
San Juan	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Summit	7,300	6,000	2.4	2.9	17,000	17,000
Uintah	35,500	31,000	4.6	3.2	161,000	99,000
Wasatch	6,000	5,500	3.5	3.0	21,000	16,300
Other Counties	5,500	6,500	1.8	3.3	10,000	21,000
Total	125,000	107,000	3.7	3.3	460,000	348,000
Southern						
Beaver	19,000	24,000	5.3	4.8	100,000	114,000
Garfield	13,500	10,000	3.0	3.1	40,000	30,500
Iron	61,000	48,500	5.4	5.1	329,000	245,000
Kane	1,500	2,000	3.4	3.3	5,000	6,500
Piute	5,500	7,000	3.3	4.2	18,000	29,000
Washington	4,500	4,500	4.9	4.9	22,000	22,000
Wayne	10,000	12,000	4.3	3.9	43,000	47,000
Total	115,000	108,000	4.9	4.6	557,000	494,000
State						
Total	**550,000**	**520,000**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**2,310,000**	**2,028,000**

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

[1] Missing counties and counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Districts with missing data are included in "Other Districts".

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2015



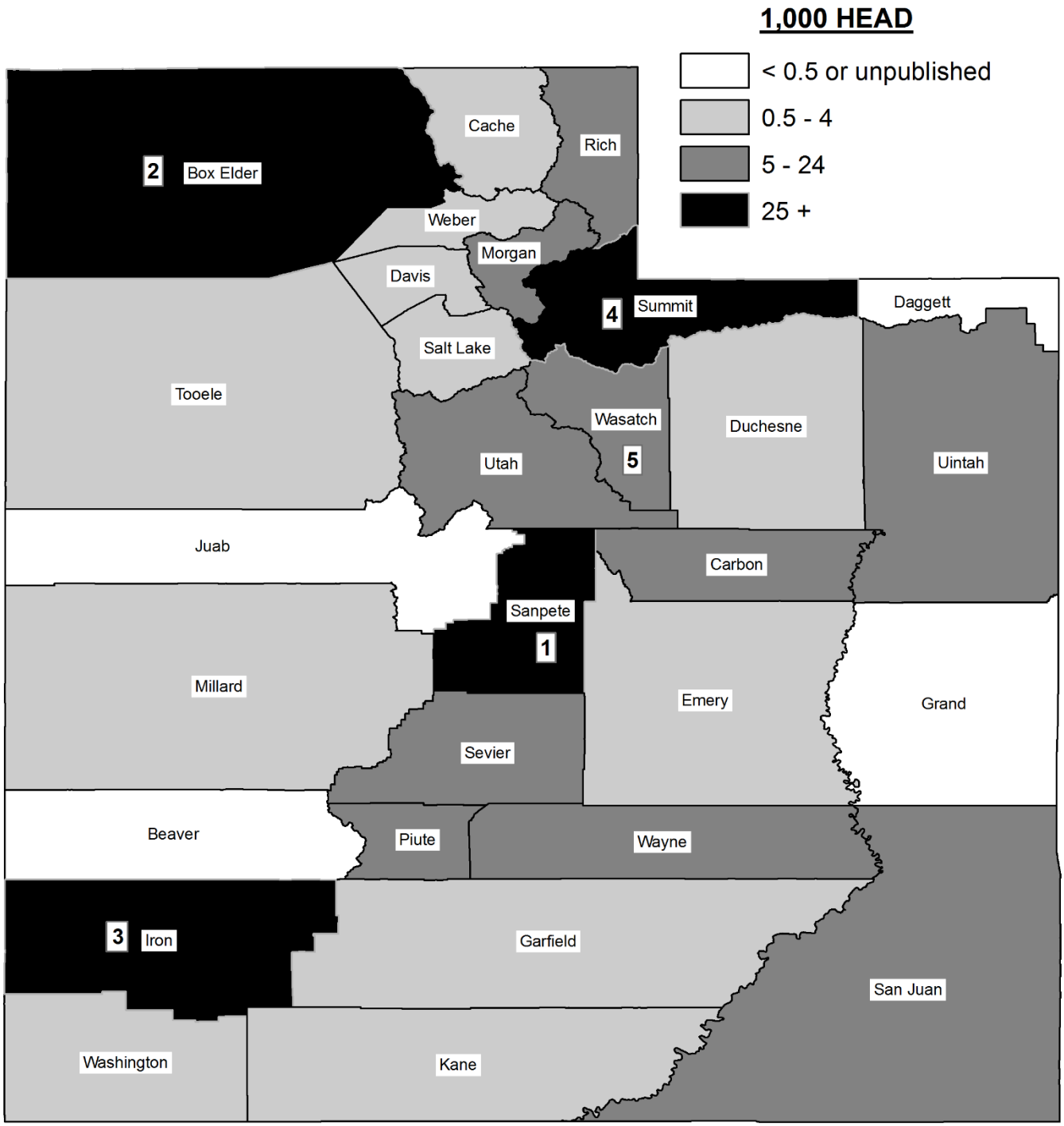
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2014 & 2015 Inventory

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows [1]		Milk Cows [1]	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	head	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*	*head*
Northern						
Box Elder	88,000	86,000	34,500	33,000	9,700	9,800
Cache	55,000	53,000	9,600	9,200	16,400	16,600
Davis	3,400	3,200	1,800	1,700	(D)	(D)
Morgan	7,800	7,500	3,600	3,400	600	600
Rich	46,500	44,500	30,500	29,000	-	-
Salt Lake	3,100	2,900	1,600	1,500	(D)	(D)
Tooele	23,000	22,000	14,200	13,600	(D)	(D)
Weber	20,500	20,000	6,300	6,000	4,800	4,900
Central						
Juab	18,100	17,400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Millard	74,000	72,000	23,500	22,500	17,200	17,500
Sanpete	51,000	49,500	16,700	15,900	6,800	6,900
Sevier	48,500	46,500	12,500	11,900	2,800	2,900
Utah	60,000	58,000	16,700	15,800	16,300	16,500
Eastern						
Carbon	11,000	10,500	6,900	6,600	(D)	(D)
Daggett	2,800	2,600	1,500	1,400	-	-
Duchesne	49,000	47,000	26,000	24,500	2,700	2,800
Emery	26,000	25,000	14,400	13,700	100	100
Grand	3,500	3,300	1,800	1,700	(D)	(D)
San Juan	14,900	14,300	10,100	9,700	(D)	(D)
Summit	15,000	14,500	9,300	8,900	900	900
Uintah	38,000	36,500	23,000	22,000	700	700
Wasatch	9,900	9,500	5,900	5,600	500	600
Southern						
Beaver	22,000	21,500	11,800	11,300	2,000	1,000
Garfield	18,500	17,700	11,100	10,600	(D)	(D)
Iron	43,000	41,000	10,000	9,500	7,500	8,500
Kane	8,600	8,200	4,800	4,600	(D)	(D)
Piute	15,000	14,400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	15,200	14,500	9,500	9,000	100	100
Wayne	18,700	17,000	9,000	8,600	1,000	800
Other Counties	-	-	13,400	12,800	4,900	4,800
State Total	**810,000**	**780,000**	**340,000**	**324,000**	**95,000**	**96,000**

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Counties with undisclosed data are included in "Other Counties".

UTAH ALL SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2015



County Estimates: Sheep, Utah, January 1, 2014 & 2015 [1]

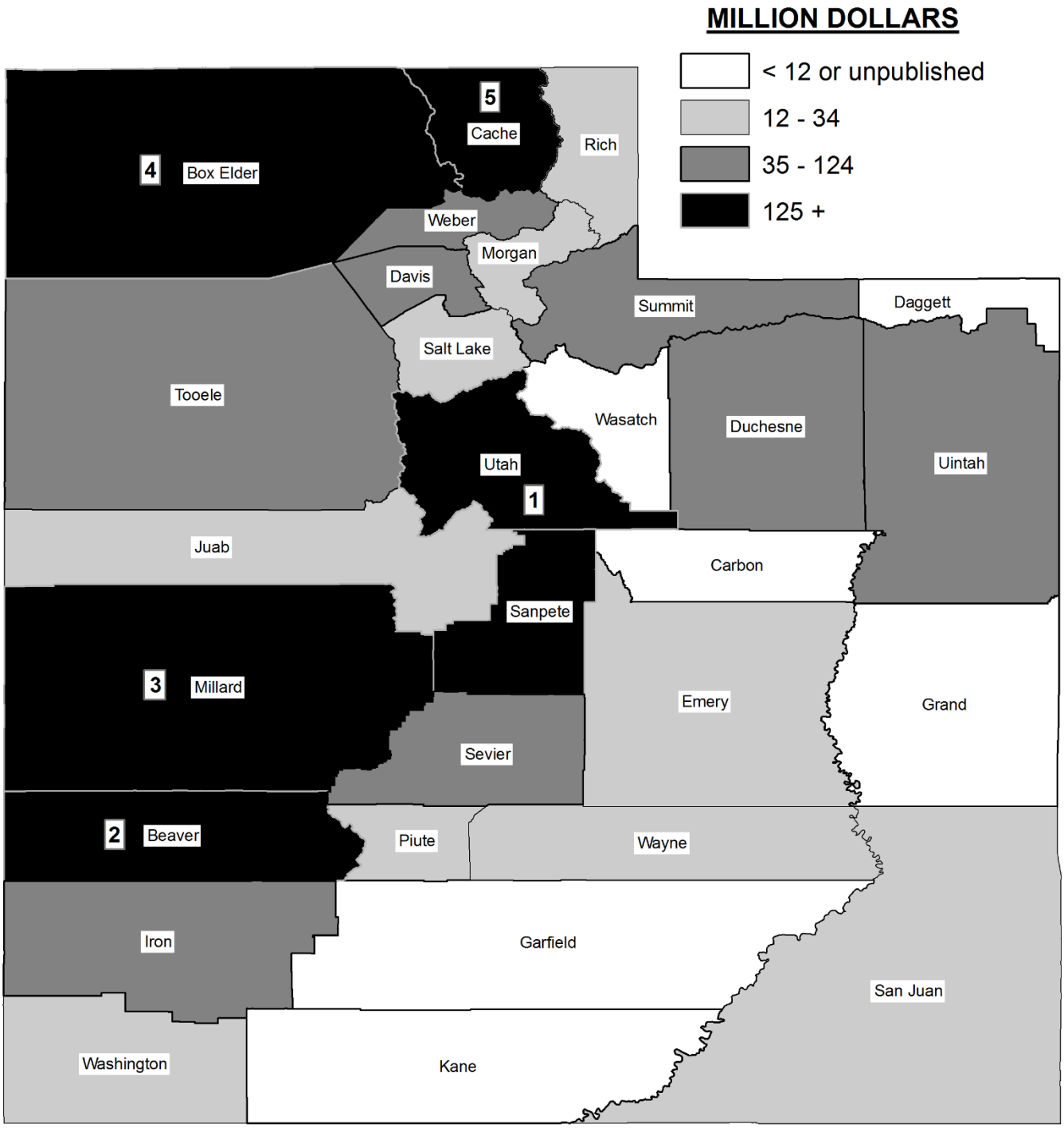
District and County	All Sheep & Lambs 2014	All Sheep & Lambs 2015
	head	*head*
Northern		
Box Elder	39,000	40,500
Cache	1,700	1,700
Davis	600	600
Morgan	12,000	12,300
Rich	8,500	8,800
Salt Lake	1,000	1,000
Tooele	2,000	2,100
Weber	600	600
Central		
Juab	(D)	(D)
Millard	3,800	3,900
Sanpete	60,000	62,000
Sevier	5,300	5,500
Utah	14,500	15,000
Eastern		
Carbon	13,000	13,600
Daggett	100	100
Duchesne	1,700	1,800
Emery	2,400	2,400
Grand	(D)	(D)
San Juan	5,600	5,800
Summit	28,000	28,500
Uintah	12,500	12,900
Wasatch	16,300	17,300
Southern		
Beaver	(D)	(D)
Garfield	500	500
Iron	28,000	29,500
Kane	800	800
Piute	6,000	6,300
Washington	600	600
Wayne	6,100	6,300
Other Counties	9,400	9,600
State Total	**280,000**	**290,000**

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

[1] Counties with undisclosed data are included in "Other Counties".

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2013



County Estimates: Farm Income and Expenses by County - 2013 [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	117,345	68,649	185,994	13,105	8,375	207,474	169,637	37,837
Cache.....	147,437	37,281	184,718	4,812	4,605	194,135	165,517	28,618
Davis	8,819	30,457	39,276	131	3,058	42,465	57,728	-15,263
Morgan.....	15,237	1,992	17,229	150	2,319	19,698	21,898	-2,200
Rich.....	20,870	1,354	22,224	901	1,716	24,841	21,626	3,215
Salt Lake	5,505	17,547	23,052	118	4,245	27,415	41,459	-14,044
Tooele.....	30,890	7,814	38,704	53	1,547	40,304	37,437	2,867
Weber.....	26,949	15,602	42,551	572	3,614	46,737	54,510	-7,773
Central								
Juab	14,383	11,244	25,627	1,966	1,468	29,061	25,705	3,356
Millard.....	121,809	66,949	188,758	3,789	4,512	197,059	158,969	38,090
Sanpete.....	148,706	19,483	168,189	1,232	3,550	172,971	151,482	21,489
Sevier	48,634	18,330	66,964	983	2,045	69,992	71,442	-1,450
Utah.....	151,813	87,829	239,642	3,862	10,981	254,485	235,204	19,281
Eastern								
Carbon.....	5,834	1,179	7,013	314	623	7,950	8,985	-1,035
Daggett.....	1,534	845	2,379	101	203	2,683	3,417	-734
Duchesne.....	35,774	10,632	46,406	975	3,078	50,459	60,258	-9,799
Emery.....	11,428	3,368	14,796	620	1,306	16,722	20,368	-3,646
Grand.....	2,052	1,626	3,678	124	78	3,880	6,873	-2,993
San Juan	7,479	9,155	16,634	3,666	2,652	22,952	25,130	-2,178
Summit.....	33,223	2,318	35,541	137	3,501	39,179	29,788	9,391
Uintah.....	31,875	12,968	44,843	1,553	2,196	48,592	51,463	-2,871
Wasatch.....	8,999	2,055	11,054	192	1,603	12,849	15,398	-2,549
Southern								
Beaver	220,236	14,469	234,705	755	1,438	236,898	236,503	395
Garfield	6,231	1,979	8,210	198	2,717	11,125	17,616	-6,491
Iron.....	45,393	63,584	108,977	633	1,465	111,075	90,259	20,816
Kane	11,135	469	11,604	89	875	12,568	14,389	-1,821
Piute	15,212	557	15,769	276	445	16,490	14,173	2,317
Washington	7,621	6,092	13,713	257	1,578	15,548	24,069	-8,521
Wayne	18,641	1,813	20,454	715	1,128	22,297	17,672	4,625
State								
Total.....	**1,321,064**	**517,640**	**1,838,704**	**42,279**	**76,921**	**1,957,904**	**1,848,975**	**108,929**

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. http:/www.bea.gov/itable/index.cfm. - All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

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

Last updated: November 20, 2014-- new estimates for 2013; revised estimates for 2001-2012.

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, 1996-2015

Utah Urban Small-Scale Mixed Vegetable Production Costs and Returns – 5 Acres, 2015

Kynda Curtis, Professor and Extension Specialist, Department of Applied Economics
Shawn Olsen, Extension Professor, Davis County
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 area of Utah are presented in this publication. This publication is intended to be a guide used to make production decisions, determine potential returns and prepare business and marketing plans. 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. All practices, yields, and costs were determined by a producer panel held November 2014. Pricing was based upon an average of farmers' market prices across the 2014 summer season. Practices, yields, costs, and pricing are not applicable to all situations as management, cultural practices, markets, and growing conditions vary across the region.

The representative farm consists of 5 acres of land planted in a variety of high value vegetable crops. Table 1 shows the acreage, yield, and pricing for each product. Agricultural land lease costs range from $500 to $1,500 annually. A lease rate of $1,000 per acre is used here. Vegetable pricing was calculated by taking the average of farmers market prices collected at six farmers markets across the 2014 season. A 5% loss rate is applied to all yields to account for spoilage, damage, and unsold product. 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. These annual costs include a $12 water test, a $30 scale calibration fee, 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, 2015

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre
GROSS INCOME					
Sweet Corn	30,000	Ears	$0.38	$ 10,830.00	$ 2,166.00
Tomatoes	8,000	Lbs	$2.20	$ 16,720.00	$ 3,344.00
Peppers	4000	Lbs	$1.40	$ 5,320.00	$ 1,064.00
Winter Squash	1,200	Lbs	$0.65	$ 741.00	$ 148.20
Summer Squash	1,400	Each	$0.55	$ 731.50	$ 146.30
Hardneck Garlic	43,000	Each	$0.80	$ 32,680.00	$ 6,536.00
Onions	6,000	Each	$0.85	$ 4,845.00	$ 969.00
Okra	5,400	Lbs	$3.56	$ 18,262.80	$ 3,652.56
Beets	3,700	Lbs	$2.40	$ 8,436.00	$ 1,687.20
Potatoes	1,200	Lbs	$1.25	$ 1,425.00	$ 285.00
Leeks	2,300	Lbs	$1.85	$ 4,042.25	$ 808.45
Carrots	500	Lbs	$2.50	$ 1,187.50	$ 237.50
Leafy Greens	750	Lbs	$11.00	$ 7,837.50	$ 1,567.50
Pumpkins	1,000	Lbs	$0.67	$ 636.50	$ 127.30
Melons	270	Each	$4.05	$ 1,038.83	$ 207.77
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 114,733.88	$ 22,946.78
OPERATING COSTS					
Land Rental	5	Acres	$ 1,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 1,000.00
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	$ 600.00	$ 600.00	$ 120.00
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				$ 69,516.00	$ 13,903.20
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 45,217.88	$ 9,043.58
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				$ 78,221.72	$ 15,644.34
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 36,512.16**	**$ 7,302.43**

Red Bell Pepper Enterprise Budget for 1 Acre

By Sam Day, Dan Drost and Ruby Ward

		Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Red bell peppers						
	Fancy class	156	Carton	$ 23.00	$ 3,588.00	
	First class	235	Carton	$ 20.00	$ 4,700.00	
	Second class	98	Carton	$ 17.00	$ 1,666.00	
Green bell peppers		159	Carton	$ 14.00	$ 2,226.00	
TOTAL GROSS INCOME					$ 12,180.00	
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		648	Carton	$ 1.18	$ 764.64	
Labor		432	Hours	$ 12.00	$ 5,184.00	
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	$ 155.00	$ 155.00	
Miscellaneous		1	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS					$ 9,173.54	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS					$ 3,006.46	
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					$ 73.13	
Machinery & Vehicles					$ 114.27	
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS					$ 114.27	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS					$ 653.14	
TOTAL COSTS					$ 9,826.68	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS					**$ 2,353.32**	

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(651) 728-3113

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Jackson 39205
(601) 965-4575

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Olivette 63132
(314) 595-9594

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

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Ste 3100
Helena 59626
(406) 441-1240

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Lincoln 68501
(402) 437-5541

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P.O. Box 8880
Reno 89507
(775) 813-3960

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53 Pleasant St
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Concord 03301
(603) 224-9639

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Trenton 08625
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Las Cruces 88004
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Albany 12235
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Raleigh 27611
(919) 856-4394

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P.O. Box 3166
Fargo 58108-3166
(701) 239-5306

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Reynoldsburg 43068
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Austin 78767
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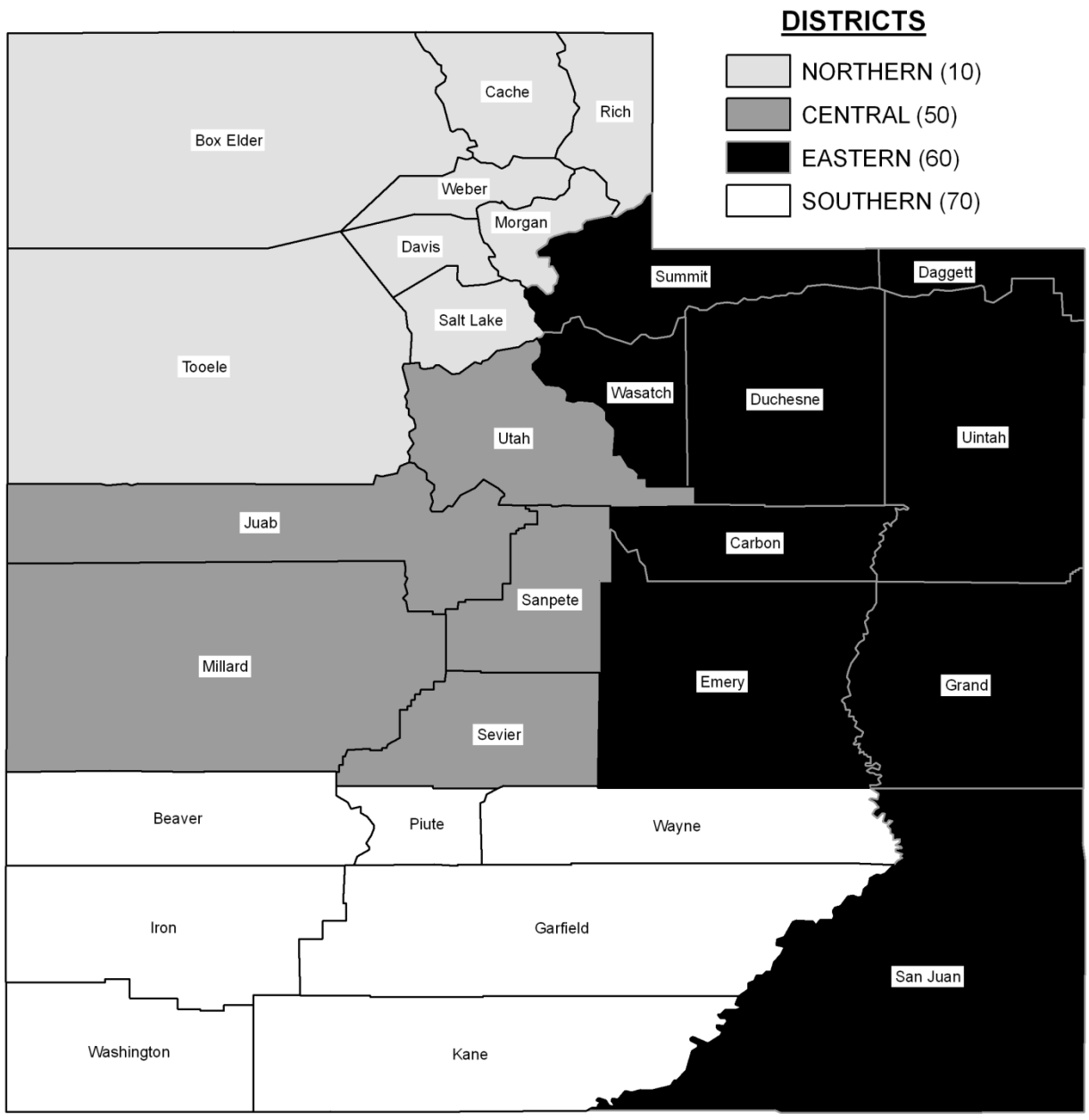
[1]Regional Offices are bolded

[2]Also includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

UTAH COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
MOUNTAIN REGION, UTAH FIELD OFFICE
350 S MAIN ST, SUITE 100
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84101

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