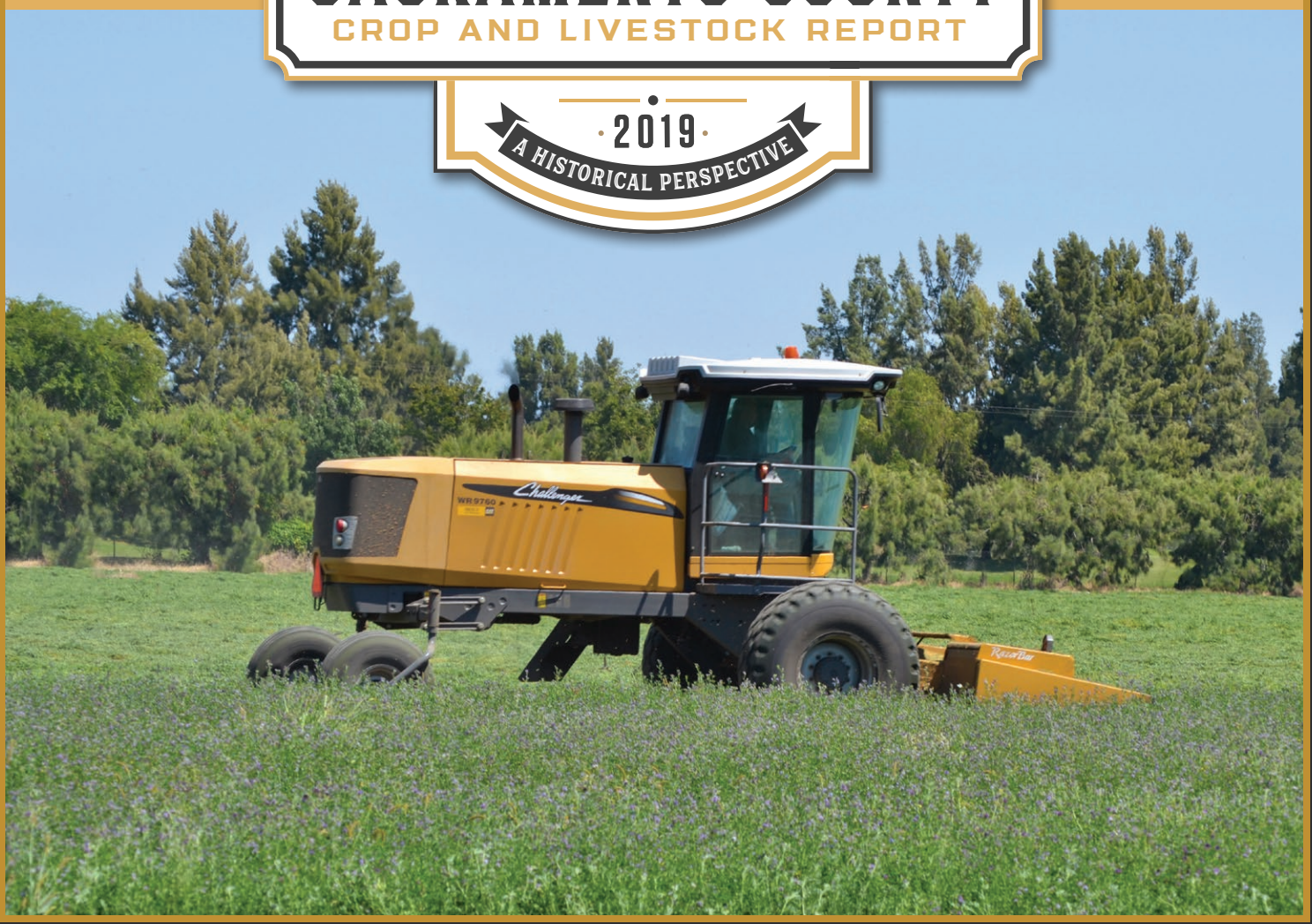
THEN AND NOW

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

2019

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



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AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER/ SEALER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES
Chrisandra J. Flores

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County Executive
Nav Gil

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California Department of Food and Agriculture

and The Honorable Board of Supervisors

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Sue Frost	District 4, Vice Chair
Patrick Kennedy	District 2
Susan Peters	District 3
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It is with great pleasure that I present the 2019 Sacramento County Annual Crop and Livestock Report prepared pursuant to Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. This publication contains a summary of acreage, yields, and production values for Sacramento County agriculture.

The gross production value of agricultural commodities in 2019 was $460,385,000. This represents an overall decrease of 11.6% as compared to the 2018 value of $520,613,000. It should be noted that all values included in this report represent gross returns and do not reflect actual net profits or losses.

Wine grapes, once again, took the lead as the highest valued commodity in Sacramento County at $175,422,000, even though harvested acreage, tonnage, and the price per ton were less in 2019 as compared to the previous year. The 2019 wine grape production accounted for 38% of the total production value for the county. Market milk remained the County's second highest valued commodity at $52,306,000 and accounted for 11% of the total value.

Each year we like to use our crop report to highlight an issue, topic or theme relevant to the industry. This year's theme is "Then and Now, A Historical Perspective". Looking back 50 years to 1969, Sacramento County's highest valued commodity was cattle and calves at over $13 million. Milk production held the second place ranking at over $8 million. More 50-year comparisons can be found on pages 2 and 3, and more interesting history can be found throughout the report.

As always, I need to express my appreciation to the many growers, producers, individuals and organizations for their contributions in supplying the data necessary to produce this report. Without their assistance, this crop report would not be possible. I would also like to thank and recognize members of my staff for the compilation of the data and production of this report; especially Laura McCready, Robert Hilder, Kevin Martyn and Parminder Malhi.

Respectfully Submitted,

Chrisandra J. Flores
Agricultural Commissioner/
Sealer of Weights & Measures

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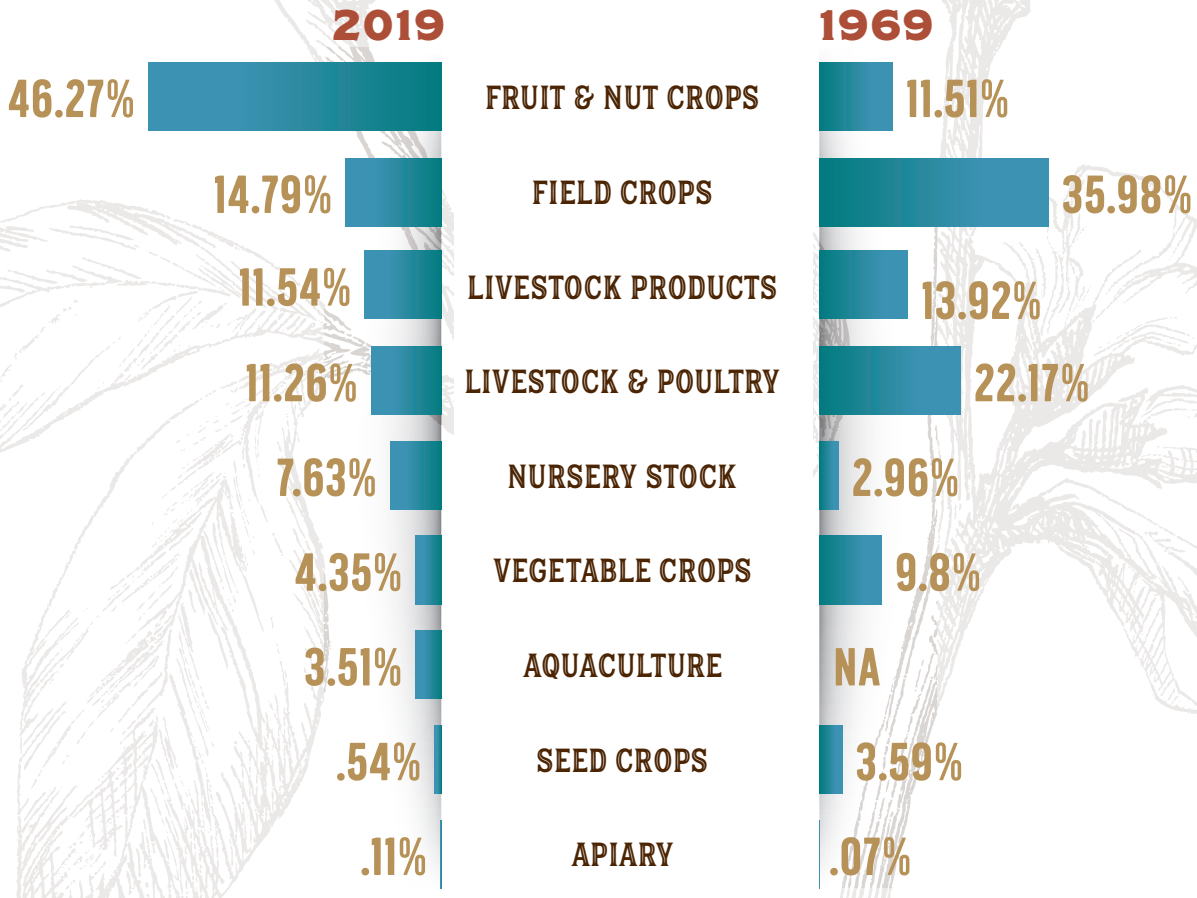
SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION: 2019 VS. 1969

2019 SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION

Fruit & Nut Crops	$213,002,000
Field Crops	$68,082,000
Livestock Products	$53,143,000
Livestock & Poultry	$51,818,000
Nursery Stock	$35,133,000
Vegetable Crops	$20,033,000
Aquaculture	$16,182,000
Seed Crops	$2,463,000
Apiary	$529,000
	$460,385,000

1969 SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION

Field Crops	$27,833,200
Livestock & Poultry	$17,154,000
Livestock & Poultry Products	$10,771,000
Fruit & Nut Crops	$8,905,820
Vegetable Crops	$7,580,400
Seed Crops	$2,779,820
Nursery Products	$2,291,000
Apiary	$52,380
	$77,367,620



Top Ten Commodities 2019

(1969 Commodities are below each item)

1

GRAPES, WINE
$175,422,000

1969 • CATTLE & CALVES
$13,936,000

2

MILK-MARKET
$52,306,000

1969 • MILK
$8,273,000

3

NURSERY STOCK
$35,133,000

1969 • PEARS
$8,257,000

4

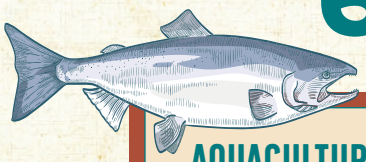
POULTRY
$35,094,000

1969 • CORN
$7,315,000

5

PEARS
$24,260,000

1969 • TOMATOES
$6,156,000



6

AQUACULTURE
$16,182,000

1969 • RICE
$3,331,000

7

CATTLE & CALVES
$15,955,000

1969 • MILO
$2,982,000

8

HAY, ALFALFA
$15,403,000

1969 • PASTURE, IRRIGATED
$2,612,000

9

RICE
$12,674,000

1969 • EGGS
$2,444,000

10

CORN, FIELD
$12,335,000

1969 • SAFFLOWER
$2,416,000

FIELD CROPS

COMMODITY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES	PER ACRE YIELD	TOTAL YIELD	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Corn, Field	**2019**	**17,041**	**4.8**	**81,797**	**TON**	**$150.80**	**$12,335,000**
	2018	18,922	4.6	87,041	TON	$143.70	$12,508,000
Corn, Silage	**2019**	**8,512**	**28.1**	**239,187**	**TON**	**$32.20**	**$7,702,000**
	2018	9,100	26.6	242,060	TON	$30.00	$7,262,000
Hay, Alfalfa	**2019**	**16,397**	**5.5**	**90,184**	**TON**	**$170.80**	**$15,403,000**
	2018	16,520	6.3	104,076	TON	$192.20	$20,003,000
Hay, Oat	**2019**	**1,705**	**2.5**	**4,263**	**TON**	**$131.60**	**$561,000**
	2018	2,714	2.7	7,328	TON	$110.40	$809,000
Hay, Other (Forage, orchardgrass, pasture, and wheat hay.)	**2019**	**3,283**	**2.3**	**7,551**	**TON**	**$121.30**	**$916,000**
	2018	4,967	3.3	16,391	TON	$142.20	$2,331,000
Oats	**2019**	**1,345**	**2.1**	**2,825**	**TON**	**$134.10**	**$379,000**
	2018	1,626	2.5	4,065	TON	$117.50	$478,000
Oat Silage	**2019**	**5,211**	**12.8**	**66,701**	**TON**	**$21.50**	**$1,434,000**
	2018	5,593	11.6	64,879	TON	$19.30	$1,252,000
Misc. Silage or Greenchop	**2019**	**Included in miscellaneous field...**			**TON**		
	2018	1,375	9.9	13,613	TON	$20.00	$272,000
Pasture-Irrigated	**2019**	**16,800**			**ACRE**	**$280.00**	**$4,704,000**
	2018	16,800			ACRE	$250.00	$4,200,000
Range	**2019**	**57,860**			**ACRE**	**$35.00**	**$2,025,000**
	2018	57,860			ACRE	$35.00	$2,025,000
Rice	**2019**	**7,889**	**4.2**	**33,134**	**TON**	**$382.50**	**$12,674,000**
	2018	8,812	4.4	38,773	TON	$350.80	$13,601,000
Ryegrass	**2019**	**6,088**	**2.5**	**15,220**	**TON**	**$70.00**	**$1,065,000**
	2018	4,803	3.0	14,409	TON	$130.70	$1,883,000
Safflower	**2019**	**2,964**	**0.8**	**2,371**	**TON**	**$419.20**	**$994,000**
	2018	4,002	1.0	4,002	TON	$419.70	$1,680,000
Sorghum Milo	**2019**	**Included in miscellaneous field...**			**TON**		
	2018	Included in miscellaneous field...			TON		
Triticale	**2019**	**1,338**	**3.3**	**4,415**	**TON**	**$178.80**	**$789,000**
	2018	580	2.4	1,392	**TON**	**$161.70**	**$225,000**
Wheat	**2019**	**9,829**	**2.5**	**24,573**	**TON**	**$170.30**	**$4,185,000**
	2018	10,938	3.0	32,814	TON	$165.30	$5,424,000
Misc. Field	**2019**	**3,519**	**Barley, dry beans, hops, misc. silage, sorghum milo, and sudan**				**$2,916,000**
	2018	3,549					$3,212,000
Total	**2019**	**159,781**					**$68,082,000**
	2018	168,161					$77,165,000

THE ORGANIC FOODS PRODUCTION ACT

Under the 1990 Farm Bill, the Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) was enacted. This authorized the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to institute the National Organic Program (NOP). The NOP developed national regulatory standards for certification, production, labeling, and marketing requirements of organic commodities. The National Organic Program became fully operational in 2002.

The Organic Foods Production Act also provided allowances for the USDA to allow States to implement their own organic program. California had already been on the forefront of organic regulation, and had passed the Organic Food Act into law in 1979. In 1990, the California Organic Foods Act (COFA) outlined organic standards for production and sales within California. In 2003, the California Organic Products Act (COPA) revised the COFA to better align with the National Organic Program standards. Later that same year, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) requested that the National Organic Program approve California's organic regulations and registration requirements and recognize California as a State Organic Program (SOP). The application request was approved in 2004. In 2017, the COPA was amended and renamed the California Organic Food and Farming Act. Today, California is the only state with its own State Organic Program (SOP) and ensures that the national organic standards and state organic regulations are met.

PHYTOSANITARY PROGRAM

TOP 5 CERTIFIED EXPORTS*
4,666 PHYTOS TO 75 COUNTRIES

COMMODITY	# OF PHYTOS	COUNTRIES	POUNDS
Almonds	3,225	65	153,941,423
Walnuts	1,068	27	43,503,070
Hazelnuts	20	2	1,102,300
Pears	170	6	5,430,253
Yams	13	2	1,431,520

** by certificates issued and weight*

TOP 5 EXPORT COUNTRIES
(BY NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED):

COMMODITY	# OF CERTIFICATES
India	1,465
United Arab Emirates	520
Turkey	501
Hong Kong	471
Morocco	292

FRUITS, NUTS, AND VEGETABLES

FRUITS AND NUTS	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE YIELD	TOTAL YIELD	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Almonds	**2019**	**1,181**	**0.3**	**354**	**TON**	**$5,169.00**	**$1,830,000**
	2018	413	0.6	248	TON	$4,544.30	$1,127,000
Cherries	**2019**	**901**	**0.9**	**811**	**TON**	**$1,714.10**	**$1,390,000**
	2018	1,322	1.7	2,247	TON	$3,362.90	$7,556,000
Grapes, Wine*	**2019**	**35,514**	**8.9**	**316,075**	**TON**	**$555.00**	**$175,422,000**
	2018	36,381	8.8	320,153	TON	$583.40	$186,777,000
Pears	**2019**	**5,139**	**15.9**	**81,710**	**TON**	**$296.90**	**$24,260,000**
	2018	4,878	16.4	79,999	TON	$468.00	$37,440,000
Strawberries	**2019**	**59**	**3.7**	**218**	**TON**	**$4,387.20**	**$956,000**
	2018	76	4.6	350	TON	$5,000.00	$1,750,000
Walnuts	**2019**	**1,238**	**1.5**	**1,857**	**TON**	**$2,025.30**	**$3,761,000**
	2018	1,216	1.4	1,702	TON	$1,404.40	$2,390,000
Miscellaneous	**2019**	**864**	**Apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, chestnuts, citrus, figs, kiwis, melons, nectarines, olives, peaches, persimmons, pistachios, plums, pomegranates, table grapes, and watermelons.**				**$5,383,000**
	2018	887					$5,080,000
Total	**2019**	**44,896**					**$213,002,000**
	2018	45,173					$242,120,000

** Reported wine varietals grown include: Albarino, Barbera, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Chenin Blanc, Dornfelder, Durif, French Columbard, Gewurtzraminer, Graciano, Grenache, Grenache Blanc, Lagren, Malbec, Merlot, Monastrell, Muscat, Petite Syrah, Petite Verdot, Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris, Primitivo, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, Souzao, Syrah, Tannat, Tempranillo, Teroldego, Verdejo, Viogner, White Riesling, and Zinfandel.*

VEGETABLES	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE YIELD	TOTAL YIELD	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Corn, Sweet	**2019**	**738**	**5.6**	**4,133**	**TON**	**$540.20**	**$2,233,000**
	2018	554	5.0	2,770	TON	$277.40	$768,000
Tomatoes, Processed	**2019**	**1,620**	**39.3**	**63,666**	**TON**	**$75.70**	**$4,820,000**
	2018	2,662	44.1	117,394	TON	$73.90	$8,675,000
Squash	**2019**	**Included in miscellaneous field...**			**TON**		
	2018	733	12.0	8,796	TON	$161.50	$1,421,000
Miscellaneous	**2019**	**2,448**	**Asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, carrots, cucumbers, daikon, eggplants, gourds, herbs, leafy greens, okra, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, and tomatoes.**				**$12,980,000**
	2018	4,176					$23,326,000
Total	**2019**	**4,806**					**$20,033,000**
	2018	8,125					$34,190,000

2020 Certified Farmer's Markets

Monday

Kaiser Permanente, Point West
1650 Response Road, Sacramento
Monday, 9:30 - 2pm, Year Round

Tuesday

Fremont Park CFM
15th and P Street, Sacramento
Tuesday, 10am - 1:30pm, May - September

Roosevelt Park CFM
940 P Street, Sacramento
Tuesday, 10am – 1:30pm, May – September

Wednesday

Chavez Plaza CFM
950 J St, Sacramento
Wednesday, 10am – 1:30pm, May – October

The Farmers Market at UC Davis Health
4610 X Street, Sacramento
Wednesday, 3pm – 7pm, May – November

Wednesdays at Winn
1401 20th St., Sacramento
Wednesday, 3pm - 7pm, Year Round

Thursday

Capitol Mall CFM
600 Capital Mall, Sacramento
Thursday, 10am – 1:30pm, May – September

Florin Sears CFM
5901 Florin Rd, Sacramento
Thursday, 8am – 12pm, year round

Goethe Loop Farmers Market
10060 Goethe Road, Sacramento
Thursday, 8am – 12pm, June – Oct

Orangevale Farmers Market
9295 Greenback Ln, Orangevale
Thursday, 4pm – 8pm, May – September

Sutter Medical Center
2825 Capital Avenue, Sacramento
Thursday, 4pm - 7:30pm, Year Round

Friday

Galt Friday Night Farmers' Market
4th and C st., Galt
Friday, 4pm-9pm, June-September

Kaiser Permanente, Morse Ave
2025 Morse Ave, Sacramento
Friday, 9:30am – 2pm, Year Round

Friday, Cont'd

Valley Mack Farmers Market
6700 Mack Rd, Sacramento
Friday, 8:30am – 1:30pm, June – September

Saturday

Rancho Murieta Marketplace
14670 Cantova Way, Rancho Murieta
Saturday, 8a-12pm, May-September

Country Club Plaza CFM
2400 Butano Dr, Sacramento
Saturday, 8am – 12pm, Year Round

Historic Folsom Farmers Market
915 Sutter St, Folsom
Saturday, 8am – 1pm, Year Round

Laguna Gateway CFM
8245 Laguna Blvd, Elk Grove
Saturday, 8am – 12pm, Year Round

Midtown Farmers Market
20th St between J & K St, Sacramento
Saturday, 8am – 1pm, Year Round

Oak Park Farmers Market
3500 5th Ave, Sacramento
Saturday, 9am – 1pm, May - October

Sunrise Light Rail CFM
11164 Folsom Blvd, Rancho Cordova
Saturday, 8am – 12pm, Year Round

Natomas Farmers Market
Farmers Market Structure, 2501 New Market Dr., Sacramento
Saturday, 8am-12pm, May-September

Sunrise Mall Farmers Market
6196 Sunrise Blvd, Citrus Heights
Saturday, 8am – 1pm, Year Round

Gibson Ranch Farmers Market
8556 Gibson Ranch Rd., Elverta
Saturday & Sunday, 8am-12pm, May-September

Sunday

Carmichael Park Farmers Market
5750 Grant Ave, Carmichael
Sunday, 9am – 2pm, Year Yound

Sacramento Central CFM
800 W St, Sacramento
Sunday, 8am – 12pm, Year Round

THE HISTORY OF DELTA AGRICULTURE

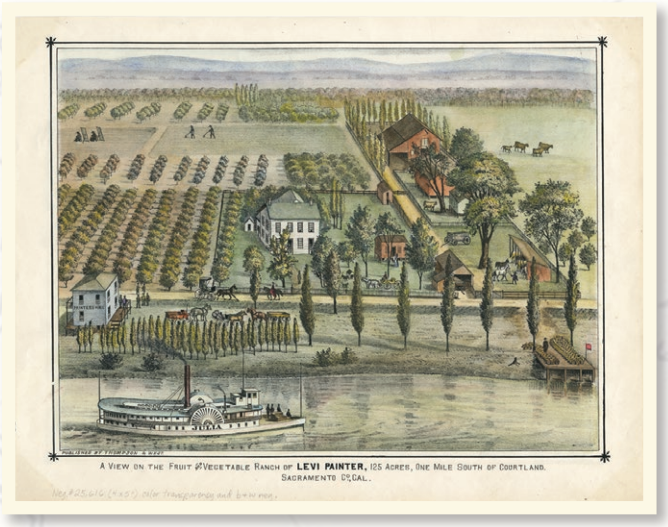
The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta plays a major role in California's prosperity by supplying drinking water to two-thirds of California's residents and providing irrigation water to millions of acres of California's farmland, helping to fuel a $50 billion agricultural industry. It also serves as an important habitat to more than 750 animal and plant species, including more than 40 aquatic species.

The Delta's 738,000 acres and 1,100 miles of levees, transports 30 million acre feet of water per year, equivalent to fifty percent of California's runoff. The Delta provides recreation, supports a valuable ecosystem, and is the building block that supports life and livelihoods throughout the State. It's important to understand the Delta's humble beginnings to truly appreciate the growth this region has experienced to become the agricultural powerhouse that it is today.

The Delta provides recreation, supports a valuable ecosystem, and is the building block that supports life and livelihoods throughout the State.

The Delta as we know it began in 1850 with the Swamp Land Act. This monumental Act transferred ownership of all swamp and overflow land in the Delta from the federal government to the State of California. It allowed private citizens to purchase the newly acquired swampland from the State. Proceeds from the sales of Delta parcels were to be used to reclaim the swamplands. In 1861, the California Legislature authorized the Reclamation District Act. This provided funding assistance for levee construction and created reclamation districts for managing levee projects. By 1871, most of the Delta marshes and swamplands were under private ownership.

By 1869, Twitchell and Sherman islands had undergone significant reclamation with the construction of levees. The levees, the majority built by Chinese laborers, were required to transition the waterlogged soils to productive farmland and to prevent flooding. Waterways were dredged using man and horsepower



to widen and deepen water channels and to assist with the levee assembly. By 1871, many farmers were seeing their first harvested crops like grain, pears, and asparagus. In the late 1870's developers discovered the steam-powered dredge, which could move material at half the cost of hand labor. By the 1930's the Delta marshes and swampland had been reclaimed and farming was well underway. This newly cultivated topography, in conjunction with the nutrient-rich soils and seasonable weather, created the prime agricultural land that exists today.

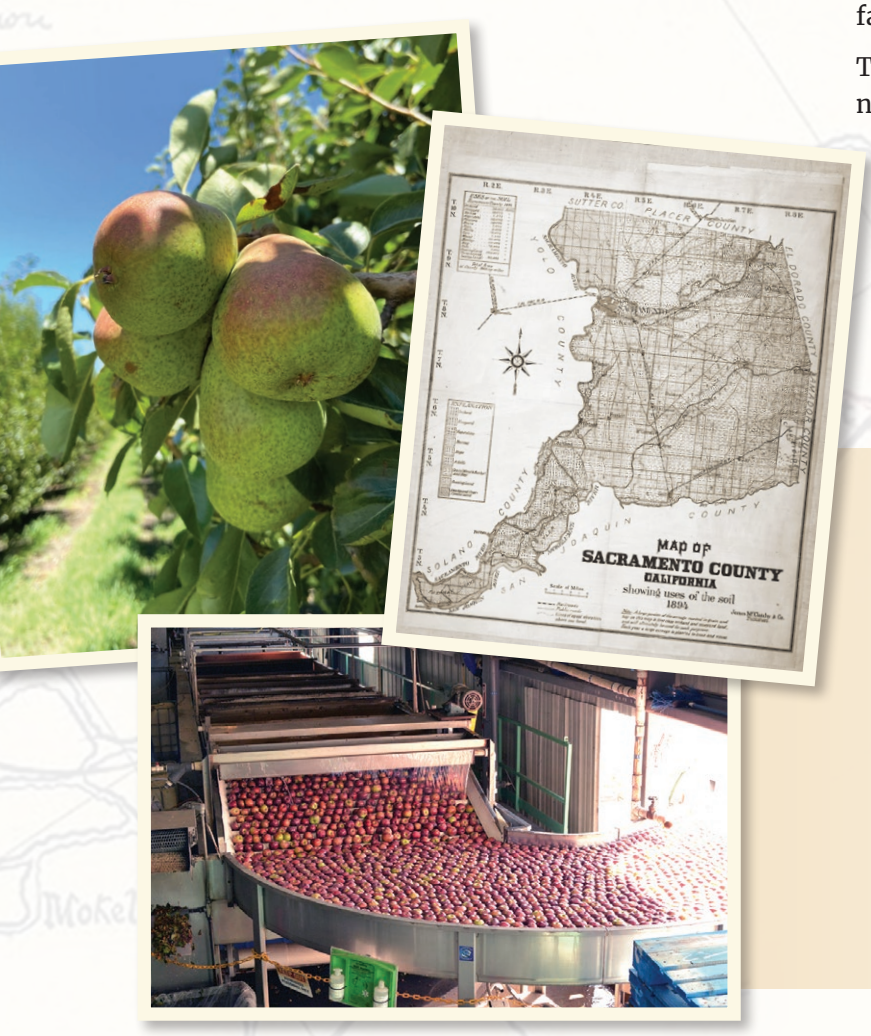
The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta was a booming region during the mid-1800's. The Gold Rush had created a need for farming and transportation for the influx of miners coming to the Golden State. Steamboats shipped locally-grown pears, grapes, asparagus and other crops from Sacramento to San Francisco, and the crops grown in the peat-rich soil provided food for travelers heading to the Sierras, eastern markets and throughout California. Delta grown produce was exported to Europe, Asia, and Africa as well.

There are several historic towns within the Sacramento County Delta that enable visitors to have a peek into what life was like in the 1800's. On the northern portion of the Delta within Sacramento County is Freeport. Residing on the eastern bank of the Sacramento River, this small town was originally established in 1862 to avoid paying railyard port fees for freight and passengers landing in Sacramento. The rail line was completed and was a "free port" for railroad customers, hence the town name.

HISTORY OF DELTA AGRICULTURE

Walnut Grove was one of the earliest settlements along the Sacramento River. It was a major shipping port by 1865 for fish and agricultural produce; the Bartlett pear being its primary commodity. By 1870, Walnut Grove had become a boom town with a school, post office and a Union Guard Armory. Walnut Grove holds the unique distinction of being the only river town along both the East and West side of the river bank. You can still see some of the original buildings and wooden plank walkways to this day!

Locke, situated just north of Walnut Grove, is another Delta town with an extensive history and is recognized as the only town in the United States built entirely by Chinese immigrants. Development of the town began in 1912 adjacent to the fruit packing sheds and the Southern Pacific Railroad. The town, originally named Lockeport, first consisted of a saloon, a gambling hall, and a boarding house for seasonal farm laborers.



This historical community was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

In 2019, 38,000 acres were utilized for farming in the Sacramento County Delta. Our growers produced 34 different commodities including field crops, fruits and nuts, seed, vegetables, and pastureland to raise livestock. Some of the original pears planted over 100 years ago are still producing today, groomed by the same generations of farmers who planted them. Chuck Baker is a fifth generation pear grower, a livelihood that started when his great, great, great, grandparents purchased and planted a Delta pear orchard in 1872. The Chan family has been farming in the Delta since 1906, when Chong Chan first came to the Delta and began working in the pear orchards. Chong's son Lincoln purchased his first pear orchard in 1942 and became one of the largest pear growers in California. Four generations have continued Chong's farming tradition.

The Delta has provided, and continues to provide the necessary infrastructure needed to support the valuable food and fiber production that our communities depend on. Water management and the protection of these valuable resources will continue to ensure that history is preserved and both Sacramento County's agriculture and California's agricultural industry continues to thrive.

SACRAMENTO DELTA EVENTS:

LOCKE: **Asian Pacific Spring Festival – May**
Harvest Moon Festival – October
http://www.locke-foundation.org/

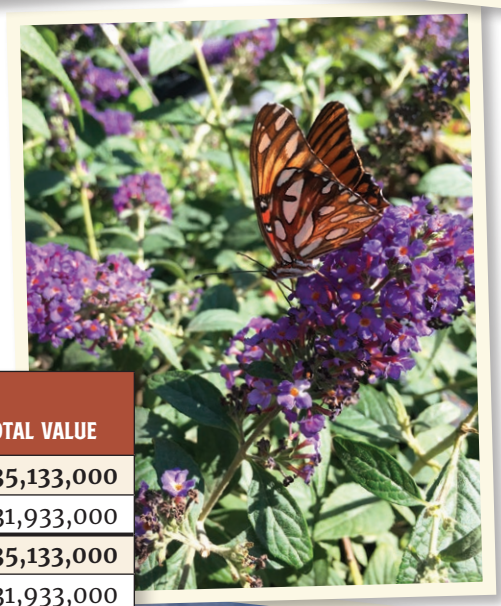
ISLETON: **Spam Festival – February**
Isleton Summer Fest – June
http://cityofisleton.com/isleton-community-events.html

COURTLAND PEAR FAIR:
Next event July 25, 2021
https://pearfair.com/

APIARY, AQUACULTURE, NURSERY STOCK & SEED PRODUCTION

YEAR	APIARY	TOTAL VALUE
2019	Honey and pollination	$529,000
2018	Honey and pollination	$234,000

YEAR	AQUACULTURE	TOTAL VALUE
2019	Bass, catfish, carp, crayfish, sturgeon and caviar.	$16,182,000
2018		$20,915,000



NURSERY	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE YIELD	TOTAL YIELD	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Nursery Stock	2019	531	Ornamental trees and shrubs, christmas trees, and turf grass.				$35,133,000
	2018	547					$31,933,000
Total	2019						$35,133,000
	2018						$31,933,000

SEED CROPS	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PER ACRE YIELD	TOTAL YIELD	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Sudan	2019	Included in miscellaneous			LB		
	2018	Included in miscellaneous			LB		
Miscel-laneous	2019	1,468	Cucumber, onion, pumpkin, sorghum, squash, sudan, sunflower, and watermelon.				$2,463,000
	2018	2,667					$5,431,000
Total	2019	1,468					$2,463,000
	2018	2,667					$5,431,000

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	LIVEWEIGHT	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Cattle & Calves	**2019**	**28,923**	**164,296**	**CWT**	**$97.11**	**$15,955,000**
	2018	29,591	166,859	CWT	$110.87	$18,500,000
Poultry	**2019**	**Chickens and turkeys.**				**$35,094,000**
	2018					$40,469,000
Livestock, Other	**2019**	**Goats, hogs, and sheep.**				**$769,000**
	2018					$341,000
Total	**2019**					**$51,818,000**
	2018					$59,310,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	YEAR	PRODUCTION	UNIT	PRICE PER UNIT	TOTAL VALUE
Milk	**2019**	**3,189,360**	**CWT**	**$16.40**	**$52,306,000**
	2018	3,114,736	CWT	$15.50	$48,278,000
Miscellaneous	**2019**	**Poultry manure and wool.**			**$837,000**
	2018				$1,037,000
Total	**2019**				**$53,143,000**
	2018				$49,315,000

HIGH RISK PEST EXCLUSION PROGRAM

The High Risk Pest Exclusion Program is the first line of defense against non-native invasive pests that are introduced into California each year. The protection of California's agriculture and natural environment dates back to 1870 when county boards of supervisors initiated squirrel and gopher bounties as a means of abatement.

Ten years later, "An Act for the Promotion of Viticultural Industries of the State" was enacted, creating the present day Department of Food and Agriculture and a Board of State Viticultural Commissioners. California's vast resources and mild Mediterranean climate was recognized early on by immigrant settlers as prime agricultural land. The state recognized the importance of protecting these resources from exotic pests and diseases and as early as 1885, passed legislation for the inspection of incoming interstate and foreign shipments.

Today, California's natural environment and its $50 billion agricultural economy continues to be threatened by invasive species. All commercial shipments of plant products entering the state are inspected at some point during the shipping process by federal, state or local inspectors. Many exotic pests are detected and shipments are rejected or destroyed as a result of these inspections.

Today, California's natural environment and its $50 billion agricultural economy continues to be threatened by invasive species.

California has numerous pathways for incoming pests and diseases, including airports, seaports, parcel carriers, and truck terminals. Truck shipments of nursery products from outside the state and air shipments to international facilities are among the highest risk pathways.

Many shipments are marked appropriately to indicate that they carry plant material, but many more, primarily from private shippers, are unmarked. It is very difficult to guess which packages contain plant material that may harbor exotic pests. That is where

Due to a dog's keen sense of smell, they are easily trained to seek particular odors

California's dog teams come into play. The California Agriculture Detector Dog Team Program was developed in 2007 to compliment the inspections being carried out by human inspectors. Due to a dog's keen sense of smell, they are easily trained to seek particular odors, and in this case, specifically plants, fruits and vegetables.

Based on Sacramento County's central location, the number of commercial parcel carriers and our willingness to share our detection dog with neighboring counties, the County received its first detector dog in 2008, one of only five in the state. Due to the success of the program, Sacramento County is now home to two detector dog teams, out of thirteen, statewide. Our dogs are trained to work the sorting belts at shipping facilities, running the belts like a treadmill and alerting their handlers to packages containing plant material by pawing on them. Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, California's dog teams worked regionally in over 200 facilities, alerted on

PEST EXCLUSION

36,473 unmarked parcels containing agricultural products and intercepted 392 detrimental agricultural pests. The continued efforts of our detector dog teams, our county inspectors and our state and federal partners, is paramount in the fight against invasive non-native pests and diseases and in our ability to protect our agricultural industry and the environment.

PEST DETECTION

The Pest Detection program is the second line of defense against potential infestations from non-native invasive pests identified as detrimental and potentially devastating to the county's agricultural industry and environment. The trapping program is designed to provide for the early detection of exotic pests into Sacramento County. The program has been in place in the County since the mid 1980's as a response to the first Mediterranean Fruit-Fly infestation in California. In recent years we have detected a number of non-native invasive pests in Sacramento including Oriental Fruit Flies, Asian Citrus Psyllids and Japanese Beetles.

In 2019, over 10,279 traps were deployed and serviced with the cooperation of our residents and our agricultural industry. The Department's trapping program employs 22 seasonal inspectors and one full time Senior Agricultural & Standards Program Aide who acts as lead. Sacramento County traps year-round for Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP).

PEST EXCLUSION STATISTICS 2019

Non Dog Team Pest Finds In 2019 (Inspector Only)

# of Inspections/# of Pest Finds

Air Freight: 207/17
Truck & Parcel Facilities: 2,670/58
Railroad: 12/0
Intrastate Shipments (GWSS Blue Tags): 2,117/0
Gypsy Moth: 21/0

Regular Trap Servicings

Asian Citrus Psyllid Traps
4,620 Servicings of 1,426 Traps

Champ Exotic Fruit Fly Traps
52 Servicings of 18 Traps

European Grapevine Moth Traps
15,216 Servicings of 1,491 Traps

Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter Traps
15,571 Servicings of 2,038 Traps

Gypsy Moth Traps
3,514 Servicings of 630 Traps

Japanese Beetle Traps
3,019 Servicings of 554 Traps

Light Brown Apple Moth Traps
4,466 Servicings of 495 Traps

McPhail Exotic Fruit Fly Traps
11,459 Servicings of 570 Traps

Mediterranean Fruit Fly Traps
13,231 Servicings of 1,280 Traps

Melon Fruit Fly Traps
4,416 Servicings of 547 Traps

Oriental Fruit Fly Traps
5,323 Servicings of 569 Traps

Delimitation Trapping

Oriental Fruit Fly Delimitation
659 Servicings of 272 Traps

Peach Fruit Fly Delimitation
633 Servicings of 327 Traps

McPhail Delimitation Traps
398 Servicings of 62 Traps

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

The system of County Agricultural Commissioners in California is like no other in the nation. There are 55 Agricultural Commissioners representing all 58 counties. In each of the other states, there is only a State Department of Agriculture with a state appointed or elected Agricultural Commissioner. California's size, unique geographies, diverse population and cropping systems, warrant this unique local regulatory system. The need to protect agriculture in the state was recognized over 130 years ago, as immigrants flooded the state from all over the world, bringing with them new agricultural crops, but also non-native invasive insects and diseases. In 1881, the State Legislature passed the "Act to Protect and Promote the Horticultural Interests of the State". The Act authorized the appointment of county boards of Horticultural Commissioners by boards of supervisors. It also provided for specific abatement procedures for noxious insects either liable to spread contagion or be injurious to fruit trees; the appointment of inspectors; and the recording of "official doings", among other tasks. Sacramento County established its first three-man board on April 6, 1881. Then in 1909, the State Legislature approved a law replacing boards with a single County Horticultural Commissioner for each county. The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors appointed F.R.M. Bloomer in 1910 as the County's first Horticultural Commissioner. The title County Horticultural Commissioner was changed to County Agricultural Commissioner in 1929.

The following is a record of Horticultural/Agricultural Commissioners in Sacramento County:

COMMISSIONERS

F.R.M. Bloomer	1910 – 1914
Howard Kerchernal	1914 – 1918
Fred C. Brosius	1918 – 1922
A. E. Morrison	1922 – 1961
Forrest H. Darby	1961 – 1974
Leland W. Brown	1974 – 1990
Frank E. Carl	1990 – 2011
Juli D. Jensen	2011 – 2019
Chrisandra J. Flores	2019 – Present

California's first Horticultural Commissioners, Circa 1881.

California's Agricultural Commissioners, Fall 2019.

JULI JENSEN RETIRES

AFTER 37 YEARS WITH THE DEPARTMENT!

Juli Jensen began her career with the Sacramento County Agricultural Commissioner's Office in 1981 as an Agricultural and Standards Inspector. Juli had graduated from UC Davis, three years prior, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agronomy. After gaining invaluable experience and passing all of her State Licensing Exams, including her Deputy written and oral exams, Juli accepted the position of Deputy Agricultural Commissioner over the Pesticide Use Enforcement Program in 1993. With the retirement of Agricultural Commissioner, Frank Carl, in 2011, Juli was appointed as the first woman Agricultural Commissioner and Sealer to serve the County of Sacramento. During the next 8 years, Juli fostered relationships and collaborated with other agencies and county departments for the betterment of the agricultural industry, the environment, business entities and consumers. She was a member of the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association and served on many committees including the Pesticide Regulatory Affairs Committee, the Personnel Standards Committee, and the Food and Resource Protection Committee. Making the decision to retire was a difficult one for Juli because she loved her work and the relationships she had developed along the way. She will not be forgotten and we wish her the best!

WEIGHTS & MEASURES 2019

In order to ensure fair transactions, early primitive societies derived units of weights and measures from body parts and natural surroundings. For instance, measures of length came from the forearm, hand, or finger and measures of weight came from seeds, grains, or stones. Since that time, weights and measures laws and regulations have grown tremendously.

In 1913, the California State Legislature required each county to appoint a sealer of weights and measures to assist the State in enforcing weights and measures requirements. Today, inspectors at Sacramento County's Department of Weights and Measures perform several functions, including testing commercial weighing and measuring devices, price verification, checking packages for net content and labeling, reviewing weighmaster records for accuracy, verifying the work of device repair agents, and inspecting petroleum products for quality and labeling.

These functions have developed significantly since the beginning; however, the fundamental principle of weights and measures has not changed – to ensure equity in the marketplace.

HISTORY OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

SEALERS

Eben B. Owen	1915
Chris Jacobson	1915 – 1918
James Duffee	1918 – 1943
James Caples	1943 – 1944
Thomas Clifton	1944 – 1953
A.E. Morrison	1953 – 1961
Forrest H. Darby	1961 – 1974
Leland Brown	1974 – 1990
Frank E. Carl	1990 – 2011
Juli D. Jensen	2011 – 2019
Chrisandra J. Flores	2019 – Present

**The Department of Weights & Measures and the Office of the Agricultural Commissioner was consolidated on October 1, 1953.*

DEVICE INSPECTION

91% Device Compliance

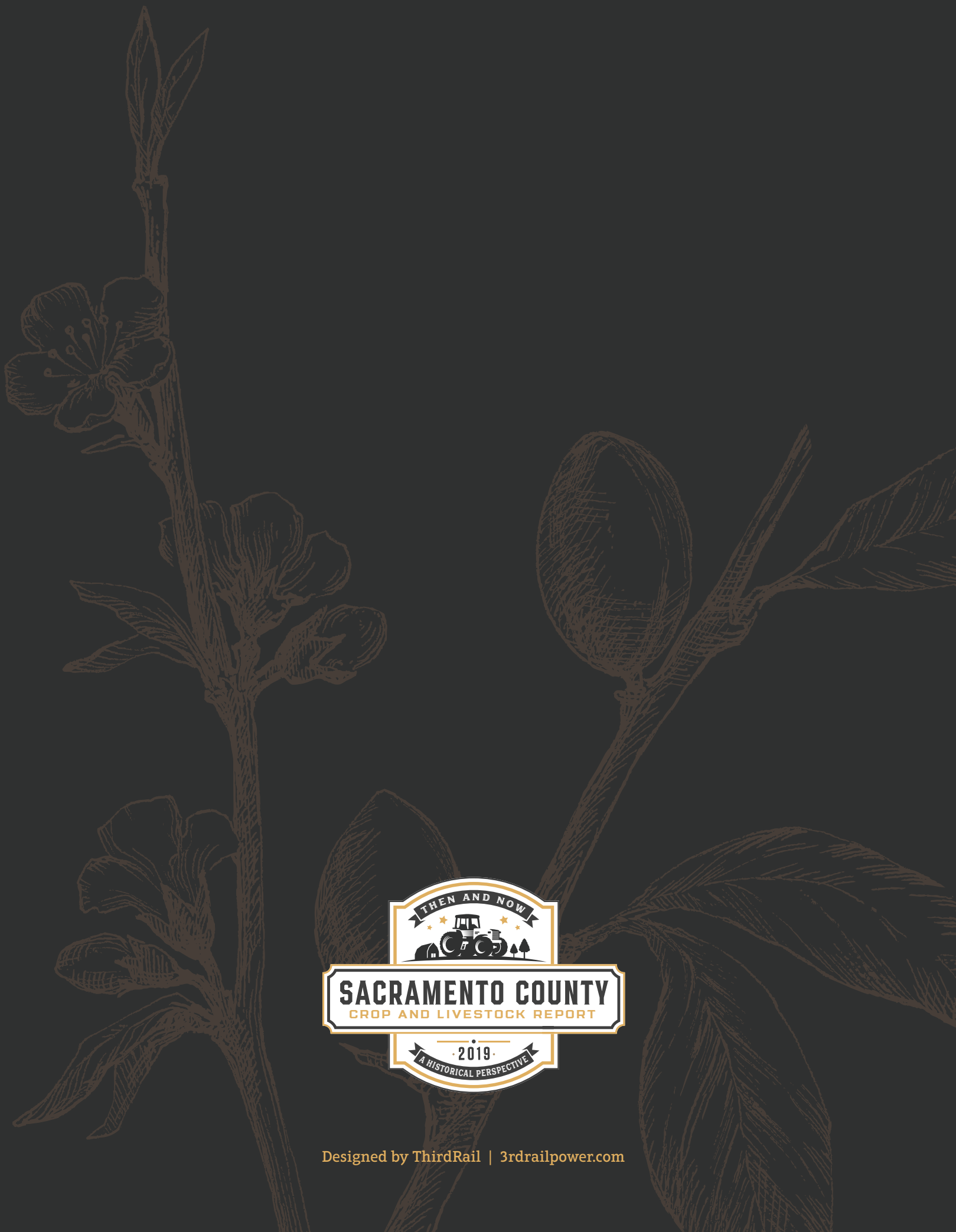
WEIGHING DEVICES	INSPECTED
Computing/Counter/Hanging Scales	2,740
Livestock/Vehicle Scales	153
Dormant/Platform Scales	558
Class II Scales (Jeweler/Cannabis)	136
Miscellaneous	22

MEASURING DEVICES	INSPECTED
Retail Fuel Meters	10,963
Retail Water Meters	142
LPG Meters	117
Vapor/Water/Electric Submeters	2,759
Miscellaneous	352

PRICE VERIFICATION

16% of inspections had overcharges

Locations Inspected	1,821
Products Inspected	29,547



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