Appendix M:
Agricultural Resources

M-1: Expanded Agricultural Resources Analysis

Expanded Agricultural Resources Analysis
Prepared for the
Draft EIR
County of San Luis Obispo
Los Osos Wastewater Project

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PREFACE

This Expanded Agricultural Resources Analysis corresponds to Section 5.11, Agricultural Resources, of the Los Osos Wastewater Project Draft EIR. For readability and reference, the numbering system for headings and page numbers in the following environmental analysis uses the same section number as that used in the Draft EIR.

This Expanded Agricultural Resources Analysis of the Los Osos Wastewater Project Draft EIR is a summary of a compendium of knowledge regarding agricultural resource issues statewide, as well as those issues applicable to San Luis Obispo County and specifically the community of Los Osos. Since this body of knowledge is considerable and contained in numerous appendices, it would be difficult to present it entirely in this document and in a manner that is easily understood by the reader. In order to aid the reader in locating background information, this section is formatted to facilitate the retrieval of appended information by presenting the reader with references that address the issue at hand.

5.11 - AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

5.11.1 - Introduction

This section discusses the project's potential adverse impacts on farmland, specifically the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use. The following is a list of information reviewed in preparation of this section and is located as noted below:

1. Estero Area Plan Update Draft. July 2006. County of San Luis Obispo. This document is not contained in the EIR appendices, but is instead available for review at the County of San Luis Obispo Planning Department at 976 Osos Street Room 200, San Luis Obispo, California 93408. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan is hereby incorporated by reference.
2. County of San Luis Obispo General Plan. Revised January 2007. County of San Luis Obispo. This document is not contained in the EIR appendices, but is instead available for review at the County of San Luis Obispo Planning Department at 976 Osos Street Room 200, San Luis Obispo, California 93408. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan is hereby incorporated by reference.
3. Coastal Plan Policies. Revised April 2007. County of San Luis Obispo. This information is located in Appendix M-2 of the EIR appendices.
4. Framework for Planning, Coastal Zone. Revised September 2003. County of San Luis Obispo. This information is located in Appendix M-3 of the EIR appendices.
5. Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance. Revised January 2006. County of San Luis Obispo. This information is located in Appendix M-4 of the EIR appendices.
6. San Luis Obispo County Crop Reports. 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2007. San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures. This information is located in Appendix M-5 of the EIR appendices.
7. The California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act, Status Reports. 2004 and 2006. State of California Department of Conservation (DOC). This information is located in Appendix M-6 of the EIR appendices.
8. Soil Survey of San Luis Obispo County, California, Coastal Part, September 1984. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. This information is located in Appendix M-7 of the EIR appendices.
9. A Guide to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2004. California DOC. This information is located in Appendix M-8 of the EIR appendices.
10. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Map. 2002 and 2004. California DOC. This information is located in Appendix M-9 of the EIR appendices.

11. Los Osos Wastewater Project Environmental Impact Report, Draft Proposed Projects Descriptions, prepared by Kennedy Jenks Consultants, May 23, 2008. This information is located in Appendix B-1 of the Draft EIR Appendices.

12. Final Environmental Impact Report, Los Osos Community Services District Wastewater Facilities Project, Environmental Impact Report, Certified March 1, 2001, SCH# 9911103. This document is available for review at the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building at 976 Osos Street, Room 200, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

13. San Luis Obispo County Los Osos Wastewater Project Development, Viable Project Alternatives, Fine Screening Analysis, Report prepared by Carollo Engineers, August, 2007. This document is available for review at the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building at 976 Osos Street, Room 200, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

14. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Agriculture, 1982-2002. 2008. http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census92/atlas92/datafile/cac040.txt. Website accessed June 26, 2008

5.11.2 - Environmental Setting

Regional Conditions

The community of Los Osos is located in west-central San Luis Obispo County about mid-way between the San Francisco and Los Angeles metropolitan areas. The County is fortunate to have a diversity of landscapes, from fertile coastal plains and valleys, to rolling hills and mountain ranges rising to over 4,000 feet.

The Estero Planning Area encompasses the central coastal area of San Luis Obispo County from Point Estero on the north to Point Buchon on the south, and from the coast inland to Los Padres National Forest. The boundary is coincident with the Coastal Zone boundary established by the California Coastal Commission between Point Estero and Point Buchon. Three identified urban areas include the city of Morro Bay and the unincorporated communities of Cayucos and South Bay. The planning area (including the city of Morro Bay) occupies 73,181 acres or 114 square miles. The majority of the area outside of the urban communities is rolling countryside largely devoted to grazing, while the level valley areas of Los Osos, Morro and Chorro Creeks are devoted to more intensive agricultural uses.

Approximately 77 percent of the Estero Planning Area is designated for Agriculture and of that, an estimated 65 percent are in agricultural preserves and subject to land conservation contracts. Mixed irrigated and dry farm croplands occupy most of the valley lowlands, while grazing use predominates in the extensive hilly and mountainous areas. These uses are largely interrelated because much of the farmland produces irrigated and dry farm grain and hay for supplemental livestock feed. Substantial acreage of row crops, orchards, and garbanzo beans also occur in the area.

The continued viability of commercial agricultural production is essential to the planning area and the county as a whole. The California Coastal Act contains strict policies for the preservation of agriculture with particular emphasis on the maximum preservation of prime lands, even where mixed agricultural and non-agricultural uses occur. All irrigated crops and some higher value dry farm crops, notably the large acreage of garbanzo beans in the area, qualify as prime crops under State criteria. Thus, nearly all the valley lowlands in the planning area can be regarded as important agricultural lands, notwithstanding the shortage of water for extensive irrigation. The following discussion describes regional agricultural conditions and trends and local conditions and trends.

Regional Conditions and Trends

Agriculture in the San Luis Obispo area including Los Osos has been extensive since the introduction of livestock in the 1860s. Raising livestock on large land grants and some production of grain under dry-farming methods were the chief agricultural pursuits until about 1880. Rapid agricultural development occurred after 1880 due to the development of irrigation, affordable land, favorable crop yields, the advent of two railroads, and access to markets.

According to a representative from the San Luis Obispo Agriculture Commission, the broad, flat valley known as the Los Osos Valley is mostly devoted to vegetable row crops and seed production and includes the Coastal Zone for the western half of the valley. Flatlands subject to poor drainage are commonly used as dry pasture. Row crops are grown in the Los Osos Valley bottomlands just east of South Bay, also known as the community of Los Osos. Previous general planning and zoning included portions of this land in suburban residential categories and allowed division of some of the area into parcels ranging from 2.5 to 20 acres. Uses such as nurseries and high value crop and animal specialties are encouraged on existing small parcels to help maintain the agricultural integrity of the area. Landowners are encouraged to participate in this program to stabilize land values and taxes for long-range agricultural use.

A review of the California Department of Food and Agriculture annual crop reports indicates a history of high agricultural production (increased crop yield) of many crops over the years continuing to the present time. Factors, which influence high agricultural production today, are climate, availability of water, dependable market demand for higher value crops, and good soils.

Trends during the period from 1982 to 2002, according to the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Agriculture & Open Space Element, Appendix F, 1998, Revised in 2007, are reflected as follows:

General Regional Trends:

Shift towards greater intensification, which creates the following effects:

- Increases in the number of acres under irrigation.
- Higher investment and return per acre.

- Creation of more jobs and demand for related support industry.
- Creation of more land use conflicts at the agricultural/urban interface.
- Shift in market conditions and expansion of foreign markets.
- Rapidly changing technology.
- Improvements in irrigation technology and efficiency.

Regional Agricultural Crop Trends

Irrigated vegetables, steady increase in harvested acres and production due to:

- Increased demand for high quality, fresh vegetables.
- Improvements in technology.
- Ability to hit specialty markets such as oriental vegetables and sugar peas.
- Improvements in irrigation efficiency.
- Greater use of multiple plantings during the growing season.

Irrigated field crops, overall reduction in harvested acres due to:

- Increase in water pumping costs and poor price for alfalfa.
- Loss of local marketing for sugar beets.

Irrigated fruit crops, sharp increase in acreage due to:

- Agriculturalists' ability to produce high quality products which increase demand.
- Ability of wine grape growers to "vertically integrate" operations.
- Symbiotic relationship between agriculture and tourism.
- Displacement of avocado acreage from Southern California.
- Improvements in irrigation technology and efficiency.

Nursery Industry, steady increase in production due to:

- Excellent and available locations in the county for new operations, especially expanding greenhouses.
- High local demand for products, especially vegetable transplants.
- Availability of natural gas to heat greenhouses.

Non-irrigated Nut Crops, reduction in acreage due to:

- Competition from irrigated acreage in the Central Valley.
- Loss of local almond processing plant.

Non-irrigated Field Crops, reduction in acreage due to:

- Conservation Reserve Program removed nearly 100,000 acres of dryland grain from production, however, this acreage could have been back into production after ten year contracts expire in the late 1990s.
- Poor prices for dryland grains.
- Drought years of the 1980s affected yields.
- Disease eliminated garbanzo beans as a major crop.

Grazing Land and Cattle, reduction in acreage and number of animals due to:

- Drought years of the 1980s reduced available feed.
- Inconsistent and weak pricing.
- Reduction in dryland grain farming hurt cattle industry.

Table 5.11-1 summarizes some of the more important agricultural data for San Luis Obispo County found in the Census for 1982, 1987, and 1992. The Census has altered its definitions over the years, thereby making long-term comparisons of loss or gain in the number of farms or acreage somewhat difficult to evaluate. The Census defines a farm as any place of one acre or more from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were raised and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Approximately 50 percent of all farms are smaller than 50 acres. Approximately 70 percent are smaller than 180 acres. Approximately 75 percent of farms have annual sales of less than $25,000. Farms with less than $25,000 in annual sales make approximately three (3) percent of the total annual sales in the county. Approximately 12 percent of farms have annual sales of greater than $100,000. Farms with annual sales greater than $100,000 make up approximately 90 percent of the total annual sales. (County of San Luis Obispo General Plan, Agriculture & Open Space Element, Appendix F, 1998).

Table 5.11-1: U.S. Department of Commerce Agricultural Production Trends for San Luis Obispo County

	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002
Number of Farms[c]	1,784	1,991	1,880	2,343	2,322
Farmland Acreage[b]	1,500,000	1,444,000	1,300,000	1,344,641	1,318,142
Average Farm Size[c]	873	725	704	574	568
Average Value per Farm[d]	$827,000	$723,000	$1,101,000	$918,634	$1,523,567
Average Value per Acre[c]	$905	$994	$1,519	$1,643	$2,676
Farm Labor Expense[c,a]	$20,573,000	$33,000,000	$40,000,000	$126,090,000	$87,268,000

Table 5.11-1 (Cont.): U.S. Department of Commerce Agricultural Production Trends for San Luis Obispo County

	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002
Total Farm Expense[e]	n/a	$127,000,000	$149,000,000	$231,816,000	$356,844,000
Net Cash Return	n/a	$29,931,000	$29,043,000	$81,663,000	$57,138,000

Notes:
[a] Including contract labor 1997-2002.
[b] Reduction in grazing and dry farm.
[c] Intensification.
[d] Intensification 1987-1992, 1997-2002.
[e] Labor, especially labor and production inputs, especially electricity.
Farm definition: Any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced or sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year.
Value figures not adjusted for inflation.
Table updated by MBA to show 1997 and 2002 census data, 2007 data currently being compiled by Department of Commerce.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Agriculture 1982-2002.

Table 5.11-2 shows the total acres of harvested crops in San Luis Obispo County for the period 1998 to 2006 decreasing while the total value is increasing reflecting a surge in value per acre of approximately 32.65 percent for the period 1998 to 2002 and 36.4 percent for the period 2002-2006 for a gain of 80.9 percent over the entire period. This is due in part to some agricultural land lost while remaining agricultural land switched to crops that are more lucrative.

Table 5.11-2: San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Production Trends

	1998[a]	2002[b]	2006[c]
Total Harvested Crops	1,206,076 acres	1,171,862 acres	1,155,672 acres
Total Value	$260,271,000.00	$335,455,000.00	$451,237,000.00
Value Per Acre	$215.80	$286.26	$390.45

Notes:
[a] San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures, 1998
[b] San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures, 2002
[c] San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures, 2006

Local Conditions

Soils

The project site consists of soils in various proportions as shown in Table 5.11-3. The Broderson parcel is comprised entirely of Baywood Fine Sand. On the Branin and the Giacomazzi parcels, Concepcion Loam is the predominant soil type. On the Tonini parcel, Cropley Clay is the predominant soil type.

Table 5.11-3: Proposed Project Site Soils

Site	Acres	Percent of Total Acres	Soil Mapping Unit	Soil Name
Broderson	10.05	100.0	105	Baywood Fine Sand
Branin	19.20	44.7	121	Concepcion Loam
	14.86	34.6	H2O	Waterbody
	8.54	19.8	129	Diablo Clay
	0.37	0.9	169	Marimel Sandy Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded
Cemetery	43.51	91.7	120	Concepcion Loam
	2.81	5.9	121	Concepcion Loam
	1.12	2.4	223	Xerorthents
Giacomazzi	20.89	54.9	121	Concepcion Loam
	10.52	27.7	120	Concepcion Loam
	6.61	17.4	129	Diablo Clay
Tonini	217.54	33.5	132	Cropley Clay
	160.83	24.8	128	Cropley Clay
	64.34	9.9	191	Pismo-Tierra Complex
	63.35	9.8	131	Diablo and Cibo Clays
	38.64	6.0	120	Concepcion Loam
	34.44	5.3	216	Tierra Sandy Loam
	28.01	4.3	195	Rock Outcrop - Lithic Haploxerolls Complex
	16.48	2.4	169	Marimel Sandy Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded
	13.32	2.0	121	Concepcion Loam
	9.54	1.5	110	Briones-Tierra Complex
	2.54	0.4	160	Los Osos Loam
	0.55	0.1	105	Baywood Fine Sand
Source: NRCS SSURGO, January 2008.				

The Soils Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) classifies soils based on the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The grouping does not take into account expansive major and generally, expensive land forming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor does it consider possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels: capability class, subclass, and unit. Capability classes are designated by Roman numerals I through VIII, which indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for

practical use. Capability classifications are further refined by designating the land resource area in which the soil occurs. A land resource area is a broad geographic area that has a distinct combination of climate, topography, vegetation, land use, and general slope of farming.

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

While the NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) classifies soils through the land capability classifications referenced in the Coastal Act definition of prime agricultural lands, the NRCS does not generally use that classification to determine prime soils. The land capability classification system, an indication of the restrictions for use in both agriculture and other uses, is more general than NRCS' definition of prime or non-prime soils. Although land classified as Class I or Class II can be prime land, it is not always prime soil.

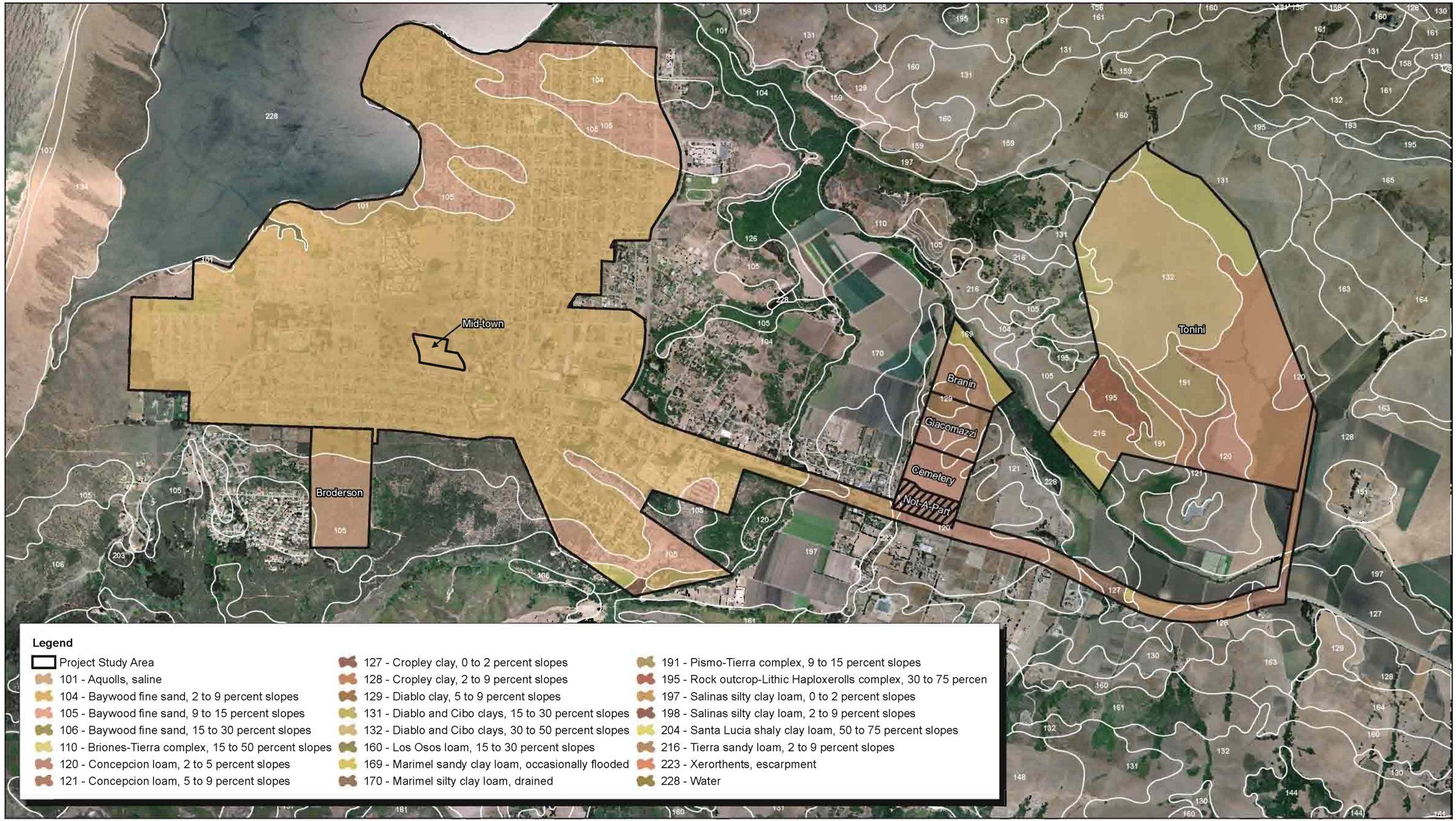
To define prime and non-prime agricultural soils, the NRCS uses a combination of chemical and physical properties of the soil. The DOCs farmland-mapping program uses these definitions to classify agricultural lands. Prime soils are defined as land with the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. It must have been used for production of irrigated crops at some time during the preceding four years.

Table 5.11-4 and Exhibit 5.11-1 show the soil mapping units and their distribution across the project site parcels. Table 5.11-4 provides additional detail on each site's agricultural capability based on the Storie Index, irrigated and non-irrigated capability, and NRCS designations.

The Storie Index is a soil rating based on soil properties that govern a soil's potential for cultivated agriculture in California. The Index assesses the productivity of a soil based on four characteristics: degree of soil profile development; texture of the surface layer; slope; and manageable features, including drainage, microrelief, fertility, acidity, erosion, and salt content. A score ranging from 0 to 100 percent is determined for each factor, and the scores are then multiplied together to derive an index rating. Storie Index ratings have been combined into six grade classes: grade 1 (excellent), 100 to 80; grade 2 (good), 79 to 60; grade 3 (fair), 59 to 40; grade 4 (poor), 39 to 20; grade 5 (very poor), 19 to 10; and grade 6 (nonagricultural), less than 10.

Table 5.11-4: Soil Type and Capability Definitions for Proposed Project Sites

Soil Type[a]	Soil Mapping Unit[a]	Project Site Location[b]	California Revised Storie Index[b]	Ag. Irrigated Class[b]	Ag. Non-Irrigated Class[b]	NRCS[b]
Baywood Fine Sand	105	Broderson, Tonini	3	3s	6e	N
Briones-Tierra Complex	110	Tonini	4	6e	6e	N



Source: AirPhoto USA, USDA Soils Data and San Luis Obispo County GIS.

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

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Exhibit 5.11-1
USDA Soils Map

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO • LOS OSOS WASTEWATER PROJECT
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES EXPANDED ANALYSIS SECTION

Table 5.11-4 (Cont.): Soil Type and Capability Definitions for Proposed Project Sites

Soil Type[a]	Soil Mapping Unit[a]	Project Site Location[b]	California Revised Storie Index[b]	Ag. Irrigated Class[b]	Ag. Non-Irrigated Class[b]	NRCS[b]
Concepcion Loam, 2 to 5% slopes	120	Branin, Giacomazzi, Cemetery	4	3e	3e	S
Concepcion Loam, 5 to 9% slopes	121	Cemetery	4	3e	3e	S
Cropley Clay, 2 to 9% slopes	128	Tonini	3	2s	3s	P
Diablo Clay, 5 to 9% slopes	129	Branin, Giacomazzi	3	2e	3e	P
Diablo and Cibo Clays	131	Tonini	4	4e	4e	N
Diablo and Cibo Clays	132	Tonini	4	6e	6e	N
Los Osos Loam	160	Tonini	3	6e	6e	N
Marimel Sandy Clay Loam, Occasionally Flooded	169	Tonini	2	3w	3w	P*
Pismo-Tierra Complex	191	Tonini	4	7e	7e	N
Rock Outcrop - Lithic Haploxerolls Complex	195	Tonini	N/A	8	8	N
Tierra Sandy Loam	216	Tonini	4	3e	3e	S
Xerorthents, Escarpment	223	Cemetery	N/A	6e	6e	N

Notes:
S = Farmland of Statewide Importance P = Prime Farmland N = Not Prime Farmland
N/A = Not Applicable
[a] NRCS SSURGO, January 2008.
[b] USDA, National Resource Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey.
* If drained.

Also pertinent to Table 5.11-4 are capability class definitions from the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils handbook. Class 1 soils have few limitations that restrict their use. Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices. Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both. Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Classification of Agricultural Land

The Coastal Act and the San Luis Obispo certified (Local Coastal Plan) LCP distinguish between prime and non-prime agricultural lands. While both are protected, the development constraints and

requirements differ dependent on whether land is "prime" or "non-prime." However, the Coastal Act definition of prime agricultural land differs from the definition used by other agencies, including the DOC. FMMP and the Coastal Act define prime agricultural lands in the same manner. Following are the definitions used by various agencies to classify agricultural lands.

In the LCP for San Luis Obispo County, based on Coastal Commission guidelines, prime farmland is defined by any of the following five criteria: (1) Land rated as Class I or Class II in the Soil Conservation Service land use capability classifications. (2) Land rated as 80 through 100 in the Storie Index Rating. (3) Land which support livestock used for the production of food and fiber with an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre as defined by the USDA. (4) Land planted with fruit or nut bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops which have a nonbearing period of less than five years and which will normally yield at least $200 per acre annually from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production. (5) Land that yields at least $200 per acre annually from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products for three of the previous five years.

5.11.3 - Regulatory Setting

The proposed project is governed by agricultural and farmland regulations established by the State of California and the County of San Luis Obispo. The primary agricultural regulatory mechanism within the County comes from the California DOC (Williamson Act), the County's General Plan, the County's Zoning Ordinance including the Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance, the County's Estero Area Plan, the Right to Farm Ordinance, and the Coastal Act, all of which are discussed in detail below.

California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act) (Govt. Code Section 51200)

The California Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) was adopted initially by the State of California in 1965. The California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act 2006 Status Report provides year 2005 information, which is the most recent Williamson Act information for San Luis Obispo County. The Status Report is published every two years.

The Williamson Act was established with the basic intent of encouraging the preservation of agricultural lands in view of the increasing trends toward their "premature and unnecessary" urbanization. The Act enables counties and cities to designate agricultural preserves (Williamson Act lands) and offer preferential taxation to agricultural landowners based on the income-producing value. In return for the preferential tax rate, the landowner is required to sign a contract with the county or city agreeing not to develop the land for a minimum of 10 years. On the anniversary date of the contract, the contract is renewed automatically unless a Notice of Non-renewal or Petition for Cancellation is filed.

According to The California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act 2006 Status Report (Appendix N-5), Williamson Act lands in San Luis Obispo County include 86,681 acres of Prime Farmlands and 704,437 acres of Non-prime Farmlands. Lands that requested non-renewal of their contract for 2004 and 2005 included 1,786 acres of Prime Farmlands and 3,057 acres of Non-prime Farmlands. In San Luis Obispo County, the acres of agricultural land protected under the Williamson Act have increased countywide by approximately 10 percent (72,449 acres) between 1980 and 1998. Since 1988, the County has had significant success in bringing more land under agricultural preserves. Through 25 separate contracts, 7,077 additional acres of agricultural land have been protected.

To discourage the loss of agricultural lands, the County encourages the use of the Williamson Act. Property tax assessments for the property are based on continued farming or open space values, rather than the potential for development, and which are significantly lowered. Williamson Act contracts are voluntary agreements between a landowner and the local government. Initially, the agreement in San Luis Obispo County is for a minimum of 20 years, and is automatically renewed each year unless either the landowner or the local government initiates non-renewal of the contract. For parcels within one mile of an urban boundary, the minimum contract is for 10 years. San Luis Obispo County acres under the Williamson Act contracts actually increased (Table 5.11-5) in recent years. Both the Tonini and Turri Road parcels are under Williamson Act contracts.

In addition to protection of agricultural lands afforded by the Williamson Act, Government Code Section 51290 clearly states the intention to maintain agricultural land uses on lands designated as agricultural preserves to the extent practicable.

51290.

(a) It is the policy of the state to avoid, whenever practicable, the location of any federal, State, or local public improvements and any improvements of public utilities, and the acquisition of land therefore, in agricultural preserves.

(b) It is further the policy of the State that whenever it is necessary to locate such an improvement within an agricultural preserve, whenever practicable, the improvement shall, be located in such a preserve. on land other than land under a contract pursuant to this chapter.

(c) It is further the policy of the State that any agency or entity proposing to locate such an improvement shall, in considering the relative costs of parcels of land and the development of improvements, give consideration of the value to the public, as indicated in Article 2 (commencing with Section 51220), of land, and particularly prime agricultural land, within an agricultural preserve.

Furthermore, Public Services under the Local Coastal Plan are not an allowable use on Williamson Act lands. Refer to Rules of Procedure to Implement the California Land Conservation Act of 1965,

Adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors, June 26, 1972, as amended on December 4, 2007.

Because of policies stated above, implementation of one of the proposed projects may require cancellation of a Williamson Act contract. After an agricultural preserve has been established, the land within the preserve is automatically restricted to agricultural and agriculturally compatible uses and the landowners may enter into a Williamson Act land use contract. After a contract has expired, the landowners may remove the subject property from an agricultural preserve. Prior to the expiration of a contract, a landowner also has the option to petition for the cancellation of the contract. Contract cancellation will require the landowner to pay a substantial fee as outlined in the California Government Code (CGC) Sections 51280-51287.

The preferred method of contract termination is non-renewal. To terminate a Williamson Act contract, a landowner files a notice of non-renewal. Starting at the next contract anniversary date, the contract winds down over the remaining term, with the property taxes gradually rising to the full, unrestricted rate at the end of the non-renewal period. The other method for terminating a Williamson Act contract is a cancellation. Williamson Act contract cancellation is an option under limited circumstances and conditions set forth in CGC Section 51280, et seq. In such cases, landowners may petition a board/council for Williamson Act contract cancellation. The board/council may grant tentative cancellation only if it makes required statutory findings (GC Section 51282(a)). If the required findings are met, the landowner is required to pay a cancellation fee equal to 12.5 percent of the cancellation valuation (unrestricted fair market value) of the property (GC Section 51283(b)).

A cancellation petition must contain a proposal for a specified alternative use for the property, and a list of all government agencies known to have permit authority related to the proposed use (GC Section 51282(e)). Additionally, all the information in support of and relevant to the required cancellation findings should be included for the board's consideration and deliberation on the matter (i.e., a description of nearby land, including whether the land is under contract; the vicinity; and location maps of the land). The board/council must make required finding prior to granting tentative approval for cancellation of a Williamson Act contract. The board/council must find that the contract cancellation is either in the public interest or consistent with the purposes of the Williamson Act. In some cases, the contract or local government may require both public interest and consistency findings be made in order to cancel the contract. In order to find that the cancellation is consistent with the purposes of the Williamson Act, the board/council must also find:

1. That the cancellation is for land on which a notice of non-renewal has been served.
2. That cancellation is not likely to result in the removal of adjacent lands from agricultural use.
3. That cancellation is for an alternative use that is consistent with the applicable provisions of the city or county general plan.

4. That cancellation will not result in non-contiguous patterns of urban development.
5. That there is no nearby, non-contracted land that is both available and suitable for the proposed use or that development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development (GC Section 51282(b)).

In order to find that the cancellation is in the public interest, the board/council must find:

1. That other public concerns substantially outweigh the objectives of the Williamson Act;
2. That there is no nearby, non-contracted land which is both available and suitable for the proposed use, or that development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development (GC Section 51282(c)); and
3. The waiver or extension of time is approved by the secretary of the California Resources Agency. The secretary will approve a waiver or extension of time only on the finding that the granting of the waiver or extension of time by the local agency is consistent with the policies of the Williamson Act and that the local agency complied with the Act in approving the cancellation. In evaluating a request for a waiver or extension of time, the secretary shall review the findings of the board or council, the evidence in the record of the board or council and any other evidence received concerning the cancellation, waiver, or extension of time (GC Section 51283(c)).

An analysis of the proposed projects' consistency with the Williamson Act is provided under significance criterion "b" and in Table 5.11-10.

Another option for siting the proposed project on lands under a Williamson Act contract is to publicly acquire the land, which is described below. This is the option the County Department of Public Works intends to pursue relative to Williamson Act lands on the Tonini parcel.

Public Acquisition Process. Public acquisition of Williamson Act land is covered under Government Code Sections 51290 - 51295, and 51296.6, which pertain only to land needed for public improvement. Under this section, a 'public agency' must be authorized to acquire property by eminent domain (Government Code Section 51291(a). As defined, 'public improvement' means facilities or interests in real property, owned by a public agency as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 51291 of the Government Code. The Los Osos Wastewater Project would meet this definition.

The County is required to refer proposals to acquire land in agricultural preserves to the State DOC for their review and response prior to acquisition. The process requires the County to notify the DOC as soon as it appears that land within a preserve or under contract is under consideration for acquisition and use for a public improvement. The County is required to forward comments (a referral package describing the project, including the basis for making required findings) within 30

days of being "notified". In this case, the County is the acquiring agency so it should notify the DOC within 30 days of identifying the alternative sites for possible acquisition. (Section 51291(b)).

A public agency may not acquire or construct a public improvement within an agricultural preserve unless the following findings are made:

"(a) The location is not based primarily on a consideration of the lower cost of acquiring land in an agricultural preserve (Section 51292(a)).

(b) If the land is agricultural land covered under a contract pursuant to this chapter for any public improvement, that there is no other land within or outside the preserve on which it is reasonably feasible to locate the public improvement (Section 51292(a)(b))."

By statute, land conservation contracts automatically become void for land when acquired by a federal, State or local government agency for public uses and facilities. If the required findings can be made for public acquisition of Williamson Act land, the land may be acquired and the contract terminated. If the process is not followed and findings are not made affirmatively, the acquisition may not be valid, and the contract may remain in force and continue to restrict use of the land. The land would also be subject to the rules of the agricultural preserve if it remains under the preserve.

Table 5.11-5: Changes in Williamson Act contracts, San Luis Obispo County

Land Classification	2002 Williamson Act Acreage	2004 Williamson Act Acreage
Prime agricultural lands	83,768	86,492
Non Prime agricultural lands	693,997	722,860

Farmland Security Zone Contract 1998 (Chapter 353, Statutes of 1998)

In 1998, the State Legislature passed the Farmland Security Zone (FSZ) legislation that permitted individual counties to establish an additional program for farmlands to enter into a contract with the State. The FSZ is a 20-year self-renewing contract allowing property owners to receive an additional 35 percent tax savings above that received under the Williamson Act contract. The FSZ legislation authorizes landowners to petition the county board of supervisors to rescind their existing Williamson Act contract in favor of a new FSZ Contract (California DOC 2004).

According to The California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act 2006 Status Report (Appendix N-5), FSZ-contracted lands in San Luis Obispo County include 353 acres of Prime Farmland and 146 acres of Non-prime Farmland. San Luis Obispo County lands under the Williamson Act contract and the FSZ contract account for approximately 791,617 acres of both Prime and Non-prime Farmland. Both of these contracts require that lands be within an established agricultural preserve.

In 2005, a net decrease of 18,097 acres was due primarily from public acquisitions. The California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG) acquired 15,675 acres of non-prime land in San Luis Obispo

County. In addition, 3,320 acres were lost due to non-renewal expirations. These non-renewals reflect the growth pressures to develop available land as landowners anticipate demand. The project site parcels have never been subject to a Farmland Security Zone contract.

Agriculture Lands Defined

Public Resources Code Section 21060.1 defines agricultural land for purposes of assessing environmental impacts as follows: (1) prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California (i.e., the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program [FMMP]); or (2) in those areas of the state where lands have not been surveyed for classifications as set forth above, "agricultural land" means land that meets the requirements of prime agricultural land as defined in Government Code Section 51201.

Definitions cited above are relevant since proposed project impacts to agricultural resources are evaluated (refer to significance criterion a, Section 5.11.4) in part by determining whether lands where Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) infrastructure would be located are either prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland. The proposed project parcel farmland status with regard to the above definitions is reported in Project Site Farmland Designations that follow the description of the FMMP.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The FMMP was established in 1982 in response to a critical need for assessing the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands and conversion of these lands over time. The FMMP is a non-regulatory program and provides a consistent and impartial analysis of agricultural land use and land use changes throughout California. The goal of the FMMP is to provide consistent and impartial data to decision makers for use in assessing present status, reviewing trends, and planning for the future of California's agricultural land resources (California Department of Conservation, 2004).

The FMMP categorizes land within California using eight mapping categories, explained in general terms below. The minimum mapping unit for each category is 10 acres unless otherwise noted. Following is a definition of each of the eight mapping categories.

Prime Farmland

To qualify as "Prime Farmland," the land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production crops at some time during four years prior to the mapping date and the soil must meet the physical and chemical criteria for Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance as determined by the NRCS. The NRCS compiles lists of which soils in each survey area meet the quality criteria. Factors considered in qualification of a soil by the NRCS include:

- Water moisture regimes, available water capacity, and developed irrigation water supply
- Soil temperature range

- Acid-alkali balance
- Water table
- Soil sodium content
- Flooding (uncontrolled runoff from natural precipitation)
- Erodibility
- Permeability rate
- Rock fragment content
- Soil rooting depth

According to the FMMP, the 2002-2004 Farmland Conversion Report is the most recent statewide summary. However; data is currently being compiled for the 2006 report and some information for 2006 is currently available, but no for the Los Osos area.

The characteristics of Prime Farmland are further expanded upon in Government Code Section 51201, which defines "Prime Agricultural Land." Where land has not been mapped under the FMMP, Public Resources Code Section 21060.1 requires an analysis of multiple factors set forth in Government Code Section 51201 to determine if land is deemed Prime Agricultural Land. In general, Prime Agricultural Land is defined as the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term production of agricultural crops. Such land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields.

More specifically, Government Code Section 51201 defines Prime Agricultural Land as:

- All land that qualifies for rating as Class I or Class II in the NRCs land use capability classifications;
- Land that qualifies for rating 80-100 in the Storie Index Rating;
- Land that supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber and has an annual carrying capacity equivalent to at least one animal unit per acre, as defined by the U;
- Land planted with fruit- or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops that have a nonbearing period of fewer than five years and will normally return during the commercial bearing period annually from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant production not less than 200 dollars ($200) per acre; or
- Land that has returned from the production of unprocessed agricultural plant products an annual gross value of not less than 200 dollars ($200) per acre for three of the previous five years.

The Storie Index expresses numerically the relative degree of suitability of a soil for general intensive agricultural use, as it exists at the time of evaluation. The rating is based on soil characteristics only

and is obtained by evaluating factors such as soil depth, surface soil texture, subsoil characteristics, drainage, salts and alkali, and relief.

Farmland of Statewide Importance

Farmland of Statewide Importance is similar to Prime Farmland except it has minor shortcomings such as greater slopes or less ability to hold and store moisture. The land must be used for the production of irrigated crops at some time during the two-update cycles prior to the mapping date.

Unique Farmland

Unique Farmland consists of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards, as found in some climatic zones in California. The land must be used for the production of crops at some time during the two-update cycles prior to the mapping date.

Farmland of Local Importance

Farmland of Local Importance is land of significance to the local economy, as defined by each county's local advisory committee and adopted by its Board of Supervisors. Farmland of Local Importance is either currently producing or has the capability to produce but does not meet the criteria of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland. Authority to adopt or to recommend changes to the category of Farmland of Local Importance rests with the Board of Supervisors in each county.

Grazing Land

Grazing Land is land on which the existing vegetation is suited for the grazing of livestock. This category was developed in cooperation with the California Cattlemen's Association, the University of California Cooperative Extension Service, and other groups interested in knowing the extent of grazing activities. The minimum mapping unit for Grazing Land is 40 acres.

Urban and Built-up Land

Urban and Built-up Land is land occupied by structures with a building density of at least one unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately six structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used or is planned for use for residential, industrial, commercial, construction, institutional, public administration, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.

Other Land

Other Land is not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development; confined livestock, poultry, or aquaculture facilities; strip mines; borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than 40 acres.

Water

Water is defined as perennial water bodies with an extent of at least 40 acres.

Project Site Farmland Designations

Based on a review of the FMMP, 2002-2004 data, the project area has multiple designations of farmland. The designations included Prime Farmland, Farmland of State Importance, Farmland of Local Importance, Farmland of Potentially Local Importance, and Grazing Land. The project area also includes the designations of Urban and Built-Up Land and Other Land that are not considered farmland. Table 5.11-6 shows the most current farmland designations for all project site parcels. Both the Branin and Giacomazzi parcels are comprised of at least one farmland designation, but do not have any designated grazing lands. Most of the Cemetery parcel is comprised of at least one farmland designation. For the largest parcel (Tonini), 60 percent of the land is in grazing land, and the balance is in some other category (Prime, Locally Important, or Potentially Locally Important). The Broderson parcel has no farmland designations.

County of San Luis Obispo Zoning Ordinance, Revised June 2004

Land uses within agricultural areas in the project planning boundary are controlled by city and county general plans and zoning ordinances. These documents identify the type of land uses allowed in agricultural zones, and identify the development parameters within each agricultural land use category. Most of the project area outside the Los Osos Urban Village Reserve has a zoning designation of AG (Agriculture) and is currently being farmed or agricultural/farmland-zoning regulations currently apply. Exceptions include the Los Osos Cemetery and all public right-of-ways.

County of San Luis Obispo Agricultural Element, San Luis Obispo County General Plan, 1998

Agricultural Policies (AGP)

AG2: Conserve Agricultural Resources.

a. Maintain the agricultural land base of the county by clearly defining and identifying productive agricultural lands for -long-term protection.
b. Conserve the soil and water that are the vital components necessary for a successful agricultural industry in this county.
c. Establish land-use policies in this element that support the needs of agriculture without impeding its long-term viability.

AGP3: Protect Agricultural Lands.

a. Establish criteria in this element for agricultural land divisions that will promote the long-term viability of agriculture.

b. Maintain and protect agricultural lands from inappropriate conversion to non-agricultural uses. Establish criteria in this element and corresponding

changes in the Land Use Element and Land Use Ordinance for when it is appropriate to convert land from agricultural to non-agricultural designations.

c. Maintain and strengthen the county's agricultural preserve program (Williamson Act) as an effective means for long-term agricultural land preservation.

AGP14: **Agricultural Preserve Program.**
Encourage eligible property owners to participate in the county's agricultural preserve program.

AGP17: **Agricultural Buffers.**
Protect land designated Agriculture and other lands in production agriculture by using natural or man-made buffers where adjacent to non-agricultural land uses in accordance with the agricultural buffer policies adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

AGP18: **Location of Improvements.**
Locate new buildings, access roads, and structures to protect agricultural land.

AGP24: **Conversion of Agricultural Land.**
Avoid locating new public facilities outside urban and village reserve lines unless they serve a rural function or there is no feasible alternative location within the urban and village reserve lines.

An analysis of the proposed projects' consistency with these agricultural policies is discussed under impact 5.11d, and in Table 5.11-10.

Estero Area Plan, 2002

The Rural Land Use Policies of the Land Use Policies and Programs Element in the Estero Area Plan sets forth the goals and policies for conservation of soils and agriculture within the San Luis Obispo County Estero Planning Area. Relevant soils and agricultural goals and policies are presented below:

Goals

Goal 1 Maintain agriculture and the rural character of the area.

Goal 2 Protect agriculture, open space and sensitive resources.

Goal 3 Maintain existing land use categories and agricultural uses in rural areas.

Goal 5 Protect ground water supplies for agriculture. Reject proposed general plan amendments that increase density or expand urban areas if resulting development would adversely affect ground water supplies, quality or recharge capability needed for agricultural uses.

Policies

Policy 2 Maintain existing Agriculture land use categories in order to protect agricultural resources; do not convert agricultural land to other land use categories or revise planning area standards to enable development that is more intensive.

Consistency of the proposed projects with the above policies is evaluated in Section 5.11.5, and in Table 5.11-10.

Right to Farm Ordinance

Title 5 Chapter 5.16 et seq. of the San Luis Obispo County Code also known as the Right to Farm Ordinance, provides definitions, policies, and procedures, intended to promote accord between agricultural uses and adjacent land uses.

California Coastal Commission, California Coastal Act of 1976, Revised 2008

As stated in the Public Resources Code (PRC) 30240, the California Coastal Act protects environmentally sensitive areas. Agricultural areas considered environmentally sensitive areas and are therefore protected under the Act.

Section 30241. Prime Agricultural Land; Maintenance in Agricultural Production

The maximum amount of prime agricultural land shall be maintained in agricultural production to assure the protection of the areas' agricultural economy, and conflicts shall be minimized between agricultural and urban land uses through all of the following:

(a) By establishing stable boundaries separating urban and rural areas, including, where necessary, clearly defined buffer areas to minimize conflicts between agricultural and urban land uses.

(b) By limiting conversions of agricultural lands around the periphery of urban areas to the lands where the viability of existing agricultural use is already severely limited by conflicts with urban uses or where the conversion of the lands would complete a logical and viable neighborhood and contribute to the establishment of a stable limit to urban development.

(c) By permitting the conversion of agricultural land surrounded by urban uses where the conversion of the land would be consistent with Section 30250.

(d) By developing available lands not suited for agriculture prior to the conversion of agricultural lands.

(e) By assuring that public service and facility expansions and nonagricultural development either do not impair agricultural viability, through increased assessment costs or degraded air and water quality.

(f) By assuring that all divisions of prime agricultural lands, except those conversions approved pursuant to subdivision (b), and all development adjacent to prime agricultural lands shall not diminish the productivity of prime agricultural lands.

Section 30241.5

(a) If the viability of existing agricultural uses is an issue pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 30241 as to any local coastal program or amendment to any certified local coastal program submitted for review and approval under this division, the determination of "viability" shall include, but not be limited to, consideration of an economic feasibility evaluation containing at least both of the following elements:

(1) An analysis of the gross revenue from the agricultural products grown in the area for the five years immediately preceding the date of the filing of a proposed local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program.

(2) An analysis of the operational expenses, excluding the cost of land, associated with the production of the agricultural products grown in the area for the five years immediately preceding the date of the filing of a proposed local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program. For purposes of this subdivision, "area" means a geographic area of sufficient size to provide an accurate evaluation of the economic feasibility of agricultural uses for those lands included in the local coastal program or in the proposed amendment to a certified local coastal program.

(b) The economic feasibility evaluation required by subdivision (a) shall be submitted to the commission, by the local government, as part of its submittal of a local coastal program or an amendment to any local coastal program. If the local government determines that it does not have the staff with the necessary expertise to conduct the economic feasibility evaluation, the evaluation may be conducted under agreement with the local government by a consultant selected jointly by local government and the executive director of the commission.

Local Coastal Plan

The Act also requires that local plans be consistent with protection of coastal resources (PRC 30108.6). Additionally under the Local Coastal Plan (LCP) there is a requirement to avoid locating Public Facilities in Sensitive Areas where feasible. Since agricultural areas are considered sensitive, the specific land use ordinance is provided below.

Section 23.08.288 of the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance (CZLUO) specifically regulates Public Utility Facilities and states:

"Public Utility Facilities: The requirements of this section apply to Public Utility Facilities where designated as S-13 uses by Coastal Table "O", Part I of the Land Use Element. Public Utility

Facilities for other than electric and communications transmission and natural gas regulation and distribution, require Development Plan approval pursuant to Section 23.02.034 (Development Plan)."

Permit requirements. In addition to the emergency repair and the general permit requirements of section 23.08.286a and b., Development Plan approval is required for any new facility or modification of any existing facility in the Agriculture, Rural Lands, Residential, Office and Professional, and Commercial land use categories. Development Plan approval is required for any new facility or modification to any existing facility that would increase the structure heights above those specified in section 23.04.124 or modify any operational standards causing an increase in any of the categories specified in Chapter 23.06 of this title.

Although there are policies in place that strongly discourage conversion of agricultural lands to other uses, under Amendment 1-90, the Coastal Commission approved the conversion of agricultural land for the construction of a wastewater treatment plant for Los Osos. While the County requested redesignation of an 87-acre parcel, including 18 acres of prime agricultural land and 13 acres of non-prime agricultural land, the Commission restricted the conversion of land to the minimum needed for the facility, a total of 10 acres. In approving the conversion, the Commission found that although the land was viable for ongoing agricultural uses, the amount of land converted was limited, alternative sites for the project were limited and would have converted more productive agricultural lands, and the project protected the long-term viability of agriculture by improving water quality and protecting the groundwater.

An analysis of the proposed projects' consistency with the Coastal Act is found in Table 5.11-10.

5.11.4 - Thresholds of Significance

According to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines' Appendix G Environmental Checklist, to determine whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, the following questions are analyzed and evaluated.

Would the project:

a.) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency and standards set by the California Coastal Commission, to non-agricultural use?

b.) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

c.) Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

Other Thresholds

For the purpose of the proposed project, the following threshold has been added. To evaluate the project's consistency with applicable goals, policies, and regulations related to agricultural resources:

d.) Would the project conflict with any local goals and policies protecting agricultural resources?

5.11.5 - Analysis

Analysis for significance criterion "a" also includes an analysis of potentially lost agricultural revenue, per Sections 30241 and 30241.5 of the California Coastal Act. Section 30241 of the California Coastal Act states, "the maximum amount of agricultural prime land shall be maintained to assure protection of the area's agricultural economy." The analysis of potentially lost agricultural revenue is reported on a parcel by parcel basis and assumes that maximum potential revenue is based on the highest and best crop use (in terms of economic value) for each. Choosing the highest and best crop use assumes there is irrigation water available for each parcel, and that vegetable crops can be grown. Since details of each parcel's soil characteristics were not considered in this loss of revenue analysis, specific vegetable crops such as carrots, were not considered. Instead, an average vegetable crop value based on the 2007 San Luis Obispo County Crop Report was used. As a result, this assumption may overestimate potential agricultural revenue lost.

This section analyzes proposed projects 1 through 4. It includes a discussion of project-specific and cumulative impacts, provides mitigation measures where required, and concludes with a determination of level of significance after mitigation. Impacts are evaluated as Significant and Unavoidable, Potentially Significant Impact, Less than Significant, or No impact. Analysis is based on conceptual level drawings and a proposed projects narrative, both of which were prepared by Kennedy-Jenks.

Numerous sites were evaluated for location of the treatment plant and are described in the Fine Screening Report prepared by Carollo Engineers, dated August 2007. For a treatment facility siting, the report identifies high, low, and lower priority sites. The Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin sites are all considered high priority sites because they offered the fewest constraints and most advantageous location for a treatment plant. All sites were screened for multiple resource constraints, including agricultural use. Alternative sites considered but eliminated from analysis involved locating the treatment plant on an area west of Los Osos Creek. However, this area is an Environmental Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) as defined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Coastal Commission (CCC). Locating the treatment plant on the ESHA was considered in 2001; however, there was community opposition to this alternative. Additionally, the ESHA contains numerous sensitive biological resources, as described in Section 5.5, Biological Resources.

Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Use

5.11-A: **The project would convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use, and pursuant to standards established by the California Coastal Commission.**

Project-Specific Impact Analysis

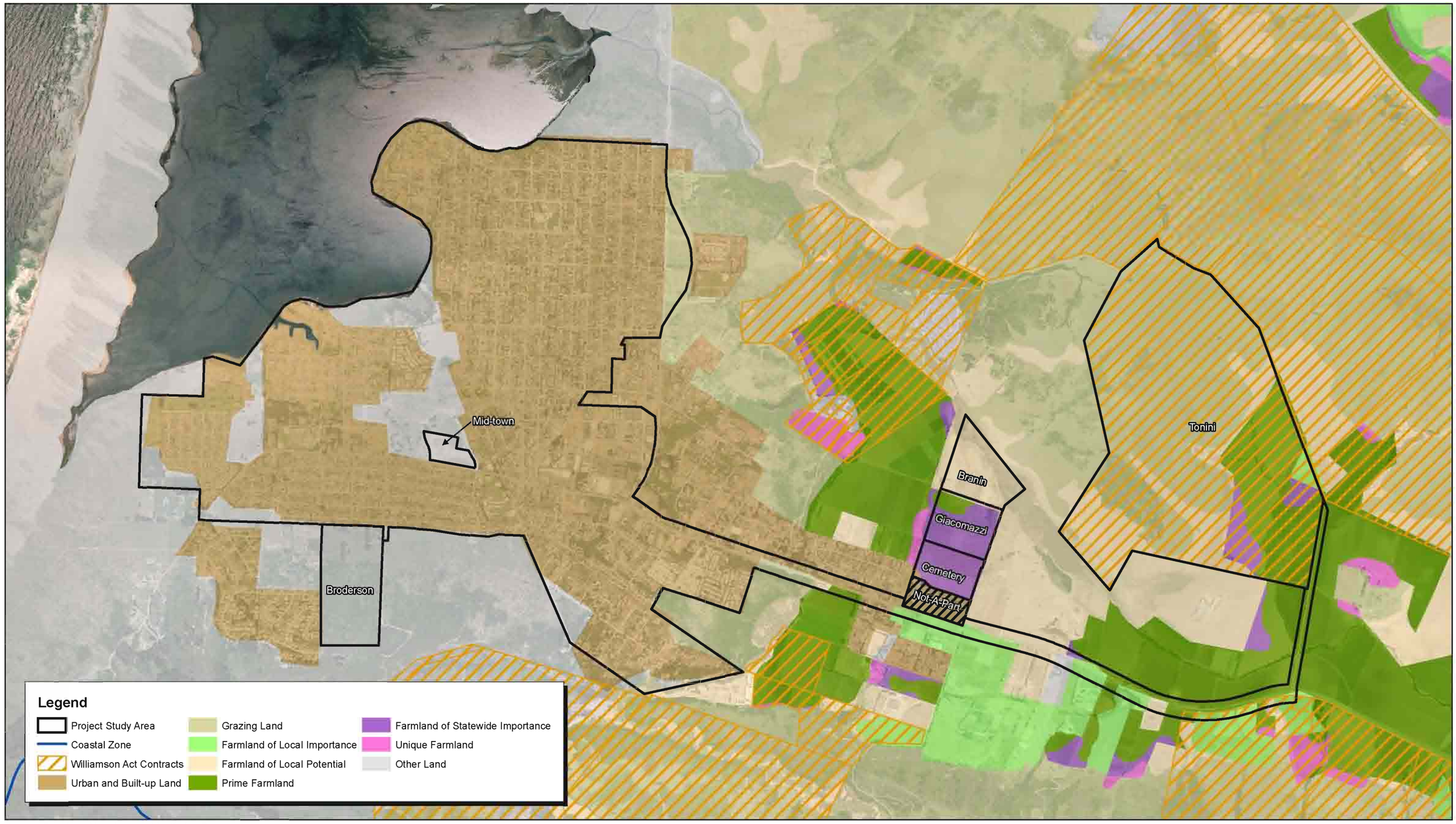
Proposed Project 1

Collection System

The proposed collection system for this project would be a combination of Septic Tank Effluent Pumping and Septic Tank Effluent Gravity (STEP/STEG) with facilities for pipelines, pump stations, blow-offs and clean-outs located entirely within roadway dedicated right-of-way and within the urban village reserve area. Therefore, there would be no impact to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

Treatment Plant Site

The treatment plant site consists of three parcels; Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Brainin. As depicted in Exhibit 5.11-2, the Cemetery parcel is located midway between Los Osos Creek and Turri Road on Los Osos Valley Road at the northeast corner of Los Osos Valley Road and Sombrero Drive. The Giacomazzi parcel is adjacent to the Cemetery parcel to the north and the Branin parcel is adjacent to the Giacomazzi parcel to the north. Both the Giacomazzi and Branin parcels are accessible from Sombrero Drive and an undedicated and unimproved access road adjoining the east property line of all three parcels. The proposed facilities at the treatment plant site would include an approximately 20-acre treatment facility on the Giacomazzi parcel, an approximately 8-acre seasonal storage pond on the Cemetery parcel, and an approximately 4-acre appurtenant facility on the Branin parcel. Table 5.11-7 shows the farmland designations for the Branin, Giacomazzi, and Cemetery parcels. Depending on the final design and siting of the facility, approximately 20 acres of Prime Agricultural land and or Farmland of Statewide Importance as defined by the FMMP as well as the California Coastal Commission would be affected (Table 5.11-7). The acres removed from agricultural production on the Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin parcels due to infrastructure development would be 8, 20, and 4 acres, respectively. Impacts to the acreages on these three parcels are all direct impacts. There also would be indirect impacts to acreages on these parcels that are adjacent to the proposed facility footprints. Indirect impacts are based on the need to establish buffers around the proposed facility footprints. Using a worst case approach, direct and indirect impacts are assumed to occur on the entire acreages with capability to support agriculture for the Cemetery, Branin, and Giacomazzi parcels. The Tonini parcel would not be subject to indirect impacts since the County would acquire the entire parcel and maintain agricultural uses under a long-term easement. Given the readily available supply of irrigation water in the Los Osos Valley, it is assumed that even lands that are currently fallow could support agricultural production. These potential acreages that could support agricultural production are reported in Table 5.11-8. The Cemetery parcel is currently fallow (28.45



Source: Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 5.11-2
Farmland Designations

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO • LOS OSOS WASTEWATER PROJECT
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES EXPANDED ANALYSIS SECTION

acres), Giacomazzi is used for dryland farming (38.02 acres), and the Branin parcel is currently fallow (19.48 acres).

The highest and best use for these three parcels is assumed to be vegetable crops. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County the average annual value for all vegetable crops was $5,888.76 per acre, so the potential lost revenue associated with direct and indirect impacts of using these parcels for treatment plant facilities is $506,139, with the highest amount of potential loss occurring on the Giacomazzi parcel at $223,891 (Table 5.11-8). Therefore, there would be a significant and unavoidable impact.

Disposal Sites

Disposal from the treatment plant is proposed on the Broderson site in the southwest portion of the Los Osos urban village, and spray field irrigation is proposed at the Tonini site located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The Broderson site is located within the urban village reserve area with no agricultural activity and is therefore locating a disposal site at this location would result in a less than significant impact. However, 27 percent of the Tonini site is composed of Prime Agricultural land (Table 5.11-7). On this site, 175 acres would be removed from agricultural production for infrastructure development. On the Tonini parcel this acreage represents direct impacts. However, direct and indirect impacts would be represented by the entire parcel acreage. The current land use on the portion of the parcel where disposal facilities would be located is dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). The highest and best use of the Tonini parcel that can support agricultural production within the boundaries of the spray fields area is assumed to be vegetable crops on 171 acres, and rangeland grazing on the remaining 4 acres. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County, vegetable crops had a per acre value of $5888.76 and rangeland grazing had a per acre value of $10. Therefore, the annual potential lost revenue associated with direct and indirect impacts for using the Tonini parcel as a disposal site is $1,008,398 (Table 5.11-9). Therefore, locating a disposal site specifically on the Tonini parcel would result in a significant and unavoidable impact.

CZLUO 23.08.288(d) indicates that which states that “the proposed public facilities shall not be allowed on prime agricultural soils, Sensitive Resource Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Habitats, or Hazard Areas unless there is a finding that there is no feasible location on or off-site the property.” The feasibility study of suitable locations for sprayfields as well as other project components is found in Appendix C-1. The feasibility study considered a number of factors such as the need to avoid ESHAs and SRAs, must be located on lands with less than 10 percent slope, and limit impacts to prime agricultural lands to the extent feasible. Although it would be possible to locate sprayfields on the parcel south of Tonini, it would impact a larger amount of prime agricultural land acreage (181 versus 179 acres on the Tonini parcel) and as a result the parcel to the south of Tonini was not chosen. Therefore, Proposed Project 1 is consistent with CZLUO 23.08.288(d).

Combined Project Effects

The design and construction methods employed for the collection system are meant to impose as little impact as possible to the public. Boring is a method that is considered as a means to minimize impacts to traffic flow and thereby reduce air and noise impacts as well. The STEP/STEG will affect property owners since placement of the STEP/STEG will be within the lot lines of each property owner with a sewer connection. A central collection and pump station is proposed at the Mid-Town site, 11.66 acres, to transfer the raw sewage to a force main along Los Osos Valley Road to the treatment plant. The collection system is almost entirely in non-agricultural areas with the exception of the final proposed alignment from Sombrero Road to the treatment plant facility. The footprint of this final proposed alignment would be negligible and would not affect Prime Farmland, State Important Farmland or Unique Farmland. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact from collection systems. As shown in Exhibit 5.11-2, the treatment site on the Branin parcel would occur on either Prime Farmland, or State Important Farmland, on the Giacomazzi parcel the treatment site would occur on a combination of Prime Farmland and State Important Farmland, resulting in a significant and unavoidable impact. In terms of lost potential revenue, the combined direct effect of removing 32 acres (Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin parcels) from agricultural production for the treatment facility and 175 acres for disposal facilities (Tonini parcel), and indirect impacts that would occur to all lands on the Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin parcels capable of agricultural production, would result in a potential loss of $1,514,537 per year. This figure represents 0.64 percent of the county's vegetable crop revenue in 2007. For the Tonini parcel there would not be indirect impacts to agriculture land use on adjacent properties since the County would publicly acquire this entire parcel and maintain agricultural use under a long-term easement. There would be indirect impacts within the Tonini parcel due to accidental spray dispersing beyond the direct affected areas (refer to Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 below) into grazing or stream buffer areas. However, these indirect impacts would be less than significant.

Disposal would involve pumping treated effluent from the treatment plant to the disposal sites at Broderson and Tonini via a pipeline that mostly follows the alignment of Los Osos Valley Road with one part of the pipeline heading east to Turri Road and turning north along Turri Road to the Tonini site for use in irrigation sprayfields. Another pipeline would head west along Los Osos Valley Road to Broderson Avenue and heading south to the Broderson site for dispersion in leach fields. The Broderson site is within the Urban Village boundary and classified as Other Land by the FMMP, so there would not be any impacts to FMMP designated lands. Tonini is a large site with hills on more than half of the approximately 650 acres that would be too steep for sprayfields and is considered Grazing Land by the FMMP. However, the remaining portion of the parcel is designated as either Prime Farmland or State Important Farmland. On the Tonini parcel approximately 175 acres would be removed from agricultural production and the current use on the portion of the parcel where disposal facilities would be located is dry land farming (Table 5.11-8). The highest and best use of the approximately 175 acres is assumed to be a combination of vegetable crops on 171 acres and rangeland grazing on the remaining 4 acres. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County,

this crop had a per acre value of $5,888.76, and rangeland grazing had a value of $10 per acre. Therefore, the potential lost revenue associated with using the Tonini parcel as a disposal site is $1,008,398 per year (Table 5.11-9). Therefore, locating the disposal sites on the Tonini parcel would result in a significant and unavoidable impact.

Proposed Project 1 would be consistent with the CZLUO 23.08.288(d) since there are no other feasible locations for the sprayfields and it minimizes impacts to prime agricultural lands. A copy of the feasibility study is in Appendix C-1, and a summary discussion of the feasibility analysis with regard to potential impacts to prime agricultural lands is found in Section 5.1, Land Use and Planning.

Table 5.11-6: Farmland Designations for Project Site Parcels

Farmland Classifications	Branin Acreages	Giacomazzi Acreages	Cemetery Acreages	Tonini Acreages	Broderson Acreages	Totals
Prime	2.57	6.48	0.63	119.86	0.00	129.54
State Important	0.98	28.16	20.19	25.51	0.00	74.84
Unique	0.00	3.38	2.34	—	—	0.00
Locally Important	0.00	0.00	1.99	5.89	0.00	5.72
Locally Potentially Important	15.94	0.00	0.00	108.69	0.00	124.63
Grazing Land	0.00	0.00	23.30	385.65	0.00	408.95
Urban and Built-Up	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.05	0.00
	19.48	38.02	47.45	645.60	10.05	751.4

Table 5.11-7: Current Agricultural Land Uses

Parcel	Fallow	Row crops	Irrigated Seed or Dryland crops	Hay-irrigated	Grazing	Totals
Cemetery	28.45					28.45
Giacomazzi			38.02			38.02
Branin	19.48					19.48
Tonini	18	6.9	79	57	489.1	650.00

Notes:
[1] Acres only account for the portion of the 47.45-acre Cemetery parcel that is part of the Proposed Project 1 treatment plant site.

Table 5.11-8: Potential Annual Agriculture Revenue Lost from Direct and Indirect Impacts

Parcel	Proposed Project 1	Proposed Project 2	Proposed Project 3	Proposed Project 4
Cemetery	$167,535			
Giacomazzi	$223,891	$223,891	$223,891	
Branin	$114,713		$114,713	
Tonini - treatment facilities		$47,110		$135,531
Treatment sub-totals	$506,139	$271,001	$338,604	
Tonini - disposal only	$1,008,398	$961,288	$1,008,398	$872,866
Project Totals[1]	$1,514,537	$1,232,289	$1,347,002	$1,008,397
Total Proposed Project Percentage of County vegetable crop revenue[2]	0.64%	0.52%	0.57%	0.43%

Notes:
Potential revenue lost for the Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin parcels is based on total agricultural land use acreages reported in Table 5.11-8. For the Tonini parcel, potential revenue lost is based on both crop producing and the non-grazing lands reported in Table 5.11-8.
[1] Totals may not sum due to rounding.
[2] Total vegetable crop revenue is the highest potential use on the subject parcels and was taken from the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis Obispo County.

Proposed Project 2

Collection System

The proposed collection system for this project would be a gravity system with facilities for pipelines, pump stations, blow-offs and clean-outs located entirely within roadway-dedicated right-of-way and within the urban village reserve area. The collection system would have a less than significant impact on Prime Farmlands, Unique Farmlands, or Farmlands of Statewide Importance.

Treatment Plant Site

The treatment plant site consists of the Giacomazzi parcel. The cemetery is adjacent to the south of the Giacomazzi parcel and the Branin parcel is adjacent to the Giacomazzi parcel to the north. The Giacomazzi is accessible from Sombrero Drive and an undedicated and unimproved access road adjoining the east property line of all three parcels. The direct impacts of the treatment plant would remove 20 acres from agricultural production on the Giacomazzi parcel. This parcel is used for dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). The highest and best use of the Giacomazzi parcel is assumed to be vegetable crops. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County vegetable crops had a per acre value of $5,888.76, so the potential annual lost revenue associated with the direct and indirect impacts of using the Giacomazzi parcel as a treatment site is $223,891 per year (Table 5.11-9). Treatment plant facilities would occupy about 20 acres and be constructed on land identified as either Prime Agricultural land or Farmland of Statewide importance. There would be a significant and unavoidable impact.

Disposal Sites

Disposal from the treatment plant is at the Broderson site in the southwest portion of the Los Osos urban village, spray field irrigation at the Tonini site located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The proposed seasonal storage pond would encompass approximately 8 acres at the Tonini site. The spray fields would occupy approximately 175 acres. Within the boundaries of the spray fields, the highest and best use of the Tonini parcel is assumed to be for vegetable crops on 163 acres, and rangeland grazing on the remaining 12 acres. According to the 2007, Crop Report for San Luis County this crop had an average annual per acre value of $5888.76, so the potential lost revenue associated with the direct and indirect impacts of using the Tonini parcel as a disposal site is $961,288 per year (Table 5.11-9). The Broderson site is located within the urban village reserve area with no agricultural activity and therefore locating disposal sites on this site would result in a less than significant impact. However, 27 percent of the Tonini site is composed of Prime Agricultural land and locating disposal sites on this parcel would result in a significant and unavoidable impact.

Combined Project Effects

The design and construction methods employed for the collection system are meant to impose as little impact as possible to the public. Boring is a method that is considered as a means to minimize impacts to traffic flow and thereby reduce air and noise impacts as well. The gravity system will be located within existing roadway rights-of-way. A central collection and pump station is proposed at the Mid-Town site, 11.66 acres, to transfer the raw sewage to a force main along Los Osos Valley Road to the treatment plant. The collection system is almost entirely in non-agricultural areas with the exception of the final alignment from Sombrero Road to the treatment plant facility. The footprint of this alignment would be negligible and is not expected to affect Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, therefore resulting in no impact.

The treatment site and the disposal sites would include Prime Farmland, State Important Farmland, Locally Important Farmland, Locally Potential Important Farmland, Unique Farmland, Grazing Land, and Urban and Built-up Land as defined and referenced by the California Farmland Mitigation Monitoring Program (FMMP). Refer to Exhibit 5.11-2 and Table 5.11-7.

Disposal would involve pumping treated effluent from the treatment plant at the disposal sites at Broderson and Tonini via a pipeline flowing mostly along Los Osos Valley Road with one part of the pipeline heading east to Turri Road and turning north along Turri Road to the Tonini site for use in irrigation sprayfields. Another pipeline would head west along Los Osos Valley Road to Broderson Avenue and heading south to the Broderson site for dispersion in leach fields. The Broderson site is within the Urban Village boundary and classified as Other Land by the FMMP. Tonini is a large site with hills on more than half of the approximately 650 acres that would be too steep for sprayfields and considered Grazing Land by the FMMP (Table 5.10-7). The spray fields would occupy approximately 175 acres. Within the boundaries of the spray fields, the highest and best use of the Tonini parcel is assumed to be vegetable crops on 171 acres, with an average annual value per acre of

$5888.76. On the remaining 4 acres, the highest and best use is assumed to be rangeland grazing, at an average annual value of $10 per acre. The annual potential revenue loss associated with direct and indirect impacts for treatment facilities on the Giacomazzi parcel and disposal facilities on the Tonini parcel would be $1,232,289. Refer to Exhibit 5.11-2 and Table 5.11-9. The total potential lost revenue represents 0.52 percent of the county's vegetable crop revenue in 2007. Finally, Proposed Project 2 would be consistent with CZLUO 23.08.288(d) because there are no other feasible locations for sprayfields and it minimizes impacts to prime agricultural lands.

Proposed Project 3

Collection System

The proposed collection system for this project would be a gravity system with facilities for pipelines, pump stations, blow-offs and clean-outs located entirely within roadway-dedicated right-of-way and within the urban village reserve area. This would result in a less than significant impact to Prime Farmlands, Unique Farmlands, and Farmlands of Statewide importance.

Treatment Plant Site

The treatment plant site consists of the Branin and Giacomazzi parcels. The Giacomazzi parcel is adjacent to the cemetery to the north and the Branin parcel is adjacent to the Giacomazzi parcel to the north. Both Giacomazzi and Branin are accessible from Sombrero Drive and an undedicated and unimproved access road adjoining the east property line of all three parcels. The proposed seasonal storage pond would encompass approximately 8 acres at the Branin site. The number of acres removed from production would be 20 acres on the Giacomazzi parcel and 8 acres on the Branin parcel. The Giacomazzi parcel is used for dryland farming and the Branin parcel is fallow (Table 5.11-8). The highest and best use for these parcels is assumed to be vegetable crops. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County, vegetable crops had an average annual per acre value of $5,888.76, so the potential lost revenue associated with direct and indirect impacts of using these parcels is $338,604 per year (Table 5.11-9). Since the actual treatment plant and seasonal storage pond would be constructed on land identified as Prime Agricultural land or Farmland of Statewide Importance, there would be a significant and unavoidable impact.

Disposal Sites

Disposal from the treatment plant is at the Broderson site in the southwest portion of the Los Osos urban village, spray field irrigation at the Tonini site located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The Broderson site is located within the urban village reserve area with no agricultural activity and is therefore a less than significant impact. However, the Tonini parcel is composed of Prime Agricultural land covering approximately 27 percent in area. Lands removed from agricultural production would be approximately 175 acres, and the current land uses on this parcel are grazing and dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). Within the boundaries of the spray fields, the highest and best use of the Tonini parcel is assumed to be vegetable crops on 171 acres, and rangeland grazing on the remaining 4 acres. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County, vegetable crops had an average annual per acre value of $5888.76, and rangeland

grazing had an average annual value of $10 per acre. Therefore, the potential lost revenue associated with the direct and indirect impacts of using the Tonini parcel as a disposal site is $1,008,398 per year (Table 5.11-9). Therefore, there would be a significant and unavoidable impact. Finally, Proposed Project 3 would be consistent with CZLUO 23.08.288(d) because there are no other feasible locations for sprayfields and it minimizes impacts to prime agricultural lands.

Combined Project Effects

The design and construction methods employed for the collection system are meant to impose as little impact as possible to the public. Boring is a method that is considered as a means to minimize impacts to traffic flow and thereby reduce air and noise impacts as well. The gravity system will be located within existing roadway rights-of-way. A central collection and pump station is proposed at the Mid-Town site, 11.66 acres, to transfer the raw sewage to a force main along Los Osos Valley Road to the treatment plant. The collection system is almost entirely in non-agricultural areas with the exception of the final feet from Sombrero Road to the treatment plant facility. The footprint of this impact would be negligible and is not expected to affect Prime Farmland, State Important Farmland or Unique Farmland.

The treatment site and the disposal sites would include Prime Farmland or State Important Farmland as defined and referenced by the FMMP. Refer to Exhibit 5.11-2 and Table 5.11-7.

Disposal would involve pumping treated effluent from the treatment plant at the disposal sites at Broderson and Tonini via a pipeline flowing mostly along Los Osos Valley Road with one part of the pipeline heading east to Turri Road and turning north along Turri Road to the Tonini site for use in irrigation sprayfields. Another pipeline would head west along Los Osos Valley Road to Broderson Avenue and heading south to the Broderson site for dispersion in leach fields. The Broderson site is within the Urban Village boundary and classified as Other Land by the FMMP. Tonini is a large site with hills on more than half of the approximately 650 acres that would be too steep for sprayfields and considered Grazing Land by the FMMP. Lands removed from agricultural production would total approximately 175 acres, and the current land uses are for grazing and dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). Within the spray field boundaries, the highest and best use of the Tonini parcel is assumed to be for vegetable crops on 171 acres, and rangeland grazing on 4 acres (Table 5.11-9). According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County, vegetable crops had an average annual per acre value of $5,888.76, and rangeland grazing had a value of $10 per acre. Therefore, the potential lost revenue associated with direct and indirect impacts of using the Tonini parcel as a disposal site is $1,008,398 per year (Table 5.11-1). Therefore, on the Tonini parcel there would be a significant and unavoidable impact. The combined effect of potential lost revenue from direct impacts associated with the treatment and disposal facilities would be $1,347,002 per year and would result in a significant and unavoidable impact. This figure represents about 0.57 percent of the county's agricultural revenue for vegetable crops in 2007.

Proposed Project 4

Collection System

The proposed collection system for this project would be a gravity system with facilities for pipelines, pump stations, blow-offs and clean-outs located entirely within roadway-dedicated right-of-way and within the urban village reserve area. This is a less than significant impact to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

Treatment Plant Site

The treatment plant site consists of the Tonini parcel. The treatment site located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The proposed treatment plant facilities at the Tonini parcel would encompass approximately 32 acres, and the current land uses are for grazing and dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). The highest and best use of the 32 acres on the Tonini parcel is assumed to be for vegetable crops. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County, vegetable crops had an average annual per acre value of $5,888.76, so the potential lost revenue associated with direct and indirect effects of using the Tonini parcel for treatment facilities is $135,531 per year (Table 5.11-9). Since the actual treatment plant could be built on land identified as Prime Agricultural land, and due to the potential loss of agricultural revenue, there would be a significant and unavoidable impact.

Disposal Sites

Disposal from the treatment plant is at the Broderson site in the southwest portion of the Los Osos urban village, spray field irrigation at the Tonini site located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The Broderson site is located within the urban village reserve area with no agricultural activity and is therefore a less than significant impact. However, the Tonini parcel is composed of Prime Agricultural land covering approximately 27 percent in area. Lands removed from agricultural production due to the disposal facilities would total approximately 175 acres, and the current land uses are for grazing and dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). Within the spray field boundaries, the highest and best use of the Tonini parcel is assumed to be for vegetable crops, on 148 acres, and rangeland grazing on 27 acres. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County vegetable crops had an average annual per acre value of $5,888.76, so the potential lost revenue associated with direct and indirect impacts of using the Tonini parcel as a disposal site is $1,008,398 per year (Table 5.11-9), and would therefore result in a significant and unavoidable impact.

Combined Project Effects

The design and construction methods employed for the collection system are meant to impose as little impact as possible to the public. Boring is a method that is considered as a means to minimize impacts to traffic flow and thereby reduce air and noise impacts as well. The gravity system will be located within existing roadway rights-of-way. A central collection and pump station is proposed at the Mid-Town site, 11.66 acres, to transfer the raw sewage to a force main along Los Osos Valley Road to the treatment plant. The collection system is almost entirely in non-agricultural areas with

the exception of the final feet from Sombrero Road to the treatment plant facility. The footprint of this impact would be negligible and is not expected to affect Prime Farmland, State Important Farmland or Unique Farmland. Therefore, impacts from the collection system would be less than significant.

Disposal would involve pumping treated effluent from the treatment plant to the disposal sites at Broderson and Tonini via a pipeline flowing mostly along Los Osos Valley Road with one part of the pipeline heading east to Turri Road and turning north along Turri Road to the Tonini site for use in irrigation sprayfields. Another pipeline would head west along Los Osos Valley Road to Broderson Avenue and head south to the Broderson site for dispersion in leach fields. The Broderson site is within the Urban Village boundary and classified as Other Land by the FMMP. Tonini is a large site with hills on more than half of the approximately 645 acres that would be too steep for sprayfields and is considered Grazing Land by the FMMP. Lands removed from agricultural production would total approximately 175 acres, and the current land uses are for grazing and dryland farming (Table 5.11-8). Within the spray field boundaries, the highest and best use of the Tonini parcel is assumed to be for vegetable crops on 1630 acres and rangeland grazing on 12 acres. According to the 2007 Crop Report for San Luis County, vegetable crops had an average annual per acre value of $5888.76, and rangeland grazing had a value of $10 per acre. Therefore potential lost revenue associated with the direct and indirect impacts of using the Tonini parcel for both treatment and disposal facilities would result in an annual potential revenue loss of $1,347,002. This combined effect amount is the same as for treatment and disposal since the worst case acreage was used in all three cases. This amount represents 0.43 percent of the annual revenue for vegetable crops in the county in 2007. This is a significant and unavoidable impact. Proposed Project 4 would be consistent with CZLUO 23.08.288(d) because there are no other feasible locations for sprayfields and it minimizes impacts to prime agricultural lands. Therefore, there would be no impact with regard to consistency with CZLUO 23.08.288(d).

Mitigation Measure AG-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the County Department of Public Works shall provide evidence to the County Planning and Building Department that a farmland conservation easement, a farmland deed restriction, or other farmland conservation mechanism has been granted in perpetuity to the County or a qualifying entity approved by the County Agricultural Commissioner (or designee). The easement shall provide conservation acreage at a ratio of 1:1 for direct impacts and 0.5:1 for indirect impacts. Additionally, the project proponent shall provide appropriate funds (as determined by the County Planning Department) to compensate for reasonable administrative costs incurred by the easement holder. The area conserved shall be minimally sized at 175 acres, may consist of no more than three noncontiguous parcels, and shall be of a quality that is reasonably (as determined by the County Agricultural Commissioner or designee) similar to that of the farmland to within the project limits. The area to be conserved shall be located within San Luis Obispo County within a reasonable proximity to the project site.

This mitigation measure is proposed to reduce significant impacts from all four projects but would not reduce impacts to less than significant. Therefore, impacts to conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Statewide Importance would remain significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

This section considers the impacts of the proposed projects on converting farmland to non-agricultural use when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. Aside from public works type projects, such as dredging Morro Bay, or renovating the Morro Bay State Park Marina (further detailed in Section 4.2 and Exhibit 4.2-1 in the Draft EIR), there are no present projects under consideration, nor are there reasonably foreseeable projects, given the moratorium on new development in the community of Los Osos. Therefore, the analysis focuses on past conversions of Prime Farmland as well as other categories to non-agricultural use. Data to accomplish this task is derived from the California Department of Conservation FMMP program, which reports annual changes in farmland conversion at the county level.

Proposed Project 1

For this analysis, it is assumed that historic trends in farmland conversion would continue. Proposed Project 1 would result in the direct and indirect loss of approximately 361 acres of agricultural land (crop land and grazing land), which is not a substantial deviation from historic patterns. However, since this loss would contribute to the historic pattern of farmland conversion, this would be a significant and unavoidable impact for Proposed Project 1.

Proposed Project 2

Proposed Project 2 would result in the direct and indirect loss of approximately 351 acres of agricultural land (crop land and grazing land), which is not a substantial deviation from historic patterns. However, since this loss would contribute to the historic pattern of farmland conversion, this would be a significant and unavoidable impact for Proposed Project 2.

Proposed Project 3

Proposed Project 3 would result in the direct and indirect loss of approximately 370 acres of agricultural land (crop land and grazing land), which is not a substantial deviation from historic patterns. However, since this loss would contribute to the historic pattern of farmland conversion, this would be a significant and unavoidable impact for Proposed Project 3.

Proposed Project 4

Proposed Project 4 would result in the direct and indirect loss of approximately 313 acres of agricultural land (crop land and grazing land), which is not a substantial deviation from historic patterns. However, since this loss would contribute to the historic pattern of farmland conversion, this would be a significant and unavoidable impact for Proposed Project 4.

Mitigation Measures

Project-Specific

Proposed Project 1

5.11-A1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the County Department of Public Works shall provide evidence to the County Planning and Building Department that a farmland conservation easement, a farmland deed restriction, or other farmland conservation mechanism has been granted in perpetuity to the County or a qualifying entity approved by the County Agricultural Commissioner (or designee). The easement shall provide conservation acreage at a ratio of 1:1 for direct impacts and 0.5:1 for indirect impacts. Additionally, the project proponent shall provide appropriate funds (as determined by the County Planning Department) to compensate for reasonable administrative costs incurred by the easement holder. The area conserved shall be minimally sized at 175 acres, may consist of no more than three noncontiguous parcels, and shall be of a quality that is reasonably (as determined by the County Agricultural Commissioner or designee) similar to that of the farmland within the project limits. The area to be conserved shall be located within San Luis Obispo County within reasonable proximity to the project site.

Proposed Project 2

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Proposed Project 3

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Proposed Project 4

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Cumulative

Proposed Project 1

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Proposed Project 2

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Proposed Project 3

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Proposed Project 4

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-A1 is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Mitigation measure 5.11.A1 does not address the fact that some Prime or Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance is being permanently removed from production. The mitigation

measure does not result in the creation of any new Prime or Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance; it only encourages active farming of areas that are currently fallow. Therefore, it is not possible to fully mitigate the loss of FMMP designated Farmlands and therefore impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

Project-Specific

Proposed Project 1

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 2

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 3

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 4

Significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative

Proposed Project 1

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 2

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 3

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 4

Significant and unavoidable.

Conflict with Existing Zoning or Williamson Act Contract

Impact 5.11-B:	**The project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.**

Project-Specific Impact Analysis

Proposed Project 1

Collection System

The proposed collection system for this project would be a combination of STEP/STEG with facilities for pipelines, pump stations, blow-offs and clean-outs located entirely within roadway-dedicated right-of-way and within the urban village reserve area. Existing zoning would not be affected. There are no Williamson Act contracts affected, therefore there would be no impact.

Treatment Plant Site

The treatment plant site consists of three parcels, Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin. The Cemetery parcel is located midway between Los Osos Creek and Turri Road on Los Osos Valley Road at the northeast corner of Los Osos Valley Road and Sombrero Drive. The Giacomazzi parcel is adjacent to the Cemetery parcel to the north and the Branin parcel is adjacent to the Giacomazzi parcel to the north. Both Giacomazzi and Branin are accessible from Sombrero Drive and an undedicated and unimproved access road adjoining the east property line of all three parcels. A seasonal storage pond would be constructed on approximately 8 acres on the Cemetery portion of the site. There are no Williamson Act contracts where the treatment plant and the seasonal storage pond are proposed. Additionally, there would not be a conflict with existing AG zoning, since the Rural Area Standards from the Estero Area Plan indicate that pipelines and public utility are allowable uses on agricultural lands. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Disposal Sites

Disposal from the treatment plant is at the Broderson site in the southwest portion of the Los Osos urban village, spray field irrigation at the Tonini site located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The Broderson site is located within the urban village reserve area with no agricultural activity and no Williamson Act contract and is currently zoned Single Family Residential. Therefore, there would be no impact. The Tonini site is zoned AG and is under a Williamson Act contract. Implementation of this proposed project would require acquisition of the property by the County and termination of a Williamson Act Contract following the process outlined in Government Code Section 51290 through 51295, and 51296.6. Two required findings would be made to allow public acquisition to occur under the Williamson Act, and include: a) the location is not based primarily on a consideration of the lower cost of acquiring land in an agricultural preserve (Section 51292(a)), and (b) If the land is agricultural land covered under a contract pursuant to this chapter for any public improvement, that there is no other land within or outside the preserve on which it is reasonably feasible to locate the public improvement (Section 51292 (a)(b)).

The feasibility study of suitable locations for sprayfields as well as other project components is in Appendix C-1. The feasibility study considered a number of factors, however, least economic cost, was not one of those factors. Therefore, Proposed Project 1 is consistent with finding "a" above. The study evaluated factors such as the need to avoid ESHAs and SRAs, must be located on lands with less than 10 percent slope, and limit impacts to prime agricultural lands to the extent feasible. It would be possible to locate sprayfields on other lands not under a Williamson Act contract that are south of the Tonini parcel. However, as reported in Section 5.1, Land Use and Planning, siting the sprayfields on the parcel south of Tonini would impact a larger amount of prime agricultural land acreage (181 versus 179 acres on the Tonini parcel) of lands classified as prime farmlands. As a result, the parcel to the south of Tonini was not chosen. Therefore, it would not be reasonably feasible to locate Proposed Project 1 on lands not covered by a Williamson Act contract. As a result, Proposed Project 1 is consistent with finding "b" above.

Regarding consistency with AG zoned parcels, as stated under Rural Standards for the Estero Area Plan, public utility facilities are an allowable use on agricultural lands. Therefore, there would be no impact on the Tonini parcel with regard to consistency with AG zoning.

While the proposed facilities would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, the facilities may have a potentially significant and unavoidable impact from Proposed Project 1 since the proposed facilities would result in the direct loss of approximately 175 acres of land on the Tonini parcel currently under a Williamson Act contract.

Combined Project Effects

The collection system is almost entirely in non-agricultural areas with the exception of the final alignment from Sombrero Road to the treatment plant facility. The final portion of the alignment crosses land zoned AG. The Branin and Giacomazzi parcels where treatment facilities would occur is zoned AG, and regarding disposal sites the Tonini parcel is under a Williamson Act contract. As stated above Proposed Project 1 is consistent with the Williamson Act. Therefore, there would be no impact. Since pipelines and public utility facilities are allowed uses on AG zoned lands, there is no conflict on the AG zoned parcels, and therefore no impact. While the proposed facilities would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, the facilities may have a potentially significant and unavoidable impact from Proposed Project 1 since the proposed facilities would result in the direct loss of approximately 175 acres of land on the Tonini parcel currently under a Williamson Act contract.

Proposed Project 2

Collection System

Similar to Proposed Project 1, Proposed Project 2 would result in no impacts on the conversion of Williamson Act Contract land.

Treatment Plant Site

Similar to Proposed Project 1, Proposed Project 2 would result in no impacts on the conversion of Williamson Act Contract land.

Disposal Sites

The conversion effects related to the existing Williamson Act contract from the implementation of Proposed Project 2 would be similar as Proposed Project 1. Proposed Project 2 would include an additional 8 acres of conversion.

Combined Project Effects

The conversion effects related to the existing Williamson Act contract from the implementation of Proposed Project 2 would be similar as Proposed Project 1. Proposed Project 2 would include an additional 8 acres of conversion.

Proposed Project 3

Collection System

Similar to Proposed Project 1, Proposed Project 3 would result in no impacts on the conversion of Williamson Act Contract land.

Treatment Plant Site

Similar to Proposed Project 1, Proposed Project 2 would result in no impacts on the conversion of Williamson Act Contract land.

Disposal Sites

The conversion effects related to the existing Williamson Act contract from the implementation of Proposed Project 3 would be the same as Proposed Project 1.

Combined Project Effects

The conversion effects related to the existing Williamson Act contract from the implementation of Proposed Project 2 would be the same as Proposed Project 1.

Proposed Project 4

Collection System

Similar to Proposed Project 1, Proposed Project 4 would result in no impacts on the conversion of Williamson Act Contract land.

Treatment Plant Site

The proposed treatment plant facilities would result in the direct loss of approximately 32 acres of Williamson Act contract lands. This conversion is considered significant and unavoidable.

Disposal Sites

The conversion effects related to the existing Williamson Act contract from the implementation of Proposed Project 3 would be the same as Proposed Project 1.

Combined Project Effects

The proposed treatment plant and disposal facilities would result in the direct loss of approximately 207 acres of Williamson Act contract lands. This conversion is considered significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Similar to the approach for analysis of cumulative impacts for criterion “a”, analysis for significance criterion “b” relies on historic data on Williamson Act contracts. The analysis assumes a continuation in this trend.

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

Cumulative impacts consider the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects with regard to biological resources within the cumulative study area. Since a moratorium on growth was imposed on the community of Los Osos in 1988, there has been a limitation on the number and type

of projects approved within the community. As a result of the moratorium and the subsequent reduction in developments, past impacts on agricultural lands would have been limited, and any potential impacts resulting from current and future projects are expected to be limited until the moratorium is lifted. However, all four proposed projects would result in the loss of Williamson Act contract property. This would contribute to the cumulative loss of Williamson Act contract land and is considered significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is proposed to reduce impacts for all four projects but would not reduce impacts to less than significant. The mitigation measure would minimize the effects on the loss of Williamson Act contract lands (i.e., Proposed Projects 1 and 4 - 207 acres and Proposed Projects 2 and 3 - 213 acres), and would ensure that the effect would not be substantially larger. However, the area occupied by the approximately 175 acres of disposal facilities would still alter the land use so that it could no longer be exclusively used for grazing or crop production.

Project-Specific

Proposed Project 1

5.11-B1: Provide fencing of areas currently grazed on the Tonini parcel, and a buffer between the boundary of the disposal area and areas currently grazed. The width of the buffer shall be determined in consultation with the San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner's office.

Proposed Project 2

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Proposed Project 3

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Proposed Project 4

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Cumulative

Proposed Project 1

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Proposed Project 2

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Proposed Project 3

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Proposed Project 4

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 5.11-B1 is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Project-Specific

Proposed Project 1

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 2

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 3

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 4

Significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative

Proposed Project 1

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 2

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 3

Significant and unavoidable.

Proposed Project 4

Significant and unavoidable.

Other Changes Resulting in Farmland Conversion to Non-Agricultural Use

Impact 5.11-C:	**The project would not involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use.**

Project-Specific Impact Analysis

Proposed Project 1

In some contexts, a project may create changes in the environment, which due to its location or nature, could individually result in the loss of farmland to non-agricultural use. Typically, if the conversion of farmland is to residential use it may affect nearby growers by placing restrictions and limitations on pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides used on the crops. Restrictions could also be placed on noise, burning, and dust to accommodate nearby residential use. However, the proposed conversion is to a public utility facility, and this change in land use may alter water supply but not to the extent that it would preclude irrigation (refer to section 5.3 Surface Water). Nor would the new Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) induce new residential growth that would put pressure to convert other agricultural lands in the project vicinity to residential use (refer to Section 8, Other CEQA Considerations). There has been a moratorium on new discharges in the community of Los

Osos since 1988, and as a result, there are no new residential projects in or near Los Osos under consideration by the County. There would be other short-term indirect impacts that would temporarily alter the existing agricultural environment. Short-term impacts associated with construction traffic would generate dust, and it is possible there could be dust dispersal on adjacent agricultural parcels that are in crop production. There may be runoff from construction sites associated with grading and excavation activities. For details on how these potential impacts would be mitigated refer to Section 5.3, Drainage and Surface Water Quality. For the Cemetery, Giacomazzi, and Branin parcels there may also be a short-term loss of use of certain roads due to construction traffic and staging that are used to gain access to adjacent lands that are actively farmed. However, none of these short-term changes would result in conversion of Farmlands to non-agricultural uses.

Collection System

The proposed collection system for this project would be a combination of STEP/STEG with facilities for pipelines, pump stations, blow-offs and clean-outs located entirely within roadway-dedicated right-of-way and within the urban village reserve area. There is no conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land and therefore there would be no impact.

Treatment Plant Site

The treatment plant site consists of three parcels; Branin, Giacomazzi, and the municipal cemetery. The cemetery is located midway between Los Osos Creek and Turri Road on Los Osos Valley Road at the northeast corner of Los Osos Valley Road and Sombrero Drive. The Giacomazzi parcel is adjacent to the cemetery to the north and the Branin parcel is adjacent to the Giacomazzi parcel to the north. Both Giacomazzi and Branin are accessible from Sombrero Drive and an undedicated and unimproved access road adjoining the east property line of all three parcels. Storage of septage is expected to be approximately 30 ac ft. The treatment plant and storage of septage would result in converting existing farmland to a permanent non-agricultural land use. However, since dust and traffic associated with construction of a treatment plant would be temporary, they would not result in conversion of other agricultural lands to non-agricultural land uses. Therefore, there would be no impact from construction activities. Operations and maintenance activities at the treatment plant would include an average of 4 daily trips per day and this would not result in the conversion of other agricultural lands to non-agricultural land uses.

Disposal Sites

Disposal from the treatment plant is at the Broderson parcel in the southwest portion of the Los Osos urban village, spray field irrigation at the Tonini parcel located less than a half-mile north of Los Osos Valley Road on the west side of Turri Road. The Broderson site is located within the urban village reserve area with no agricultural activity and no Williamson Act contract. The Tonini parcel is composed of Prime Agricultural land covering approximately 27 percent in area with a Williamson Act contract. However, since dust and traffic associated with construction of disposal sites would be

temporary, they would not result in converting portions of adjacent parcels to nonagricultural use. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Combined Project Effects

The combined effects of constructing a collection, treatment and disposal systems for the WWTP would not result in any other land use changes that would convert agricultural land use to a non-agricultural use. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Proposed Project 2

Collection System

The effects associated with Proposed Project 2 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Treatment Plant Site

The effects associated with Proposed Project 2 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Disposal Sites

The effects associated with Proposed Project 2 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Combined Project Effects

The effects associated with Proposed Project 2 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Proposed Project 3

Collection System

The effects associated with Proposed Project 3 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Treatment Plant Site

The effects associated with Proposed Project 3 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Disposal Sites

The effects associated with Proposed Project 3 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Combined Project Effects

The effects associated with Proposed Project 3 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Proposed Project 4

Collection System

The effects associated with Proposed Project 4 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Treatment Plant Site

The effects associated with Proposed Project 4 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Disposal Sites

The effects associated with Proposed Project 4 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Combined Project Effects

The effects associated with Proposed Project 4 would be the same as the effects associated with Proposed Project 1.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

There has been little or no growth in the Los Osos area because of the moratorium on new discharges since 1988. As a result, there are no reasonably foreseeable projects to evaluate. However, historically, there has been some conversion of farmland. For the purpose of cumulative impacts analysis, the historical loss of agriculture lands is assumed to continue.

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would result in a loss of approximately 207 to 213 acres of agricultural land; however, based on the evaluation above, the proposed facilities would not result in further changes that would convert farmland to non-agricultural use. Therefore, Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would not contribute to the cumulative conversion of farmland due to other changes. Thus, Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would result in no cumulative impacts.

Mitigation Measures

Project-Specific

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Project-Specific

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No impact.

Cumulative

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No impact.

Local Goals and Policies Protecting Agricultural Resources.

Impact 5.11-D: **The proposed project would not conflict with the local goals and policies protecting agricultural resources.**

Project-Specific Impact Analysis

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would be consistent with San Luis Obispo County General Plan policies AGP2, AGP3a, AGP3c, AGP17, AGP18, and AGP24 and the agricultural goals and policies in the Estero Area Plan. A summary of the consistency analysis of all these policies is found in Table 5.11-10. General Plan policies AGP2 and AGP3 refer to conservation and protection of agricultural lands. Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would be consistent with these policies since it minimizes impacts to prime agricultural lands and provides for mitigation to partially offset the loss of use on agricultural lands affected by this project. General Plan policy AGP18 refers to improvements on agricultural lands. The projects would be consistent with this policy because it locates disposal facilities to minimize impacts to prime agricultural lands. General Plan AGP24 refers to conversion of agricultural lands. The projects would be consistent with this policy because there are no other feasible locations to site disposal facilities, as discussed in Section 5.1 Land Use and Planning, and in Appendix C-1. Therefore, Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would result in no impacts to local agricultural goals and policies.

Cumulative Impact Analysis

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

There has been little or no growth in the Los Osos area because of the moratorium on new discharges since 1988. As a result, there are no reasonably foreseeable projects to evaluate. Since implementation of the facilities within Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would not significantly impact local agricultural goals and policies, Proposed Projects 1 through 4 would not contribute to the cumulative impact to County of San Luis Obispo agricultural goals and policies and would therefore have no impact.

Mitigation Measures

Project-Specific

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Project-Specific

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No impact.

Cumulative

Proposed Projects 1 through 4

No impact.

Table 5.11-9: Consistency of the Proposed Projects with Goals, Policies, and Ordinances Regarding Agriculture

Agricultural Goals, Policies, and Ordinances	Proposed Project Consistency			
	Proposed Project 1	Proposed Project 2	Proposed Project 3	Proposed Project 4
California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act, Govt. Code Section 51200)				
Encourage the preservation of agricultural lands in view of the increasing trends toward their "premature and unnecessary" urbanization. Enables counties and cities to designate agricultural preserves (Williamson Act lands) and offer preferential taxation to agricultural landowners based on the income-producing value. In return for the preferential tax rate, the landowner is required to sign a contract with the county or city agreeing not to develop the land for a minimum of 10 years. On the anniversary date of the contract, the contract is renewed automatically unless a Notice of Non-renewal or Petition for Cancellation is filed.	A review of County records for Williamson Act contracts revealed the Tonini parcel currently has a Williamson Act contract. Project implementation would require public acquisition of this parcel following the procedures outlined in Government Code Sections 51290 through 51295, and Section 51296.6 of the Williamson Act.,This requires that findings be made that agricultural lands were not selected because of lower economic cost, and that no other reasonably feasible sites existed. Since the AG zoned parcels were not chosen because of lower economic cost, and there are no other reasonably feasible sites, the project is consistent with this statute.			
Farmland Security Zone Contract 1998 (Chapter 353, Statutes of 1998)				
The Farmland Security Zone (FSZ) legislation permitted individual counties to establish an additional program for farmlands to enter into a contract with the state. The FSZ is a 20-year self-renewing contract allowing property owners to receive an additional 35 percent tax savings above that received under the Williamson Act contract. The FSZ legislation authorizes landowners to petition the county board of supervisors to rescind their existing Williamson Act contract in favor of a new FSZ Contract	The project site has never been subject to a Farmland Security Zone contract and there are currently no FSZ contracts active. Therefore, this project is consistent with this statute.			
County of San Luis Obispo Zoning Ordinance, Revised June 2004				
Local Coastal Program (LCP) Requirement: Avoid Locating Public Facilities in Sensitive Area Where Feasible Section 23.08.288 of the San Luis Obispo County Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance (CZLUO) specifically regulates Public Utility Facilities and states: "Public Utility Facilities: The requirements of this section apply to Public Utility Facilities where designated as S-13 uses by Coastal Table 'O', Part I of the Land Use Element. Public Utility Facilities for other than electric and communications transmission and natural gas regulation and distribution, require Development Plan approval pursuant to Section 23.02.034 (Development Plan)."	A development plan is required for the project site in accordance with Section 23.08.288 of the San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance and is subject to approval to Section 23.02.034. Prior to project implementation a development plan will be submitted to the County. Therefore, the project would be consistent with this CZLUO.			

Table 5.11-9 (Cont.): Consistency of the Proposed Projects with Goals, Policies, and Ordinances Regarding Agriculture

Agricultural Goals, Policies, and Ordinances	Proposed Project Consistency			
	Proposed Project 1	Proposed Project 2	Proposed Project 3	Proposed Project 4
Permit requirements. In addition to the emergency repair and the general permit requirements of section 23.08.286a and b., Development Plan approval is required for any new facility or modification of any existing facility in the Agriculture, Rural Lands, Residential, Office and Professional, and Commercial land use categories. Development Plan approval is required for any new facility or modification to any existing facility, which would increase the structure heights above those specified in section 23.04.124 or modify any operational standards causing an increase in any of the categories specified in chapter 23.06 of this title.	An approved development plan is required for the project site prior to permits being pulled in accordance to Section 23.08.286a and b. Therefore, the project would be consistent with this permit requirement.			
County of San Luis Obispo Agricultural Element, San Luis Obispo County General Plan, 1998 Agricultural Policies (AGP)				
AG2: Conserve Agricultural Resources. a. Maintain the agricultural land base of the county by clearly defining and identifying productive agricultural lands for -long-term protection. b. Conserve the soil and water that are the vital components necessary for a successful agricultural industry in this county. c. Establish land-use policies in this element that support the needs of agriculture without impeding its long-term viability.	As part of the development plan previously mentioned the proposed project, topsoil will be harvested and reapplied as part of the revegetation and restoration plan for sites outside the urban village reserve. A restoration, erosion control and revegetation plan shall be included in the permit application accordance to Section 23.08.286c. Since the County is the applicant for a public works project to the Counties own ordinance, all associated fees can be waived. Restoration, erosion control, and revegetation plans will be completed prior to project implementation. If these actions occur in an ESHA no agricultural production would be permitted. Therefore, the project would be consistent with the requirement to conserve soil and water resources.			
AGP3: Protect Agricultural Lands. a. Establish criteria in this element for agricultural land divisions that will promote the long-term viability of agriculture.	The proposed project would not be consistent with AG3, part a, since it would remove some lands from agricultural uses.			
b. Maintain and protect agricultural lands from inappropriate conversion to non-agricultural uses. Establish criteria in this element and corresponding changes in the Land Use Element and Land Use Ordinance for when it is appropriate to convert land from agricultural to non-agricultural designations.	The proposed project would be subject to a Development Plan for siting public utility facilities in sensitive areas. The proposed project would be consistent with AGP3, part b.			
c. Maintain and strengthen the county's agricultural preserve program (Williamson Act) as an effective means for long-term agricultural land preservation.	The proposed project would require public acquisition of a Williamson Act contract for the Tonini parcel, and two findings would be required in order for the acquisition to proceed. Refer to discussion above under the Williamson Act. The proposed project would be consistent with AGP3, part c.			

Table 5.11-9 (Cont.): Consistency of the Proposed Projects with Goals, Policies, and Ordinances Regarding Agriculture

Agricultural Goals, Policies, and Ordinances	Proposed Project Consistency			
	Proposed Project 1	**Proposed Project 2**	**Proposed Project 3**	**Proposed Project 4**
AGP18: Location of Improvements. Locate new buildings, access roads, and structures to protect agricultural land.	The proposed project's Buildings, other structures and access road design and mitigation measures MM AG-3 and MM AG-4 will take into consideration the protection of agricultural land to the extent possible. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with AGP 18			
AGP24: Conversion of Agricultural Land. 4. Avoid locating new public facilities outside urban and village reserve lines unless they serve a rural function or there is no feasible alternative location within the urban and village reserve lines.	The location of new public facilities as required for the project is not feasible within the urban reserve line. Treatment and disposal project infrastructure would be located on lands currently zoned as AG. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the requirement AGP 24; part 4 as there is no feasible alternative (Refer to Feasibility Study in Appendix C-1).			
Estero Area Plan, 2002				
The Rural Land Use Policies of the Land Use Policies and Programs Element in the Estero Area Plan sets forth the goals and policies for conservation of soils and agriculture within the San Luis Obispo County Estero Planning Area. Relevant soils and agricultural goals and policies are presented below: **Goals** Goal 1 Maintain agriculture and the rural character of the area. Goal 2 Protect agriculture, open space and sensitive resources. Goal 3 Maintain existing land use categories and agricultural uses in rural areas. Goal 5 Protect ground water supplies for agriculture. Reject proposed general plan amendments that increase density or expand urban areas if resulting development would adversely affect ground water supplies, quality or recharge capability needed for agricultural uses.	The proposed project includes facilities on existing agricultural land. Implementation of the proposed project would not be consistent with the applicable agricultural goals and policies of the Estero Area Plan. Under Rural Area Standards it is stated that pipelines and public utility facilities are allowed uses on AG zoned parcels. The proposed projects would be consistent with the agricultural goals and policies of the Estero Area Plan.			

Table 5.11-9 (Cont.): Consistency of the Proposed Projects with Goals, Policies, and Ordinances Regarding Agriculture

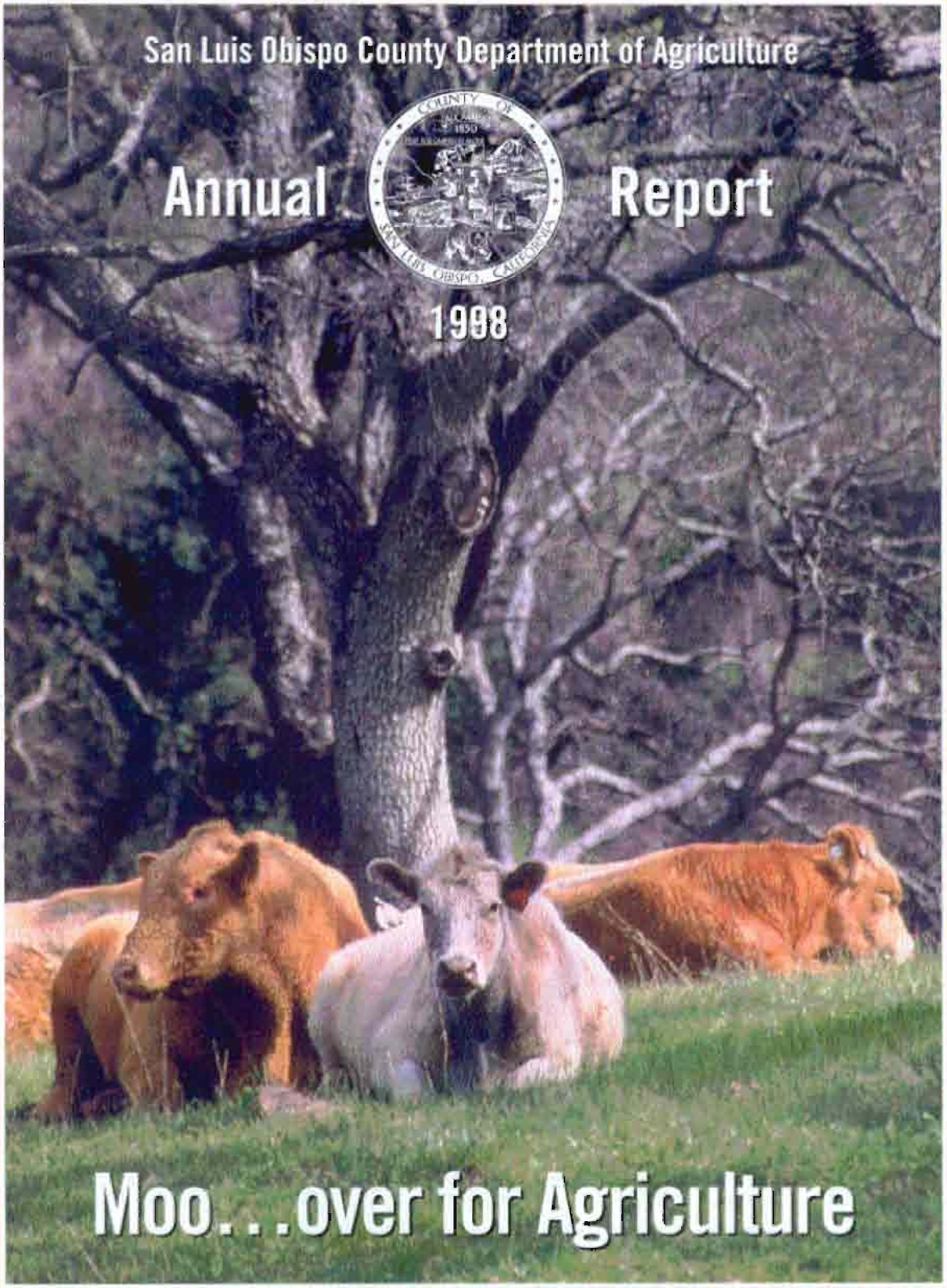
Agricultural Goals, Policies, and Ordinances	Proposed Project Consistency			
	Proposed Project 1	Proposed Project 2	Proposed Project 3	Proposed Project 4
Policies Policy 2 Maintain existing Agriculture land use categories in order to protect agricultural resources; do not convert agricultural land to other land use categories or revise planning area standards to enable development that is more intensive.				
Coastal Act (California Coastal Commission)				
Section 30241, Prime Agricultural Land; Maintenance in Agricultural Production The maximum amount of prime agricultural land shall be maintained in agricultural production to assure the protection of the areas' agricultural economy, and conflicts shall be minimized between agricultural and urban land uses through all of the following: (a) By establishing stable boundaries separating urban and rural areas, including, where necessary, clearly defined buffer areas to minimize conflicts between agricultural and urban land uses. (b) By limiting conversions of agricultural lands around the periphery of urban areas to the lands where the viability of existing agricultural use is already severely limited by conflicts with urban uses or where the conversion of the lands would complete a logical and viable neighborhood and contribute to the establishment of a stable limit to urban development. (c) By permitting the conversion of agricultural land surrounded by urban uses where the conversion of the land would be consistent with Section 30250. (d) By developing available lands not suited for agriculture prior to the conversion of agricultural lands. (e) By assuring that public service and facility expansions and nonagricultural development either do not impair agricultural viability, through increased assessment costs or degraded air and water quality. (f) By assuring that all divisions of prime agricultural lands, except those conversions approved pursuant to subdivision (b) and all development adjacent to prime agricultural lands shall not diminish the productivity of prime agricultural lands.	***The proposed project disposal areas would be sited on the Tonini parcel to minimize impacts to prime agricultural land and because there is no other feasible site for this facility as discussed in Appendix C-1.*** CZLUO 23.08.288(d) states that "the proposed public facilities shall not be allowed on prime agricultural soils, Sensitive Resource Areas, Environmentally Sensitive Habitats, or Hazard Areas unless there is a finding that there is no feasible location on or off-site the property." The feasibility study found no other feasible locations. The study of suitable locations for sprayfields as well as other project components is found in Appendix C-1. ***Therefore, the proposed projects would be consistent with the Coastal Act.***			

M-2: San Luis Obispo County Crop Reports

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture

Annual Report

1998



Moo. . . .over for Agriculture

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

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550 Traffic Way, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
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Heidi Quiggle

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Agricultural/Measurement Standards Technicians
Marlene Bartsch **Christine Linne** **Gail Perez**
Terry Boche **Roxy McIntosh** **MaryBeth St. Amand**
Manuel Mendoza-Calderon

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P. Kim Cairns **Launnie Ginn** **Craig Rossier**
Lydia Doppe **Mary Hertel** **Deborah Schmitz**
Jim Park

Contract
Cerae MacCaulay

Calendar Year Contributions
Alicia Doran **Rick Landon**

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Cover photo:
Contentment under the Oaks by **Marlin Harms**
second place photo contest winner, Ag Appreciation Week 1998

Back cover photos from Ag Appreciation Week 1997 and 1998 participants:
Edna Valley "Wine Trail" by **Merle A. Moriarty-Roders**
Flow of the Fleeced Flock by **Marlin Harms**
Just Jam C's Bountiful Harvest by **René Marie Hitz**
Seen Better Days by **Janis Tremper**
Snowy Field of Sweet Alyssum by **Ann Kunke**
The Irrigation Pond by **Leonard Roders**
Vineyards with Mustard by **Tina Metzger**

Graphics by Erick

A Note from...

The Commissioner/Sealer

Farm gate returns declined with an estimated ***$358,821,000*** *value in 1998. El Niño and generally lower commodity prices were the major factors in the economic down turn experienced in 1998. The fluctuation in economic value of county food, fiber and horticultural products are only a partial reflection of the influences changing the face of agriculture. Farmers and ranchers continue to assess and modify the way they do business to improve the sustainability of the farm. Whether conserving natural resources or increasing and stabilizing the return on their investment, farming requires the evaluation and implementation of the latest in science, technology, marketing and business practices.*

Change is also evident and reflected in the tapestry of crops that color our landscape and fill our tables with fresh wholesome food. hence this year's report theme ***"Moo..over for Agriculture."*** *Other components include our dynamic Farmers' Market program; the global demand for local products; growing recognition for San Luis Obispo premium wines; the contribution of our marine fisheries and the associated tourism generated from the tapestry and business of agriculture and food production.*

Please review pages _ and _to see what observations pioneer farming and ranching families make regarding the changing face of agriculture. Growth, diversity and an increasing urban oriented society create tremendous opportunities for farmers and ranchers. The challenge is to ensure that public policy respects and supports the needs of agriculture while opening up a greater understanding and appreciation for agriculture by customers and neighbors.

Thanks to everyone who supported our efforts in producing this report.

Rick Graves

What has been the biggest change in SLO County agriculture over the past 20 years?

"Urbanization is the biggest factor that has changed our operation. We are now growing more on smaller fields. There are only two farmers left in the Edna Valley where 20 years ago there were maybe 20."

Chris Barway — Vegetables and Grains

"The cattle industry in the county has declined in the last 20 years. In 1972 people consumed 125 pounds of beef per capita and now it is 60 pounds per capita."

Mike Pierce — Cattle

"Students coming today (to the Ag program) are brighter than ever before and not afraid of the computer and cannot wait for computers to work for them."

Joe Sabol — Cal Poly School of Agriculture

"The biggest change has been vegetable transplants and drip irrigation — drip irrigation didn't exist 20 years ago."

Don Talley — Vegetables and Wine Grapes

"North County cereal grains have been replaced by grapes. There is a greater economic impact from an acre of grapes than grain. My dad made a good living in the 40s and 50s with dry land grains — eventually my brother and I couldn't make a living farming grains."

Wayne Cooper — Retired PG&E Agriculture Representative

Background photo Vineyard at Sunset by Ag Appreciation Week photo contest entrant Chris Browning

"We used to be able to sell angus bulls direct from the ranch, but since exotic breeds came in, it interfered with my business. Now fewer people are coming to the country to buy the bulls. Although I have had the right color of cattle all along — black angus is more popular than ever."
Ivan Rotta — Cow/Calf Operation

"I think the biggest single change has been transportation of produce to market — it used to all go by rail, now we truckload lots."
John Taylor — Vegetables

"The biggest change is that you now have to have somebody full time to deal with the regulations and reporting on pesticides and labor laws."
Tom Ikeda — Vegetables

"Nobody dry farms anymore. North County used to have a lot of dry land farms. People have changed their eating habits and there are more vegetarians."
Susan Dietenhofer — Cattle and Dryland

"I've been living in SLO since 1966. Agriculture has moved from residual dairy to no dairy — except at Cal Poly. The industry has transitioned from cattle and grain to wine grapes, which are now dominant."
Tim LaSalle — Agriculture Leadership Program

"There are different consumer concerns now like food safety, increased awareness in health and the 5-a-day program. In 1976 when I started marketing I was one of very few women in the business."
Rosemary Talley — Vegetables, Wine Grapes

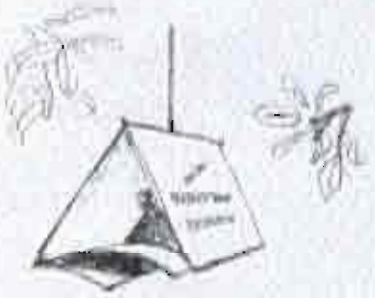
"What We Do"

The County Department of Agriculture/Measurement Standards is leading the way to a better future through numerous programs and services designed to protect the public's health and safety and the environment, promote agriculture, and ensure the integrity of the marketplace. Following is a description of the department's activities:

Environmental Protection

The **Environmental Protection** division conducts a comprehensive program in pesticide use enforcement and hazardous materials control which protects workers, the public's health and safety, and the environment. This is achieved by permitting and monitoring the use of pesticides; collecting and reviewing pesticide use data; investigating pesticide incidents, enforcing laws, and responding to pesticide accidents; educating and assisting users of pesticides, and promoting the importance of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and food safety. In addition, government agencies using pesticides are regulated and a county-wide agricultural hazardous materials inventory is conducted providing information to emergency responders and the public.

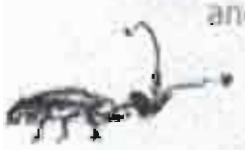
Pest Prevention



The **Pest Prevention** program is mandated by the California Food and Agriculture Code to prevent the introduction and spread of pests in San Luis Obispo County. Pest exclusion, pest detection, and pest eradication programs protect agriculture, urban, rural areas, and native habitat from pests foreign to California through targeted inspection programs. County beekeepers are regulated and information is provided for public safety.

Integrated Pest Management

The **Integrated Pest Management** program aims to protect the environment, agriculture, and the public from rodents, weeds, insect pests and diseases. An integrated pest management approach is followed to reduce risk and the dependency on traditional pesticides. Community outreach and coordination is conducted to educate those who control pest problems concerning integrated pest management concepts.



Product Quality

Our **Product Quality** programs assure the consumer that agricultural products are properly inspected for compliance with applicable rules, and that agricultural business is afforded a fair and equitable opportunity to market their products. Quality control inspections of Farmers' Markets, nurseries, organic farms, egg producers, and seed distributors are conducted.

Agricultural Resources

The county's rich agricultural resources are protected through a variety of activities in the **Agricultural Resources** program including: agricultural statistics, computer mapping, and the Annual County Crop Report; Land Use Planning reduces conflicts between farmers and neighbors, provides technical agricultural information to boards, councils and committees, and protects agricultural lands for the future; Emergency Preparedness planning protects the public and agriculture by monitoring harvestable crops during a Diablo Canyon Power Plant emergency and periods of natural disaster; and Resource Protection assists agricultural compliance in water quality and air pollution programs, monitors organic waste disposal programs that affect agriculture, and helps agriculture with soil health issues.

Weights and Measures

The **Weights and Measures** program provides price comparisons and accurate measure for the consumer and assures fairness for the merchant when products, such as groceries or gasoline, are sold by weight, measure, count or time. Both the buyer and seller are protected when Weights and Measures inspectors test store scales, checkout scanners, packages, taxi meters, gasoline pumps or the products for net contents and labeling.

Sustainable Agriculture and Integrated Pest Management

Building upon the historical foundation of a successful Biological Control program, the Department continued to focus on promoting and implementing integrated pest management concepts. A comprehensive review of all pest management program areas was initiated with the goal of developing a cohesive integrated pest management team approach to all pest management program activities.

Integrated pest management education focused efforts in two arenas. Meetings and training sessions were facilitated with several school districts, encouraging policies and pest management practices to reduce pesticide uses and reduce potential risks to students and school personnel. Additionally, considerable planning effort was devoted to the development of an integrated pest management program for county buildings and facilities.

The department participated with several multi-agency and grower cooperative land management projects to reduce the impact of Yellow Starthistle and Purple Starthistle. Enhancing this effort, the department was awarded two grants which will be utilized in 1999. The first grant is to develop and deliver a yellow starthistle management education program as part of a rangeland water quality short course. The second grant is for the control of an invasive weed in riparian habitats.

Efforts continued to promote and monitor the progress of biological control agents, with an emphasis on the noxious weed Yellow Starthistle. A new insect pest of this weed was introduced this previous year.

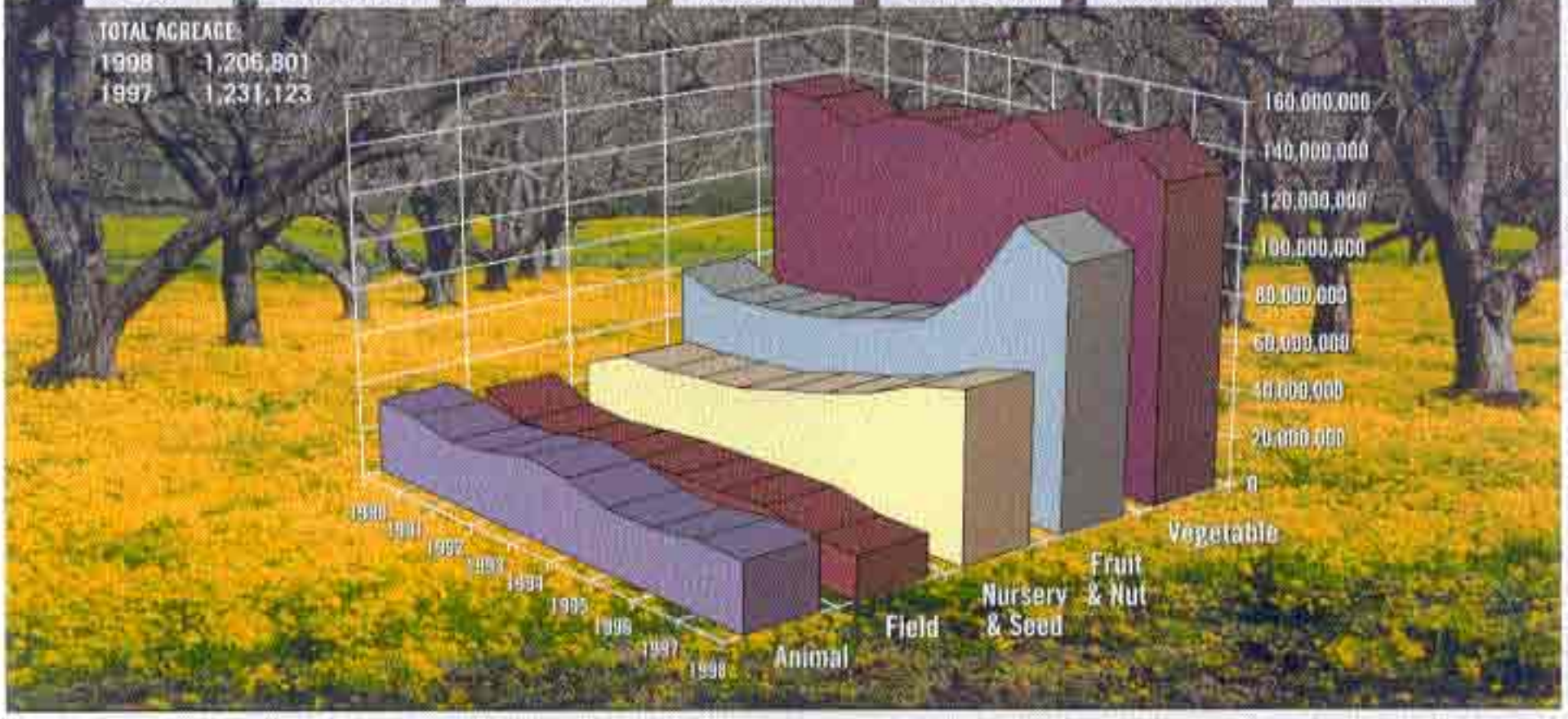
Departmental Goals for 1999

The following goals are in addition to existing programs conducted by the department:

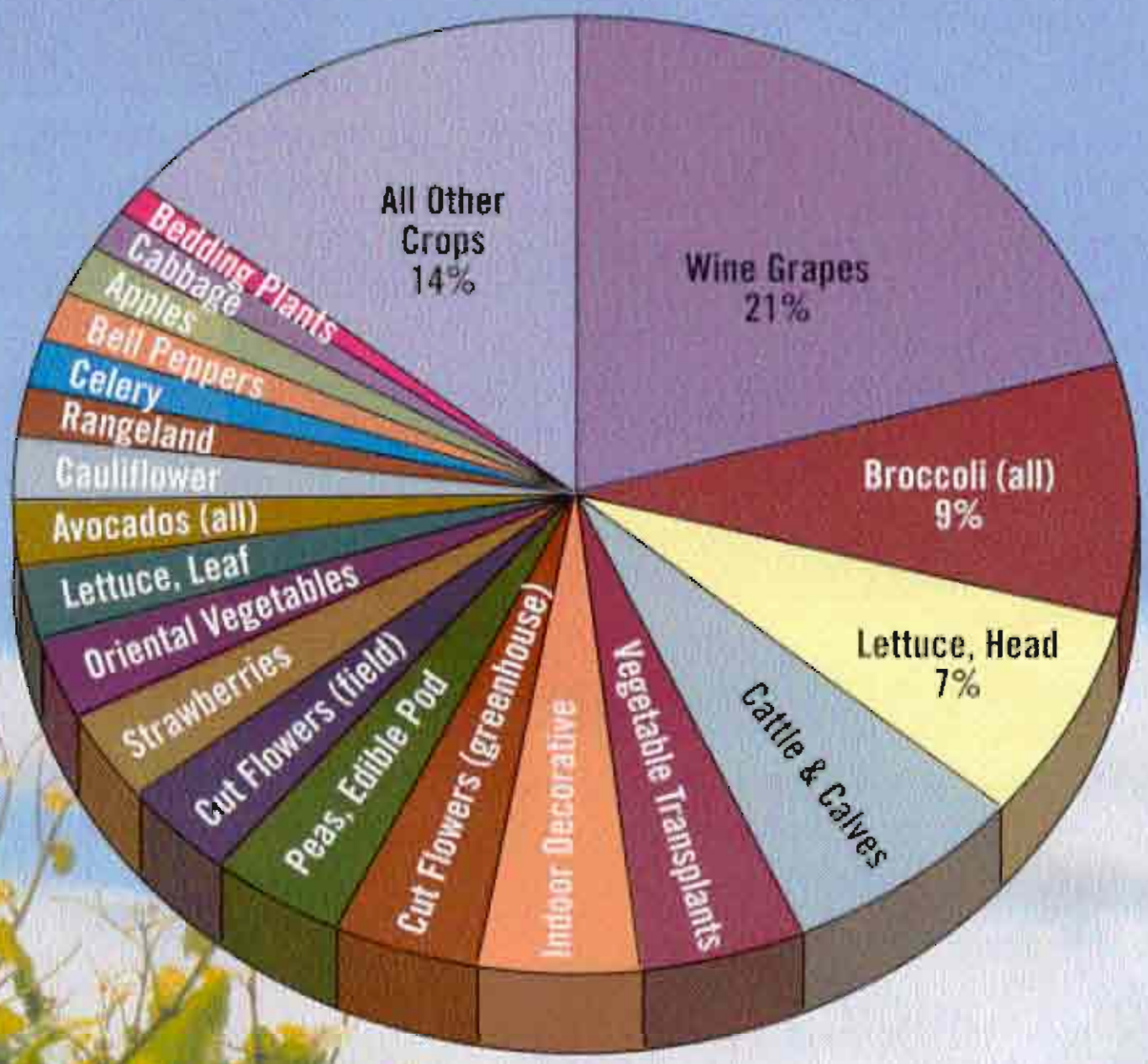
- Conduct a validated farm worker survey for pesticide safety and make any necessary changes in the administration of the Worker Protection Standards Program
- Provide additional safety margins for the public when restricted pesticides are used near sensitive sites such as schools and homes
- Implement an integrated pest management program for county facilities and grounds
- Promote agriculture through a calendar of agricultural events and activities in the county
- Implement a "High Risk Pest Exclusion Program" to help prevent the introduction of pests foreign to the county
- Implement priority policies adopted in the Agriculture and Open Space Element of the County's General Plan
- Promote training and develop test procedures to combat electronic Weights and Measures fraud in the marketplace

Ten Year Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
1989	30,875,000	25,370,000	26,645,000	59,946,000	137,859,000	280,695,000
1990	30,276,000	17,666,000	36,657,000	53,541,000	135,349,000	272,489,000
1991	26,440,000	16,989,000	36,070,000	54,746,000	126,352,000	260,597,000
1992	28,419,000	18,575,000	37,749,000	56,619,000	136,324,000	277,686,000
1993	33,102,000	20,666,000	39,783,000	60,353,000	137,316,000	291,220,000
1994	31,491,000	21,020,000	45,517,000	65,476,000	134,784,000	298,228,000
1995	26,188,000	21,340,000	50,534,000	70,975,000	147,771,000	316,808,000
1996	26,013,000	22,445,000	55,399,000	89,171,000	134,047,000	328,179,000
1997	29,223,000	18,056,000	65,486,000	120,912,000	148,129,000	381,806,000
1998	28,665,000	17,614,000	70,296,000	109,351,000	132,895,000	358,821,000



Top Twenty Value Crops



1. Wine Grapes	$74,358,000	11. Oriental Vegetables	$10,038,000
2. Broccoli (all)	$30,625,000	12. Lettuce, Leaf	$9,062,000
3. Lettuce, Head	$25,923,000	13. Avocados (all)	$8,590,000
4. Cattle & Calves	$25,130,000	14. Cauliflower	$7,121,000
5. Vegetable Transplants	$16,958,000	15. Rangeland	$6,663,000
6. Indoor Decorative	$16,672,000	16. Celery	$6,129,000
7. Cut Flowers (greenhouse)	$14,800,000	17. Bell Peppers	$6,068,000
8. Peas, Edible Pod	$14,384,000	18. Apples	$5,332,000
9. Cut Flowers (field)	$11,673,000	19. Cabbage	$5,138,000
10. Strawberries	$10,814,000	20. Bedding, Sod & Ground Cover	$4,009,000

Animal Industry

With few exceptions most of the categories reported in animal industry declined from last year due to sharp decreases in value. Especially hard hit were hogs and sheep, as a result of foreign imports. Cattle and calve values were up slightly in 1998.

Contentment ... at the Oaks
by Marilin Harris

COMMODITY	YEAR	NO. OF HEAD	PRODUCTION	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Cattle and Calves	1998	57,000	359,000	Cwt	70.00	$25,130,000
	1997	58,000	358,000	Cwt	68.00	$24,344,000
Hogs	1998	1,150	2,270	Cwt	54.00	123,000
	1997	1,280	2,432	Cwt	72.00	175,000
Honey	1998		221,000	Lbs	0.66	146,000
	1997		177,500	Lbs	0.77	137,000
Milk	1998		46,658	Cwt	16.02	747,000
	1997		68,971	Cwt	13.74	948,000
Sheep and Lambs	1998	8,300	10,375	Cwt	79.70	827,000
	1997	8,550	10,688	Cwt	104.00	1,112,000
Wool	1998		58,000	Lbs	0.52	30,000
	1997		63,000	Lbs	0.80	50,000
Miscellaneous*	1998					1,662,000
	1997					2,457,000
TOTAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1998					$28,665,000
	1997					$29,223,000

*Aquaculture, Bees wax, Eggs, Game Birds, Goats, Pollen, Pollination, Poultry
**Revised

Commercial Landing of Marine Resources for 1997

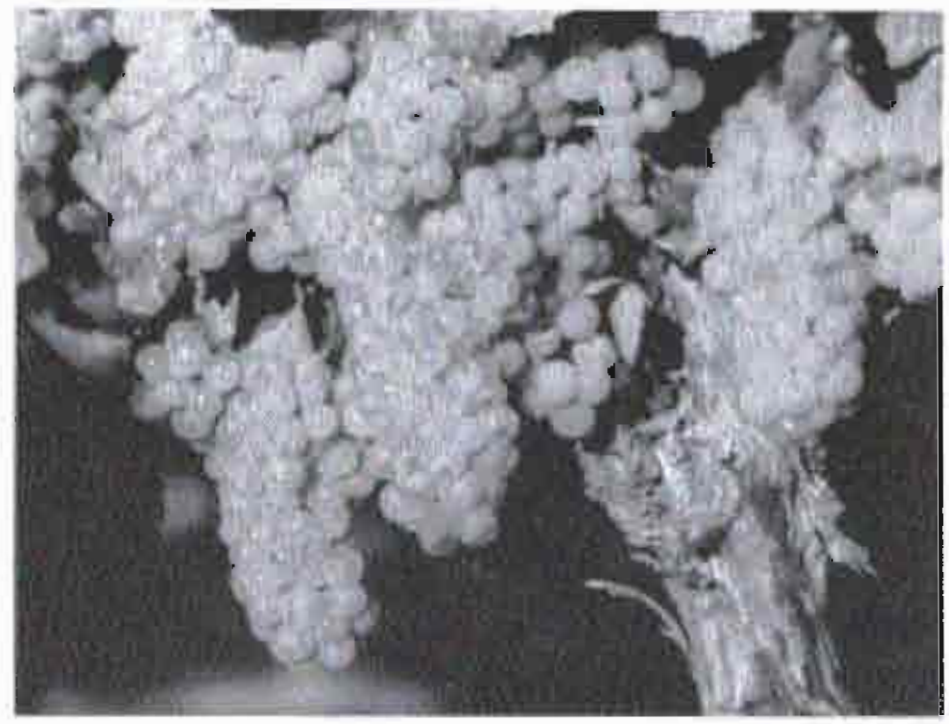
We are reporting 1997 commercial fishery landings for Morro Bay and Port San Luis Obispo. Although these figures are not considered "agriculture" for statewide crop report purposes, a rich variety of fishery resources come through the two ports each year providing a vital food source as well as making a crucial contribution to the local economy.

Source of information:
California Department of Fish and Game.

	Morro Bay and Port San Luis		California Ports	
FISHERY	1,000's POUNDS	VALUE $1,000	1,000's POUNDS	VALUE $1,000
Rockfish	1,487	1,172	16,059	8,304
Spot Prawn	138	936	755	4,992
Dover Sole	2,695	822	11,674	3,344
Thorny/Heads	871	624	6,085	4,965
Cabezon	161	581	265	857
Salmon	323	534	5,248	7,291
Sablefish	401	446	6,323	8,771
Albacore	401	286	7,379	5,769
Ocean Shrimp	605	280	14,020	5,367
Rockcrab	175	203	290	1,486
Halibut	61	165	1,268	3,204
Petrale Sole	112	114	1,830	1,631
Swordfish	37	103	1,897	5,377
Rex Sole	175	70	1,000	363
Thresher Shark	41	61	468	642
Surfperch	33	56	77	102
Lingcod	58	43	1,114	602
Dungeness Crab	10	38	9,874	18,603
Bluefin Tuna	10	17	4,955	2,829
Kelp Greenling	4	16	23	56
English Sole	25	10	1,428	490
Anchovy	80	9	12,606	529
Mako Shark	7	9	205	233
Flounder	6	7	201	55
All Others	130	66	385,153	83,037
Total	**8,016**	**$6,668**	**490,197**	**$168,899**

Fruit and Nut Crops

Numerous factors led to nearly a 10% decline in 1998. Foremost was the El Niño induced cool and wet spring which delayed the maturation of many fruit crops and significantly reduced wine grape production. Severe competition in both fresh market and processed apples substantially impacted the volume of apples harvested, while avocados continue to be affected by two recent pests. A strong demand for processed strawberries boosted the value of this commodity.



CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE BEARING ACREAGE	PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	TOTAL
Apples	1998	2,110	5,200	10,972	Ton	$486.00	$5,332,000
	1997	2,295	8,020	18,406	Ton	$472.00	$8,688,000
Avocados (Hass)	1998	1,006	3,880	3,903	Ton	2,180.00	8,509,000
(1997 only-Hass & other)	1997	996	4,150	4,133	Ton	2,278.00	9,416,000
Avocados (Other)	1998	35	3,140	110	Ton	740.00	81,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	1998	11,897		59,932			74,358,000
	1997	11,128		69,384			83,680,000
- Chardonnay	1998	3,400	4,480	15,232	Ton	1,612.00	24,554,000
	1997	3,400	6,500	22,100	Ton	1,572.00	34,741,000
- Sauvignon Blanc	1998	659	6,580	4,336	Ton	854.00	3,703,000
	1997	610	8,140	4,965	Ton	826.00	4,101,000
- White Wine (Other)	1998	445	5,630	2,505	Ton	778.00	1,949,000
	1997	443	7,300	3,234	Ton	710.00	2,296,000
- Cabernet Sauvignon	1998	3,530	5,910	20,862	Ton	1,182.00	24,659,000
	1997	3,275	6,520	21,353	Ton	1,150.00	24,556,000
- Merlot	1998	1670	4,020	6,713	Ton	1,352.00	9,077,000
	1997	1230	4,520	5,560	Ton	1,360.00	7,561,000
- Pinot Noir	1998	290	2,570	745	Ton	2,024.00	1,508,000
	1997	284	2,600	738	Ton	1,760.00	1,300,000
- Zinfandel	1998	1,315	5,520	7,259	Ton	800.00	5,807,000
	1997	1,302	6,650	8,658	Ton	678.00	5,870,000
- Red Wine (Other)	1998	588	4,650	2,734	Ton	1,134.00	3,101,000
	1997	584	5,530	3,230	Ton	1,008.00	3,255,000
Lemons	1998	1,090	16,370	17,843	Ton	222.00	3,961,000
	1997	1,075	16,430	17,662	Ton	231.00	4,080,000
Pistachios	1998	135	0.430	58	Ton	2,400.00	139,000
	1997	135	1.000	135	Ton	2,000.00	270,000
Strawberries	1998	497	28,140	13,986	Ton	773.20	10,814,000
	1997	390	29,760	11,606	Ton	680.42	7,897,000
Valencia Oranges	1998	309	18,600	5,747	Ton	136.00	782,000
	1997	309	15,130	4,675	Ton	175.00	818,000
English Walnuts	1998	2,440	0.390	952	Ton	920.00	875,000
	1997	2,560	0.540	1,382	Ton	1,420.00	1,963,000
Miscellaneous*	1998	2,250					4,500,000
	1997	2,300					4,100,000
TOTAL FRUIT & NUT CROPS	1998	21,769					$109,351,000
	1997	21,188					$120,912,000

*Almonds, Apricot, Asian Pear, Black Walnut, Bushberry, Cherry, Feijoa, Grapefruit, Horned Melons, Kiwi, Lime, Navel Orange, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Persimmon, Pomegranate, Table Grape, Pepino, Tangelo

Vegetable Crops

El Niño controlled what occurred in the vegetable industry with less harvested acreage reported for essentially every commodity. The torrential rains of February and March caused some disruption in planting schedules which lead to the reduced acreage. The value for most commodities remained close to 1997 values with the exception of bell peppers and oriental vegetables which went up briskly.

Sugar Peas by Annie Kienke

CROP	YEAR	HARVESTED ACREAGE	PRODUCTION PER ACRE	TOTAL UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL	
Beans (Green)	1998	842	381.0	320,802	30#	$5.19	$1,665,000
	1997	1,340	600.0	804,000	30#	$5.16	$4,149,000
Bell Peppers	1998	937	907.0	849,859	30#	7.14	6,068,000
	1997	1,006	744.0	748,464	30#	5.67	4,244,000
Broccoli (Fresh)	1998	8,490	604.0	5,127,960	23#	5.74	29,434,000
	1997	9,575	588.0	5,630,100	23#	5.70	32,092,000
Broccoli (Freezer)	1998	450	6.3	2,835	Ton	420.00	1,191,000
	1997	640	6.0	3,840	Ton	450.00	1,728,000
Cabbage	1998	1,052	802.0	843,704	45#	6.09	5,138,000
	1997	880	675.0	594,000	45#	5.98	3,552,000
Cauliflower	1998	1,736	678.0	1,177,008	25#	6.05	7,121,000
	1997	1,824	658.0	1,200,192	25#	5.66	6,793,000
Celery	1998	1,090	1,109.0	1,208,810	60#	5.07	6,129,000
	1997	1,031	1,121.0	1,155,751	60#	5.90	6,819,000
Lettuce Head	1998	6,207	678.0	4,208,346	50#	6.16	25,923,000
	1997	7,151	762.0	5,449,062	50#	6.76	36,836,000
Lettuce Leaf	1998	1,972	809.0	1,595,348	25#	5.68	9,062,000
	1997	2,074	818.0	1,696,532	25#	5.08	8,618,000
Oriental Vegetables	1998	1,513	767.0	1,160,471	80#	8.65	10,038,000
	1997	2,145	834.0	1,788,930	80#	6.56	11,735,000
Peas Edible Pod	1998	3,410	461.0	1,572,010	10#	9.15	14,384,000
	1997	3,520	465.0	1,636,800	10#	8.38	13,716,000
Spinach	1998	326	868.0	282,968	20#	4.54	1,285,000
	1997	304	806.0	245,024	20#	4.54	1,112,000
Squash	1998	530	759.0	402,270	30#	4.24	1,706,000
	1997	605	747.0	451,935	30#	4.74	2,142,000
Tomato	1998	77	1,645.0	126,665	20#	15.52	1,966,000
	1997	74	1,650.0	122,100	20#	15.50	1,893,000
Miscellaneous*	1998	3,835					11,785,000
	1997	4,035					12,700,000
TOTAL Vegetable Crops	1998	32,467					$132,896,000
	1997	36,204					$148,129,000

*Anise, Artichokes, Baby Vegetables, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Cilantro, Chili Peppers, Cucumber, Endive, Escarole, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Leek, Mushrooms, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Watermelon

Nursery Products

The rate of growth in the nursery industry slowed from last year, but still managed to increase by about 5 million dollars. Overall this industry was unaffected by El Niño with indoor decorative and vegetable transplants posting the greatest gains.

CROP	YEAR	FIELD PRODUCTION (acres)	GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION (sq ft)	VALUE
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	1998	55	124,250	$4,009,000
	1997	53	155,780	$6,526,000
Christmas Trees, Cut	1998	22		212,000
	1997	28		223,000
Cut Flowers (Field)	1998	518		11,673,000
	1997	481		10,803,000
Cut Flowers (Greenhouse)	1998		1,652,800	14,800,000
	1997		1,507,894	11,426,000
Fruit-Nut Trees & Vines	1998	62	121,225	2,437,000
	1997	70	121,225	2,683,000
Indoor Decoratives	1998		2,087,558	16,672,000
	1997		1,982,902	14,957,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	1998	45	76,960	2,659,000
	1997	38	77,633	2,183,000
Vegetable Transplants	1998	28	1,005,432	16,958,000
	1997	15	1,165,325	15,204,000
Miscellaneous*	1998	24	28,000	465,000
	1997	9	146,920	843,000
TOTAL NURSERY STOCK	1998	752	5,096,225	$69,885,000
	1997**	694	5,157,679	$64,848,000

*Bulbs, Cacti, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Specialty plants, Succulents,
**Revised

Seed Crops

The cool and wet conditions occurring in the spring of 1998, impacted both the acreage and production of seed crops compared to 1997.

CROP	YEAR	PLANTED ACREAGE	HARVESTED ACREAGE	VALUE
Barley	1998	300	300	$36,000
	1997	500	450	$60,000
Oats	1998	200	200	40,000
	1997	350	270	68,000
Flower	1998	162	148	270,000
	1997	153	153	340,000
Vegetable Miscellaneous	1998	118	105	65,000
	1997	185	170	170,000
TOTAL Seed Crop	1998	780	753	$411,000
	1997	1,188	1,043	$638,000

Alfalfa, Dry bean, Vegetable

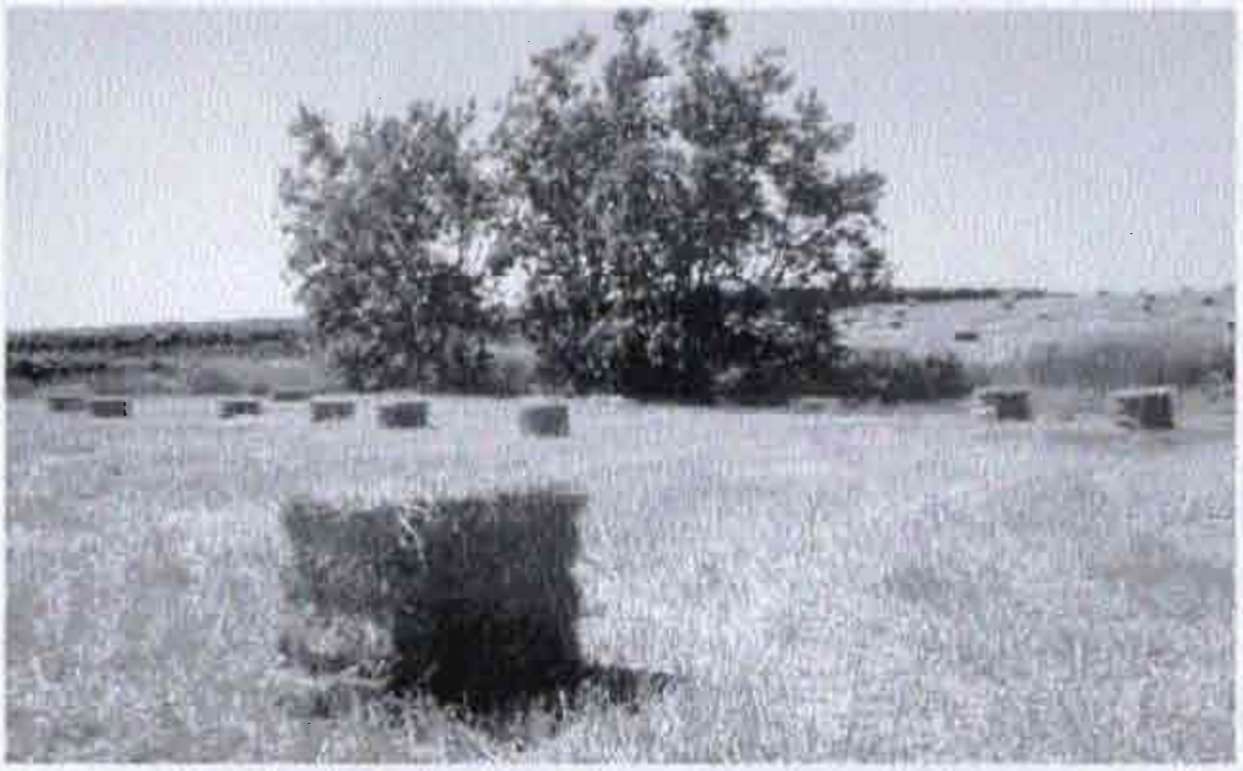
Pastel Cards at a Field by Yvonne Waldstein

Field Crops

Even though it was an El Niño year, conditions were generally more favorable for dryland field crops compared to the drought conditions experienced in the spring of 1997. However, field crops were severely affected by extremely low prices for most commodities. This is especially the case with barley and wheat.

CROP	YEAR	ACREAGE PLANTED	ACREAGE HARVESTED	PRODUCTION PER ACRE	PRODUCTION TOTAL	UNIT	VALUE PER UNIT	VALUE TOTAL
Alfalfa Hay	1998	3,200	3,160	6.85	21,646	Ton	$124.00	$2,684,000
	1997		3,900	7.42	28,938	Ton	$140.00	$4,051,000
Barley	1998	29,500	28,500	0.85	24,225	Ton	86.00	2,083,000
	1997	28,000	22,500	0.70	15,750	Ton	120.00	1,890,000
Garbanzo Beans	1998	700	700	6.50	4,550	Cwt	32.00	146,000
	1997	1,150	675	3.85	2,599	Cwt	29.50	77,000
Grain Hay++	1998	23,500	22,300	2.50	55,750	Ton	78.00	4,349,000
	1997	25,000	20,000	1.84	36,800	Ton	102.00	3,754,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	1998		60,000			Acre	3.90	234,000
	1997		61,000			Acre	5.00	305,000
Irrigated Pasture	1998		4,500			Acre	200.00	900,000
	1997		4,900			Acre	200.00	980,000
Rangeland, Grazed	1998		1,025,000			Acre	6.50	6,663,000
	1997		1,025,000			Acre	6.20	6,355,000
Safflower	1998	3,500	3,300	0.30	990	Ton	284.00	281,000
	1997	3,850	3,140	0.24	754	Ton	333.00	251,000
Wheat	1998	3,350	2,750	0.60	1,650	Ton	90.00	149,000
	1997	2,800	2,100	0.89	1,869	Ton	114.00	213,000
Miscellaneous*	1998		850					125,000
	1997		1,100					180,000
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	1998		1,151,060					$17,614,000
	1997		1,144,315					$18,056,000

*Oats, Straw, Sudangrass ++Includes winter forage



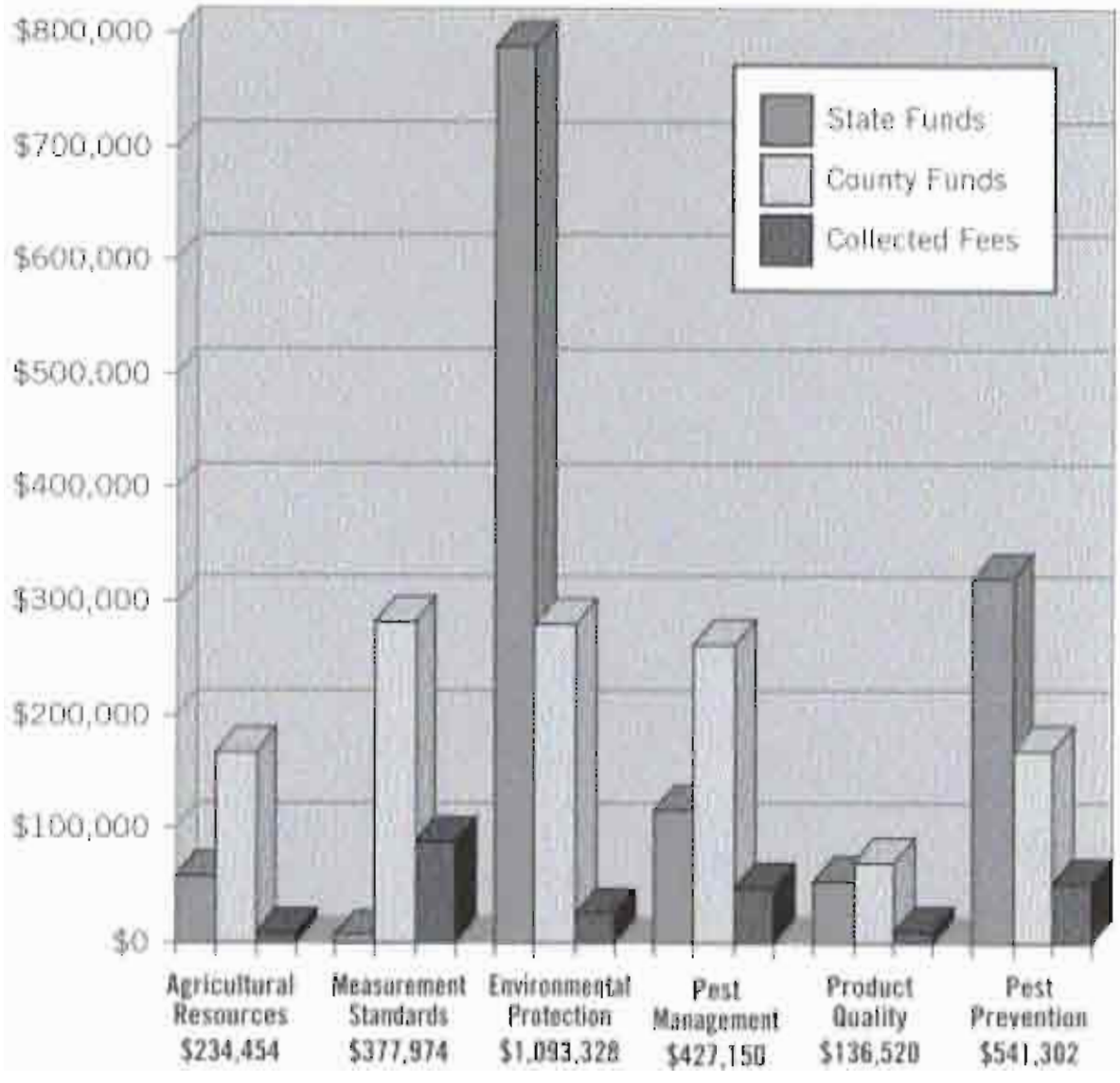
Headlocks Among the Vineyards by Marie A. Morlette-Rubin

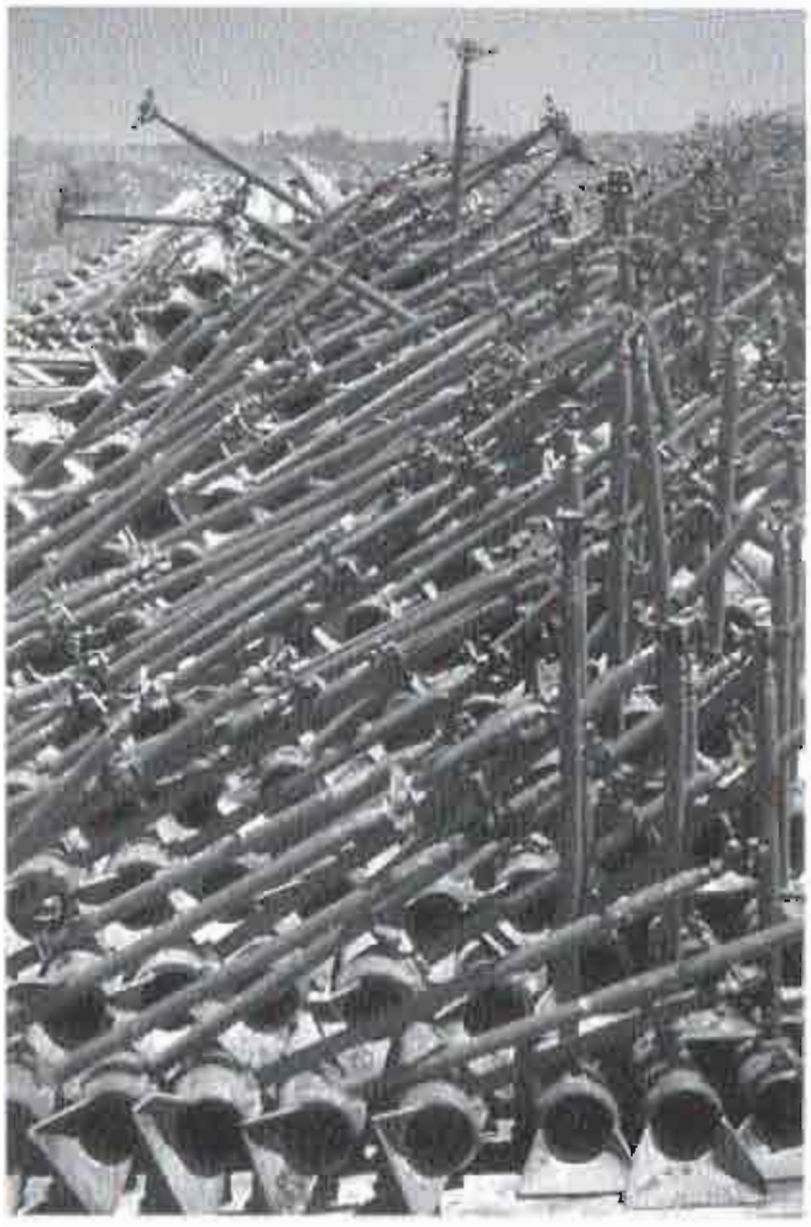
Financial Report

FISCAL YEAR 1997 - 1998

REVENUE	**$2,810,728**	
General Funds	$968,350	35%
State Funds	$1,344,928	48%
Collected Fees	$233,376	8%
Overhead	$264,074	9%
EXPENDITURES	**$2,810,728**	
Salaries & Benefits	$2,011,253	72%
Services & Supplies	$423,951	15%
Overhead	$264,074	9%
Equipment	$111,450	4%

Funding Sources

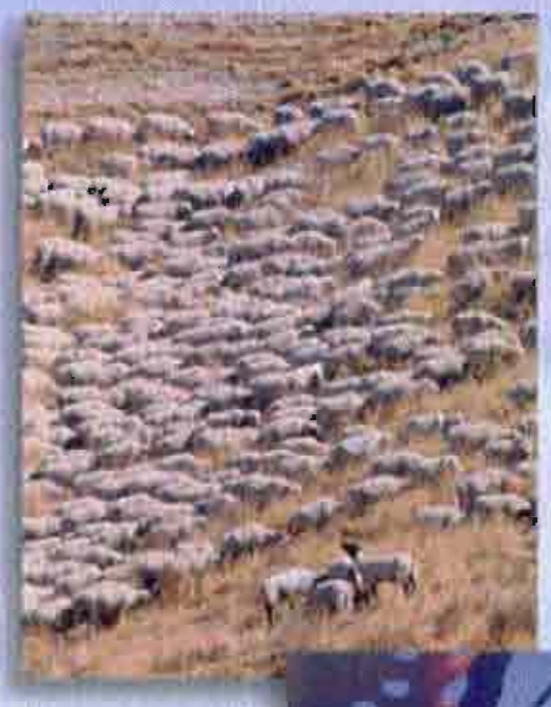




Irrigation Boss by Martin Harris

Funding Sources

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES	State Funds	$58,598	25%
Total Funding:	County Funds	$167,966	72%
$234,454	Collected Fees	$7,890	3%
MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	State Funds	$7,184	2%
Total Funding:	County Funds	$281,576	74%
$377,974	Collected Fees	$89,214	24%
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	State Funds	$786,935	72%
Total Funding:	County Funds	$279,511	26%
$1,093,328	Collected Fees	$26,882	2%
PEST MANAGEMENT	State Funds	$116,994	27%
Total Funding:	County Funds	$262,245	62%
$427,150	Collected Fees	$47,911	11%
PRODUCT QUALITY	State Funds	$136,520	41%
Total Funding:	County Funds	$55,314	52%
$136,520	Collected Fees	$9,911	7%
PEST PREVENTION	State Funds	$319,903	59%
Total Funding:	County Funds	$169,831	31%
$541,302	Collected Fees	$51,568	10%



San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture / Weights and Measures
2156 Sierra Way, Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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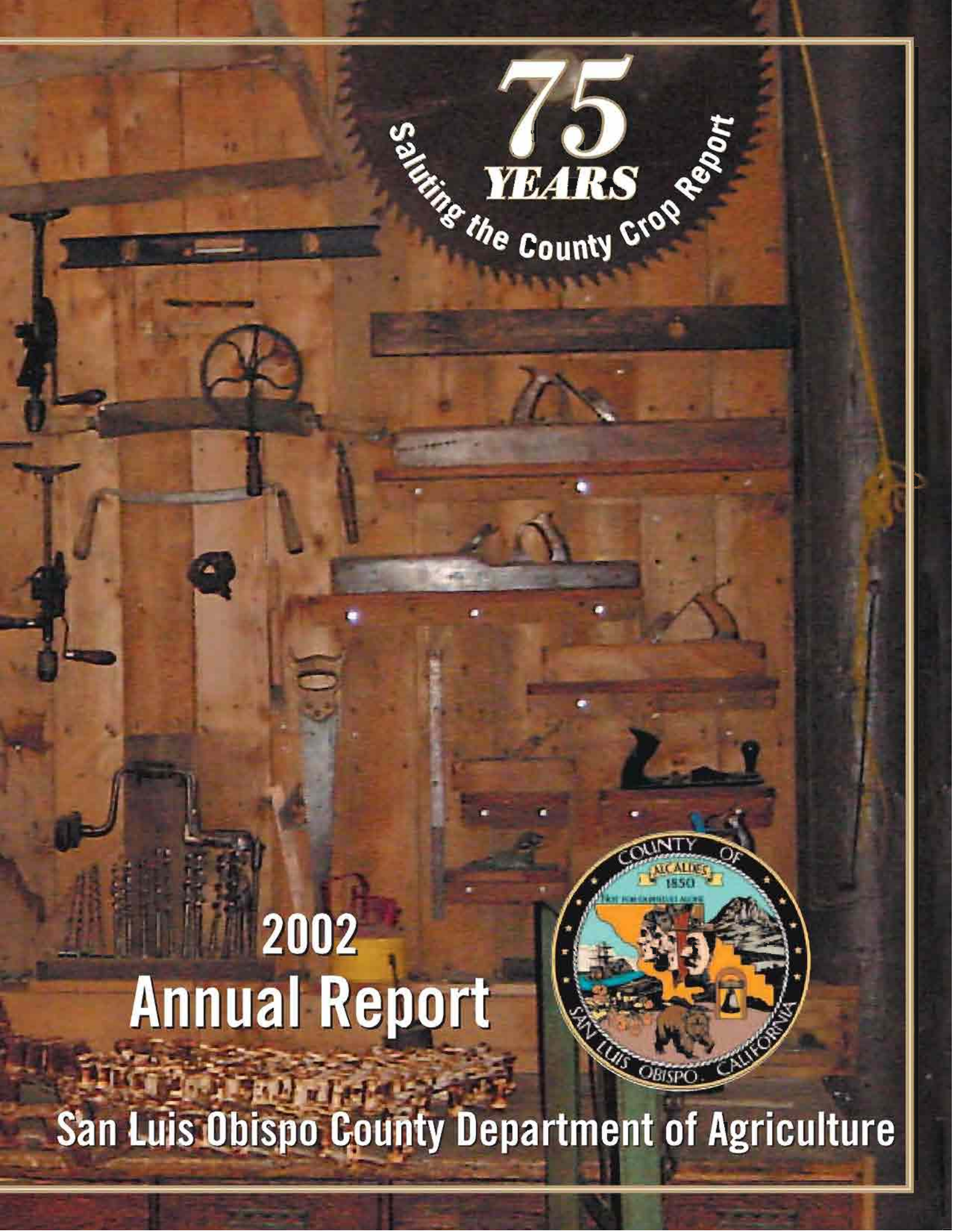

2002 Annual Report

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

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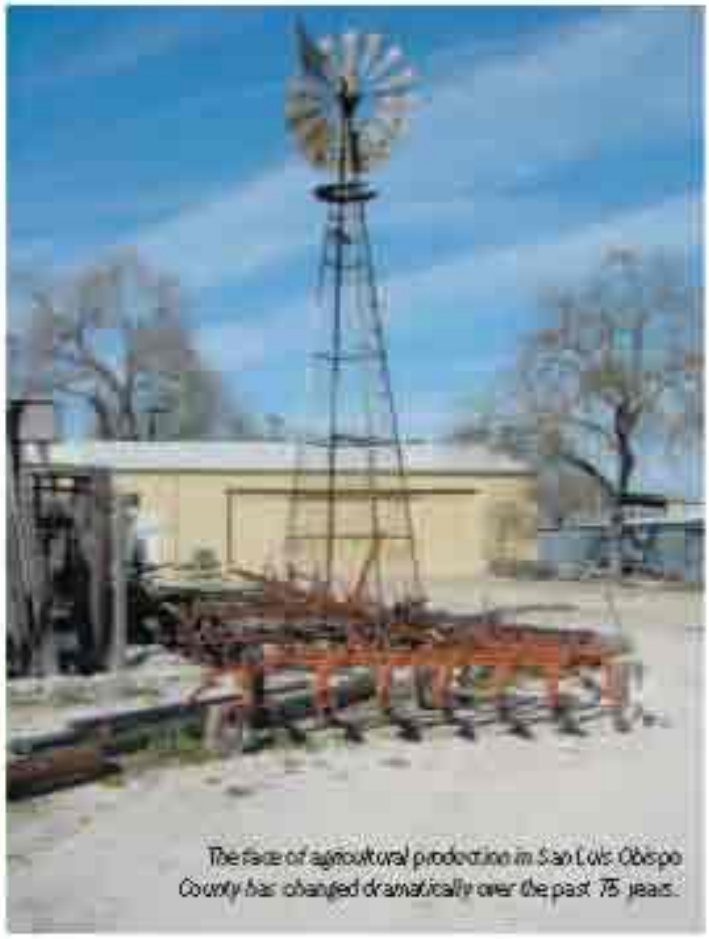
Marlene Bartsch Jon Fox Gail Perez
Nancy David Christine Lima MaryBeth St. Amand
Roxy McIntosh

Calendar Year Contributions
Will Corcoran Nathan Paul
Richard Greek CeRae Speidel



The face of agricultural production in San Luis Obispo County has changed dramatically over the past 75 years.

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Design and Layout:

Printing:

Photos and supplements/historical graphics:
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San Luis Obispo County Historical Society Museum
Paso Robles Pioneer Museum photos by Chris Morris
Van Wingerden Greenhouses photos by John Warrick
Richard Greek family photos by John Warrick
The Mills family photos by Chris Morris
Sausalito Canyon Vineyard
The Eto family

A Note from Robert Lilley

San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

San Luis Obispo County crop values for 2002 are estimated at $478,993,000 representing an approximate 2.2% decrease from 2001 values. The largest reduction is an approximate 14.6% decrease in wine grape values attributed to reduced production and price in response to an oversupply. Modest increases occurred in nursery and vegetables values while other commodity groups were stable. Agriculture in San Luis Obispo County continues to be a significant and diversified economic force, directly enhancing the quality of life for all county residents.

This year's theme, "75 Years of Crop Reporting in San Luis Obispo County," reflects back on our significant and ever-changing agricultural industry. Many major changes affecting agriculture have occurred in just the last 25 years. Most notable is the shift in cropping patterns from dry-farmed grains and beans to intensive agriculture such as wine grapes and nurseries. In contrast, the vegetable and beef cattle industries have remained a constant agricultural contributor over the 75 year period, adapting to changing conditions and markets.

The downturn in 2002 value is a common condition facing local agriculture today in dealing with the supply and demand system of marketing, resulting in fluctuating prices and other market challenges. The agricultural industry increasingly needs to have flexibility to meet rapidly changing conditions affecting production and marketing.

This year we honor Richard Greek for his 24 years of outstanding service working for the San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture and Weights and Measures. Information about our former Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer can be found on the next page.

We would like to thank all of the hard working farmers, ranchers, and nurserymen who produce food, fiber, and nursery products enjoyed by all, and the department's staff who compiled the report.

Robt Lilley

Richard Greek

This Annual Report is dedicated to Richard Greek for his 24 years of devoted service to Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer programs, and public administration at the county, state, and federal level where he skillfully demonstrated leadership in creating positive change benefiting the citizens of the county and the state.

Richard brought to government strong personal character, where he was held in highest esteem for his values, morals, and professional standards of conduct. He demonstrated unwavering ability to put process and the needs of others above personal interests resulting in exceptional vision, leadership and management of difficult and complex issues.

Departmental staff wish to salute the moral character, integrity, work ethic, respect and confidence that Richard provided as the Assistant Agricultural Commissioner from 1978 to 1984 and as the Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer from 1984 to 2002.

The citizens of the county continue to benefit from Richard's experience as he addresses new challenges as the San Luis Obispo County Personnel Director.

Meet the Mills Family

Delbert, Garrett and Mike Mills

The Mills family has a rich 63-year heritage of farming in California. Since taking over the land lease from the Marshburn clan in the Oso Flaco Valley, the Mills have been farming here in San Luis Obispo County for the past 36 years. Mike *(kneeling on the right)* has taken over the helm from his father, Delbert *(standing)*. Garrett, seven years old, *(sitting on dad's lap)* loves playing in the dirt but hasn't committed to taking over the family business – at least not yet.

Mills Farms currently plants 1500 acres of fresh market broccoli per year. They produce 1 million cartons during the months of March through December. Much of their broccoli is cooled, iced, and sent by ship for the 17 to 18 day trip to Japan.

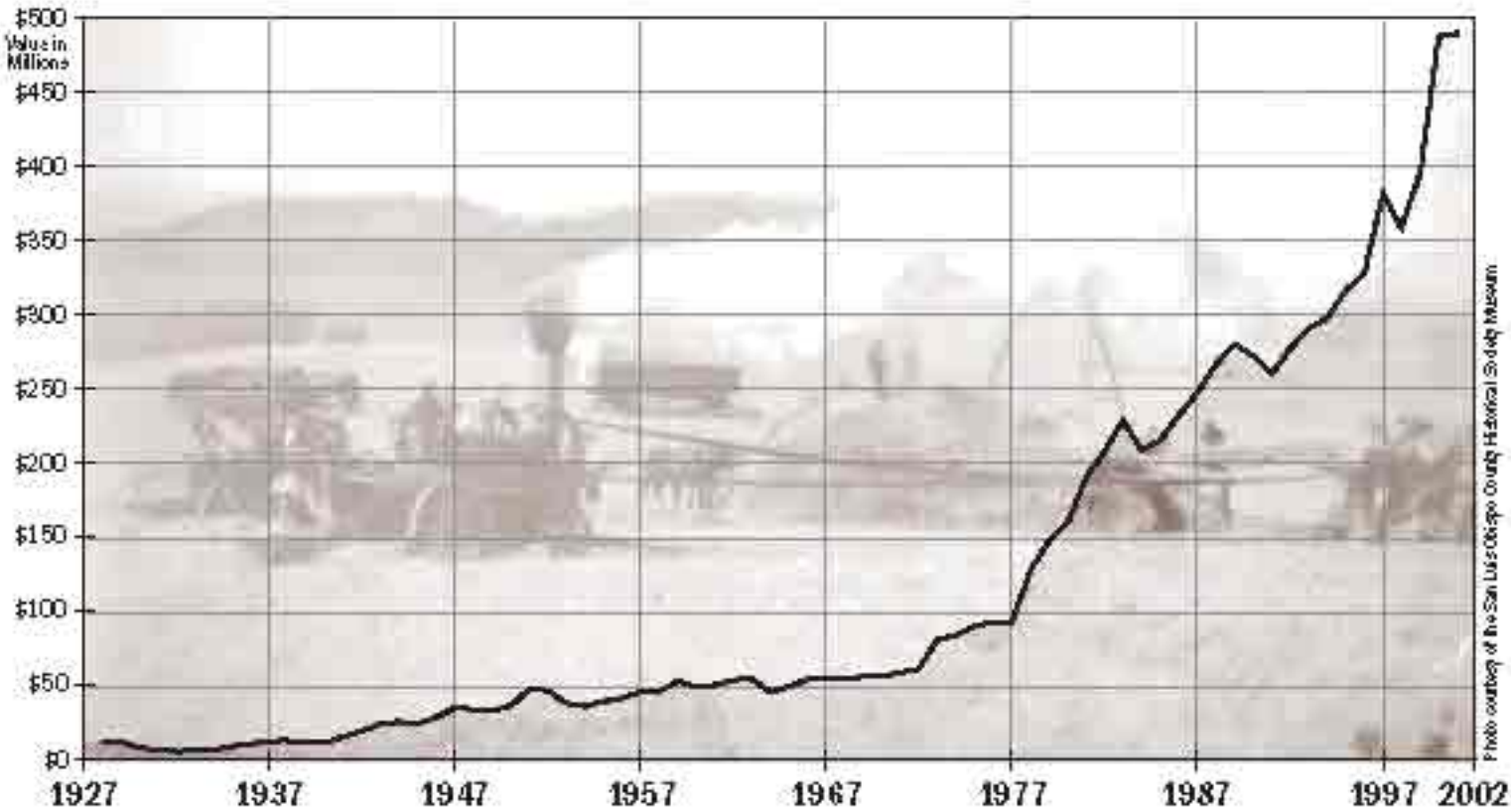
According to Delbert and Mike, there have been prominent changes in farming practices through the years. The most noteworthy are the improved product cooling technologies, the minimum tillage practices most farmers have implemented, improved irrigation practices, hybrid seed development, trucking versus railroad for transportation of fresh produce across the country, and the gradual change from using 40-horsepower tractors with 6-foot discs, to 300-horsepower tractors with 18-foot discs. All of these modern technologies allow costs to stay as low as possible, and help them remain competitive in the ever-changing marketplace. According to Mike, a major challenge for family farmers has been the consolidation of supermarket retailers that control product pricing and keep competition high.

Mike continues the trend of implementing progressive agricultural practices. His goal is coupled with the promise to continue to be an active steward of the land by working to protect the health of the soil, water, air, wetlands, and surrounding environment, a legacy Garrett may someday proudly follow.

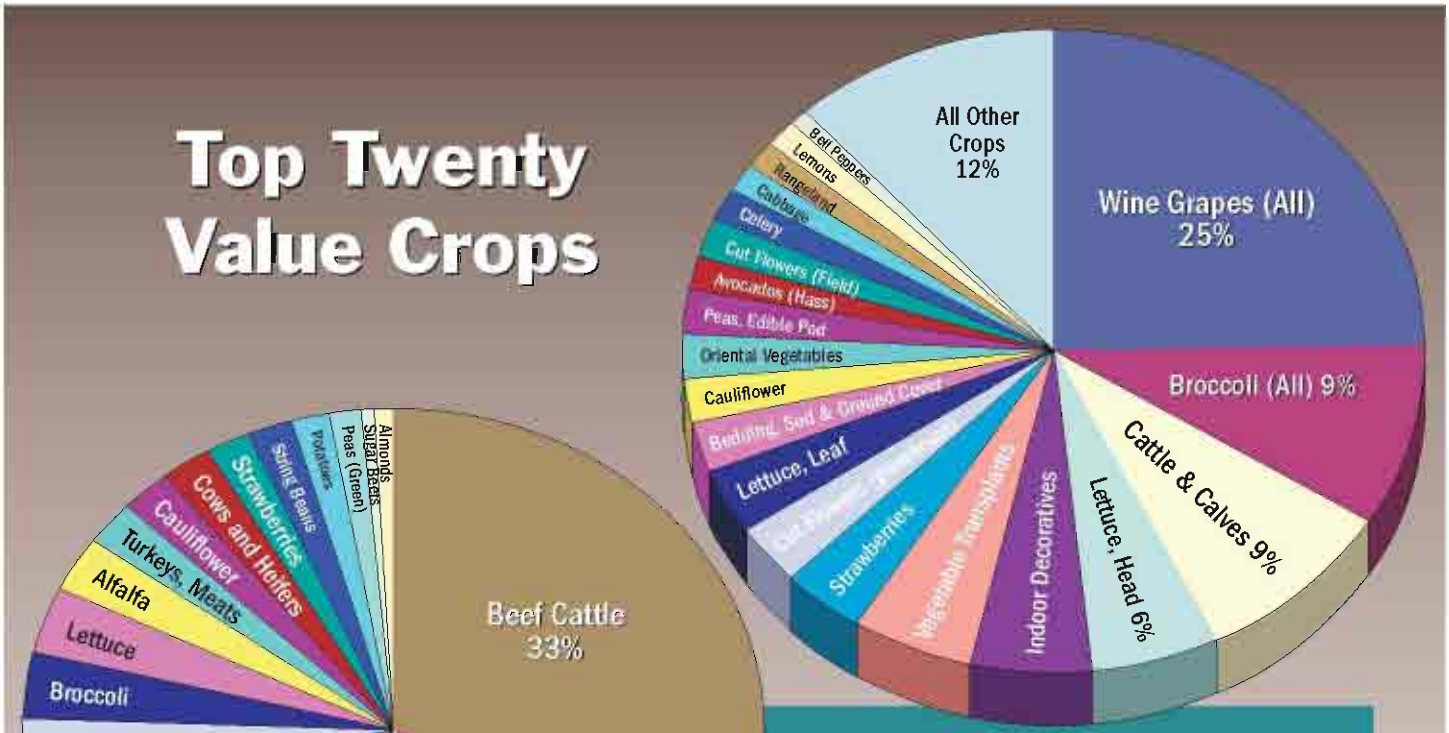
The San Luis Obispo County Agriculture Department extends our sincere appreciation to the entire farming community and our desire for continued agricultural success.

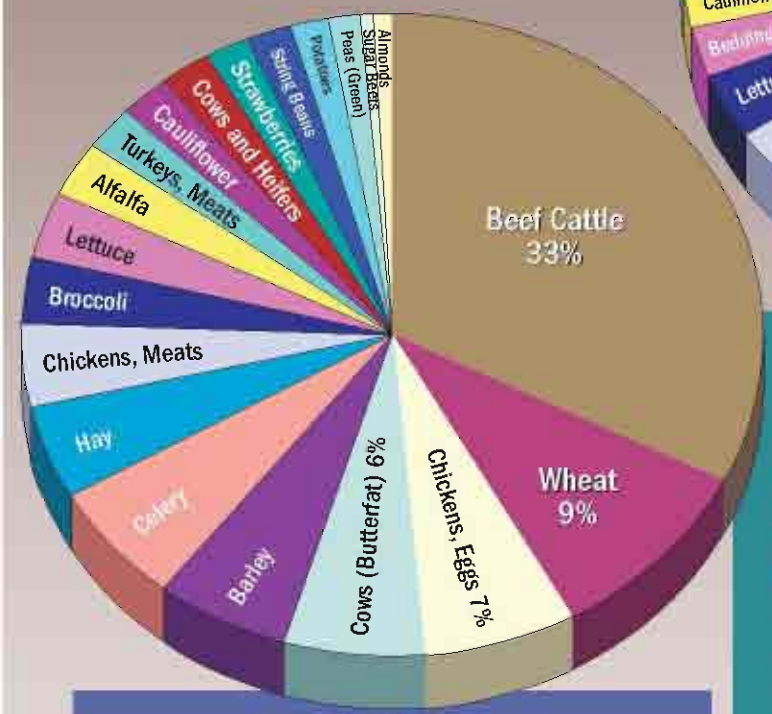
Commodity Valuation
1927 – 2002

Commodity valuations *(not adjusted for inflation)* increased gradually in San Luis Obispo County from 1927 through the mid-1970s. Changes in cropping patterns, from extensive agriculture such as dry-farmed grain and beans, to intensive agriculture such as vineyard and nurseries, caused values to increase sharply from the mid-1970s through the new millennium. Intensive agriculture produced a much higher return per acre, thus moving overall valuations nearing the half-billion dollar value per year. The vegetable industry has consistently been the number one commodity group during the 75-year history of crop reporting, maintaining and/or increasing values throughout the century, until the year 2000 when Fruit and Nut became the number one category due to the rapidly expanding wine grape industry. The historic cattle industry consisted of both dairy and beef cattle through the late 1960s to the early 1970s until the dairy industry left the county by the early 1970s. Beef cattle continue to be a significant industry in the county, ranking in the top five crops throughout the 75-year period.



Top Twenty Value Crops





2002

	Commodity	Valuation
1.	Wine Grapes (All)	$117,896,000
2.	Broccoli (All)	$44,818,000
3.	Cattle and Calves	$41,984,000
4.	Lettuce, Head	$26,482,000
5.	Indoor Decoratives	$26,000,000
6.	Vegetable Transplants	$25,330,000
7.	Strawberries	$16,816,000
8.	Cut Flowers (Greenhouse)	$15,010,000
9.	Lettuce, Leaf	$15,004,000
10.	Bedding Plants, Sod & Ground Cover	$12,340,000
11.	Cauliflower	$10,730,000
12.	Oriental Vegetables	$10,683,000
13.	Peas, Edible Pod	$10,222,000
14.	Avocados (Hass)	$9,196,000
15.	Cut Flowers (Field)	$8,955,000
16.	Celery	$7,486,000
17.	Cabbage	$6,907,000
18.	Rangeland, Grazed	$6,630,000
19.	Lemons	$6,093,000
20.	Bell Peppers	$5,078,000

1952

	COMMODITY	VALUATION
1.	Beef Cattle	$14,200,000.00
2.	Wheat	$3,993,900.00
3.	Chickens, Eggs	$2,895,100.00
4.	Cows (Butterfat)	$2,680,400.00
5.	Barley	$2,618,900.00
6.	Celery	$2,583,000.00
7.	Hay	$2,058,000.00
8.	Chickens, Meats	$1,839,500.00
9.	Broccoli	$1,485,100.00
10.	Lettuce	$1,466,000.00
11.	Alfalfa	$1,134,000.00
12.	Turkeys, Meats	$1,027,800.00
13.	Cauliflower	$978,400.00
14.	Cows and Heifers	$900,000.00
15.	Strawberries	$876,600.00
16.	String Beans	$817,000.00
17.	Potatoes	$790,500.00
18.	Peas (Green)	$524,800.00
19.	Sugar Beets	$327,400.00
20.	Almonds	$310,200.00

The comparisons of the top 20 crops over a 50 year period reveal dry farming and livestock dominated agriculture in 1952. The industry changed to more “intensive” agriculture by 2002.

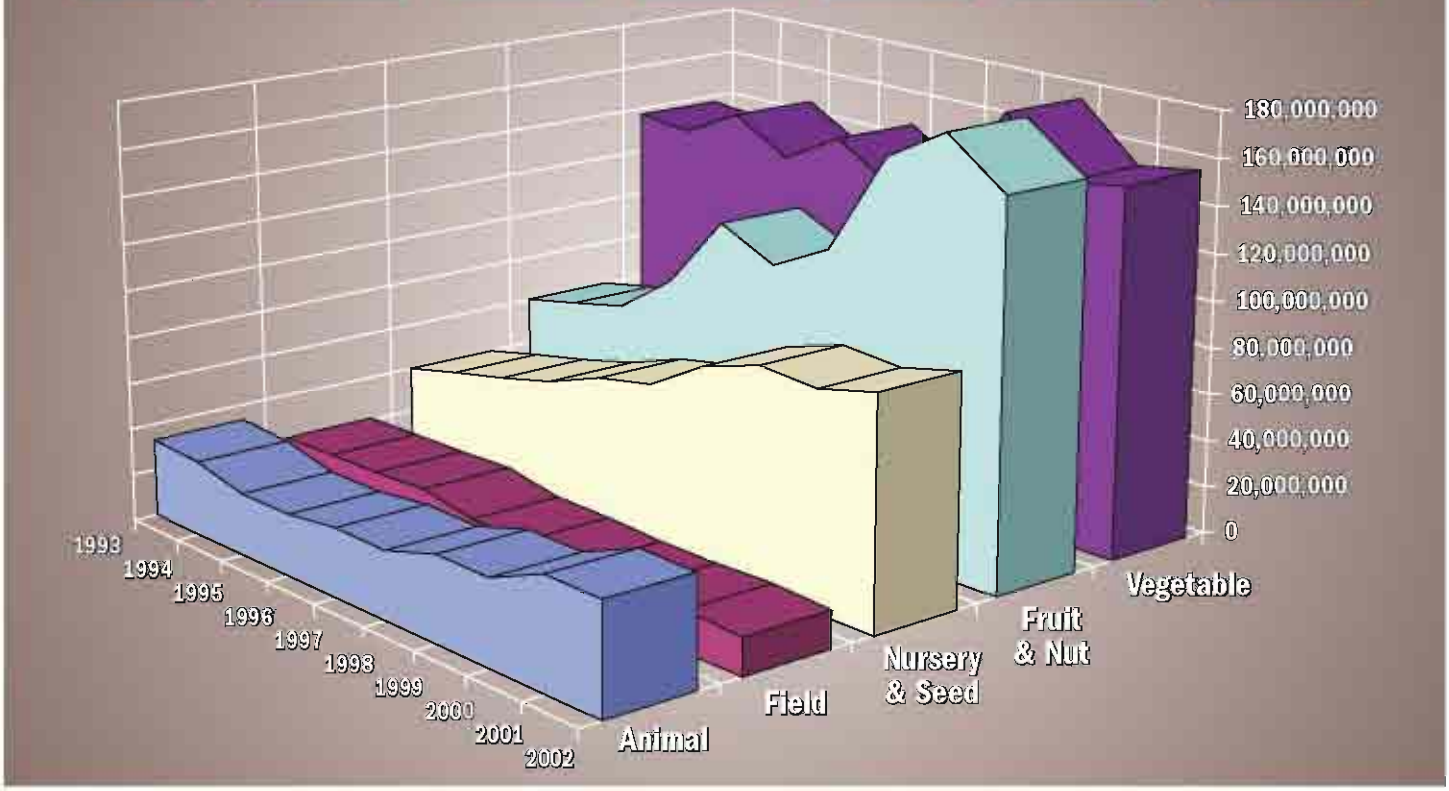
Departmental Goals for 2003

The following goals are in addition to existing programs conducted by the department:

- Conduct a local survey for Exotic Newcastle Disease to support California's poultry industry.
- Provide leadership and coordination in providing vector control services to the citizens of the county.
- Transition the glassy-winged sharpshooter program from an emergency effort to an ongoing program.
- Implement the new federal organic laws locally.
- Prepare cluster land division ordinances for adoption by the Board of Supervisors.
- Provide internet access for submission of pesticide use reports.
- Support agriculture through participation in watershed planning and environmental protection.
- Broaden the scope of Weights and Measures price verification efforts in order to further enhance consumer confidence in the marketplace.

Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL
1993	33,102,000	20,666,000	39,783,000	60,353,000	137,316,000	291,220,000
1994	31,431,000	21,020,000	45,517,000	65,476,000	134,784,000	298,228,000
1995	26,188,000	21,340,000	50,534,000	70,975,000	147,771,000	316,808,000
1996	26,013,000	22,445,000	56,399,000	89,171,000	134,047,000	328,075,000
1997	29,223,000	18,056,000	65,486,000	120,912,000	148,129,000	381,806,000
1998	28,665,000	17,614,000	70,296,000	109,351,000	132,895,000	358,821,000
1999	36,031,000	16,296,000	85,353,000	122,450,000	135,393,000	395,523,000
2000	35,881,000	16,180,000	93,171,000	166,779,000	175,643,000	487,654,000
2001	46,517,000	17,025,000	91,295,500	182,415,000	152,531,000	489,783,500
2002	46,161,000	15,595,000	97,377,000	163,173,000	156,687,000	478,993,000



San Luis Obispo County – 75 Years of Crop Reporting

"POVE" Pismo Oceano Vegetable Exchange Founded
Family farms work together to increase cooperative benefits

Pasteurized Milk
Delivery begins in San Luis Obispo on March 1

Milk Grading
Quality standards established by state department of agriculture

Dust Bowl Decimates U.S. Crops

Victory Gardens
Government offers advice for home-grown vegetables

Agricultural Workers Up For Induction
Ag workers in county 2-C and between the ages of 18 and 26 are rapidly called up for pre-induction physical examinations

County Cattlemen Discuss Emergency Drouth Action
State Range Conditions Worst Ever

Process for Making Instant Potato Flakes Developed

Killer Bees Introduced into the Americas

Acres Farmed
Dryland = 197,851
Irrigated = 37,077

County Leads State in Barley Production

County Egg Production Reaches 53 Million

DDT Banned
First pesticide to be banned in U.S.

Flooding Throughout SLO County

Prop 65
"Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act" passed by California voters.

County Ag Detective Work Nips Fruit Flies
A potential crop-damaging infestation of the Oriental fruit fly was averted.

Full Use Reporting
California became the first state to require 100% reporting of all agricultural and structural pesticides.

Broccoli Snubbed by President Bush
Claims that his mother made him eat it as a kid. Local growers ship 10 tons to the Capitol Area Food Bank in Washington, D.C..

'Organic' Produce Registration Enacted

"Dolly" the Sheep Cloned

Acres Farmed
Dryland = 54,390
Irrigated = 77,110

"END" Discovered in California Poultry
Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) is a very serious contagious and often fatal disease that affects most species of birds.

1920
Ag Population
27%

1940
Ag Population
12%

1970
Ag Population
5%

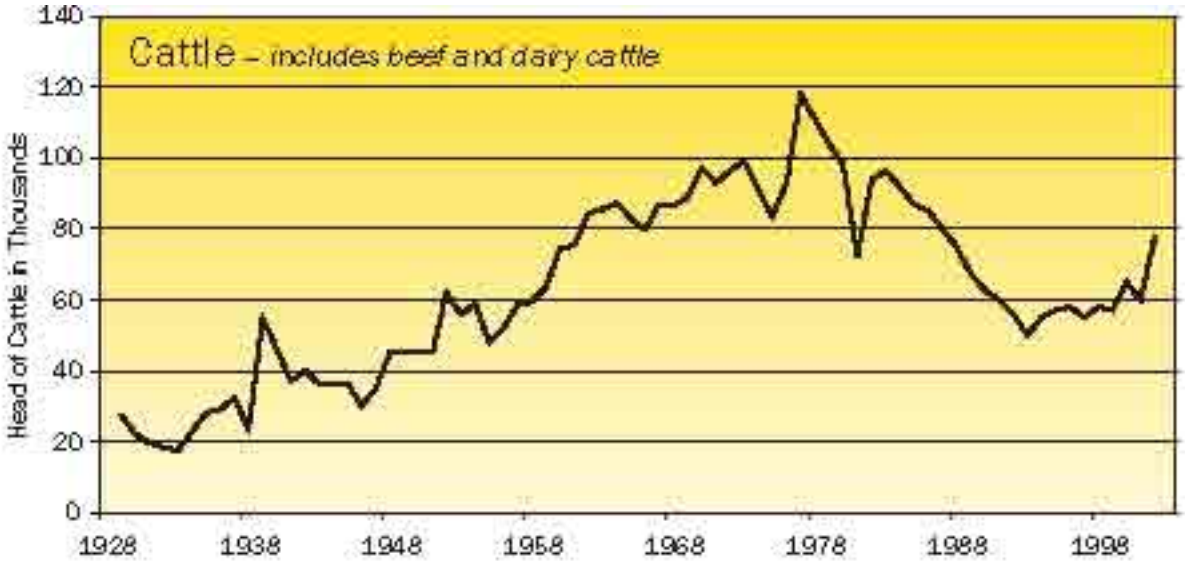
2000
Ag Population
2%

1927 1928 1930 1931 1941 1945 1948 1954 1956 1961 1965 1972 1978 1982 1988 1989 1990 1992 1996 2001 2002

1927 1937 1947 1957 1967 1977 1987 1997 2002

Kilburn Threshers photo courtesy of the San Luis Obispo County Historical Society Museum

Animal Industry

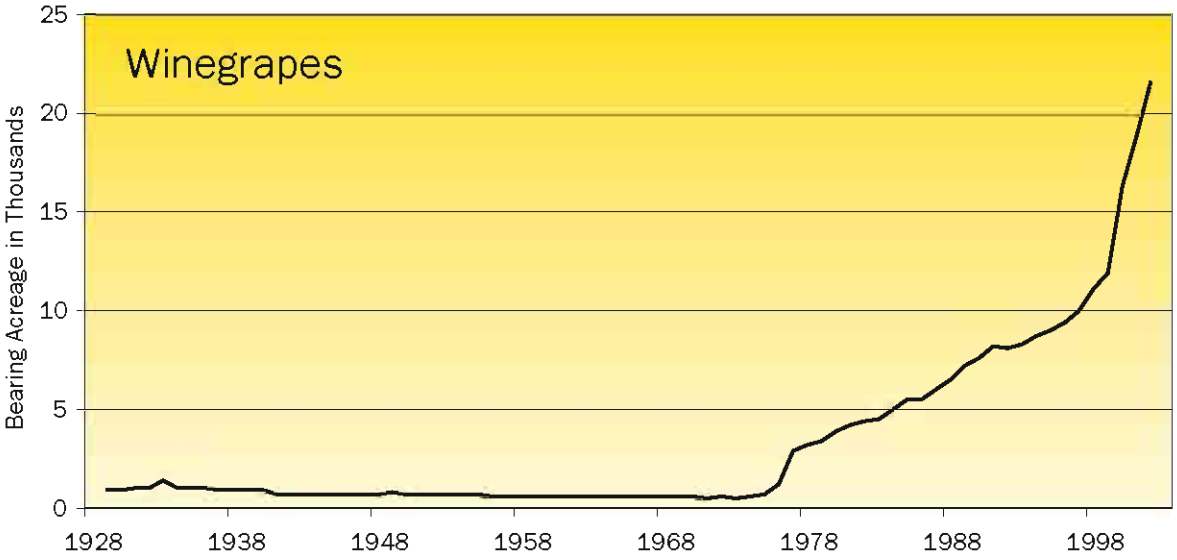


Commodity	Year	No. of Head	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cattle and Calves	2002	82,000	524,800	Cwt	80.00	$41,984,000
	2001	78,000	520,700	Cwt	82.00	$42,697,000
Milk	2002		45,503	Cwt	12.80	582,000
	2001		43,111	Cwt	14.96	645,000
Sheep and Lambs	2002	8,000	10,400	Cwt	67.00	697,000
	2001	7,600	9,500	Cwt	72.50	689,000
Miscellaneous*	2002					2,898,000
	2001					2,485,000
TOTAL Animal Industry	2002					$46,161,000
	2001					$46,517,000

*Aquaculture, Bees wax, Eggs, Game Birds, Goats, Hogs, Honey, Pollen, Pollination, Poultry, Wool

Photos by Chris Mortis courtesy of the Pioneer Museum in Paso Robles

Fruit and Nut Crops



Crop	Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage Bearing	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Apples	2002	1297	1,270	6.500	8,255	Ton	$364.00	$3,005,000
	2001	1270	1,270	9.300	11,811	Ton	$265.00	$3,130,000
Avocados (Hass)	2002	2666	1,362	3.200	4,358	Ton	2,110.00	9,196,000
	2001	1838	1,193	4.580	5,464	Ton	1,980.00	10,819,000
Avocados (Other)	2002	231	165	3.840	634	Ton	740.00	469,000
	2001	51	49	4.600	225	Ton	440.00	99,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2002	28,152	25,206		95,101			117,896,000
	2001	27,600	21,614		104,107			138,054,000
Chardonnay	2002		4,823	3.636	17,536	Ton	1,384.00	24,270,000
	2001		4,136	5.080	21,011	Ton	1,528.00	32,105,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2002		947	5.143	4,870	Ton	916.00	4,461,000
	2001		812	6.270	5,091	Ton	967.00	4,923,000
White Wine (Other)	2002		786	3.473	2,730	Ton	1,012.00	2,763,000
	2001		674	5.150	3,471	Ton	1,021.00	3,544,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2002		7,904	3.752	29,656	Ton	1,230.00	36,477,000
	2001		6,776	4.960	33,609	Ton	1,306.00	43,893,000
Merlot	2002		3776	4.129	15,591	Ton	1,221.00	19,037,000
	2001		3238	5.030	16,287	Ton	1,309.00	21,320,000
Pinot Noir	2002		1117	2.482	2,772	Ton	2,290.00	6,349,000
	2001		958	3.180	3,046	Ton	2,404.00	7,324,000
Syrah	2002		1876	3.720	6,979	Ton	1,369.00	9,554,000
	2001		1609	3.610	5,808	Ton	1,435.00	8,335,000
Zinfandel	2002		2,473	3.930	9,719	Ton	867.00	8,426,000
	2001		2,121	4.820	10,223	Ton	964.00	9,855,000
Red Wine (Other)	2002		1,504	3.489	5,247	Ton	1,250.00	6,559,000
	2001		1,290	4.310	5,560	Ton	1,215.00	6,755,000
Lemons	2002	1614	1,405	14.080	19,782	Ton	308.00	6,093,000
	2001	1290	1,210	14.070	17,025	Ton	216.00	3,677,000
Pistachios*	2002							
	2001	320	320	0.193	62	Ton	1,960.00	121,000
Strawberries	2002	720	720	21.540	15,509	Ton	1,084.30	16,816,000
	2001	725	725	28.620	20,750	Ton	853.39	17,707,000
Valencia Oranges	2002	402	340	13.400	4,556	Ton	99.00	451,00
	2001	351	340	19.210	6,531	Ton	75.00	490,000
English Walnuts	2002	2958	2,638	0.370	976	Ton	920.00	898,000
	2001	2595	2,335	0.450	1,051	Ton	1,040.00	1,093,000
Miscellaneous*	2002	2974	2,784					8,228,000
	2001	2430	2,225					7,225,000
TOTAL Fruit & Nut Crops	**2002**	**41,334**	**36,210**					**$163,173,000**
	2001	**38,470**	**31,281**					**$182,415,000**

* Almonds, Apricots, Asian Pears, Black Walnuts, Bushberries, Cherries, Feijoas, Grapefruit, Horned Melons, Kiwis, Limes, Navel Oranges, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Pears, Pepinos, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Quince, Table Grapes, Tangelos

Vegetable Crops

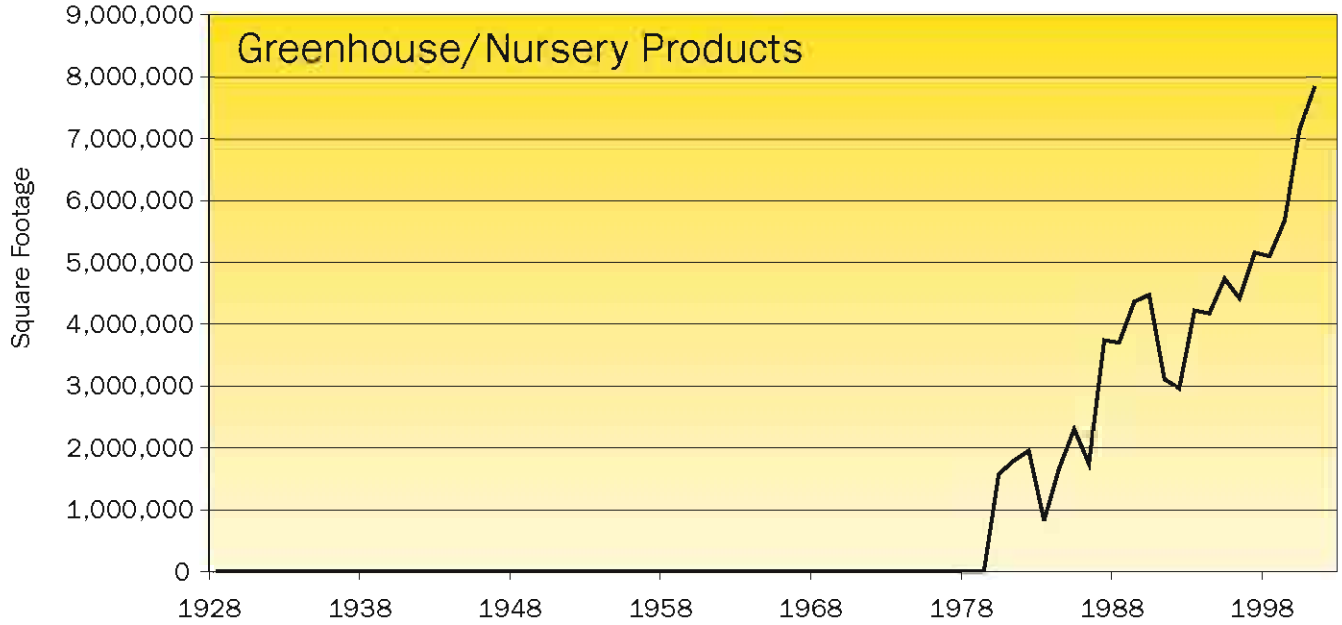
Masaji Eto tending the family crop in the early 1950s. Photo courtesy of the Eto family.

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Beans (Green)	2002	149	399.0	59,451	30#	$11.09	$659,000
	2001	340	470.0	159,800	30#	$5.78	$924,000
Bell Peppers	2002	870	925.0	804,750	30#	6.31	5,078,000
	2001	988	864.0	848,022	30#	3.72	3,155,000
Broccoli (All)	2002	10,988	660.0	7,252,080	23#	6.18	44,816,000
	2001	10,002	631.0	6,311,262	23#	5.69	35,911,000
Cabbage	2002	1,269	816.0	1,035,504	45#	6.67	6,907,000
	2001	942	822.0	774,324	45#	5.97	4,623,000
Cauliflower	2002	2,421	686.0	1,658,385	25#	6.47	10,730,000
	2001	2,438	627.0	1,528,626	25#	6.52	9,967,000
Celery	2002	1,074	1,154.0	1,239,396	60#	6.04	7,486,000
	2001	1,388	1,114.0	1,546,232	60#	7.66	11,844,000
Lettuce, Head	2002	6,831	695.0	4,754,376	50#	5.57	26,482,000
	2001	6,844	681.0	4,660,764	50#	6.54	30,481,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2002	2,465	820.0	2,022,120	25#	7.42	15,004,000
	2001	2,534	773.0	1,958,782	25#	5.77	11,302,000
Oriental Vegetables	2002	1,543	805.0	1,242,656	80#	8.59	10,682,000
	2001	1,105	829.0	916,045	80#	9.94	9,105,000
Peas, Edible Pod	2002	1,905	590.0	1,124,540	10#	9.09	10,222,000
	2001	2,924	588.0	1,719,312	10#	9.36	16,089,000
Spinach	2002	335	837.0	280,395	20#	6.34	1,778,000
	2001	335	730.0	244,550	20#	5.75	1,406,000
Squash	2002	323	958.0	309,434	30#	6.02	1,863,000
	2001	485	639.0	310,554	30#	4.66	1,447,000
Tomatos**	2002	27	2,595.0	70,065	20#	15.30	1,072,000
	2001	58	1,217.0	70,586	20#	17.47	1,233,000
Miscellaneous*	2002	3,000					13,905,000
	2001	3,245					15,040,000
TOTAL Vegetable Crops	2002	33,202					$156,937,000
	2001	33,634					$152,531,000

* Anise, Artichokes, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Chard, Chili Peppers, Cilantro, Cucumbers, Endive, Escarole, Fava Beans, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Leeks, Mushrooms, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rhubarb, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Watermelons

** Includes greenhouse grown tomatoes

Nursery Products



Crop	Year	Field Production (acres)	Greenhouse Production (sq ft)	Value
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	2002	62	192,000	$12,340,000
	2001	48	191,500	$10,349,000
Christmas Trees, Cut	2002	20		286,000
	2001	16		212,000
Cut Flowers (Field)	2002	318		8,955,000
	2001	324		9,124,000
Cut Flowers (Greenhouse)	2002		3,000,000	15,010,000
	2001		3,124,800	16,020,000
Fruit-Nut Trees & Vines	2002	21	22,500	2,800,000
	2001	25	106,000	1,700,000
Indoor Decoratives	2002		2,774,000	26,000,000
	2001		2,641,319	27,290,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2002	57	22,000	4,140,000
	2001	54	108,600	4,263,000
Vegetable Transplants	2002	24	1,605,000	25,330,000
	2001	24	1,366,365	21,358,000
Miscellaneous*	2002	500	397,000	2,516,000
	2001	16	304,000	592,000
TOTAL Nursery Stock	**2002**	**1002**	**6,844,000**	**$97,377,000**
	2001	**507**	**7,842,584**	**$90,908,000**

*Bulbs, Cacti, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Seed, Specialty plants, Succulents

Field Crops

Total Agricultural Acreage in San Luis Obispo County

2002 1,177,988 acres
2001 1,186,711 acres

Crop	Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage Harvested	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Value Total
Alfalfa Hay	2002	3,000	2,900	6.80	19,720	Ton	$125.00	$2,465,000
	2001	3,150	3,150	7.62	24,009	Ton	$126.00	$3,072,000
Barley	2002	24,000	15,600	1.10	17,160	Ton	97.00	1,665,000
	2001	26,100	20,600	0.74	15,244	Ton	94.00	1,433,000
Garbanzo Beans	2002	400	400	12.00	4,800	Cwt	22.00	106,000
	2001	500	500	12.00	6,000	Cwt	26.90	161,000
Grain Hay**	2002	25,000	18,750	2.30	43,125	Ton	90.00	3,881,000
	2001	20,500	20,100	2.35	47,235	Ton	105.00	4,960,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2002		40,000			Acre	5.00	200,000
	2001		45,000			Acre	5.10	230,000
Irrigated Pasture	2002		2,500			Acre	170.00	425,000
	2001		2,700			Acre	160.00	432,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2002		1,020,000			Acre	6.50	6,630,000
	2001		1,020,000			Acre	6.40	6,528,000
Safflower	2002	750	700	0.37	259	Ton	150.00	39,000
	2001	820	800	0.39	312	Ton	190.00	59,000
Miscellaneous*	2002	3000	1,600					184,000
	2001	1750	1,250					150,000
TOTAL Field Crops	2002	56,150	1,102,450					$15,595,000
	2001	52,320	1,114,100					$17,025,000

* Oats, Straw, Sudangrass, Wheat
** Includes winter forage

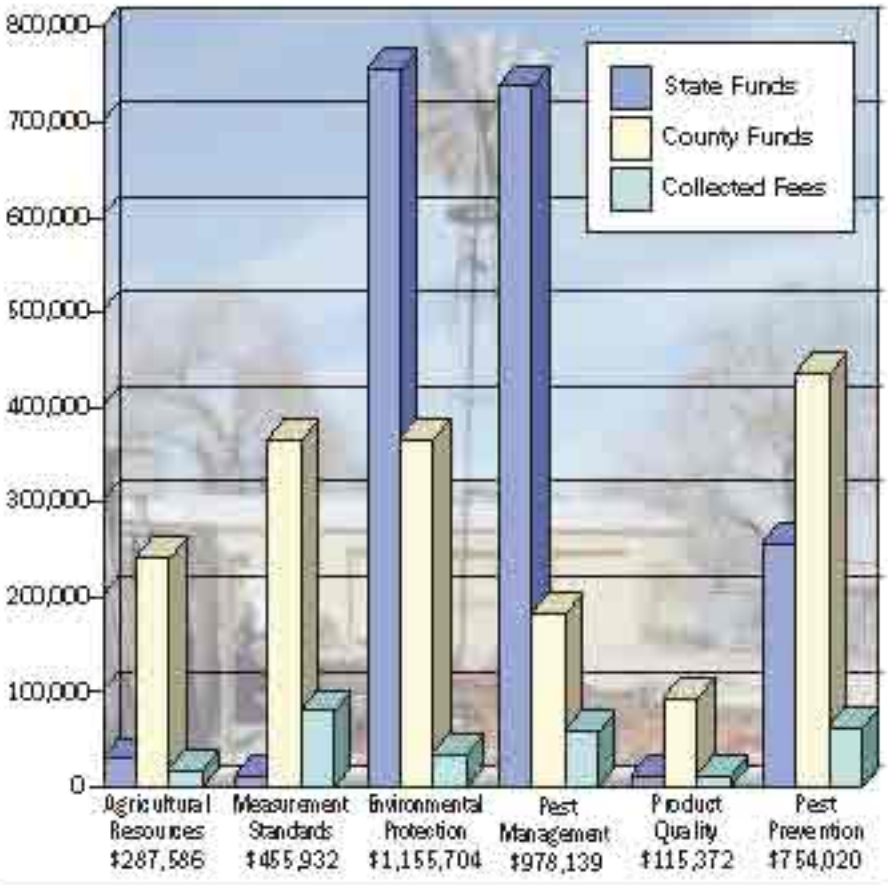
San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Financial Report, Fiscal Year 2001-2002

Revenue	$3,746,753	
General Funds	1,287,675	34%
State Funds	1,800,017	48%
Collected Fees	264,597	7%
Overhead	394,464	11%

Expenditures	$3,746,753	
Salaries & Benefits	2,776,132	74%
Services & Supplies	570,275	15%
Overhead	394,464	11%
Equipment	5,882	<1%

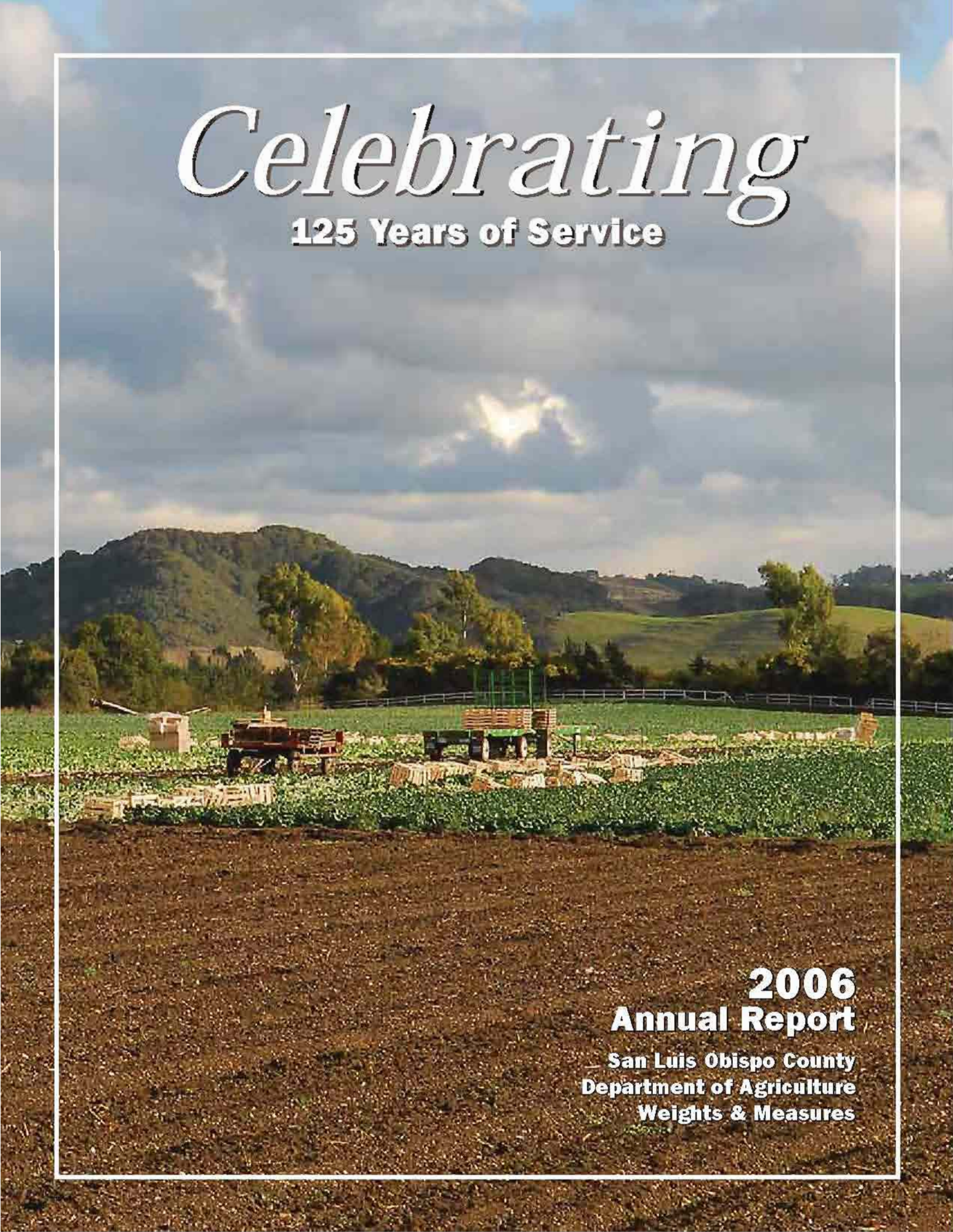
Funding Sources $3,746,753.00

Agricultural Resources	**$287,586**	
State Funds	29,240	10%
County Funds	240,588	84%
Collected Fees	17,758	6%
Measurement Standards	**$455,932**	
State Funds	10,914	2%
County Funds	365,122	80%
Collected Fees	79,896	18%
Environmental Protection	**$1,155,704**	
State Funds	755,001	65%
County Funds	366,222	32%
Collected Fees	34,481	3%
Pest Management	**$978,139**	
State Funds	737,717	75%
County Funds	182,307	19%
Collected Fees	58,115	6%
Product Quality	**$115,372**	
State Funds	10,999	10%
County Funds	93,028	81%
Collected Fees	11,345	10%
Pest Prevention	**$754,020**	
State Funds	256,145	34%
County Funds	434,872	58%
Collected Fees	63,003	8%



Advertisements from the early 1930s promoted a new and modern approach to grocery shopping featuring, low prices, one-stop convenience, quality products, and occasionally, free samples!.

San Luis Obispo County
Department of Agriculture / Weights and Measures
2156 Sierra Way, Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401



Celebrating

125 Years of Service

2006 Annual Report

San Luis Obispo County
Department of Agriculture
Weights & Measures

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

2156 Sierra Way, Suite A, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805 781-5910

810 W. Branch Street, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
805 473-7090

350 N. Main, Suite A, Templeton, CA 93465
805 434-5950

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www.slocounty.ca.gov/agcomm
AgCommSLO@co.slo.ca.us

Staff & Associates

Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures
Robert F. Lilley

Chief Deputy Agricultural Commissioner
Brenda W. Ouwerkerk

Chief Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures
Brett R. Saum

Deputy Agricultural Commissioners
Janice Campbell **Richard Little** **Martin Settevendemie**

Administrative Services Officer
Judy Noble

Administrative Services Staff
Nancy Etteddgue **Debbie Schmitz**
Julia Walters **Susan Wells**

Department Automation Specialists
Chris Morris **Roger Shipp**

Mapping Graphics Systems Specialist
Marlene Bartsch

Environmental Resource Specialist
Lynda Auchinachie

Agricultural Resource Specialist
Michael Isensee

Agricultural Inspector/Biologists
Lisa Chadwick **Rusty Hall** **John Schmitz**
Catherine Darling **Tamara Kleemann** **MaryBeth St. Amand**
Kasi Day **Marc Lea** **Robert Stockel**
Dale Donaghe **Karen Lowerison** **Cara Taylor**
Francisco Focha **Tom Morgan** **Jenny Weaver**
Judy Groat **Edwin Moscoso** **Jennifer Welch**
Heidi Quiggle

Weights & Measures Inspectors
Curtis Clark **Jan Hendrix** **Robert Lopez**

Agricultural/Weights & Measures Technicians
Laurel Carlisle **Crystal Kirkland** **James Moore**
Nancy David **Roxy McIntosh** **Katherine O'Reilly**
Laura Hebert **Manuel Mendoza-Calderon** **Gail Perez**

Tribute to Mr. Don Talley

This annual report is dedicated to Don Talley who passed away on December 2, 2006.

Don is widely recognized as an agricultural leader whose numerous contributions helped shape the success of agriculture locally and statewide. Don played a vital role in many community activities, as well as improving communication and understanding between agriculturalists and the citizens who enjoy the fruits of agricultural production.

Don attended the historic two-room Branch Elementary School before graduating from Arroyo Grande High School in 1958. He went on to obtain a Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Business Management from U.C. Berkeley.

Talley Farms was in full production as a major vegetable producer in the Arroyo Grande Valley in the 1960s, expanded into vegetable packing, cooling, and shipping in the 1970s, and launched into the vine and wine business in the 1980s producing award winning wines. Talley Farms total area of production in SLO County is now 1,146 acres.

Don's leadership was vast and far-reaching. California agriculture is indebted to Don for his ground-breaking work helping to initiate the California Agricultural Leadership Program in 1970 and serving as the President of the program's governing body, the Agricultural Education Foundation. In addition, Don served as the long-term Director of the Western Growers Association, Director of Farm Credit West, and Chairman of the Board of Ag Box.

Don also served in many Arroyo Grande community leadership positions, including the Parks and Recreation Commission, City Council, and mayor. He also served two terms on the Cuesta College Board of Directors.

Don is missed by many in the community, but his legacy will carry on for years to come.

Project Manager: Lynda Auchinachie
Creative Collaborator: Judy Groat
Photography: Chris Morris, John Busselle
Cover Photo: "The Timelessness of Ag" by John Busselle
Design and Layout: graphics by Erick
Printing: Color Art

A Note from Robert Lilley

San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

Sunset Over Paso photo by Claire Sloiver

San Luis Obispo County's crop production value for 2006 broke the 600 million dollar level for the first time with an estimated value of crops produced at $621,547,000.

The noteworthy increase in total value is due to high production and overall good prices for cattle, vegetables, and strawberries. Wine grapes continue to hold the top position with 24% of the total value, or $151,990,000, although this represents a 22% reduction from the 2005 record production.

Despite record levels of production, agriculture continues to deal with major challenges. The *E. coli* contamination incident reduced spinach production by half, and fuel prices and foreign competition cut into profit and market share. The difficult winter weather pattern of 2006/2007, which resulted in significant freeze damage and drought, did not affect the 2006 harvest, but will have a substantial impact on 2007 production.

This year's theme, "Celebrating 125 Years of Service," describes how the system of County Agriculture Commissioners/Sealers serves agriculture and the citizens of the state. In fact, the annual meeting of the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association was held in San Luis Obispo May 1-5, 2006. Many accolades were given through county, state, and federal resolutions, recognizing the service provided and accomplishments of the long standing system unique to California. Please note pages 5, 8, and 9, which portray the 125th year celebration and recognize the significant contributions of County Agriculture Commissioners and Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Also noteworthy in this report is the coverage of the history and vegetable production in the fertile Arroyo Grande Valley. Please note the tribute to Don Talley on page 2, the history of POVE on page 4, and the summary of international exports on page 7.

We would like to recognize and thank the hardworking farmers and ranchers of San Luis Obispo County for their assistance with this report and their valuable contribution to the County's economy and quality of life.

Robert Lilley

The Families of POVE

The Pismo Oceano Vegetable Exchange

The natural geographic features of the Arroyo Grande Valley, including fertile soils, an abundance of water, and ideal weather, give it the distinction of being one of the richest agricultural producing regions in the world. Just as important, it has been home to generations of Japanese-American farming families, decendents of the five original founding families of the Pismo Oceano Vegetable Exchange. The members today are: Y. Hayashi & Sons, Ikeda Bros., Arroyo Fresh (Saruwatari Family), S. Kobara & Sons, and Dohi Farms.

During the early part of the 1900s, Japanese farmers grew bush peas on the hills in and around Arroyo Grande. In 1922 the pea growers of Pismo Beach formed the Pismo Pea Growers Association, with George Fukunaga as the Manager. In 1925 growers in the Arroyo Grande area followed suit, forming the Arroyo Grande Pea Growers Association. It was the merger of these two organizations in the 1930s that became the Pismo Oceano Vegetable Exchange (POVE).

The organization flourished throughout the 1930s with the production of diverse vegetable crops that included celery, broccoli, cauliflower, iceberg lettuce, cabbage, and brussel sprouts, as well as peas. However, the activities came to a sudden halt during World War II when all persons of Japanese ancestry, recent immigrants as well as U.S. born, were ordered to evacuate the West Coast to inland internment camps located in various western states.

When the Japanese were allowed to return to the West Coast after the war, only a few of the original members of POVE returned to their farmlands. Those who did return found overcoming the financial hardships of reestablishing their farms without capital was no easy task. And farmers had to do without needed equipment, supplies, and hired help. But, thanks to the credit extended to them by several local family businesses, many were successful. Entire families joined hands helping one another, young and old, laboring long strenuous hours, eventually getting back on their feet.

POVE was reactivated in 1946. As the farmers continued their postwar rebuilding process and capital became more available, antiquated equipment was updated and packing house facilities were expanded to meet the increasing production. Many more changes took place during the ensuing years to improve harvesting, packing, cooling, storage, transportation, and to meet changing consumer needs.

Due in part to consumers' improved dietary awareness and increases in the consumption of vegetables, the volume of sales doubled within 10 years. Today POVE is one the most important mixed-vegetable shipping companies on the Central Coast, and one of the world's largest growers and shippers of Napa Cabbage.

The history of the Arroyo Grande Valley vegetable farmers and their descendants is a compelling story. Families from foreign lands working together with local farmers developed a viable industry. Their dedication to good land stewardship is evidenced by fields that produce bumper crops of as many as 24 different vegetables three times a year, and are sold worldwide generating millions of dollars for the local economy.

POVE is a non-profit, member owned and operated cooperative. It is a 75 year living testimony of the Japanese farmers who through perseverance, commitment, hard work and dedication overcame many obstacles, and by working together established one of the most well-known and highly regarded agricultural marketing cooperatives on the entire Central Coast. We wish them continued success for many more generations to come.

To learn more about POVE, please visit their website, www.POVE.net.

The men in this photograph represent the five original member families who settled in the area in the late 1920s/early 1930s and helped found the POVE organization. (pictured left to right are Hugh Dohi, Robert Hayashi, Gary Kobara, Stan Ikeda, Tom Ikeda, Bruce Kobara, and Adam Saruwatari).

Agricultural Commissioners' 125th Anniversary

April 8, 2006 marked the 125th anniversary of the Agricultural Commissioner system in California.

The history of California's Agricultural Commissioner system reflects the on-going mission to protect agriculture, the environment and the public's health and safety, and ensure integrity of the marketplace.

On March 14, 1881, the California Legislature enacted a law which created the County Office of Horticultural Commissioner, now known as the Agricultural Commissioner. The original charge of the Horticultural Commissioner was to protect agriculture from certain detrimental crop pests, specifically Phylloxera, a vineyard pest.

The Agricultural Commissioner system is unique to California and has demonstrated a method of delivering services that are both effective and efficient. Many in the community value a system of local control where a face-to-face conversation can occur and service programs are accountable locally.

Agricultural Commissioners also serve as Sealers of Weights and Measures, protecting the consumer and business with fair and impartial enforcement of State laws and regulations pertaining to measurement standards.

San Luis Obispo County records show a governing Board of Horticultural Commissioners from 1883-1915. Since 1915, eleven individuals have served as the San Luis Obispo County Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Thomas Chalmers was the longest serving County Horticultural Commissioner, holding the position from 1928 to 1963. In 1929, cattle was the top commodity, representing $2.4 million out of $12.0 million total overall value for all ag production in the County. In 1929 the title of County Horticulture Commissioner was changed to County Agricultural Commissioner. In 1955 the duties of the County Sealer of Weights and Measures were combined with the County Agricultural Commissioner, creating the office of the County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures.

Board of Horticultural Commissioners
1883 - 1884

Frank McCoppin
J.C. Currier

Horticultural & Agricultural Commissioners
1915 - Present

Carl Nichols	1915 - 1916
S.V. Christierson	1916 - 1918
C.C. Staunton	1918 - 1919
Harold E. Alley	1919 - 1921
Clifford G. Tanner	1921 - 1922
Everett L. Smith	1922 - 1925
Edwin W. Howe	1925 - 1927
Thomas Chalmers	1927 - 1963
Earl R. Kalar	1963 - 1984
Richard Greek	1984 - 2002
Robert Lilley	2002 - Present

Earl Kalar became the ninth County Ag Commissioner/Sealer in 1963. In that year, the cattle industry remained in the top spot representing $19.0 million out of $55.0 million overall agricultural production value. However, in 1976, iceberg lettuce rose to #1 in production value, representing $17.0 million verses a close $14.0 million for the cattle industry. Over the next 8 years the vegetable and cattle industry would trade places numerous times for the #1 spot. During the 1970s the local greenhouse industry began to take root in southern San Luis Obispo County. In northern San Luis Obispo County, wine grape production began to rapidly expand, converting thousands of acres of historic dryland grain crops such as barley, oats and wheat and rangeland into vineyards.

As the County's tenth Ag Commissioner/Sealer, Richard Greek took the reigns in 1984. The overall value of local ag production that year was $209.0 million. The expanding wine grape industry became the #1 crop in 1989, valued at $36.0 million. During this time land value dramatically increased and the pressure to convert ag land to other uses became one of the ag industry's biggest challenges.

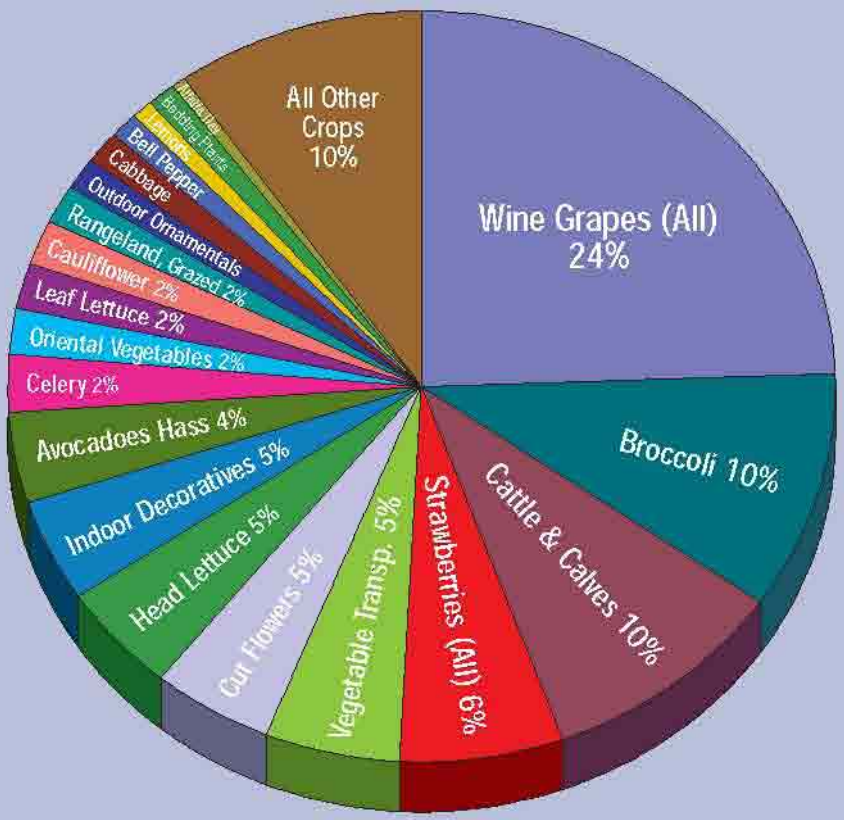
In 2002 Bob Lilley became the eleventh Ag Commissioner/Sealer, and continues to lead an industry currently valued at $621.5 million. Grapes still hold the #1 position in overall value, with broccoli and cattle closely following.

The role of the Agricultural Commissioner has changed dramatically during the last 125 years. New challenges include food safety, an increased awareness of ag terrorism issues, the debate about genetically modified crops, applications of new technology to new uses (such as providing information and customer services over the world wide web), use of new technology to verify accuracy of business transactions involving weights and measures, and finding new ways to keep exotic insects and diseases out of California and the county.

Regardless of the changes that have taken place, and the changes to come in the next 125 years, the delivery of quality services from a local agency remains the focus of Agricultural Commissioners/Sealers.

County Agricultural Commissoners/Sealers in San Luis Obispo County, May, 2006

Top Twenty Value Crops



	Commodity	Valuation
1.	Wine Grapes (All)	$151,990,000
2.	Broccoli	$64,044,000
3.	Cattle and Calves	$59,869,000
4.	Strawberries (All)	$40,051,000
5.	Vegetable Transplants	$32,880,000
6.	Cut Flowers	$29,607,000
7.	Head Lettuce	$29,253,000
8.	Indoor Decoratives	$28,063,000
9.	Avocadoes, Hass	$23,445,000
10.	Celery	$14,802,000
11.	Oriental Vegetables	$13,205,000
12.	Leaf Lettuce	$12,605,000
13.	Cauliflower	$11,819,000
14.	Rangeland, Grazed	$10,250,000
15.	Outdoor Ornamentals	$8,602,000
16.	Cabbage	$7,824,000
17.	Bell Peppers	$7,437,000
18.	Lemons	$5,779,000
19.	Bedding Plants	$5,641,000
20.	Alfalfa Hay	$3,129,000

Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years

YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL VALUE
1997	29,223,000	18,056,000	65,486,000	120,912,000	148,129,000	381,806,000
1998	28,665,000	17,614,000	70,296,000	109,351,000	132,895,000	358,821,000
1999	36,031,000	16,296,000	85,353,000	122,450,000	135,393,000	395,523,000
2000	36,012,000	16,053,000	93,171,000	166,779,000	175,643,000	487,658,000
2001	46,517,000	17,025,000	90,908,000	182,415,000	152,531,000	489,396,000
2002	46,161,000	15,595,000	97,377,000	167,555,000	156,687,000	483,375,000
2003	49,181,000	15,161,500	91,476,000	189,144,000	168,423,000	513,385,500
2004	59,620,000	15,342,100	101,156,000	195,712,000	167,606,000	539,436,100
2005	58,380,000	18,055,000	100,697,000*	243,604,000*	172,896,000*	593,632,000*
2006	64,244,000	17,477,000	108,066,000	236,491,000	195,269,000	621,547,000

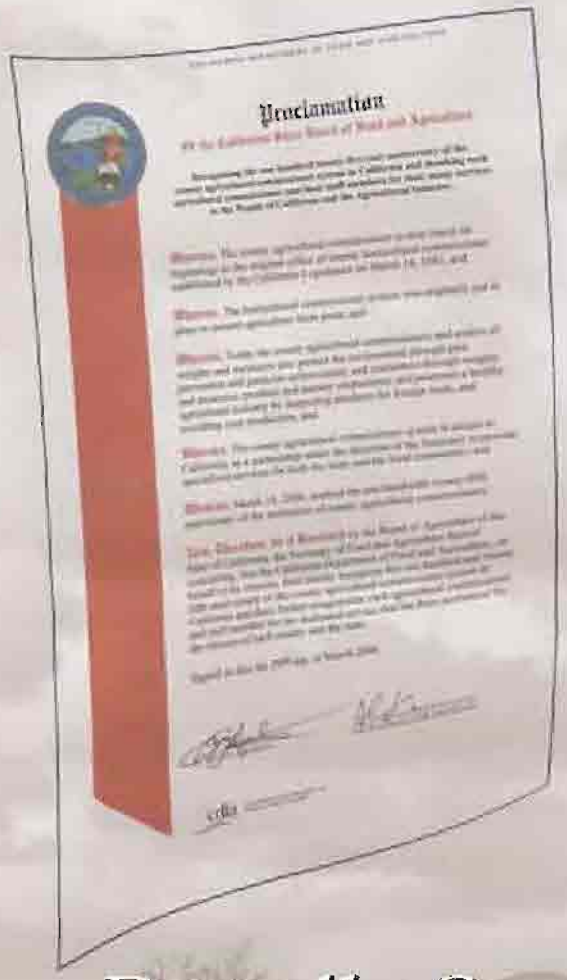
*REVISED

Our International Trading Partners

42 Countries – 1115 Shipments in 2006

Agricultural products are shipped from San Luis Obispo County year-round to destinations worldwide.

Algeria	Germany	Peru
Argentina	Iraq	Republic of Korea
Australia	Israel	Samoa
Bahamas	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Jamaica	Seychelles
Canada	Japan	South Africa
Chile	Jordan	Spain
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Syria
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Taiwan
Ecuador	Netherlands	Tajikistan
Egypt	New Zealand	Turkey
Faroe Islands	Oman	United Arab Emirates
France	Pakistan	Venezuela
French Polynesia	People's Republic of China	Yemen


Proclamation

Resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo Commemoratin 125th Anniversary of the Agricultural Commissio System in California and San Luis Obispo Cou

In the Board of Supervisors - County of San Luis Obispo, State of California - RESOLUTION NO. 2006-148, April 25, 2006

WHEREAS, an office of the horticultural commissioner was established in San Luis Obispo County on April 8, 1881

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted a law on March 14, 1881 which provided for the office of horticultural commissioner, now known as agricultural commissioner; and,


The first Board of State Horticultural Commissioners, 1881

WHEREAS, while the original charge of the horticultural commissioner was to protect agriculture from certain pests, today the agricultural commissioners are responsible for promoting and protecting agriculture, the consumer, and the environment; and,

WHEREAS, the agricultural commissioner system is unique to California and has demonstrated a method of delivering services that is both effective and efficient; and,

WHEREAS, the agricultural commissioner system provides local control over areas of great concern to the citizens of this county; and,

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Proudly Serving San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture / Weights & Measures

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REAS, the county agricultural
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WHEREAS, the agricultural commissioners have served to prevent the introduction of pests into California that would be detrimental to agriculture and the environment, and to further carry out a comprehensive program to detect and eradicate those detrimental pests that are introduced into the state; and,

WHEREAS, the agricultural commissioners provide leadership in developing new and emerging programs to promote agriculture and protect the citizens of the county; and,

WHEREAS, the agricultural commissioners provide local jurisdictions analysis and recommendations to protect agricultural resources; and,

WHEREAS, the agricultural commissioner also serves as the Sealer of Weights and Measures protecting the consumer and business with fair and impartial enforcement of state laws and regulations pertaining to measurement standards; and,

WHEREAS, April 8, 2006 marked the one hundred twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of county agriculture commissioner in San Luis Obispo County; and,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED, that this Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo on behalf of its citizens does hereby recognize this 125th anniversary of the county agricultural commissioner system in California and does further congratulate each agricultural commissioner and staff member for the dedicated service that has been performed for the citizens of this county and the state.

Upon motion of Supervisor Bianchi, seconded by Supervisor Lenthall.

y's Agricultural Community for 125 Years

Commissioner Robert Lilley (left) is joined by Paul Clark, Farm Bureau President and California Department of Food and Agriculture Secretary, A.G. Kawamura to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the Agricultural Commissioners System.

Animal Industry

Commodity	Year	No. of Head	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cattle and Calves	2006	95,000	650,750	Cwt	$92.00	$59,869,000
	2005	89,000	596,300	Cwt	$89.00	$53,071,000
Sheep and Lambs	2006	6,210	8,173	Cwt	100.00	817,000
	2005	6,670	7,337	Cwt	114.00	836,000
Miscellaneous	2006					3,558,000
	2005					4,473,000
TOTAL Animal Industry	**2006**					**$64,244,000**
	2005					**$58,380,000**

*Aquaculture, Bees Wax, Eggs, Game Birds, Hogs, Honey, Milk, Pollen & Pollination, Wool

Late season rains created good grazing conditions. The local cattle industry continued to enjoy near-record prices and higher demand.

Lamb production decreased due to the cyclic nature of lambing numbers.

Local honey and bees wax production continued to drop due to fewer resident beekeepers remaining in business.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Wine grapes continue to hold the top position for value in 2006. Production was lower than the record breaking levels reported in 2005. The data for 2006 reflects yields that have returned to more normal levels.

Hass avocado production increased 495% compared to 2005. Record breaking yields were produced; however the overall value per ton decreased 48% compared to 2005. Competition from foreign markets and an abundance of fruit in the market drove prices down.

Strawberry acreage increased 34% (275 acres) over 2005. Production increased over 2005 levels, and prices were high representing $40,052,000, a 36% increase in value over 2005 for fresh and processed strawberries.

		Acreage		Production				
Crop	Year	Planted	Bearing/Harvested	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Apples	2006 *							
	2005	393	393	4.950	1,945	Ton	$519.00	$1,010,000
Avocados. (Hass)	2006	4,526	3,486	6.070	21,160	Ton	1,108.00	23,445,000
	2005	4,450	3,486	1.020	3,556	Ton	2,120.00	7,538,000
Avocados (Other)	2006	210	210	4.040	848	Ton	916.00	777,000
	2005	210	189	2.770	523	Ton	560.00	293,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2006	36,493	34,662		148,005	Ton		151,990,000
	2005 **	35,313	33,690		198,819	Ton		194,370,000
Chardonnay	2006		3,481	5.038	17,537	Ton	1,210.00	21,220,000
	2005 **		3,751	8.117	30,447	Ton	1,215.00	36,993,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2006		1,145	5.394	6,176	Ton	881.00	5,441,000
	2005		938	7.838	7,352	Ton	847.00	6,227,000
White Wine (Other)	2006		1,453	4.893	7,110	Ton	1,145.00	8,141,000
	2005		1,427	7.859	11,215	Ton	1,137.00	12,751,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2006		11,655	4.067	47,401	Ton	893.00	42,329,000
	2005 **		11,730	5.345	62,697	Ton	833.00	52,226,000
Merlot	2006		5,245	5.398	28,313	Ton	906.00	25,651,000
	2005		4,725	7.546	35,655	Ton	960.00	34,229,000
Pinot Noir	2006		1,573	1.839	2,893	Ton	2,670.00	7,724,000
	2005 **		1,216	2.984	3,629	Ton	2,351.00	8,531,000
Syrah	2006		3,609	3.082	11,123	Ton	1,214.00	13,503,000
	2005 **		2,986	4.232	12,637	Ton	1,035.00	13,079,000
Zinfandel	2006		3,110	3.728	11,594	Ton	910.00	10,551,000
	2005		2,940	4.979	14,638	Ton	701.00	10,261,000
Red Wine (Other)	2006		3,391	4.677	15,860	Ton	1,099.00	17,430,000
	2005		3,977	5.166	20,545	Ton	977.00	20,073,000
Lemons	2006	1,583	1,501	13.510	20,279	Ton	285.00	5,779,000
	2005	1,633	1,469	13.000	19,097	Ton	103.48	1,976,000
Strawberries (All)	2006	1,075	1,075		30,192	Ton		40,051,000
	2005	800	800		27,192	Ton		29,372,000
Fresh Strawberries	2006			17.526	18,840	Ton	1,745.00	32,877,000
	2005 **			23.430	18,744	Ton	1,320.00	24,742,000
Processed Strawberries	2006			10.560	11,352	Ton	632.00	7,174,000
	2005 **			10.560	8,448	Ton	548.00	4,630,000
Valencia Oranges	2006	304	304	12.100	3,678	Ton	253.00	931,000
	2005	304	288	12.720	3,663	Ton	124.26	455,000
English Walnuts	2006	3,107	2,330	0.490	1,142	Ton	1,615.00	1,844,000
	2005	3,107	1,080	0.590	637	Ton	1,505.00	959,000
Miscellaneous*	2006	3,451	2,449					11,674,000
	2005	2,595	1,692					7,631,000
TOTAL Fruit & Nut Crops	**2006**	**50,749**	**46,017**					**$236,491,000**
	2005 **	**48,805**	**43,087**					**$243,604,000**

* Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Bushberries, Cherries, Feijoas, Figs, Grapefruit, Kiwis, Limes, Mandarin Oranges, Navel Oranges, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Quince, Table Grapes, Specialty Citrus, Tangerines

** Revised

Vegetable Crops

In almost every category prices were strong and much improved over last year, with celery increasing dramatically due to short supply. Yields were slightly reduced in most categories due to late March rains, which delayed planting schedules, and unusual heat during the 2006 summer. The trend of implementing new production practices continues to keep the vegetable market in SLO County strong. Harvested acres of spinach fell significantly as the market decreased in response to high-profile E. coli contamination cases occurring in other parts of California, which greatly decreased demand and consumption of local spinach.

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Bell Peppers	2006	774	1,271.0	983,754	30#	7.56	$7,437,000
	2005	891	907.0	808,137	30#	9.80	$7,920,000
Broccoli (All)	2006	11,308	689.0	7,791,212	23#	8.22	64,044,000
	2005	11,461	624.0	7,151,664	23#	7.00	50,062,000
Cabbage	2006	1,278	791.0	1,010,898	45#	7.74	7,824,000
	2005	1,245	815.0	1,014,675	45#	7.19	7,296,000
Cauliflower	2006	2,556	680.0	1,738,080	25#	6.80	11,819,000
	2005	2,512	724.0	1,818,688	25#	6.57	11,949,000
Celery	2006	1,145	1,131.0	1,294,995	60#	11.43	14,802,000
	2005	1,011	1,097.0	1,109,067	60#	6.62	7,342,000
Lettuce, Head	2006	6,171	715.0	4,412,265	50#	6.63	29,253,000
	2005	5,400	757.0	4,087,800	50#	5.67	23,178,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2006	2,079	816.0	1,696,464	25#	7.43	12,605,000
	2005**	2,303	810.0	1,865,430	25#	6.68	12,461,000
Oriental Vegetables	2006	1,993	810.0	1,614,330	80#	8.18	13,205,000
	2005	2,002	850.0	1,701,700	80#	9.25	15,741,000
Peas, Edible Pod	2006	413	539.0	222,607	10#	8.50	1,892,000
	2005	604	398.0	240,392	10#	7.51	1,805,000
Spinach	2006	381	798.0	304,038	20#	6.50	1,976,000
	2005	833	771.0	642,243	20#	5.50	3,532,000
Squash	2006	246	669.0	164,574	30#	5.82	958,000
	2005	270	870.0	234,900	30#	5.45	1,280,000
Miscellaneous*	2006	6,231					29,454,000
	2005	6,545					30,330,000
TOTAL Vegetable Crops	**2006**	**34,575**					**$195,269,000**
	2005**	**35,077**					**$172,896,000**

* Anise, Artichokes, Arugula, Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Chard, Chili Peppers, Cilantro, Collards, Cucumbers, Daikon, Dandelion, Dill, Endive, Escarole, Fennel, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Melons, Mushrooms, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radicchio, Radishes, Rutabagas, Shallots, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Tomatoes, Turnips

** Revised

Nursery Products

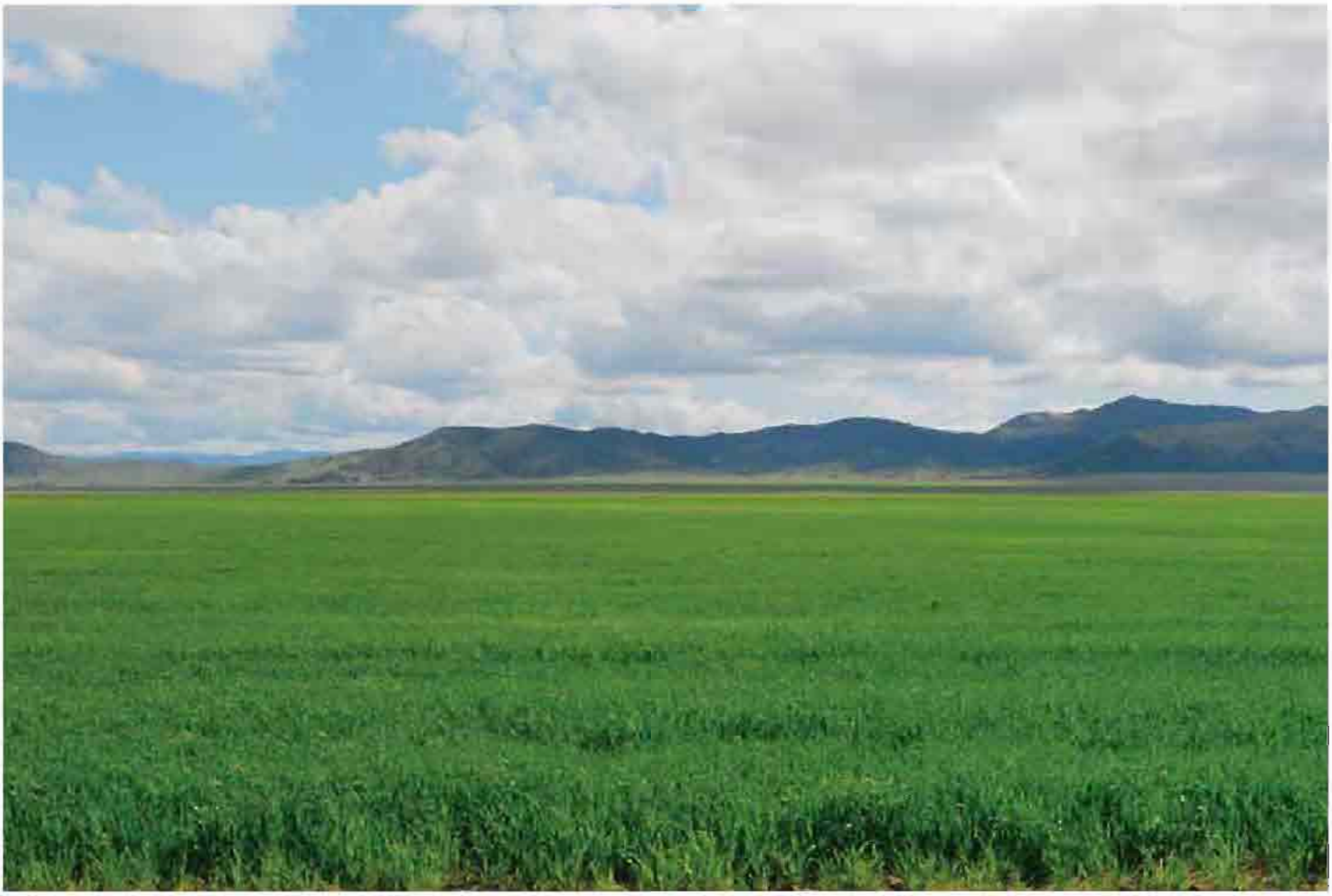
The overall value of nursery products increased 10 percent over 2005; however, utility and fuel prices continue to climb and pressure from foreign competition means the local industry is just maintaining its market share. Production space (square footage in greenhouses) has leveled-off but efficiencies in space utilization resulted in a slight increase in vegetable and ornamental transplant production.

Crop	Year	Field Production (acres)	Greenhouse Production (sq ft)	Value
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	2006	75	84,215	$5,641,000
	2005	80	86,200	$5,842,000
Cut Flowers and Greens†	2006	116	2,907,550	29,607,000
	2005	116	2,663,752	28,240,000
Fruit-Nut Trees & Vines	2006*			
	2005	26	133,492	2,203,000
Indoor Decoratives	2006		3,034,146	28,063,000
	2005		3,059,254	25,168,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2006	70	112,500	8,602,000
	2005	55	107,400	8,638,000
Vegetable and Ornamental Transplants	2006	31	2,129,960	32,880,000
	2005**	40	1,903,820	28,933,000
Miscellaneous*	2006	741	139,051	3,273,000
	2005	1,235	5,719	1,673,000
TOTAL	**2006**	**1,033**	**8,407,422**	**$108,066,000**
Nursery Stock	**2005***	**1,552**	**7,959,637**	**$100,697,000**

* Aquatic, Bulbs, Cacti, Christmas Trees, Fruit-Nut trees, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Seed, Specialty plants, Succulents

† Includes cut flowers grown in greenhouse and field

** Revised



Field Crops

Overall value decreased by 3% over 2005. The timing and amounts of late winter rain created favorable growing conditions for alfalfa resulting in higher yields. Increased demand for high quality alfalfa hay by Central Valley dairies kept prices high. Late rains contributed to the decrease in barley and other grain production. Planted barley acreage was down by 31% compared to 2005. Prices for grain stubble increased due to high demand for grazing of sheep and cattle, however less was available (13%) compared to 2005.

		Acreage		Production				
Crop	Year	Planted	Harvested	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Alfalfa Hay	2006	3,030	2,980	7.00	20,860	Ton	$150.00	$3,129,000
	2005	2,500	2,500	7.00	17,500	Ton	$138	$2,415,000
Barley	2006	12,500	11,000	1.10	12,100	Ton	110.00	1,331,000
	2005	18,000	16,000	1.20	19,200	Ton	110.00	2,112,000
Grain Hay†	2006	10,300	9,300	2.30	21,390	Ton	100.00	2,139,000
	2005	11,300	10,300	2.30	23,690	Ton	110.00	2,606,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2006		22,800			Acre	6.50	148,000
	2005		26,300			Acre	6.00	158,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2006		1,025,000			Acre	10.00	10,250,000
	2005		1,025,000			Acre	10.00	10,250,000
Miscellaneous*	2006	4,000	4,000					480,000
	2005	4,235	4,235					514,000
TOTAL Field Crops	**2006**	**29,830**	**1,075,080**					**$17,477,000**
	2005	**36,035**	**1,084,335**					**$18,055,000**

* Irrigated Pasture, Garbanzo Beans, Oats, Safflower, Wheat

† Includes winter forage

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

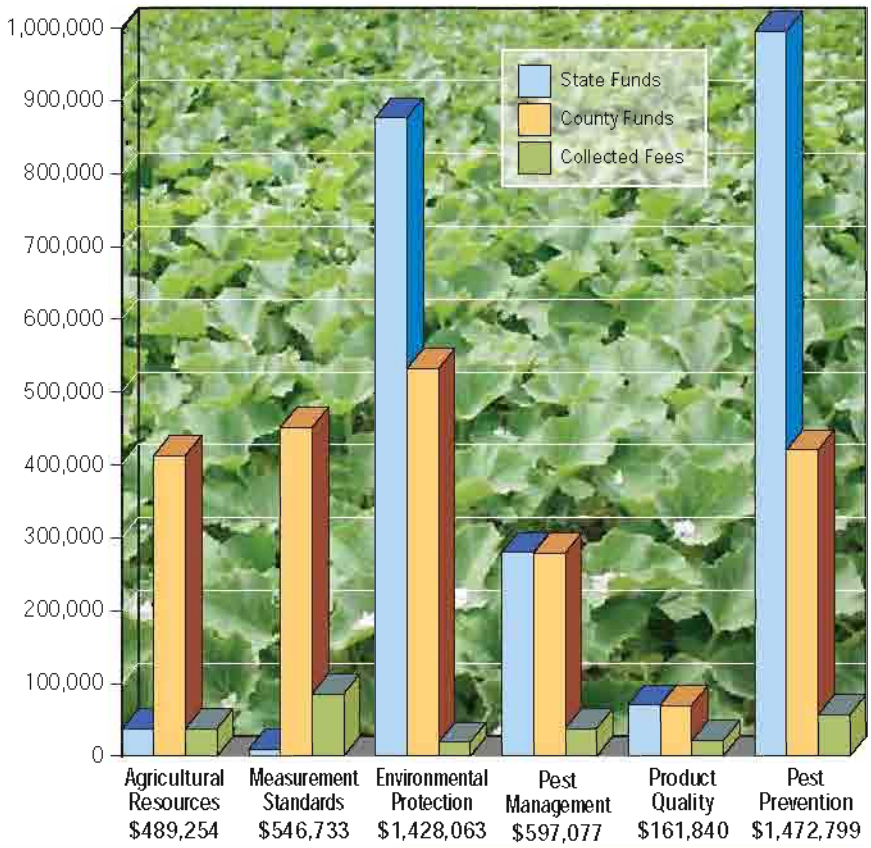
Financial Report — Fiscal Year 2005-2006

Revenue	$4,695,766	
General Funds	2,165,513	46%
State Funds	2,270,404	48%
Collected Fees	259,849	6%

Expenditures	$4,695,766	
Salaries & Benefits	3,848,028	82%
Services & Supplies	500,410	11%
Overhead	339,921	7%
Equipment	7,408	0%

Funding Sources $4,695,766

Agricultural Resources	**$489,254**	
State Funds	38,143	8%
County Funds	412,931	84%
Collected Fees	38,180	8%
Measurement Standards	**$546,733**	
State Funds	9,930	2%
County Funds	451,100	83%
Collected Fees	85,703	16%
Environmental Protection	**$1,428,063**	
State Funds	876,307	61%
County Funds	532,223	37%
Collected Fees	19,533	1%
Pest Management	**$597,077**	
State Funds	280,123	47%
County Funds	278,936	47%
Collected Fees	38,018	6%
Product Quality	**$161,840**	
State Funds	70,749	44%
County Funds	69,551	43%
Collected Fees	21,540	13%
Pest Prevention	**$1,472,799**	
State Funds	995,152	68%
County Funds	420,772	29%
Collected Fees	56,875	4%



Organic Crop Statistics for 2006

During 2006 there was a continued increase in organic activity represented by the addition of 12 organic registrations, as well as numerous amendments to existing registrations adding commodities and/or acres. The new organic registrations were primarily for avocados, subtropical fruit and walnuts. San Luis Obispo County had approximately 66 registered organic producers, and an additional five producers who were registered in other counties but had production locations here in San Luis Obispo County.

YEAR	HARVESTED ACRES*
2004	2,947
2005	4,493
2006	6,126

*Includes rangeland

The total "harvested" organic acres in 2006 were 6,126, up 1,634 from 4,493 acres in 2005, representing a 36% increase. The gross value of organic products also rose, due primarily to increased acres and production of organic avocados, blueberries, grapes, melons, olives, leafy vegetable crops and strawberries.

A continuing trend is growing organic avocados. Organic producers are also branching out into producing eggs and meat products.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) State Organic Program was created at the request of the organic food industry with the goal of protecting producers, handlers, processors, retailers, and consumers of organic foods sold in California by enforcing labeling laws relating to "organic" claims for agricultural products. The County Agricultural Commissioners in California work with the CDFA Organic Program in registering certified organic growers, enforcing applicable organic laws and regulations, and investigating consumer complaints regarding organic products.

For additional Organic Farming information, please refer to:
www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/fveqc/organic.htm

San Luis Obispo County
Department of Agriculture / Weights and Measures
2156 Sierra Way, Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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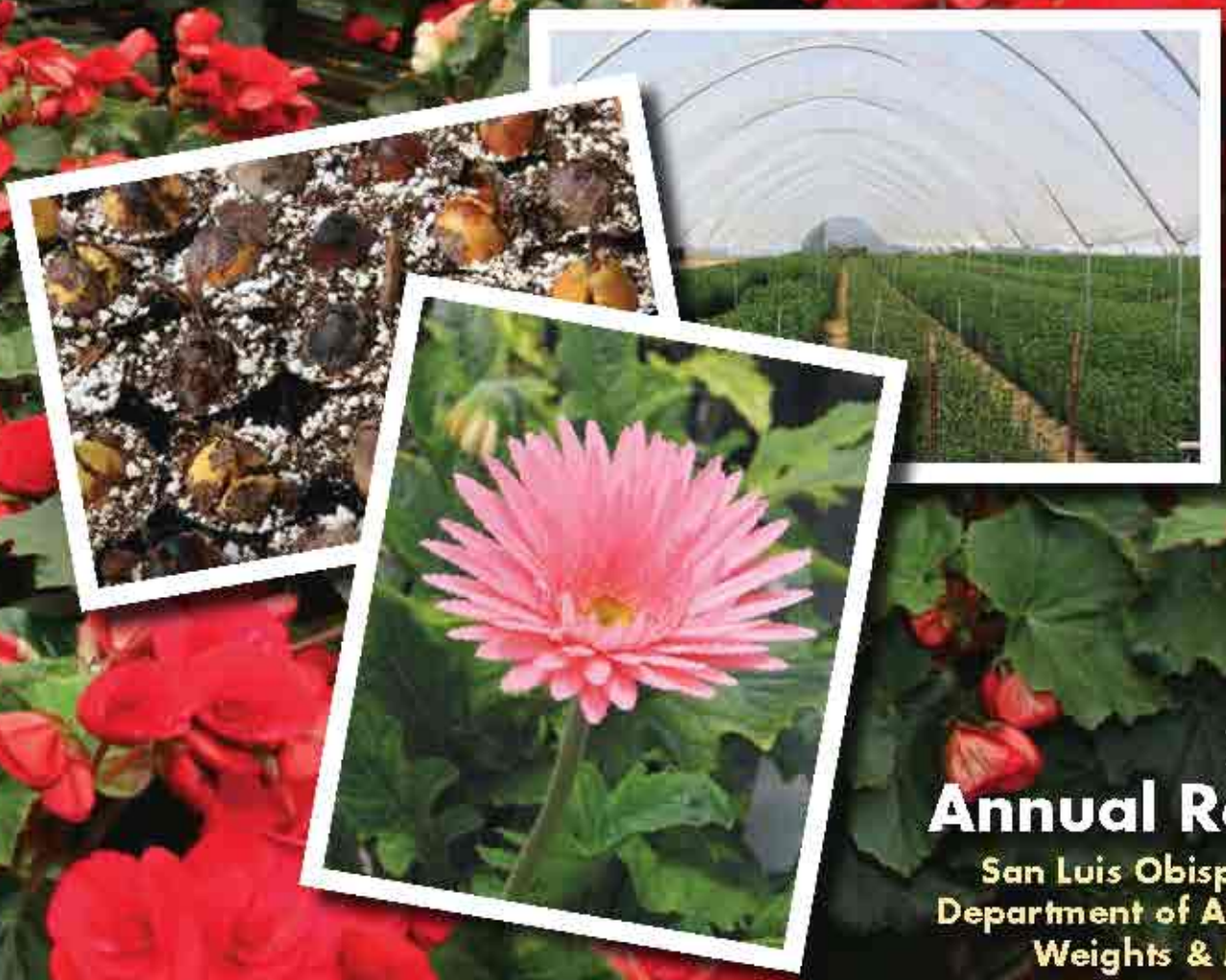
In Full Bloom

San Luis Obispo County Nursery Industry



2007 Annual Report

San Luis Obispo County
Department of Agriculture
Weights & Measures

San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures

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Agricultural Resource Specialist
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Nancy David	Manuel Mendoza-Calderon	Johnie Steele
Laura Hebert	James Moore	Julie Walters
Crystal Kirkland	Katherine O'Reilly	

Administrative Services Staff

Nancy Etteddgue	Debbie Schmitz	Susan Wells
	Julia Walters	

Gracing our cover this year is a magnificent floral display of Reiger Begonias at Warren's Nursery in Los Osos. Warren Lilly and his wife Connie, owner/operator since 1973, are shown here preparing for the bountiful Mother's Day harvest. Begonias, African violets, Gloxinias, topiary ivy, and other indoor decoratives are some of the greenhouse-grown nursery stock sold statewide by Warren's Nursery.

Project Manager: Lynda Auchinachie
Creative Collaborator: Judy Groat
Photography: Chris Morris, John Busselle, Lisa Chadwick
Design and Layout: Peggy Eisen Thayer, Design To Print
Printing: Color Craft Printing

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

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A.G. Kawamura, Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture
and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors
San Luis Obispo County

In accordance with Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, I am pleased to submit the 2007 San Luis Obispo County Annual Crop Report.

In many ways, 2007 was a challenging year for county agriculture due to the difficult weather patterns that occurred during the winter of 2006-2007. Rainfall was approximately 37% of average, which negatively affected cattle grazing and dryland farming. The severe freeze extending from January 12-17, 2007, wiped out nearly 90% of the avocado crop and reduced yields in wine grapes. Increased costs, especially for fuel, further contributed to the difficulties facing farmers and ranchers.

Nonetheless, county agricultural production continued to thrive due to the diversity of local agriculture and the ability of producers to secure markets for their crops resulting in overall estimated gross values of $653,870,000. It was a good year for local vegetable production, reaching a new high of $235,474,000. Growers adjusted to market conditions and increased production, which lead to increased returns for carrots, broccoli, cauliflower, and spinach. Strawberry production was another bright spot with increased acreage, production, and prices.

Wine grapes continued as the number one crop in the county, but lost approximately $10,316,000 in value from the previous year due to difficult growing conditions and reduced yields. Acreage and prices were fairly stable, with a few exceptions. Merlot suffered a 28% reduction in total value from the previous year.

The values of nursery production and cattle slightly declined due to a challenging year for these key sectors of the county's agriculture.

The theme for this year's report pays tribute to our successful local nursery and greenhouse industry. Please note pages 5-7 to view the colorful photos and to learn more about the innovative practices used by our local horticulturists to produce high quality crops and to maintain market share.

I would like to thank my dedicated staff, working cooperatively with the local farmers and ranchers, who produced this annual report.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Lilley,
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

C&M Nursery – A Closer Look

Mike Cavaletto was born and raised in Goleta, California and worked on the family farm with his father growing lemons and avocados. With a great passion for the business, Mike attended college and in 1957 received his degree in Fruit Industries in the first ever graduating class of Cal Poly Pomona. Two years later, he married his wife, Mary Lou, and they raised two daughters, Lisa and Laurie, while growing avocados and lemons in Goleta.

Due to a drive to expand the business and urbanization beginning to take up much of the farmland in Santa Barbara County, Mike began looking for opportunities elsewhere. His longtime friend, citrus and avocado farmer and resident of Nipomo, Eugene (Gene) Mehlschau, encouraged him to look in this area. With the notion that there was a need for a nursery to propagate citrus and avocado trees for sale to orchards and retail outlets, Mike and Gene started C&M (Cavaletto & Mehlschau) Nursery in 1971 on property that was dryland farmed by Gene's father, Peter Mehlschau. In 1972, Mike and his family moved to Nipomo.

Top Photo: Mike Cavaletto and Kim Wilenius

Kim Wilenius has worked for C&M as the Nursery Manager since 1982. He takes care of the day to day nursery operations, overseeing and training the approximately 20 employees in the nursery division in highly specialized skills including grafting and budding. Avocado trees require about one year of propagation from seed to sale and citrus trees are sold after one to three years of propagation. Approximately twenty to forty percent of the trees produced in the nursery are sold to established orchards throughout California. The rest are sold to large retailers and other independent nurseries.

C&M Nursery has made impressive advances in the industry, thanks to the innovation, skill, and hard work of its dedicated employees. In 2000, the flat roof greenhouse was constructed. This structure has a retractable roof which opens completely and allows plants to harden off before sale, elimating the need to stage trees from greenhouse to outdoor. This structure also allows rain to go through the porous fabric roof and utilizes solarization exclusively for heating. In their other greenhouses, rain water is collected from the roofs and diverted to a 450,000 gallon lined reservoir. A system of rolling benches is incorporated where young nursery trees are supplied with a system of bottom heat to encourage root growth. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) continues to certify C&M for the practices they incorporate into their business to prevent the presence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, a widespread soil-borne pathogen that causes root rot and cankering in woody plants. These practices include heat treating the avocado seed, a tire dip for vehicles entering the growing grounds of the nursery, and a shoe dip for personnel before entering greenhouses. A steam sterilization facility built in 1999 heats 60 to 100 cubic yards at a time of potting mix to a temperature of 140 to 150 degrees, which kills harmful pathogens. This innovative steam chamber has allowed the nursery to completely eliminate the use of the pesticide Methyl Bromide. In 2000, C&M was awarded the IPM (Integrated Pest Management) Innovators Award bestowed by The California Department of Pesticide Regulation for reducing pesticide use.

C&M Nursery has met the challenges every agricultural producer faces, including water availability, severe weather fluctuations, marketing changes and foreign competition, and rising fuel costs. With the support of family, friends, and strong working partnerships, the business continues to grow, and maintain its high standards, reputation, and loyal customer base. Mike intends to one day see his daughter, Laurie, and her husband, Mark Moore, take the business well into the future and perhaps for generations to come.

We give our thanks and wishes for continued success to all of the families involved in C&M Nursery.

A Perfect Place for People and Plants

Picture a place that has mild, virtually frost free days averaging 70 degrees year round, cool coastal fog in the summer to keep temperatures pleasant, and a high percentage of warm, sunny winter days. Add to this scene a nearby major transportation corridor that could take you any place in the world, high quality water, and land consisting of sandy soil that drains easily. The very factors that make the central coast so attractive for people also create the perfect conditions for growing a vast variety of plants that provide, according to the Central Coast Greenhouse Growers Association, "food for the body and food for the soul." Few places in the world provide such ideal conditions as the Nipomo Mesa where the majority of the County's greenhouse operations are located. Growers from around the world seek greenhouse facilities to experiment and grow the newest and best varieties of plants that will tickle the fancy of consumers and provide food to feed the world.

An Industry Ranked Number Three in the County

In 2007, nursery stock valued at $107,674,000 was produced at approximately 25 greenhouse facilities and other nursery operations scattered throughout the county. This ranks the industry third in terms of overall value for San Luis Obispo County's agriculture, trailing fruit and nut and vegetable production.

A stable workforce of over 1500 people are employed year round and often includes multiple generations of family members working side by side at the same facility. Most of the greenhouse operations are family-owned businesses that have been located on the Nipomo Mesa for over twenty years.

An Ever Changing Industry Driven by Consumer Preferences

Innovation and reinvention are keys to the success of the greenhouse industry. Growers of decorative plants and flowers are driven by the latest fad, color or convenience item and must anticipate and quickly change in order to meet consumers' ever changing tastes and preferences. Plans for what to grow next are made 1-2 years in advance to follow trends. Growers often have a trial batch of new varieties of plants growing on the side to test emerging preferences. Most recently, containers and packaging of decorative plants and cut flowers have become a new focus, adding color and style with fancy pots and colorful wrapping around flower bouquets to enhance sales appeal to better compete for consumer dollars.

continued next page

Vegetable transplant growers continue to pursue new plant varieties that are more disease resistant or produce higher yields to keep the competitive edge. The industry has implemented water saving irrigation practices and many operations reclaim and recycle water as means of conservation.

The Challenges to Growing Plants

The local greenhouse industry faces many challenges. Land prices, water supply, increasing fuel and transportation costs, and the development of neighboring land into homesites keeps the industry looking for ways to stay competitive, improve efficiencies, conserve resources, and remain a positive presence in the local community.

Positive Solutions to the Challenges

In the late 1990's, the industry unified and created the Central Coast Greenhouse Growers Association to resolve issues that arose from residential neighbors concerned about activities taking place in and around greenhouses. Through educational outreach and the development of the Association's "Good Neighbor Policies" the industry found ways to co-exist in the residential/urban setting.

The Association has also successfully established a positive presence in the community through its public service projects. Each year a percentage of the proceeds from the sale of plants and flowers at the Association's annual open house event benefit local agricultural students through scholarships. In 2007, $13,000 was presented to students, including family members of greenhouse workers, pursuing various educational degrees that are sought by the industry. The greenhouse and shade house structures at Nipomo High School, donated and built by Association members, are examples of ways the industry is helping the local community and developing future industry leaders.

The Perfect Place is a Recognized Horticultural Center

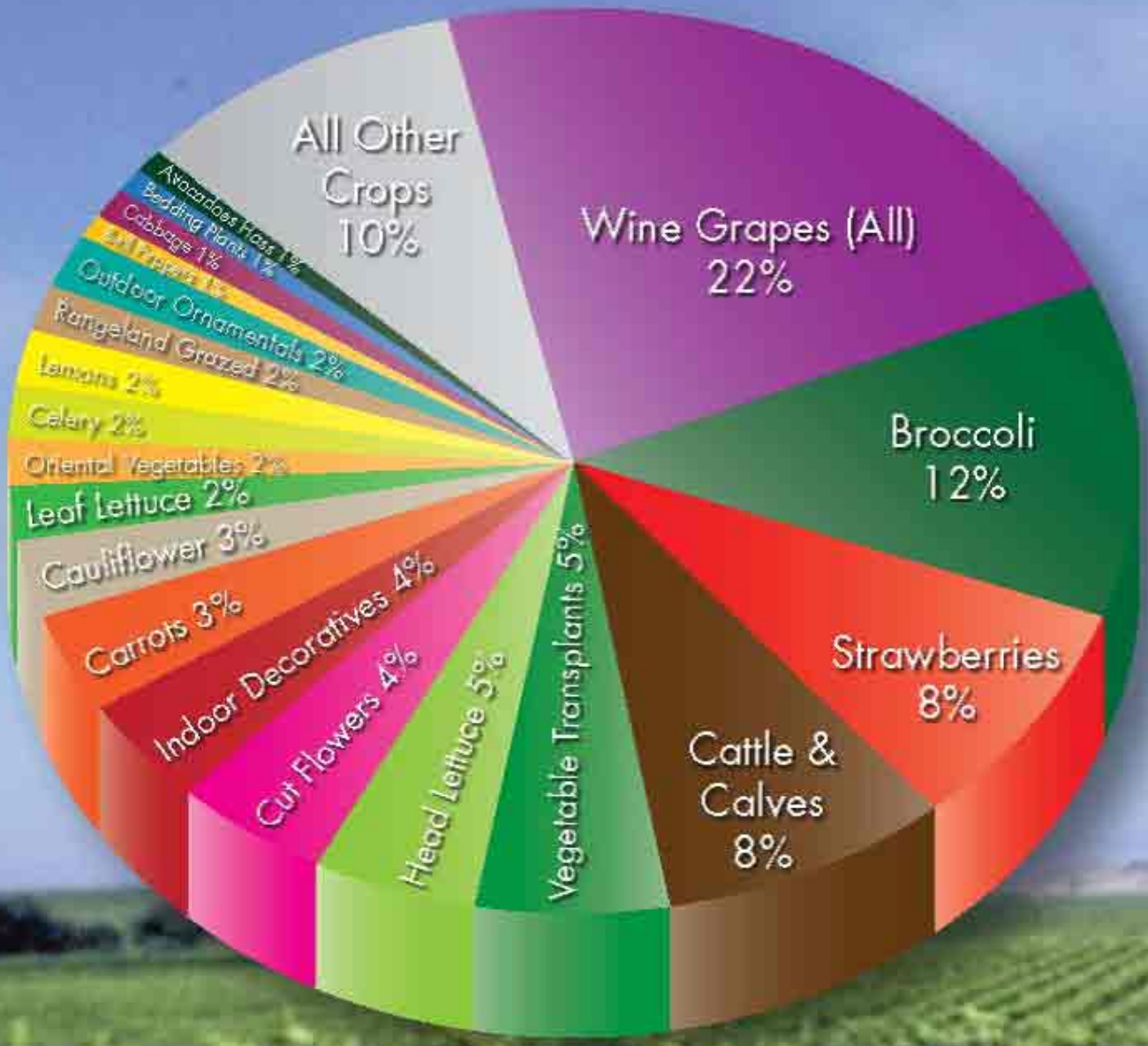
The local greenhouse industry produces an amazing variety of plants – from Easter lilies, Mother's Day roses and rose plants to exotic tropical plants to lettuce and other vegetable transplants to holiday poinsettias. Plants produced in a relatively small area on the Central Coast and shipped all over the US and foreign countries have put this perfect place on the map as an international horticultural center. This success is a tribute to the many hard working individuals and families that produce such high quality plants.

Central Coast Greenhouse Growers Association

Food For The Body and Food For the Soul

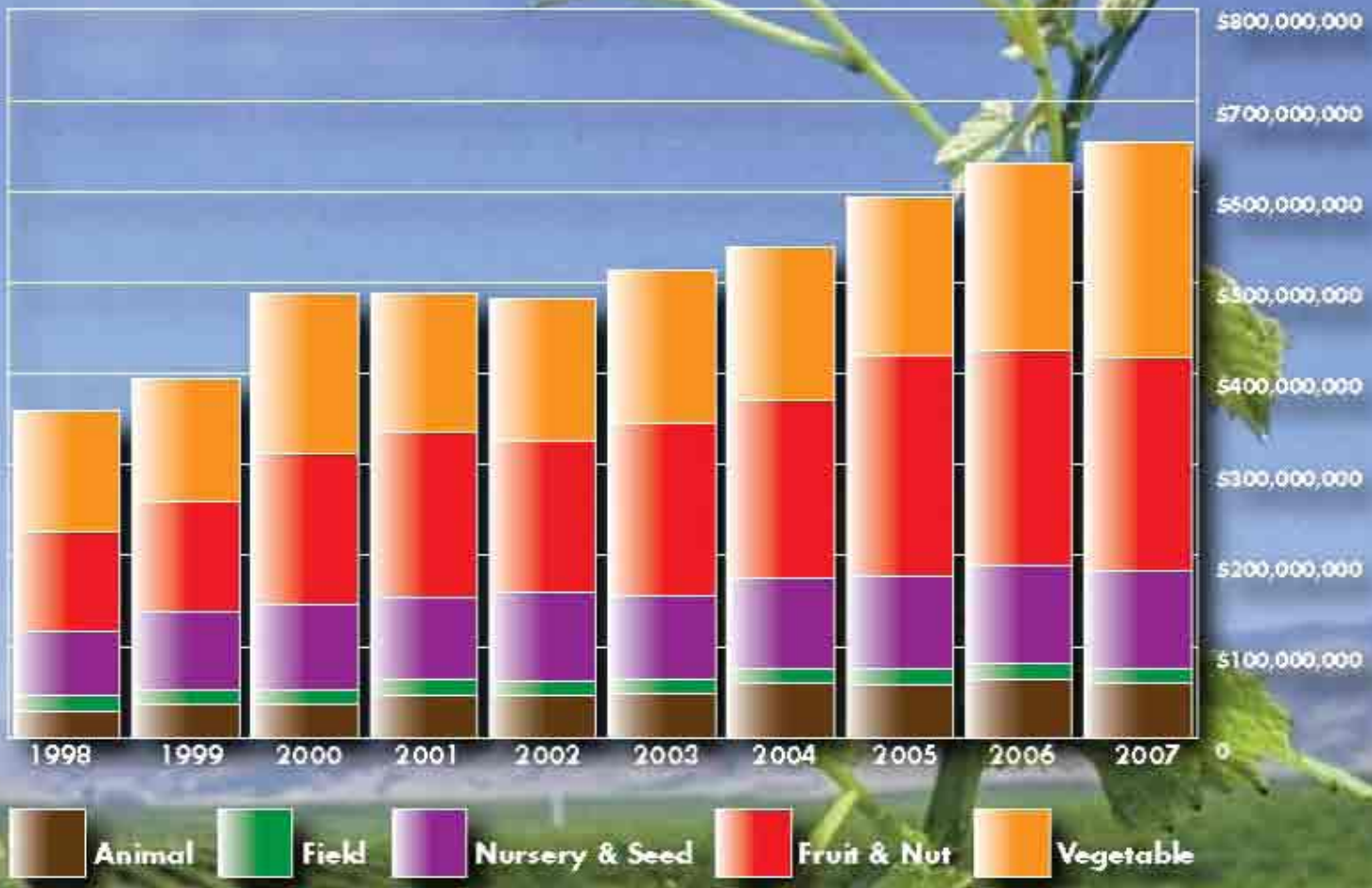
www.ccgga.com

Top Twenty Value Crops



1.	WINE GRAPES (ALL)	$141,674,000	11.	LEAF LETTUCE	$ 13,987,000
2.	BROCCOLI	$ 77,991,000	12.	ORIENTAL VEGETABLES	$ 13,597,000
3.	STRAWBERRIES	$ 55,493,000	13.	CELERY	$ 11,937,000
4.	CATTLE AND CALVES	$ 55,272,000	14.	LEMONS	$ 10,746,000
5.	VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS	$ 34,679,000	15.	RANGELAND GRAZED	$ 10,250,000
6.	HEAD LETTUCE	$ 31,862,000	16.	OUTDOOR ORNAMENTALS	$ 10,236,000
7.	CUT FLOWERS	$ 28,555,000	17.	BELL PEPPERS	$ 8,284,000
8.	INDOOR DECORATIVES	$ 24,340,000	18.	CABBAGE	$ 7,831,000
9.	CARROTS	$ 22,505,000	19.	BEDDING PLANTS	$ 6,262,000
10.	CAULIFLOWER	$ 17,426,000	20.	AVOCADOES HASS	$ 6,115,000

Comparison of Valuation of Major Groups During the Past Ten Years



YEAR	ANIMAL	FIELD	NURSERY & SEED	FRUIT & NUT	VEGETABLE	TOTAL VALUE
1998	28,665,000	17,614,000	70,296,000	109,351,000	132,895,000	358,821,000
1999	36,031,000	16,296,000	85,353,000	122,450,000	135,393,000	395,523,000
2000	36,012,000	16,053,000	93,171,000	166,779,000	175,643,000	487,658,000
2001	46,517,000	17,025,000	90,908,000	182,415,000	152,531,000	489,396,000
2002	46,161,000	15,595,000	97,377,000	167,555,000	156,687,000	483,375,000
2003	49,181,000	15,161,500	91,476,000	189,144,000	168,423,000	513,385,500
2004	59,620,000	15,342,100	101,156,000	195,712,000	167,606,000	539,436,100
2005	58,380,000	18,055,000	100,697,000	243,604,000	172,896,000	593,632,000
2006	64,244,000	17,477,000	108,066,000	236,491,000	204,336,000*	630,614,000*
2007	60,078,000	15,462,000	107,674,000	235,182,000	235,474,000	653,870,000

*Revised

Animal Industry

The cattle industry struggled due to limited grassland forage as a result of low rainfall. Calves were sold 2 – 3 months early at weights averaging 150 – 200 pounds lighter than normal due to the shortage of forage and high feed prices. Cow herds were reduced in number by 50%.

Commodity	Year	Number Of Head	Production	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cattle and Calves	2007	98,000	588,000	Cwt	$94.00	$55,272,000
	2006	95,000	650,750	Cwt	92.00	$59,869,000
Sheep and Lambs	2007	5,187	7,076	Cwt	100.00	708,000
	2006	6,210	8,173	Cwt	100.00	817,000
Miscellaneous*	2007					4,098,000
	2006					3,558,000
TOTAL ANIMAL INDUSTRY	**2007**					**$60,078,000**
	2006					**$64,244,000**

*Aquaculture, Bees Wax, Eggs, Game Birds, Hogs, Honey, Milk, Pollen & Pollination, Wool

Field Crops

Low rainfall resulted in a 77% reduction in production of dry farm grain crops. Prices for these crops increased an average of 66% due to short supplies. Prices for irrigated alfalfa hay prices increased 17%.

Crop	Year	Acreage Planted	Acreage Harvested	Production Per Acre	Production Total	Unit	Value Per Unit	Value Total
Alfalfa Hay	2007	2,800	2,800	7.00	19,600	Ton	$175.00	$3,430,000
	2006	3,030	2,980	7.00	20,860	Ton	$150.00	$3,129,000
Barley	2007	12,457	1,503	1.40	2,104	Ton	170.00	358,000
	2006	12,500	11,000	1.10	12,100	Ton	110.00	1,331,000
Grain Hay**	2007	10,375	4,610	1.20	5,532	Ton	178.00	985,000
	2006	10,300	9,300	2.30	21,390	Ton	100.00	2,139,000
Grain Stubble (Grazed)	2007		6,115			Acre	8.00	49,000
	2006		22,800			Acre	6.50	148,000
Rangeland, Grazed	2007		1,025,000			Acre	10.00	10,250,000
	2006		1,025,000			Acre	10.00	10,250,000
Miscellaneous*	2007	3,000	3,000					390,000
	2006	4,000	4,000					480,000
Total Field Crops	**2007**	**28,632**	**1,043,028**					**$15,462,000**
Field Crops	**2006**	**29,830**	**1,075,080**					**$17,477,000**

*Irrigated Pasture, Garbanzo Beans, Oats, Safflower, Wheat
**Includes Winter Forage

Fruit & Nut Crops

Freezing, dry weather conditions caused significant damage to avocado groves throughout the county reflected by an 87% reduction in total production. Prices for harvested avocados soared by 93% due to short supply as a result of the freeze. Lemon values hit record levels as local growers were less affected by the freeze than growers in other parts of the state. Strawberry production increased by 52% due to favorable weather conditions and increased plantings of higher producing varieties. Wine grapes continue to hold the top position despite lower yields. Wine grape values represent $141,674,000, or 22% of the overall combined value of the County's agriculture industry.

		Acreage		Production				
Crop	**Year**	**Planted**	**Bearing/Harvested**	**Per Acre**	**Total**	**Unit**	**Per Unit**	**Total**
Avocados. (Hass)	2007	4,546	3,709	0.770	2,856	Ton	2,141.02	$6,115,000
	2006	4,526	3,486	6.070	21,160	Ton	1,108.00	$23,445,000
Avocados (Other)	2007	210	210	0.950	200	Ton	646.01	129,000
	2006	210	210	4.040	848	Ton	916.00	777,000
Grapes, Wine (All)	2007	36,435	34,408		136,276	Ton		141,674,000
	2006	36,493	34,662		148,005	Ton		151,990,000
Chardonnay	2007		3,392	5.201	17,642	Ton	1,274.00	22,476,000
	2006		3,481	5.038	17,537	Ton	1,210.00	21,220,000
Sauvignon Blanc	2007		1,086	5.141	5,583	Ton	902.00	5,036,000
	2006		1,145	5.394	6,176	Ton	881.00	5,441,000
White Wine (Other)	2007		1,452	4.892	7,103	Ton	1,203.00	8,545,000
	2006		1,453	4.893	7,110	Ton	1,145.00	8,141,000
Cabernet Sauvignon	2007		11,497	3.752	43,137	Ton	912.00	39,341,000
	2006		11,655	4.067	47,401	Ton	893.00	42,329,000
Merlot	2007		5,165	4.413	22,793	Ton	815.00	18,576,000
	2006		5,245	5.398	28,313	Ton	906.00	25,651,000
Pinot Noir	2007		1,609	1.557	2,505	Ton	2,933.00	7,348,000
	2006		1,573	1.839	2,893	Ton	2,670.00	7,724,000
Syrah	2007		3,641	3.049	11,101	Ton	1,164.00	12,922,000
	2006		3,609	3.082	11,123	Ton	1,214.00	13,503,000
Zinfandel	2007		3,079	3.818	11,756	Ton	957.00	11,250,000
	2006		3,110	3.728	11,594	Ton	910.00	10,551,000
Red Wine (Other)	2007		3,487	4.203	14,656	Ton	1,104.00	16,180,000
	2006		3,391	4.677	15,860	Ton	1,099.00	17,430,000
lemons	2007	1,634	1,532	15.330	23,486	Ton	457.55	10,746,000
	2006	1,583	1,501	13.510	20,279	Ton	285.00	5,779,000
Strawberries (All)	2007	1,138	1,138		39,113	Ton		55,493,000
	2006	1,075	1,075		30,192	Ton		40,051,000
Fresh	2007			25.116	28,582	Ton	1,691.67	48,351,000
	2006			17.526	18,840	Ton	1,745.00	32,877,000
Processed	2007			9.254	10,531	Ton	678.20	7,142,000
	2006			10.560	11,352	Ton	632.00	7,174,000
Valencia Oranges	2007	304	304	13.920	4,232	Ton	328.26	1,389,000
	2006	304	304	12.100	3,678	Ton	253.00	931,000
English Walnuts	2007	3,107	2,330	0.330	769	Ton	1,762.27	1,355,000
	2006	3,107	2,330	0.490	1,142	Ton	1,615.00	1,844,000
Miscellaneous*	2007	3,442	2,130					18,281,000
	2006	3,451	2,449					11,674,000
Total Fruit & Nut Crops	**2007**	**50,816**	**45,761**					**$235,182,000**
	2006	**50,749**	**46,017**					**$236,491,000**

*Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Bushberries, Cherries, Feijoas, Grapefruit, Kiwis, Mandarin Oranges, Navel Oranges, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Pistachios, Pomegranates, Quince, Table Grapes, Tangerines

Vegetable Crops

Vegetables overall increased by 15% in value compared to 2006. Carrot acreage continues to expand in Cuyama Valley and North County. Spinach bounced back from the 2006 food safety scare with a 125% increase in harvested acreage and a 147% increase in total value. For the first time, this is the highest value crop category in the county.

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Production Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Bell Peppers	2007	981	997.0	978,057	30#	8.47	$8,284,000
	2006	774	1,271.0	983,754	30#	7.56	$7,437,000
Broccoli (All)	2007	16,338	585.0	9,557,730	23#	8.16	77,991,000
	2006 **	12,909	689.0	8,894,301	23#	8.22	73,111,000
Carrots (All)	2007	3,280	976.0	3,201,280	50#	7.03	22,505,000
	2006 *						
Cabbage	2007	1,190	789.0	938,910	45#	8.34	7,831,000
	2006	1,278	791.0	1,010,898	45#	7.74	7,824,000
Cauliflower	2007	2,686	814.0	2,186,404	25#	7.97	17,426,000
	2006	2,556	680.0	1,738,080	25#	6.80	11,819,000
Celery	2007	1,352	1,112.0	1,503,424	60#	7.94	11,937,000
	2006	1,145	1,131.0	1,294,995	60#	11.43	14,802,000
Lettuce, Head	2007	6,228	697.0	4,340,916	50#	7.34	31,862,000
	2006	6,171	715.0	4,412,265	50#	6.63	29,253,000
Lettuce, Leaf	2007	3,159	588.0	1,857,492	25#	7.53	13,987,000
	2006	2,079	816.0	1,696,464	25#	7.43	12,605,000
Oriental Vegetables	2007	1,331	736.0	979,616	80#	13.88	13,597,000
	2006	1,993	810.0	1,614,330	80#	8.18	13,205,000
Peas Edible Pod	2007	155	323.0	50,065	10#	11.06	554,000
	2006	413	539.0	222,607	10#	8.50	1,892,000
Spinach	2007	859	467.0	401,153	20#	12.19	4,890,000
	2006	381	798.0	304,038	20#	6.50	1,976,000
Squash	2007	213	776.0	165,288	30#	5.31	878,000
	2006	246	669.0	164,574	30#	5.82	958,000
Miscellaneous*	2007	2,215					23,732,000
	2006	6,231					29,454,000
TOTAL Vegetable Crops	**2007**	**39,987**					**$235,474,000**
	**2006 ** **	**36,176**					**$204,336,000**

*Anise, Artichokes, Arugula, Beans, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Carrots, Chard, Chili Peppers, Cilantro, Collards, Cucumbers, Daikon, Dandelion, Dill, Endive, Escarole, Fennel, Garlic, Herbs, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Melons, Mushrooms, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radicchio, Radishes, Rutabagas, Sweet Corn, Tomatillos, Tomatoes, Turnips

**Revised

Nursery Products

The overall value of nursery products was basically level from the previous year with increases in some commodities offsetting reductions in others. Utility and fuel prices continue to climb and pressure from foreign competition created challenges for the industry.

Crop	Year	Field Production (acres)	Greenhouse Production (sq ft	Value
Bedding Plants, Sod, & Ground Cover	2007	77	107,698	$6,262,000
	2006	75	84,215	$5,641,000
Cut Flowers and Greens^	2007	135	2,788,973	28,555,000
	2006	116	2,907,550	29,607,000
Indoor Decoratives	2007	2	2,824,694	24,340,000
	2006	0	3,034,146	28,063,000
Outdoor Ornamentals	2007	66	361,138	10,236,000
	2006	70	112,500	8,602,000
Vegetable and Ornamental Transplants	2007	35	2,119,160	34,679,000
	2006	31	2,129,960	32,880,000
Miscellaneous*	2007	594	140,644	3,602,000
	2006	741	139,051	3,273,000
TOTAL NURSERY STOCK	**2007**	**909**	**8,342,307**	**$107,674,000**
	2006	**1,033**	**8,407,422**	**$108,066,000**

* Aquatic, Bulbs, Cacti, Christmas Trees, Fruit/Nut trees, Herbs, Propagative plants, Scion wood, Seed, Specialty plants, Succulents

^ Includes cut flowers grown in greenhouse and field

Sustainable Agriculture Report

Biological Control Program:

In 2007, the Department's Biological Control Program monitored three agricultural pests - Yellow Starthistle, Puncture Vine and Giant Whitefly - in order to determine the presence of beneficial biological control insects.

Staff surveyed 37 Yellow Starthistle infested sites. Two beneficial insects, a seed-feeding weevil and the seed-feeding larva of a fly, were both found at 34 sites, and the remaining three sites had at least one of the two beneficial insects. The presence of these insects will result in the eventual decrease of Yellow Starthistle seeds at these sites.

Puncture Vine plants inspected throughout the county yielded positive finds of two beneficial weevils. Their presence is a positive indication of future reductions of Puncture Vine plant populations.

Staff monitored 22 Giant Whitefly infested sites throughout the county for the presence of a wasp that destroys the Whitefly nymphs. Samples taken at the sites determined that the wasp is well established, thus decreasing the need for additional wasp releases.

2007 Beneficial Biological Control Organism Monitoring

TARGETED PEST		BIOCONTROL AGENT MONITORED	
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	**Common Name**	***Scientific Name***
Yellow Starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	Hairy Weevil False Peacock Fly	*Eustenopus villosus* *Chaetorellia succinea*
Puncture Vine	*Tribulus terrestris*	Stem-boring PV Weevil Seedhead PV Weevil	*Microlarinus lypriformis* *Microlarinis lareynii*
Giant Whitefly	*Aleurodicus dugesii*	None	*Idioporus affinis*

Integrated Pest Management Program for County Facilities:

The Department's County Facility Integrated Pest Management Program, established in 1997, continues to focus on education and training of county employees to solve common workplace insect and rodent pest problems using least toxic means. This translates into a safer environment for county workers and the public that uses county buildings and other facilities. In 2007, department staff responded to 231 requests for assistance at 48 county facilities due to pest problems related to ants, spiders, flies, rodents, wasps, cockroaches, hornets and scorpions.

Pest Detection Program:

The Department's Pest Detection Program deployed 3,387 insect traps over a 384 square mile area during 2007 to detect insects that are detrimental to agriculture before they become established in the county. The traps were checked 28,909 times for the presence of pests such as Glassywinged Sharpshooter, Gypsy Moth, Japanese Beetle, Red Imported Fire Ant, and a variety of exotic fruit fly species. In 2007, none of these targeted pests were detected in traps, enabling the county to declare itself officially "free from" these quarantine pests.

Pest Exclusion Program:

In addition to utilizing traps, staff also searched for the Glassywinged Sharpshooter through inspection of incoming nursery stock shipments originating from outside the county. A total of 5,352 shipments were inspected in 2007. Nineteen shipments were rejected due to the presence of the Sharpshooter and were either sent back to the shipper, reconditioned, or destroyed. This strict and thorough inspection program has been successful in keeping the pest out of the county, and has protected the vital grape, citrus, and ornamental industries.

Throughout 2007, staff intercepted, inspected, quarantined and destroyed pest-infested plant shipments arriving into San Luis Obispo County from across the United States and around the world. Out of a total of 20,533 incoming shipments, 7,987 shipments were inspected during 2,435 site visits. 158 shipments were rejected for significant pest finds or otherwise not meeting California's quarantine standards, thus protecting local agriculture and the environment from pests that do not currently exist in San Luis Obispo County.

Organic Crop Statistics:

During 2007 there was a continued increase in organic activity represented by the registration of 15 additional organic growers, as well as numerous commodities and acreages added to existing registrations. The new organic registrations were primarily for blueberries, lemons, herbs, wine grapes, avocados, beef, lamb, and walnuts. San Luis Obispo County had 77 registered organic producers and an additional six producers registered in other counties but producing at locations in San Luis Obispo County. Overall, there were 83 organic producers or handlers operating in the county, a 17% increase over 2006.

The total harvested organic acres in 2007 was 7,167, a 19% increase over 2006. The continuing trend is to register berries, salad greens, avocados and vegetables as organic.

Year	Harvested Acres
2004	2,947
2005	4,493
2006	6,126*
2007	7,167*

*Includes 1,800 acres of rangeland.

USDA ORGANIC

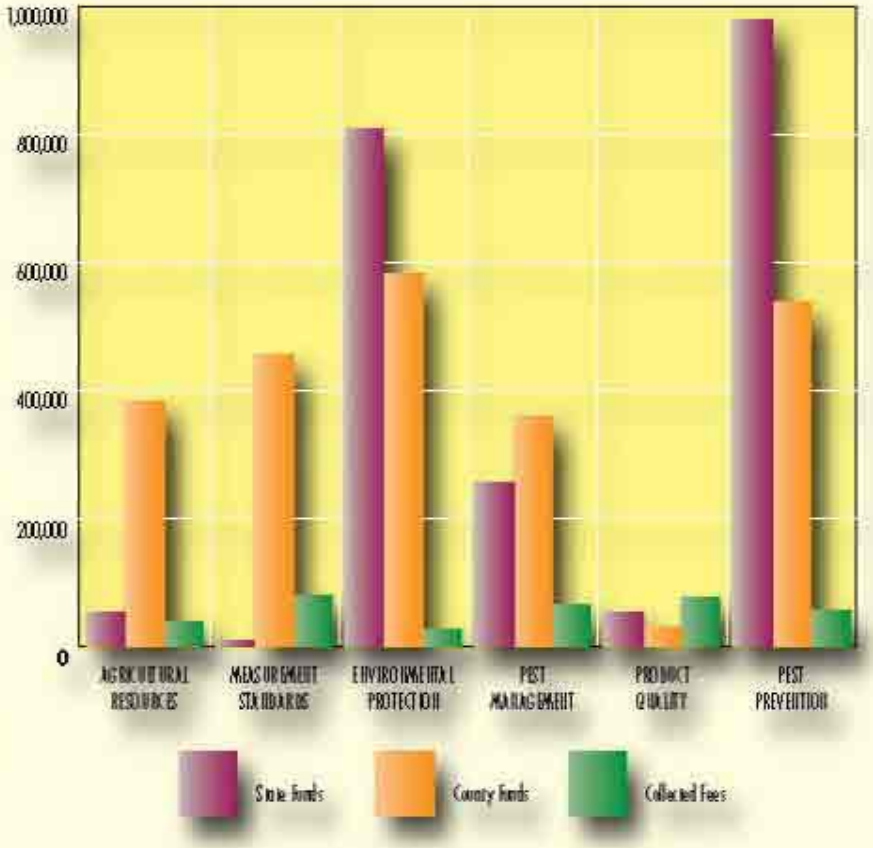
San Luis Obispo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures

Financial Report - Fiscal Year 2006-07

Revenue	**4,855,297**	
County Funds	2,394,395	49%
State Funds	2,159,942	45%
Collected Fees	300,960	6%

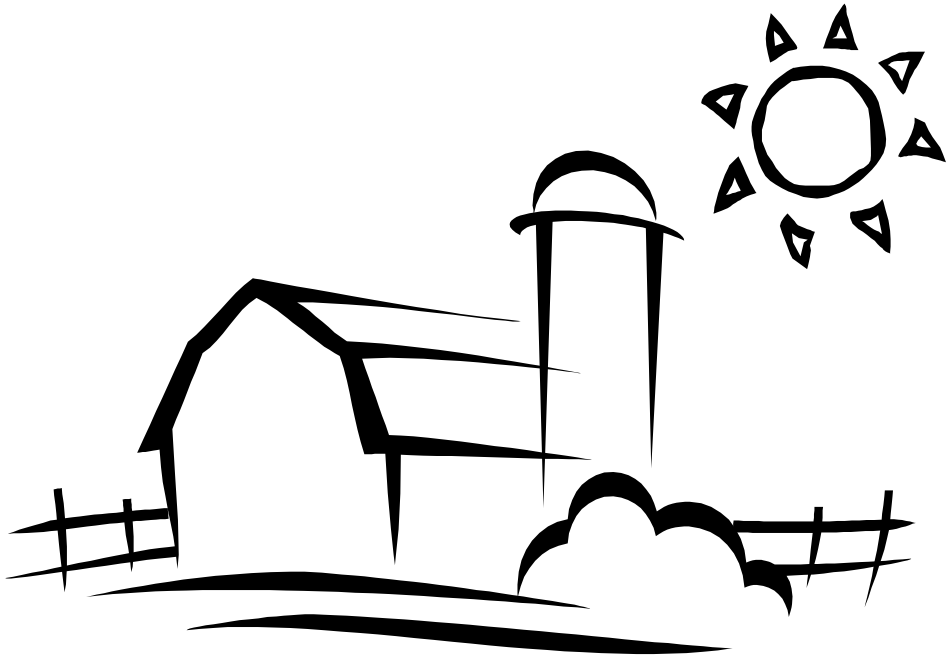
Expenditures	**4,855,297**	
Salaries And Benefits	4,042,769	83%
Services & Supplies	465,554	10%
Overhead	339,921	7%
Equipment	7,053	0%

FUNDING SOURCES	**$4,855,297**	
Agricultural Resources	**$476,653**	
State Funds	54,200	11%
County Funds	382,088	80%
Collected Fees	40,365	8%
Measurement Standards	**$546,863**	
State Funds	8,813	2%
County Funds	456,259	83%
Collected Fees	81,791	15%
Environmental Protection	**$1,417,790**	
State Funds	809,376	57%
County Funds	581,004	41%
Collected Fees	27,410	2%
Pest Management	**$681,995**	
State Funds	257,032	38%
County Funds	359,660	53%
Collected Fees	65,303	10%
Product Quality	**$160,769**	
State Funds	53,465	33%
County Funds	29,480	18%
Collected Fees	77,824	48%
Pest Prevention	**$1,571,227**	
State Funds	977,057	62%
County Funds	537,559	34%
Collected Fees	56,611	4%



M-3: California Land Conservation Act Status Report

The California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act



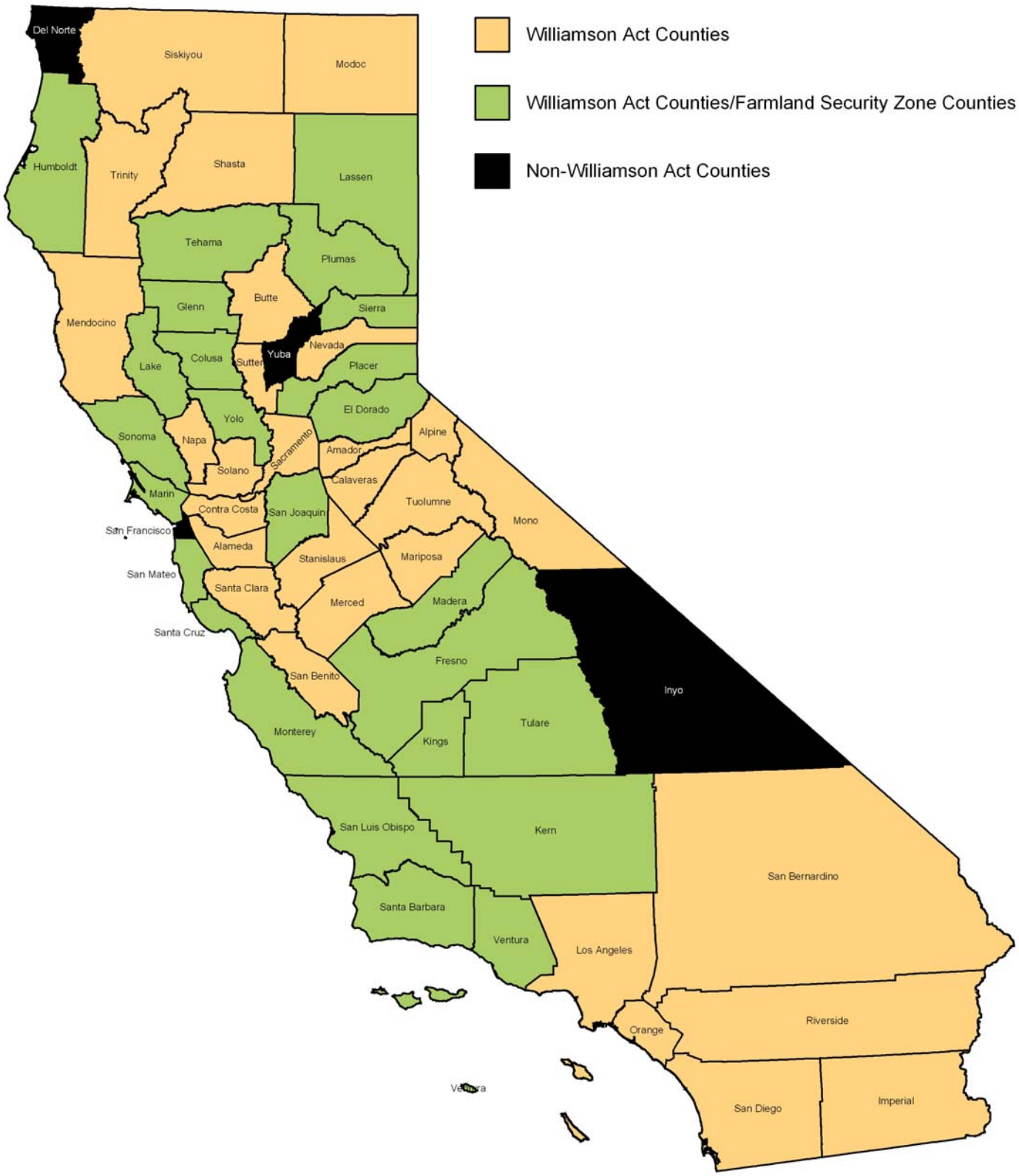
2006 Status Report

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor
State of California

Mike Chrisman
Secretary for Resources
The Resources Agency

Bridgett Luther
Director
Department of Conservation

County Participation



California
Land Conservation (Williamson) Act
Status Report
2006

Williamson Act Program
California Department of Conservation

May 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Providing information, maps, funding and technical assistance to local governments, consultants, Resource Conservation Districts and non-profit organizations statewide with the goal of conserving the state's agricultural and natural resources.

--Division of Land Resource Protection's Mission Statement

The California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act

The California Land Conservation Act, better known as the Williamson Act, has been the state's premier agricultural land protection program since its enactment in 1965. The Williamson Act preserves agricultural and open space lands through property tax incentives and voluntary restrictive use contracts. Private landowners voluntarily restrict their land to agricultural and compatible open-space uses under minimum 10-year rolling term contracts with local governments. In return, restricted parcels are assessed for property tax purposes at a rate consistent with their actual use, rather than potential market value. In August of 1998, the Legislature enhanced the Williamson Act with the farmland security zone (FSZ) provisions. The FSZ provisions offer landowners greater property tax reduction in return for a minimum rolling contract term of 20 years. For more information about the Williamson Act please refer to Appendix B.

About This Report

This biennial report is a compilation of statewide enrollment data for the Williamson Act. The focus of this report is Williamson Act enrollment as of January 1, 2004 and January 1, 2005. However, enrollment data from prior years are included to provide context in certain discussions. Nearly all of the enrollment data were gathered from applications for payment under the Open Space Subvention Act. The applications are submitted annually to the Department of Conservation (Department) by participating counties and cities. Several cities that administer Williamson Act contracts do not submit applications. As such, the total amount of contracted land may be negligibly understated in this report. Appendix C contains the data tables used to generate the charts and graphics featured in this report.

A small amount of non-Williamson Act, enforceably restricted land is included in this report. Except for Appendix C, this "Other Enforceable Restriction" is mingled with the Williamson Act totals and accounts for less than one percent of the total reported acreage.

This report is mandated by State law and is primarily a report to the Legislature. However, this report is also made available to other audiences, including local governments, researchers, and interested statewide organizations. All audiences may find this report useful as a tool for educational purposes, for anticipating farmland conversion trends, for tracking land use trends, for facilitating program comparisons among participating local governments, and for demonstrating the Williamson Act's relative effectiveness.

For More Information, Please Contact:

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I. ENROLLMENT SNAPSHOT: JANUARY 1, 2005

As of January 1, 2005, 16.6 million acres were enrolled under the Williamson Act statewide. This represents over half of California's farmland total of about 30 million acres, and nearly one-third of the state's privately owned land.

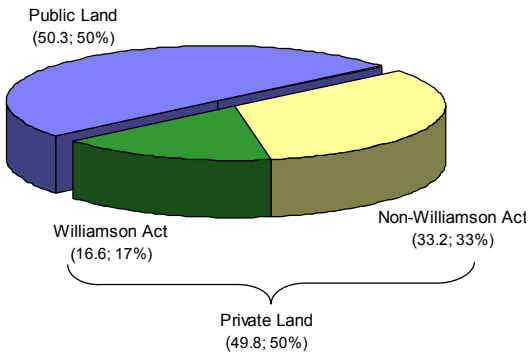
Of California's 58 counties, 54 have adopted the Williamson Act program (Alpine County and Los Angeles County have adopted the program, but have yet to execute a contract). Del Norte, San Francisco, Inyo, and Yuba Counties have not adopted the Williamson Act program as of the snapshot date.

The Farmland Security Zone (FSZ) program has been adopted by 25 counties, although not all of the counties have executed contracts. Twenty-one counties reported a total of 818,199 acres of land under FSZ contract, which constituted nearly 5 percent of the statewide Williamson Act enrollment.

On January 1, 2005, there were 314,880 acres of contracted land at some stage of the nonrenewal process. The cumulative nonrenewal acreage constituted 1.9 percent of statewide Williamson Act enrollment.

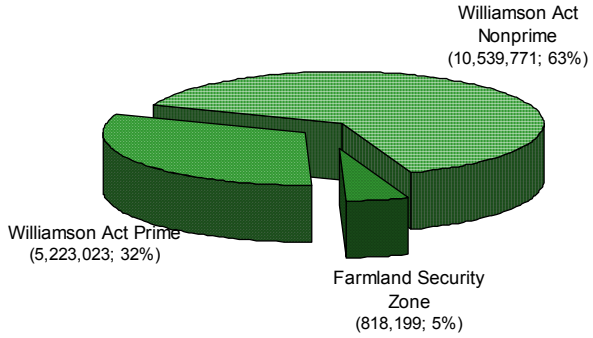
Participating local governments claimed $38,808,296 in Open Space Subvention Act payments for the partial replacement of property tax revenue losses associated with contract enrollment as of January 1, 2005.

California Land Use
(Million Acres; Percentage)



Source: Department of Conservation: 2004 and California Almanac, Pacific Data Resources: 1991

Williamson Act Acreage By Category
(Acres; Percentage)



I. WILLIAMSON ACT REGIONS

II. ENROLLMENT CHANGE SUMMARIES AND TRENDS

Net Acreage Increases and Decreases

Net Enrollment Increase

The newest entry into the Williamson Act program, Modoc County, ranked No. 1 with the largest net enrollment increase for the third consecutive year, peaking in 2004. Relative newcomers Imperial, Merced and Sutter Counties have remained in the Top 10 but, along with Mono County, have reported an 80-90 percent reduction in net increase for 2004-05 compared to 2002-03.

Net Enrollment Decrease

Fresno County's net decrease in enrollment is largely due to public acquisitions of prime agricultural land – 10,865 acres in 2004 and 23,297 acres in 2005, most of which were completed by Westlands Water District as a result of a legal settlement with landowners involving water distribution. Sonoma County lost 16,728 adjustment acres in 2004 due to its correction for errors in records. It lost its Other Open Space Restriction Enrollment of 18,215 acres in 2005 in relation to the Department's audit of its Williamson Act program.

In 2005, net decreases for San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara and San Diego Counties were primarily due to public acquisitions. The California Department of Fish & Game (DFG) acquired 15,675 acres of nonprime land in San Luis Obispo County. State agencies, Santa Clara County, Santa Clara County Open Space and the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District acquired most of 11,426 mostly nonprime acres in Santa Clara County, and DFG and the California Department of Parks & Recreation acquired 9,973 nonprime acres in San Diego County.

Statewide, the Williamson Act program grew by 80,061 acres in 2004 but had its first year-over-year decrease since 2000 in 2005 (-58,273 acres) for a two-year increase of 21,788 acres. In comparison, the Williamson Act program grew by 215,699 acres during 2002-03 and 367,317 acres during 2000-01.

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 23, 24)

Top 10 Counties with the Largest Enrollment Increase (Net)

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
1	1	Modoc*	52,529	1	1	Modoc*	20,128
8	2	Merced	12,541	4	2	Imperial	9,410
6	3	Lassen	8,739	13	3	Mendocino	8,787
3	4	Imperial	7,273	6	4	Glenn	3,448
7	5	Colusa	5,611	2	5	Merced	3,247
5	6	Glenn	3,880	11	6	Solano	3,131
n/a	7	Humboldt	3,333	19	7	Shasta	2,779
2	8	Sutter	3,245	3	8	Lassen	1,783
n/a	9	Tehama	3,066	8	9	Sutter	1,076
4	10	Monterey	2,771	31	10	Alameda	817

*Newly enrolled county as of January 1, 2003

Top 10 Counties with the Largest Enrollment Decrease (Net)

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
2	1	Fresno	-11,845	1	1	Fresno	-24,510
n/a	2	Sonoma	-11,456	2	2	Sonoma	-19,883
n/a	3	San Joaquin	-4,093	n/a	3	San Luis Obispo	-18,097
n/a	4	Amador	-3,036	5	4	Santa Clara	-15,058
n/a	5	Santa Clara	-2,306	n/a	5	San Diego	-10,057
15	6	San Bernardino	-1,930	n/a	6	Monterey	-7,438
n/a	7	El Dorado	-1,599	n/a	7	Kern	-3,630
4	8	Yolo	-1,420	n/a	8	Tehama	-3,312
13	9	Contra Costa	-645	n/a	9	Orange	-3,197
n/a	10	Sacramento	-472	8	10	Yolo	-2,486

New Enrollments

A new enrollment is the execution of a contract, resulting in an increase in the amount of restricted acreage.

New enrollments are filed with the anticipation of maintaining the contracted land in agriculture for at least ten years. As such, new enrollments may be seen as an indicator of agricultural stability in a particular location.

In 2004, the amount of new enrollments increased to 137,598 acres from 122,998 acres in 2003 but decreased to 69,529 acres in 2005, its lowest number since 1996. Although new participating counties Modoc, Merced, Imperial and Sutter continued to rank in the Top 10 in 2004, all but Imperial reported a decrease in new enrollments in 2005, with Sutter dropping out of the Top 10. The decrease from 2004 to 2005 is also reflected regionally throughout the State.

In 2004, Glenn and Colusa Counties continued to outpace other counties in the amount of new enrollments under FSZ contract as they did in 2002-03. The two counties accounted for 5,138 of 10,141 new enrolled FSZ acres. In 2005, Colusa did not enroll new FSZ acres, but Glenn accounted for 2,935 of 4,159 acres enrolled statewide.

Since 2001, when they peaked at 497,503 acres due largely to new participating counties, new enrollments have been trending down to a pre-2001 level. New FSZ enrollments, which began in 1999 and peaked in 2001 at 28,223 acres, have decreased by nearly 50 percent in comparison to the previous year in both 2004 and 2005.

Since 1991, the greatest amount of new enrolled acreage occurred in 2001 (497,503 acres) and the least amount in 1993 (60,193 acres).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 30, 31)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of New Enrollments

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
1	1	Modoc*	52,529	1	1	Modoc*	19,575
9	2	Merced	13,374	19	2	Mendocino	10,112
13	3	Lassen	9,253	4	3	Imperial	9,410
3	4	Imperial	7,273	12	4	Solano	4,150
7	5	Colusa	5,611	7	5	Glenn	3,447
27	6	Sonoma	5,056	2	6	Merced	3,370
5	7	Glenn	4,814	18	7	Shasta	3,269
29	8	Tehama	3,643	13	8	Monterey	3,030
6	9	San Luis Obispo	3,528	3	9	Lassen	1,610
2	10	Sutter	3,245	23	10	Tulare	1,303

*Newly enrolled county as of January 1, 2003

Regional Ranking by the Amount of New Enrollments

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
North Coast & Mountain	64,936	North Coast & Mountain	34,888
Sacramento Valley	24,275	Sacramento Valley	9,539
San Joaquin Valley	20,413	San Joaquin Valley	9,182
Bay & Central Coast	14,181	Bay & Central Coast	8,022
South Coast & Desert	8,487	South Coast & Desert	6,057
Foothill & Sierra	5,306	Foothill & Sierra	1,841
Total	137,598	Total	69,529

Farmland Security Zone Transfers

A farmland security zone (FSZ) transfer is the rescission of an existing Williamson Act contract with the concurrent creation of a FSZ contract on the same land. FSZ transfers do not result in a net change to the amount of contracted acreage within a county.

FSZ transfers signify a long-term agricultural commitment in particular areas. This commitment is made possible only upon deliberate action by the county in adopting the FSZ program and, subsequently, by the landowner in petitioning for the FSZ transfer.

In 2004, the amount of FSZ transfers decreased by 23 percent or 10,664 acres statewide compared to 2003. The San Joaquin Valley, however, led the state by a wide margin, more than doubling its transfers compared to 2003. Prime agricultural land accounted for 83 percent of the total FSZ acres transferred statewide.

In 2005, the amount of FSZ transfers decreased by 79 percent compared to 2004 to its lowest number since the program's inception in 1999. The San Joaquin Valley accounted for nearly all of the acres transferred. Three regions did not report any transfers. Although the number of acres was relatively small, 99 percent of the 2005 acres transferred was prime agricultural land.

Since 1991, the greatest number of FSZ acres transferred occurred in 1999 (209,480), the least in 2005 (7,444).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 25, 26)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of FSZ Transfers

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
8	1	Kings	18,067	3	1	Kern	5,619
n/a	2	Fresno	6,844	2	2	Fresno	831
2	3	Kern	4,399	5	3	Madera	331
n/a	4	Tulare	1,420	8	4	Monterey	159
4	5	Madera	1,370	n/a	5	Yolo	159
11	6	Colusa	1,059	1	6	Kings	145
1	7	Lassen	689	10	7	San Luis Obispo	119
3	8	Monterey	585	4	8	Tulare	81
12	9	Ventura	503				
n/a	10	San Luis Obispo	362				

Regional Ranking by the Amount of FSZ Transfers

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
San Joaquin Valley	32,193	San Joaquin Valley	7,007
Sacramento Valley	1,278	Bay & Central Coast	278
Bay & Central Coast	947	Sacramento Valley	159
North Coast & Mountain	689	Foothill & Sierra	0
South Coast & Desert	503	North Coast & Mountain	0
Foothill & Sierra	0	South Coast & Desert	0
Total	35,609	Total	7,444

Nonrenewal Initiations

The initiation of nonrenewal on a contract by either the landowner or the local government.

Nonrenewals are often filed with the anticipation of converting farmland to other uses. As such, nonrenewal trends may be seen as an indicator of likely farmland conversion in particular locations.

In 2004, the amount of acreage entering nonrenewal nearly doubled statewide to 60,994 acres compared to 2003. Kern County and the San Joaquin Valley and Santa Barbara and the South Coast & Desert Region led the increase. However, all regions experienced an increase in nonrenewal initiations compared to 2003.

2005 was generally a repeat of 2004. Statewide nonrenewal initiations increased 43 percent compared to 2004 to 87,159 acres, led by the San Joaquin Valley and South Coast & Desert Regions. However, Stanislaus County replaced Kern County as having the most acres entering nonrenewal. Imperial County, one of a group of recent new participating counties, joined the Top 10. Again, the increase in nonrenewal initiations occurred in all regions.

Statewide, nonrenewal initiations have increased each year since 2001and in 2005 reached their largest amount since 1991. Yearly totals for 2004 and 2005 far exceed the yearly average of 26,178 acres for the previous eight years.

Since 1991, nonrenewal was initiated on the most contracted acres in 1991 (145,755) and the least in 1997 (15,259).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 32)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of Nonrenewal Initiations

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2002	2005		
4	1	Kern	19,970	7	1	Stanislaus	21,001
7	2	Santa Barbara	13,393	2	2	Santa Barbara	18,248
24	3	San Luis	3,403	5	3	San Joaquin	9,824
12	4	Sacramento	3,329	10	4	Tehama	7,098
1	5	San Joaquin	3,179	1	5	Kern	4,102
23	6	Madera	2,363	18	6	Fresno	3,379
3	7	Stanislaus	2,266	11	7	Placer	2,576
6	8	Yolo	1,932	6	8	Madera	2,303
29	9	Riverside	1,727	n/a	9	Imperial	2,070
14	10	Tehama	1,600	8	10	Yolo	2,069

Regional Ranking by the Amount of Nonrenewal Initiations

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
San Joaquin Valley	29,660	San Joaquin Valley	44,658
South Coast & Desert	16,040	South Coast & Desert	20,877
Sacramento Valley	7,633	Sacramento Valley	12,371
Bay & Central Coast	4,349	Foothill & Sierra	5,124
Foothill & Sierra	3,075	Bay & Central Coast	3,832
North Coast & Mountain	237	North Coast & Mountain	297
Total	60,994	Total	87,159

Nonrenewal Expirations

A nonrenewal expiration is the termination of a contract as a result of completing the nonrenewal process.

By far, most contracts are terminated through nonrenewal expiration. Upon the expiration of a contract, the restrictions are removed and the property tax assessment, which has been gradually increasing from the Williamson Act level over the nonrenewal period, returns to its full market value.

In 2004, the amount of contracted land terminated through nonrenewal expirations decreased from a low of 16,527 acres in 2003 to a new low of 11,997 acres, continuing a decreasing trend since 1999. Eight counties in the Top 10 were new entries, but the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley Regions continued to rank No. 1 and No. 2.

In 2005, nonrenewal expirations nearly doubled over 2004 but remained well below the average of 59,638 acres for the current decade. Santa Clara County vaulted to the top ranking with nonrenewal expiration on five parcels in excess of 500 acres each and, with San Luis Obispo County, accounted for most of the acres expired in the Bay & Central Coast Region, which was the top ranking region. Yolo County continued to lose a relatively large number of acres through nonrenewal expirations, totaling approximately 34,000 acres since 2000.

Since 1991, the greatest amount of contracted acreage expired through nonrenewal in 1999 (118,391 acres) and the least in 2004 (11,997 acres).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 33)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of Nonrenewal Expirations

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
4	1	San Joaquin	1,967	22	1	Santa Clara	4,242
20	2	Sacramento	1,778	6	2	San Luis Obispo	3,320
n/a	3	Yolo	1,605	n/a	3	Kern	2,673
18	4	Calaveras	1,169	3	4	Yolo	2,666
10	5	Fresno	825	1	5	San Joaquin	2,298
13	6	San Luis Obispo	781	11	6	Madera	2,182
17	7	Placer	497	16	7	Santa Barbara	1,164
2	8	Tehama	492	8	8	Tehama	990
n/a	9	Lake	486	28	9	Sonoma	656
n/a	10	Glenn	388	7	10	Placer	619

Regional Ranking by the Amount of Nonrenewal Expirations

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
Sacramento Valley	4,308	Bay & Central Coast	8,759
San Joaquin Valley	3,485	San Joaquin Valley	7,616
Foothill & Sierra	1,993	Sacramento Valley	4,255
Bay & Central Coast	1,267	South Coast & Desert	1,233
North Coast & Mountain	494	Foothill & Sierra	766
South Coast & Desert	451	North Coast & Mountain	657
Total	11,997	Total	23,285

Cancellations

A cancellation is the immediate termination of a contract by a landowner, which requires payment of a cancellation fee and board/council approval based on rigorous findings.

State law limits the use of cancellation to narrow conditions. Due to the specific findings required for a board or council to approve a contract cancellation, only a small fraction of yearly contract terminations occur as a result of cancellation.

In 2004, the amount of contracted land terminated through cancellation increased nearly six-fold compared to 2003 to 2,933 acres, its greatest amount since 1995. San Joaquin County and the San Joaquin Valley Region cancelled the vast majority of acres in 2004. The City of Lathrop in San Joaquin County cancelled 2,017 acres of prime agricultural land for residential development. The cancellation fee collected (excluding a parcel of 95 acres) was $3,266,025.

In 2005, cancellations dropped to 1,018 acres, but this amount was still above the yearly average of 795 acres from 1996-2003. Shasta County's total cancellations for 2004-05 involved a single parcel of mostly nonprime agricultural land in each of the two years.

Statewide, cancellation acreage had been decreasing since 1999 to its low point of 161 acres in 2002, but has trended upward over the current three-year period. Since 1991, the greatest amount of acres cancelled occurred in 1995 (5,694), the least in 1994 (155).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 35, 36)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of Cancellations

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
n/a	1	San Joaquin	2,020	2	1	Shasta	505
n/a	2	Shasta	479	7	2	Riverside	213
n/a	3	Yolo	162	4	3	Fresno	145
3	4	Fresno	134	1	4	San Joaquin	123
4	5	Kern	93	n/a	5	Santa Clara	15
n/a	6	Solano	44	n/a	6	Stanislaus	10
1	7	Riverside	0	5	7	Kern	8
				n/a	8	Sutter	1

Regional Ranking by the Amount of Cancellations

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
San Joaquin Valley	2,247	North Coast & Mountain	505
North Coast & Mountain	479	San Joaquin Valley	286
Sacramento Valley	206	South Coast & Desert	213
South Coast & Desert	0	Bay & Central Coast	15
Bay & Central Coast	0	Sacramento Valley	1
Foothill & Sierra	0	Foothill & Sierra	0
Total	2,933	Total	1,018

Public Acquisitions

A public acquisition is the immediate termination of an enforceable restriction through eminent domain, or in lieu of eminent domain, by a public agency. The public agency may need to make specific findings and notify the Director of Conservation.

Williamson Act contracted land is acquired by public entities for a wide range of public improvements. Wildlife habitat, water resource management, public open space, and schools are common reasons for publicly acquiring contracted land. Before acquiring contracted lands, public agencies must make findings that there is no other noncontracted land reasonably feasible for the purpose, and that the lower cost of contracted land is not a primary factor in their decision.

In 2004, public acquisitions decreased to a more average level of 22,090 acres after record highs of 49,265 and 54,081 acres in 2002 and 2003 respectively. Fresno County's acquisitions involved mostly prime agricultural land (10,865 acres), most of which were completed by Westlands Water District as a result of a legal settlement with landowners involving water distribution. Acquisitions in Santa Clara County were divided among County, regional and federal entities. The US Forest Service accounted for all acreage acquired in El Dorado County.

In 2005, public acquisitions increased to a new high of 70,334 acres. All of Fresno County's 23,297 acquired acres were prime agricultural land and most were acquired by Westlands Water District. Acquisitions in San Luis Obispo County were by State Department of Fish & Game, which along with State Department of Parks & Recreation accounted for San Diego County's acquired acreage. A combination of State, County and open space districts acquired most of the acreage in Santa Clara County.

Statewide, excepting Fresno County, most publicly acquired acres in 2004-05 were nonprime agricultural land. Although public acquisitions decreased in 2001 and 2004 compared to the previous year, acquired acres have trended upward since 1998 to record highs, and public acquisition has exceeded nonrenewal expiration as the leading cause of contract acres terminated in each of the past four years, 2002-05.

Since 1991, the greatest amount of publicly acquired acres occurred in 2005 (70,334), the least in 1998 (9,493).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 37, 38)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of Public Acquisitions

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
2	1	Fresno	12,217	1	1	Fresno	23,297
5	2	Santa Clara	2,919	4	2	San Luis Obispo	15,675
n/a	3	El Dorado	1,856	2	3	Santa Clara	11,426
3	4	San Luis Obispo	900	17	4	San Diego	10,005
15	5	Merced	781	n/a	5	Tehama	2,400
14	6	Contra Costa	635	n/a	6	Mendocino	2,080
12	7	Madera	500	n/a	7	Colusa	1,880
10	8	Alameda	378	15	8	Kern	1,430
n/a	9	Sacramento	312	16	9	Solano	799
n/a	10	San Benito	228	14	10	Tulare	490

Regional Ranking by the Amount of Public Acquisitions

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
San Joaquin Valley	13,812	Bay & Central Coast	27,101
Bay & Central Coast	5,741	San Joaquin Valley	25,393
Foothill & Sierra	1,856	South Coast & Desert	10,394
Sacramento Valley	483	Sacramento Valley	5,327
South Coast & Desert	197	North Coast & Mountain	2,080
North Coast & Mountain	0	Foothill & Sierra	40
Total	22,090	Total	70,334

City Annexations

A city annexation is the succession or immediate termination of a contract upon the annexation of contracted land by a city. A valid city protest is required to terminate a contract, as determined by the local agency formation commission.

Certain contracts executed prior to 1991 may be terminated through city annexation only if the city filed a valid protest upon county notification at the time of contract formation. At present the total amount of contracted acreage covered by protested contracts statewide is unknown.

In 2004, the amount of contracted land annexed by cities decreased from 3,101 acres in 2003 to 1,931 acres, most of which were annexed by the City of Chino in San Bernardino County. Statewide, prime annexed acres outnumbered nonprime acres by more than two to one.

In 2005, the amount of contracted land annexed by cities decreased further to 958 acres, the lowest amount since 1997. Prime annexed acres outnumbered nonprime acres by nearly two to one. The City of Roseville annexed a parcel of 327 acres in Placer County. The City of Shafter annexed most of the acres in Kern County, and the Cities of Porterville and Visalia annexed acres in Tulare County.

Statewide, 2004-05 represents a sharp decrease in contracted acres annexed by cities compared to 2002-03, but the current decade has seen even more dramatic increases and decreases from year to year. Excluding the peak years of 1998-00, 2004 was about an average year, but 2005 was well below that average.

The greatest amount of annexed acreage occurred in 2000 (9,961 acres) and the least in 1992 (863 acres).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 39, 40)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of City Annexations

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
n/a	1	San Bernardino	1,518	n/a	1	Placer	327
8	2	San Joaquin	302	5	2	Kern	325
4	3	Riverside	38	4	3	Tulare	244
3	4	Tulare	31	n/a	4	Kings	40
n/a	5	Kern	23	2	5	San Joaquin	17
6	6	Stanislaus	17	6	6	Stanislaus	4
7	7	Solano	2	7	7	Solano	1

Regional Ranking by the Amount of City Annexations

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
South Coast & Desert	1,556	San Joaquin Valley	629.74
San Joaquin Valley	373	Foothill & Sierra	327.2
Sacramento Valley	2	Sacramento Valley	0.88
Bay & Central Coast	0	Bay & Central Coast	0
Foothill & Sierra	0	North Coast & Mountain	0
North Coast & Mountain	0	South Coast & Desert	0
Total	1,931	Total	958

Net Adjustments

Adjustments may be the reconciliation of errors in records or previous reports, re-mappings or re-surveys, lot line adjustments, and/or parcel divisions.

Annually accounting for all of the changes that occur to the 16 million acre Williamson Act program is a big task performed by local governments. The net adjustments category is partly a byproduct of the elimination of errors that occur in local government enrollment data. The category is also a byproduct of imperfect forms that local governments must use to report enrollment data.

In 2004, Sonoma County lost 16,728 adjustment acres due to its correction for errors in records. Humboldt County gained acres for this reason, and Amador County lost acreage for a variety of reasons. Statewide, the net acreage lost was prime agricultural land. It was the largest net amount since 1995 and well above the average for previous years.

In 2005, Sonoma County lost its Other Open Space Restriction Enrollment of 18,215 acres in relation to the Department's audit of its Williamson Act program. Monterey and Orange Counties lost acreage due to errors in records and nonrenewals not reported in prior years. Statewide, most of the net acreage lost to adjustments was nonprime agricultural land. The amount of adjustments in 2005 of 32,205 acres represents an all-time high dating back to 1994. Net adjustments have exceeded nonrenewal expirations in 2004-05 in terms of reducing the amount of enrolled acres reported.

Since 1994, the largest net adjustment occurred in 2005 (32,205 acres removed) and the smallest in 1996 (4,394 acres added).

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 42, 43)

Top 10 Counties with the Greatest Amount of Adjustments (Net)

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Acres
2003	2004			2004	2005		
31	1	Sonoma	-16,496	1	1	Sonoma	-19,558
36	2	Humboldt	3,204	n/a	2	Monterey	-10,468
4	3	Amador	-2,991	35	3	Orange	-3,197
21	4	Fresno	-768	4	4	Fresno	-1,625
7	5	San Luis Obispo	-737	20	5	Alameda	993
16	6	Santa Barbara	-720	12	6	Mendocino	792
24	7	Madera	677	6	7	Santa Barbara	729
1	8	Lassen	-514	37	8	Modoc	553
20	9	Butte	-395	34	9	Placer	507
12	10	Stanislaus	231	3	10	Amador	-483

Regional Ranking by the Amount of Adjustments (Net)

2004		2005	
Region	Acres	Region	Acres
Bay & Central Coast	-17,252	Bay & Central Coast	-29,020
Foothill & Sierra	-3,108	South Coast & Desert	-2,550
North Coast & Mountain	3,077	San Joaquin Valley	-2,198
South Coast & Desert	-693	North Coast & Mountain	1,578
Sacramento Valley	-475	Foothill & Sierra	-226
San Joaquin Valley	-42	Sacramento Valley	211
Total	-18,493	Total	-32,205

Contract Termination Trends

Statutorily, there are five ways to terminate a Williamson Act contract: nonrenewal, cancellation, public acquisition, city annexation, and easement exchange. For reporting purposes, acreage may also be removed on paper via "Net Adjustments".

Nonrenewal: The nonrenewal process is the most significant mechanism for the termination of Williamson Act contracted land. Since 1996, more contracted acreage has been terminated through nonrenewal expiration than all of the other methods of termination combined, a yearly average of 59,638 acres. Statewide, nonrenewal expirations have trended down since 1999, an average of 42,788 acres.

Public acquisition: Statewide, public acquisition has been the second leading cause of contract termination acreage over the current decade and has exceeded nonrenewal expiration for the past four consecutive years, 2002-05, a yearly average of 48,943 acres. Acquired acreage has trended upward since 1998, averaging 38,113 acres per year.

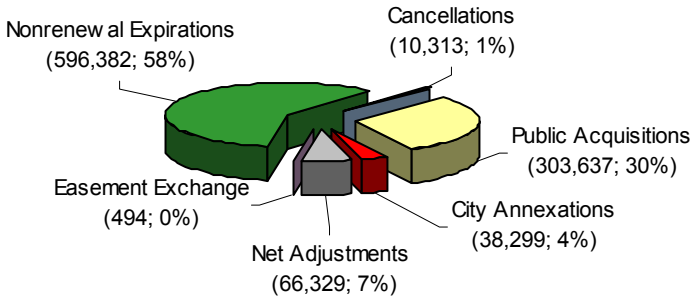
Net adjustments: A "Net Adjustment" is not a true method of contract termination. However, from 1996-05, net adjustments have averaged the removal of 6,693 acres per year statewide, with net removal occurring in six of the ten years and the removal for 2004-05 well above average.

City annexation: The actual amount of contracted land terminated through annexation is overstated since this analysis assumes that affected contracts are terminated, not succeeded to, upon annexation. Annexation acreage has fluctuated over the current decade. Excluding the peak years of 1998-00, which averaged 8,580 acres annexed, the 1,931 acres annexed in 2004 was a little above the average of 1,794 acres for the decade, but 958 acres in 2005 was well below average.

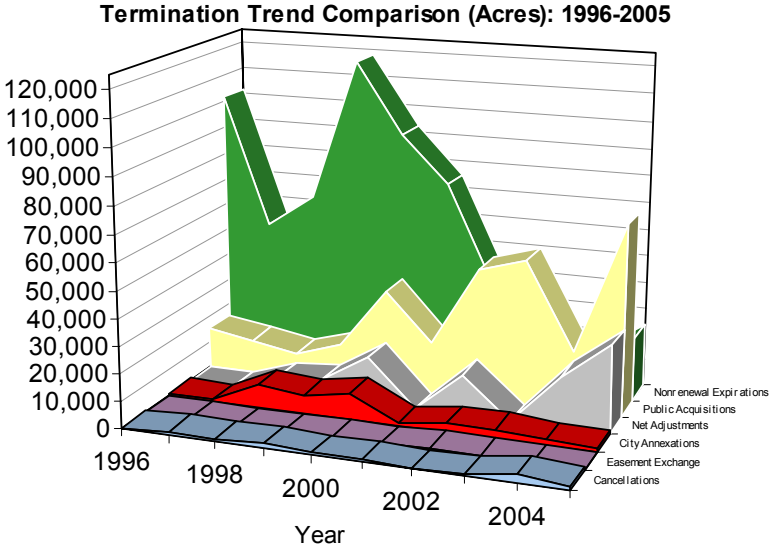
Cancellation: Statewide, cancellation acreage had been decreasing since 1999 to its low point of 161 acres in 2002, but has trended upward over the current three-year period. For the 1996-05 decade, the 2,933 acres cancelled in 2004 was more than double the average of 1,031, while 1,018 acres cancelled in 2005 was about average.

Easement Exchange: This method of contract termination became available in 1998. As of 2005, three Williamson Act easement exchanges have taken place. In those three exchanges, Williamson Act contracts were rescinded on 494 acres in exchange for the placement of agricultural conservation easements on 579 acres.

Cumulative Acres Terminated By Category: 1996-2005
(Acres; Percentage)



Termination Trend Comparison (Acres): 1996-2005



Cumulative Nonrenewal Trends

Cumulative nonrenewal acreage refers to the total amount of acreage undergoing the nine-year phase out of contract status at any one time.

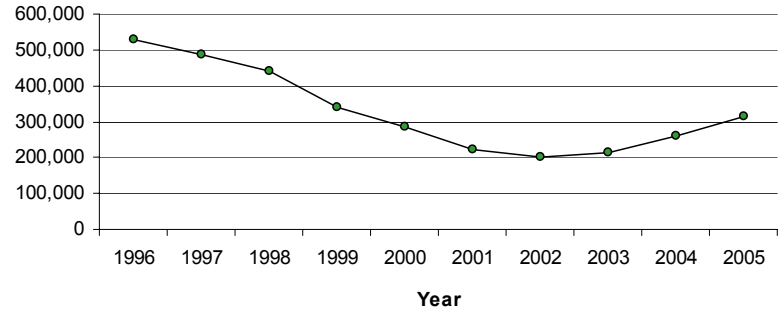
Statewide cumulative nonrenewal acreage peaked at nearly 700,000 acres (record high) in 1993 and then began a steady decline that ended in 2003 and has continued to rise in 2004-05. In 1993, statewide cumulative nonrenewal acreage made up 4.4 percent of the total statewide enrollment; in 2005 it was 1.9 percent. This ratio has been increasing over the three-year period 2003-05. Controlling for changes to total statewide enrollment, in 1993 there were 22 acres of continuing contracted acres per cumulative nonrenewal acre; in 2003 there were 76 acres; in 2005 there were 52 acres.

The middle graphic shows the prime/nonprime composition of the statewide cumulative nonrenewal acreage. Notably, the amount of cumulative nonrenewal acreage in both the prime and nonprime categories had been declining until 2003. Research has also shown that the proportion of prime/nonprime acreage within the cumulative nonrenewal acreage is similar to the statewide enrollment proportions. For example, in 2005 prime land represented 36 percent of the total statewide enrollment and 35 percent of the cumulative nonrenewal acreage.

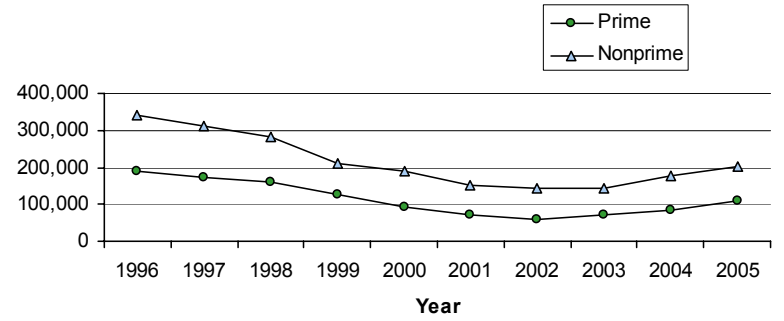
The bottom graphic shows the statewide cumulative nonrenewal acreage from a different perspective. In 2003, nonrenewal initiations exceeded expirations for the first time since 1993, which began a 9-year decline in statewide cumulative nonrenewal acreage. Beginning in 2003, cumulative nonrenewal acreage has been on the rise.

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 27)

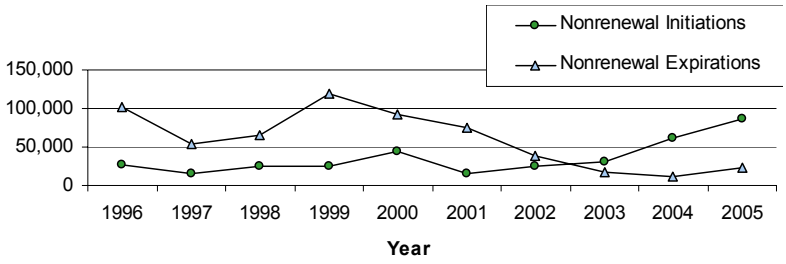
Statewide Cumulative Nonrenewal Acreage: 1996-2005



Statewide Cumulative Nonrenewal Acreage 1996-2005
Prime v. Nonprime



Nonrenewal Initiations v. Nonrenewal Expirations: 1996-2005
(Acres)



Cumulative Nonrenewal Trends

Cumulative nonrenewal acreage refers to the total amount of acreage undergoing the nine-year phase out of contract status at any one time.

In 2004-05 as in 2001-03, Orange County easily maintained its top ranking statewide in the percentage of its enrollment that is under the nonrenewal process. As of 2005, Orange County has 225 acres under continuing contract. Its Williamson Act program peaked in popularity in the early 1970s when it had over 77,000 acres under contract.

In 2004-05, counties in the South Coast & Desert and Foothill & Sierra Regions reversed positions from 2002-03 to again dominate the Top 10 rankings. Placer County moved up one rank from No. 3 in 2002-03 to No. 2 in 2004-05, initiating nonrenwal on 1,507 acres in 2004 and another 2,576 acres in 2005, approximately 32 percent of its total acreage in nonrenewal.

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 27)

Top 10 Counties with the Largest Percentage of Enrollment Under Nonrenewal

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	%	Ranking		County	%
2003	2004			2004	2005		
1	1	Orange	64.54	1	1	Orange	97.59
3	2	Placer	22.93	2	2	Placer	28.72
4	3	Plumas	7.60	3	4	Plumas	7.60
9	4	Riverside	5.69	8	5	Santa Barbara	6.66
5	5	El Dorado	4.84	4	3	Riverside	5.99
6	6	San Joaquin	4.46	6	6	San Joaquin	5.86
7	7	Sacramento	4.46	5	7	El Dorado	5.27
25	8	Santa Barbara	3.52	9	8	Stanislaus	4.90
11	9	Amador	3.45	7	9	Sacramento	4.57
8	10	Contra Costa	3.32	10	10	Contra Costa	3.97

Regional Ranking by Percentage of Enrollment Under Nonrenewal

2004		2005	
Region	%	Region	%
South Coast & Desert	3.92	South Coast & Desert	6.39
Foothill & Sierra	3.35	Foothill & Sierra	3.99
San Joaquin Valley	1.53	San Joaquin Valley	2.08
Bay & Central Coast	1.49	Sacramento Valley	1.43
Sacramento Valley	1.12	Bay & Central Coast	1.12
North Coast & Mountain	1.04	North Coast & Mountain	0.88

Farmland Security Zones

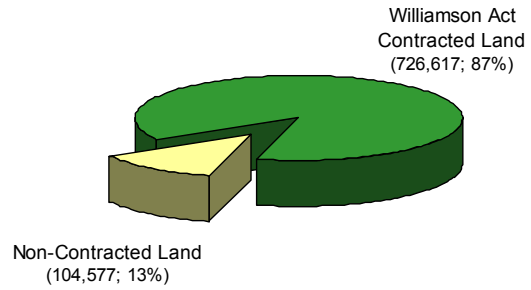
In August 1998, the farmland security zone (FSZ) provisions were enacted with the passage of Senate Bill 1182. The FSZ provisions offer landowners greater property tax reductions in return for a contractual commitment of at least 20 years.

As enacted in August of 1998, the FSZ provisions allowed for the creation of a FSZ contract only through the rescission of an existing Williamson Act contract. That requirement was changed on January 1, 2000, thus allowing non-contracted land to go straight into an FSZ contract. The graphic at right shows that most (87 percent) of the existing FSZ acreage was created through the rescission of existing Williamson Act contracts.

As of January 1, 2005, 21 counties had a percentage of their Williamson Act land under FSZ contract. This percentage ranged from 41 percent (Kings County) to 0.04 percent (Yolo County), with an average of 8 percent. Regionally, only the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley have greater than 2 percent of their total amount of contracted land under FSZ contract: 5.9 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

The FSZ program has continued to grow but at a much slower pace over the past three years 2003-05, increasing by 44,180 acres in 2004 and 11,222 acres in 2005. Since 1999, the FSZ program added the most acreage in 2000 (229,378 acres) and the least in 2005.

The Origin of Existing Farmland Security Zone Contracts (Acres; Percentage)

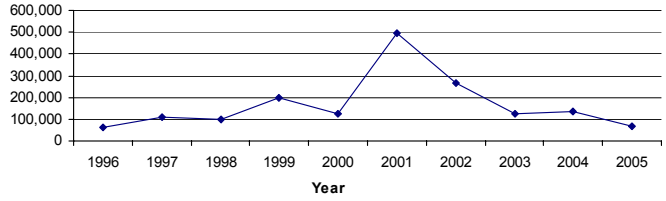


Farmland Security Zone Acreage and Percentage of Total Enrollment By County*

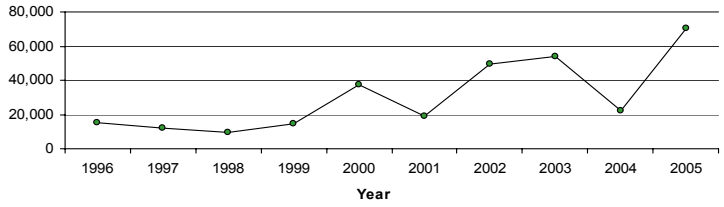
County	FSZ Acres	Percent of Total
Kings	278,312	40.70%
Glenn	88,633	21.28%
Colusa	58,150	18.33%
Marin	17,062	16.58%
San Joaquin	60,218	11.24%
Madera	55,451	10.05%
Sierra	3,677	8.88%
Kern	150,274	8.78%
Lassen	19,557	6.14%
Plumas	4,595	5.54%
Monterey	30,495	4.01%
Ventura	2,855	2.22%
Tehama	11,356	1.42%
Fresno	24,069	1.58%
Tulare	11,072	0.99%
Placer	1,323	2.97%
Santa Cruz	123	0.64%
El Dorado	185	0.53%
Santa Barbara	133	0.02%
San Luis Obispo	499	0.06%
Yolo	159	0.04%

**As of January 1, 2005*

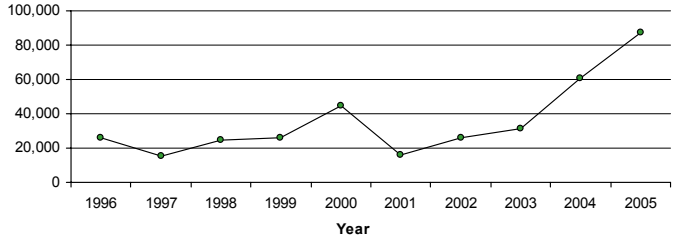
New Enrollments (Acres): 1996-2005



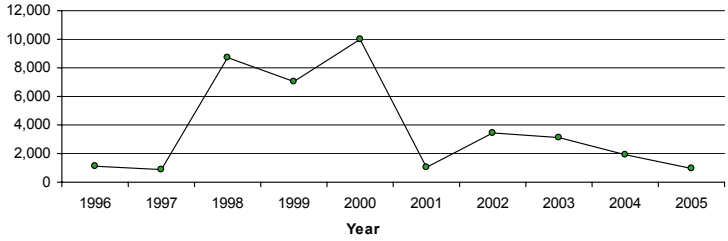
Public Acquisitions (Acres): 1996-2005



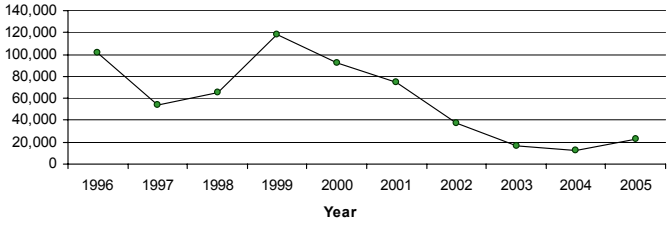
Nonrenewal Initations (Acres): 1996-2005



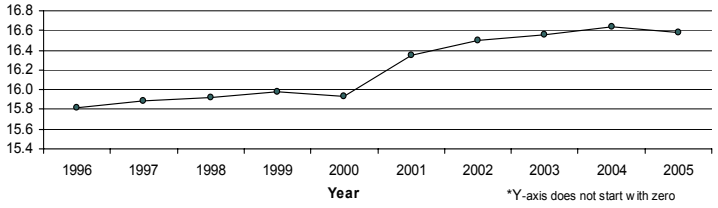
City Annexations (Acres): 1996-2005



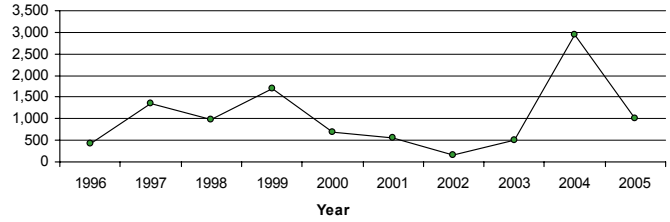
Nonrenewal Expirations (Acres): 1996-2005



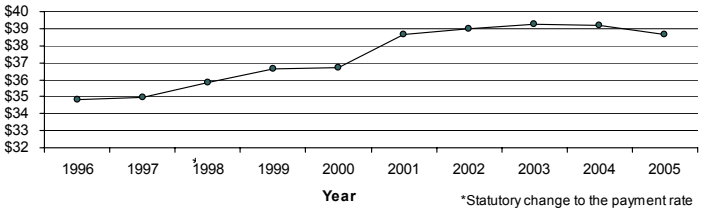
Total Reported Acreage (Millions): 1996-2005*



Cancellations (Acres): 1996-2005



Open Space Subvention Act Payments (Millions): 1996-2005



III. OPEN SPACE SUBVENTION ACT PAYMENTS

Open Space Subvention Act

The Open Space Subvention Act provides for the partial replacement of local property tax revenues foregone as a result of participation in the Williamson Act and other enforceable restriction programs.

Since the first Open Space Subvention payments made in fiscal year 1972-73, the State has distributed over $762 million to counties and cities in support of the Williamson Act program. The $39,307,760 claimed in subventions and the 16,104,339 acres reported as eligible for subvention payment in 2004 represent increases over 2003. However, these figures declined in 2005 to $38,808,296 and 15,926,181 acres. Actual subvention payments, which had been increasing since 1996, declined in 2004 and 2005.

While prime farmlands constitute about one-third of statewide enrollment, they accounted for roughly 73 percent of total subvention claims in 2005. Other enforceably restricted lands, including Open Space Easement lands that qualify for subvention payments, accounted for 0.1 percent of total subventions in 2005.

Not all Williamson Act contracted land is eligible for subvention payment. For example, local governments generally cannot claim subventions on contracted land that is under nonrenewal or valued for property tax purposes at Proposition 13 levels. In 2004-05, approximately 3-4 percent of the statewide enrollment was not eligible for subvention payment.

The Top 10 counties in terms of subvention entitlement remain fairly stable over the years. The eight San Joaquin Valley counties ranked No. 1 through No. 8 in 2004-05 as they did in 2003-04. The San Joaquin Valley contains about 44 percent of the total statewide Williamson Act enrollment and accounts for 59 percent of total subventions.

Cross-Reference: Appendix C (p. 48, 49)

Top 10 Counties with the Largest Subvention Entitlement

2004				2005			
Ranking		County	Acres	Ranking		County	Dollars
2003	2004			2004	2005		
1	1	Fresno	5,670,218	1	1	Fresno	5,611,941
2	2	Kern	4,823,882	2	2	Kern	4,803,179
3	3	Tulare	3,528,215	3	3	Tulare	3,522,019
4	4	Kings	2,877,367	4	4	Kings	2,673,518
5	5	San Joaquin	1,970,534	5	5	San Joaquin	1,942,034
6	6	Stanislaus	1,670,086	6	6	Stanislaus	1,609,009
8	7	Madera	1,505,483	8	7	Merced	1,412,597
9	8	Merced	1,404,241	7	8	Madera	1,383,174
7	9	Yolo	1,324,809	9	9	Yolo	1,319,389
10	10	San Luis Obispo	1,117,819	10	10	San Luis Obispo	1,099,327

Open Space Subvention Act Payment Claims By Region (Dollars)*

	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Eligible Open Space	Total
			Urban		Non-Urban					
Region	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Bay & Central Coast	1,165,323	2,740,697	101,170	14,473	57,694	22,185	0	0	2,338	4,103,879
Foothill & Sierra	281,619	672,159	0	6,186	5,825	7,843	0	0	2,287	975,919
North Coast & Mountain	900,264	1,551,751	4,364	272	59,199	7,137	0	0	0	2,522,987
Sacramento Valley	3,761,175	1,679,779	255,149	26,948	567,657	9,504	633	4	0	6,300,851
San Joaquin Valley	16,916,220	2,971,594	723,643	5,342	2,312,741	25,607	1,639	0	686	22,957,471
South Coast & Desert	1,305,317	579,846	12,220	5,171	2,851	244	1,275	214	40,052	1,947,190
Totals	24,329,917	10,195,826	1,096,546	58,391	3,005,968	72,521	3,547	218	45,362	38,808,296

**Year 2005. Actual payment totals may differ slighty due to audit adjustments and/or enforcement actions*

IV. COMPLIANCE AUDITS

In 1988, Williamson Act and Open Space Subvention Act program audits were initiated for participating Williamson Act counties and cities. At that time, the Department of Conservation contracted with the Department of General Services to conduct audits of several counties. As a result of those initial audits, approximately $550,000 in subventions was recaptured for payments made on land not eligible for subventions and for cancellation fees paid to counties but not forwarded to the State. In fiscal year 1996-97, the Department began an annual Williamson Act/Open Space Subvention Act compliance audit program through contracts with the Department of Finance. From fiscal year 1996-97 to 2002-03, the State has invested nearly $503,000 to conduct the annual audits. This investment has resulted in a return to the General Fund of more than $1.9 million from the recapture of subvention overpayments and unpaid contract cancellation fees.

Claiming subvention on land not eligible for payment is the most frequent cause of subvention overpayments. This includes land starting through the contract nonrenewal process, and land valued lower under Proposition 13 valuation for regular Williamson Act contracts. Another problem area is when cancellation fees are collected by local governments and not transmitted within the statutorily required timeframe to the State Controller's Office.

Besides the subventions recovered by the audits, a major benefit is the correction of procedures for cities and counties that may not have followed the Williamson Act requirements and restrictions. The audit findings provide reassurance to both local governments and the State that the provisions of statute are being followed. Since 1972, over $762 million in State subventions have been certified to local governments to provide replacement revenues for the loss in tax revenue and administrative costs resulting from participation in the Williamson Act program. The audit program provides a valuable check to ensure that the program is administered according to statute at the local level, and to carry out the State's fiduciary responsibility for a major investment by the taxpayers of California.

- **Fiscal year 1996-97** audits of Kern, San Joaquin and Tulare Counties recaptured $65,087 in subvention overpayments. The audit also discovered a contract violation that led to the Department's initiation of legal action to remedy the violation. The resolution of the contract enforcement action resulted in a payment of $100,000 to the California Farmland Conservancy Program Fund, and the money was subsequently used to fund acquisition of perpetual agricultural conservation easements.

- **Fiscal year 1997-98** audits of Fresno, Kings, Stanislaus and Madera Counties resulted in the recapture of $165,607 in subvention overpayments.

- **Fiscal year 1998-99** audits of San Luis Obispo, Riverside, Monterey and Tehama Counties resulted in the recapture of $958,497 in subvention overpayments. Of this amount, $911,298 was for cancellation fees collected by Riverside County but not forwarded to the State Controller's Office.

- **Fiscal year 1999-00** audits of Colusa, San Diego and Yolo Counties resulted in the recapture of $150,406 in subvention overpayments.

- **Fiscal year 2000-01** audits of Contra Costa, Glenn, San Benito, Santa Barbara and Tuolumne Counties resulted in the recapture of $5,000 in overpaid subventions.

- **Fiscal year 2001-02** audits of Marin, Mendocino, Placer, San Bernardino and Santa Clara Counties resulted in the recapture of $57,980 in subvention overpayments. The audits also generated a subsequent review that resulted in the recapture of $407,885 in subvention overpayments beginning in fiscal year 2004-05.

- **Fiscal year 2002-03** audits of Sacramento, Ventura, Solano, Kern, Mariposa and Siskiyou Counties resulted in the recapture of $11,125 in subvention overpayments.

APPENDIX A. SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION

Summary of Significant Legislation Effective January 1, 2004

Assembly Bill 1492 (Laird, Chapter 694, Statutes of 2003)

- AB 1492 added Section 51250 to the Government Code. Section 51250 provides an additional and alternate remedy to the contract cancellation petition (§51281-et. seq.) for a material breach of contract. Additionally, AB 1492 amends Section 51257 by extending the Williamson Act lot line adjustment provisions to January 1, 2009.

- Section 51250(b) defines a material breach on land subject to a Williamson Act contract as a commercial, industrial or residential building(s), exceeding 2,500 square feet that is not permissible under the Williamson Act or contract, local uniform rules or ordinances. AB 1492 only applies to structure(s) that have been permitted and constructed after January 1, 2004.

- If upon evidence presented at a public hearing the city/county determines a breach of contract has occurred, the city/county shall either order the landowner to eliminate the breach condition within 60 days or assess a monetary penalty. The monetary penalty shall be 25% of the unrestricted fair market value of the land rendered incompatible by the breach, plus 25% of the value of the incompatible building and any related improvements on the contracted land.

- While it is the County's responsibility to enforce the sanctions contained in Section 51250, the Department is also empowered to take actions against breaches of contract.

Summary of Significant Legislation Effective January 1, 2005

Senate Bill 1820 (Machado, Chapter 794, Statutes of 2004)

- Assessors determine the current fair market valuation of land to determine the cancellation fee required to remove land from a Williamson Act contract. Existing law allowed a petitioner the right to appeal the current fair market valuation of the cancellation fee to the county board of equalization.

- SB 1820 deletes the petitioner's right to appeal and requires the assessor to notify the petitioner and the Department of the current fair market valuation of land to be removed from contract. If either the petitioner or the Department believes the valuation to be inaccurate, either party may request the assessor to conduct a formal review of the current fair market valuation. SB 1820 also sets forth procedures for formal review and any re-computation of the cancellation fee.

APPENDIX B. ABOUT THE WILLIAMSON ACT

The California Land Conservation Act, better known as the Williamson Act, has been the state's premier agricultural land protection program since its enactment in 1965. Over 16 million of the state's 30 million acres of farm and ranch land are currently protected under the Williamson Act. The Williamson Act statute is located in the California Government Code beginning with Section 51200.

Following World War II, California experienced tremendous population and economic growth. This growth, in tandem with the State's property tax system, led to increased pressures to convert agricultural land to urban use. Rapidly escalating property taxes often presented a prohibitive burden for farmers who wanted to maintain their agricultural operations. In response, the California Legislature passed the Williamson Act in 1965 to preserve agricultural and open space lands by discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion to urban uses. The Williamson Act was then, and remains today, a highly innovative policy that tackles the problem of agricultural land protection through an interrelated set of property tax, land use, and conservation measures.

Fundamentally, the Williamson Act is a State policy administered by local governments. Local governments are not mandated to administer the Act, but those that do have some latitude to tailor the program to suit local goals and objectives. The State's support of the program is strong and enduring – expressed in the language of the Act, in the authority granted to local governments, in the State subventions, and in the recent enhancements to the Act that further promote farmland and open space protection.

A three-way relationship between private landowners, local governments, and the State is central to the Williamson Act. Local governments and landowners voluntarily enter into a contract in which each accepts certain costs in return for other benefits. The landowner forgoes the possibility of development, or converting his or her property into nonagricultural or non-open space use during the term of the contract, in return for lower property taxes. The local government foregoes a portion of its property taxes in return for the planning advantages and values implicit in retaining land in agriculture or open space. The State is also a key player in the program. The State supports local governments and landowners in the form of technical and implementation assistance, interpretation of the Act, subventions to local governments, research of issues and policies, contract enforcement, and preparation of the Williamson Act Status Report.

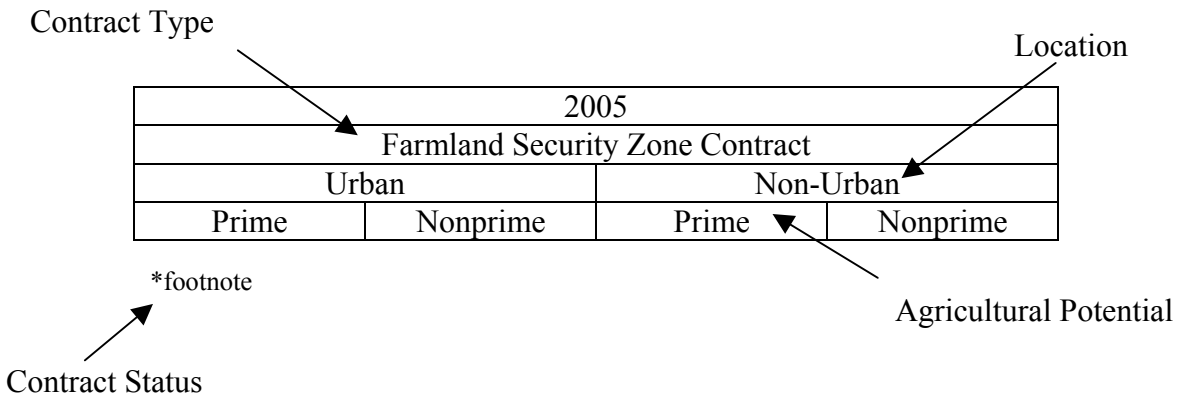
Williamson Act contracts have an initial term of ten years, with renewal occurring automatically each year (Local governments can establish initial contract terms for longer periods of time). The contracts run with the land and are binding on all successors in interest of the landowner. Only land located within an agricultural preserve is eligible for a Williamson Act contract. An agricultural preserve defines the boundary of an area within which a city or county will enter into contracts with landowners. The boundary is designated by resolution of the board of supervisors (board) or city council (council) having jurisdiction. Preserves are regulated by rules and restrictions designated in the resolution to ensure that the land within the preserve is maintained for agricultural or open space use. The rules of each agricultural preserve specify the uses allowed. Generally, any commercial agricultural use will be permitted within any agricultural preserve. In addition, local governments may identify compatible uses permitted with a use permit. Landowners interested in enrolling land in a contract should contact their local planning department for application forms and instructions.

In August of 1998, Senate Bill 1182 established the Farmland Security Zone (FSZ) provisions of the Williamson Act. An FSZ is an area created within an agricultural preserve by a board upon request by a landowner or group of landowners. FSZ contracts offer landowners greater property tax reduction in return for an initial contract term of twenty years, with renewal occurring automatically each year. Land restricted by an FSZ contract is valued for property assessment purposes at 65 percent of its Williamson Act valuation, or 65 percent of its Proposition 13 valuation, whichever is lower. New special taxes for urban-related services must be levied at an unspecified reduced rate unless the tax directly benefits the land or living improvements. Cities and special districts that provide non-agricultural services are generally prohibited from annexing land enrolled under an FSZ contract. Similarly, school districts are prohibited from taking FSZ lands for school facilities. The FSZ provisions of the Williamson Act begin at Section 51296 of the California Government Code.

APPENDIX C. DATA TABLES

Data Notes
The following charts were omitted since no acreage was reported: Nonrenewals Withdrawn (FSZ, 2004/2005)

Explanation of Enrollment Categories
The Status Report shows changes to over seventeen categories of enrollment. These enrollment categories may be described by a combination of four factors: contract type, contract status, location, and agricultural potential.



Contract Type
Contract type refers to the nature of the restriction covering the land. The contract types are:

- Land Conservation Act Contract
- Farmland Security Zone Contract
- Agricultural Conservation Easement
- Other Enforceable Restriction

Contract Status
Contract status indicates whether the contract is under nonrenewal. If so, then its contract status will be "Nonrenewal"; otherwise, its status will be "Continuing".

- Nonrenewal
- Continuing

Location
This factor is only relevant to FSZ enrollment for subvention payment purposes. FSZ contracted land that is within a city's sphere of influence, or within three miles of the exterior boundaries of a city's sphere of influence, is "Urban". All other FSZ contracted land is "Non-Urban".

- Urban
- Non-Urban

Agricultural Potential
Agricultural potential refers to the actual or potential agricultural productivity of the land being restricted. Contracted land that meets the Williamson Act definition of prime agricultural land is "Prime". All other land is "Nonprime".

- Prime
- Nonprime

Total Reported Enrollment (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	5,665	128,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,411
Amador	5,200	88,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,859
Butte	109,049	106,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,110
Calaveras	16,980	117,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,643
Colusa	65,537	195,453	15,685	699	39,227	2,342	-	-	-	318,944
Contra Costa	9,601	38,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,054
El Dorado	2,131	32,836	-	-	5	180	-	-	-	35,153
Fresno	1,035,826	486,813	-	-	19,895	3,458	-	-	-	1,545,992
Glenn	61,316	265,996	13,044	201	70,403	2,049	-	-	-	413,009
Humboldt	4,498	191,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,669
Imperial	115,131	3,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,522
Kern	643,726	926,907	22,198	-	122,151	-	-	-	-	1,714,983
Kings	293,106	112,577	28,868	227	239,678	9,393	-	-	-	683,849
Lake	5,866	43,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,504
Lassen	15,894	281,354	546	34	11,850	7,127	-	-	-	316,805
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,052	40,052
Madera	209,225	289,179	12,707	382	39,954	2,078	328	-	-	553,852
Marin	1,636	83,461	-	-	290	16,760	-	-	-	102,146
Mariposa	-	203,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,968
Mendocino	34,461	449,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484,333
Merced	244,096	185,763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429,859
Modoc	11,456	71,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,260
Mono	13,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,310
Monterey	59,254	676,905	7,248	620	16,225	6,379	-	-	453	767,084
Napa	18,018	51,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,430
Nevada	5,104	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,574
Orange	730	11,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,556
Placer	15,442	28,554	-	-	720	307	-	-	-	45,023
Plumas	5,576	72,824	-	-	1,160	3,435	-	-	-	82,996
Riverside	54,185	6,598	-	-	-	-	255	214	-	61,252
Sacramento	86,979	90,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,318
San Benito	52,655	531,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584,398
San Bernardino	2,251	2,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,653
San Diego	5,128	67,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,946
San Joaquin	330,983	146,278	15,023	79	34,384	10,733	-	-	-	537,480
San Luis Obispo	86,492	722,860	298	64	-	-	-	-	-	809,714
San Mateo	3,070	43,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,058
Santa Barbara	70,187	478,422	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	548,742
Santa Clara	11,167	317,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,463
Santa Cruz	3,003	16,273	82	32	-	10	-	-	-	19,400
Shasta	16,117	157,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,666
Sierra	1,970	35,744	-	773	-	2,904	-	-	-	41,391
Siskiyou	90,886	318,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409,602
Solano	120,542	140,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,330
Sonoma	42,016	231,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,215	292,155
Stanislaus	286,898	405,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,622
Sutter	43,135	11,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,512
Tehama	51,323	742,555	2,655	2,467	1,190	5,044	-	-	-	805,233
Trinity	-	22,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,031
Tulare	590,492	511,894	10,727	-	-	-	-	-	686	1,113,799
Tuolumne	-	118,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,878
Ventura	46,142	79,682	1,514	660	437	244	-	-	-	128,680
Yolo	241,963	176,841	-	-	-	-	127	4	-	418,935
Cities										
Camarillo	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Hayward	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Menlo Park	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
Newark	-	2,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,805
Palo Alto	149	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	5,245,421	10,523,476	130,593	6,238	597,702	72,444	709	218	59,406	16,636,207
Cities	224	3,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,986
Grand Totals	5,245,645	10,527,237	130,593	6,238	597,702	72,444	709	218	59,406	16,640,193

*Totals include both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Total Reported Enrollment (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Alameda	2,200	133,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,229
Amador	5,311	88,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,702
Butte	108,710	106,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,248
Calaveras	16,911	117,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,491
Colusa	65,661	193,498	15,881	699	39,227	2,342	-	-	-	317,309
Contra Costa	9,600	38,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,062
El Dorado	2,148	32,910	-	-	5	180	-	-	-	35,244
Fresno	1,010,717	486,696	-	-	20,611	3,458	-	-	-	1,521,482
Glenn	61,376	266,448	13,199	201	73,114	2,118	-	-	-	416,457
Humboldt	4,545	191,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,686
Imperial	124,170	3,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,932
Kern	636,660	924,419	22,884	-	127,390	-	-	-	-	1,711,352
Kings	292,987	112,577	28,868	227	239,823	9,393	-	-	-	683,875
Lake	5,866	43,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,504
Lassen	16,119	282,913	546	34	11,840	7,137	-	-	-	318,588
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,052	40,052
Madera	207,649	288,477	12,727	362	40,285	2,078	328	-	-	551,906
Marin	1,636	84,194	-	-	290	16,772	-	-	-	102,892
Mariposa	-	204,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,657
Mendocino	34,153	458,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,121
Merced	246,148	186,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433,107
Modoc	13,068	90,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,388
Mono	13,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,310
Monterey	61,053	665,486	12,267	1,695	11,194	5,339	-	-	2,613	759,646
Napa	18,124	51,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,703
Nevada	3,151	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,393	6,014
Orange	438	8,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,358
Placer	15,262	27,998	-	-	-	1,323	-	-	-	44,584
Plumas	5,576	72,824	-	-	1,160	3,435	-	-	-	82,996
Riverside	53,465	6,660	-	-	-	-	255	214	-	60,594
Sacramento	88,340	88,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,768
San Benito	52,568	531,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584,158
San Bernardino	2,237	2,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,640
San Diego	5,044	57,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,889
San Joaquin	331,021	144,518	15,022	79	34,439	10,678	-	-	-	535,757
San Luis Obispo	86,681	704,437	298	82	55	64	-	-	-	791,617
San Mateo	3,070	43,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,058
Santa Barbara	72,045	476,128	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	548,306
Santa Clara	10,316	303,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313,406
Santa Cruz	3,041	16,268	82	32	-	10	-	-	-	19,433
Shasta	16,779	159,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,445
Sierra	1,970	35,747	-	773	-	2,904	-	-	-	41,394
Siskiyou	90,560	318,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409,331
Solano	119,099	145,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,461
Sonoma	41,931	230,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272,272
Stanislaus	287,325	405,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,622
Sutter	44,212	11,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,588
Tehama	51,442	739,124	2,655	2,467	1,190	5,044	-	-	-	801,921
Trinity	-	22,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,031
Tulare	590,287	512,190	11,072	-	-	-	-	-	686	1,114,235
Tuolumne	-	118,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,885
Ventura	46,249	79,677	1,528	646	437	244	-	-	-	128,781
Yolo	242,569	173,589	158	1	-	-	127	4	-	416,449
Cities										
Camarillo	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Hayward	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Menlo Park	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
Newark	-	2,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,805
Palo Alto	149	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	5,222,799	10,490,266	137,185	7,299	601,194	72,521	709	218	45,743	16,577,935
Cities	224	3,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,986
Grand Totals	5,223,023	10,494,028	137,185	7,299	601,194	72,521	709	218	45,743	16,581,920

*Totals include both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Farmland Security Zone Transfers (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	(994)	(65)	994	65	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado										-
Fresno	(6,649)	(195)	-	-	6,649	195	-	-	-	0
Glenn	(218)	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	(4,399)	-	-	-	4,399	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	(13,398)	(4,669)	313	-	12,446	5,307	-	-	-	0
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	(582)	(107)	-	-	599	90	-	-	-	(0)
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	(1,370)	-	556	-	815	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	(485)	(100)	199	-	286	100	-	-	-	0
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	-	(93)	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	(298)	(64)	298	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	(1,420)	-	1,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	(118)	(384)	103	358	16	26	-	-	-	0
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	(29,931)	(5,678)	3,883	488	25,520	5,718	-	-	-	(0)
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	(29,931)	(5,678)	3,883	488	25,520	5,718	-	-	-	(0)

*Totals include both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Farmland Security Zone Transfers (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	(831)	-	-	-	831	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	(5,619)	-	685	-	4,934	-	-	-	-	(0)
Kings	(145)	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	(331)	-	-	-	331	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	(159)				159					-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	(55)	(64)	-	-	55	64	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	(81)	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	(158)	(1)	158	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	(7,379)	(65)	924	1	6,455	64	-	-	-	(0)
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	(7,379)	(65)	924	1	6,455	64	-	-	-	(0)

*Totals include both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Cumulative Nonrenewal Acreage (Land Conservation Act)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004			2005		
	Land Conservation Act		TOTAL	Land Conservation Act		TOTAL
	Prime	Nonprime		Prime	Nonprime	
Counties						
Alameda	828	179	1,008	-	830	830
Amador	6	3,234	3,240	3	3,234	3,237
Butte	112	255	367	382	546	928
Calaveras	169	2,210	2,380	180	3,641	3,821
Colusa	1,156	32	1,187	2,016	32	2,047
Contra Costa	178	1,419	1,597	308	1,601	1,909
El Dorado	-	1,701	1,701	-	1,858	1,858
Fresno	2,925	508	3,433	5,274	1,233	6,507
Glenn	43	477	520	79	817	896
Humboldt	-	184	184	-	184	184
Imperial	-	-	-	2,070	-	2,070
Kern	15,769	31,150	46,919	19,055	29,282	48,337
Kings	4,102	986	5,088	5,432	986	6,418
Lake	57	329	385	265	347	612
Lassen	-	407	407	-	10	10
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	2,506	4,858	7,365	3,093	4,212	7,306
Marin	39	243	281	39	243	281
Mariposa	-	88	88	-	88	88
Mendocino	119	11,980	12,099	118	11,943	12,061
Merced	400	4	404	1,002	95	1,097
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	2,274	9,200	11,474	2,246	2,102	4,348
Napa	710	491	1,201	710	491	1,201
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	261	7,843	8,104	406	8,727	9,133
Placer	2,890	7,432	10,321	3,797	9,010	12,807
Plumas	6	6,301	6,307	6	6,301	6,307
Riverside	2,787	696	3,483	2,925	706	3,631
Sacramento	1,262	6,650	7,912	1,641	6,441	8,082
San Benito	701	5,244	5,945	681	5,447	6,128
San Bernardino	89	31	120	76	31	107
San Diego	220	80	300	197	82	279
San Joaquin	20,869	3,121	23,989	25,940	5,433	31,373
San Luis Obispo	2,372	12,654	15,025	2,681	10,307	12,988
San Mateo	283	15	298	283	15	298
Santa Barbara	1,779	17,546	19,325	1,850	34,644	36,494
Santa Clara	870	8,532	9,402	700	5,572	6,272
Santa Cruz	22	144	166	61	139	199
Shasta	-	3,606	3,606	-	1,842	1,842
Sierra	-	948	948	-	948	948
Siskiyou	578	569	1,146	155	443	598
Solano	246	1,535	1,781	475	1,928	2,403
Sonoma	136	1,229	1,365	109	804	914
Stanislaus	6,676	6,268	12,944	11,825	22,081	33,906
Sutter	32	-	32	32	-	32
Tehama	1,158	8,521	9,679	2,966	12,821	15,786
Trinity	-	231	231	-	231	231
Tulare	4,273	370	4,643	5,917	370	6,287
Tuolumne	-	544	544	-	1,346	1,346
Ventura	577	2,171	2,748	739	2,174	2,914
Yolo	4,668	3,113	7,781	5,151	2,082	7,233
Cities						
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	13	13	-	13	13
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals						
Counties	84,145	175,327	259,472	110,885	203,699	314,583
Cities	-	13	13	-	13	13
Grand Totals	84,145	175,340	259,485	110,885	203,712	314,597

Cumulative Nonrenewal Acreage (Farmland Security Zone)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004								
	Farmland Security Zone Contracts								TOTAL
	First 10-years				Last 10-years				
	Urban		Non-Urban		Urban		Non-Urban		
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	
Counties									
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities									
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals									
Counties	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64

Cumulative Nonrenewal Acreage (Farmland Security Zone)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005								
	Farmland Security Zone Contracts								TOTAL
	First 10-years				Last 10-years				
	Urban		Non-Urban		Urban		Non-Urban		
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	
Counties									
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kings	9	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	106
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	160
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities									
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals									
Counties	9	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	283
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	9	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	283

New Enrollments (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	2,190	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510
Calaveras	425	1,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,894
Colusa	4,299	30	1,219	24	39	-	-	-	-	5,611
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	46	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258
Fresno	1,570	-	-	-	528	-	-	-	-	2,098
Glenn	958	-	67	-	3,585	204	-	-	-	4,814
Humboldt	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Imperial	7,155	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,273
Kern	972	179	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	1,462
Kings	8	-	200	-	854	24	-	-	-	1,086
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	582	8,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,253
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	441	475	32	-	117	-	-	-	-	1,066
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	1,010	-	-	-	1,010
Mariposa	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Mendocino	376	859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,236
Merced	4,131	9,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,374
Modoc	4,493	48,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,529
Mono	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710
Monterey	70	1,537	446	58	-	207	-	-	-	2,318
Napa	158	642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	720	-	-	-	-	720
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Sacramento	278	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,618
San Benito	55	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
San Joaquin	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
San Luis Obispo	596	2,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,528
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	298	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712
Santa Clara	29	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	160	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,312
Sierra	32	694	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	937
Siskiyou	264	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476
Solano	581	1,913								2,494
Sonoma	1,219	3,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,056
Stanislaus	61	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Sutter	3,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,245
Tehama	70	3,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,643
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	242	470	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	980
Tuolumne	-	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	628
Ventura	207	7	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	230
Yolo	212	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	36,491	90,966	2,232	82	6,167	1,660	-	-	-	137,598
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	36,491	90,966	2,232	82	6,167	1,660	-	-	-	137,598

New Enrollments (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Amador	78	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	57	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
Colusa	250	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	51	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Fresno	575	51	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	662
Glenn	59	452	155	-	2,712	69	-	-	-	3,447
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	9,039	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,410
Kern	333	159	-	-	301	-	-	-	-	794
Kings	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	191	1,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,610
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Marin	-	733	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	746
Mariposa	-	847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
Mendocino	68	10,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,112
Merced	1,228	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,370
Modoc	1,657	17,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,575
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	517	1,904	29	79	131	371	-	-	-	3,030
Napa	36	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	440
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	438	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758
San Luis Obispo	164	940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,104
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	647	2,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,269
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	141	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322
Solano	569	3,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,150
Sonoma	104	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331
Stanislaus	525	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537
Sutter	1,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077
Tehama	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	583	456	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	112	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	18,818	46,111	448	79	3,180	452	-	-	440	69,529
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	18,818	46,111	448	79	3,180	452	-	-	440	69,529

Nonrenewal Initiations (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004							2005						
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				TOTAL	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					Urban		Non-Urban		
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	
Counties														
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	-	372
Amador	-	761	-	-	-	-	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	53	-	-	-	-	-	53	270	291	-	-	-	-	561
Calaveras	2	761	-	-	-	-	763	3	1,583	-	-	-	-	1,586
Colusa	524	-	-	-	-	-	524	860	-	-	-	-	-	860
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	182	-	-	-	-	312
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	160
Fresno	372	-	-	-	-	-	372	2,603	775	-	-	-	-	3,379
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	340	-	-	16	-	392
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,070	-	-	-	-	-	2,070
Kern	3,424	16,545	-	-	1	-	19,970	3,375	727	-	-	-	-	4,102
Kings	104	-	-	-	-	-	104	1,536	-	9	-	33	-	1,578
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	18	-	-	-	-	227
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Los Angeles							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	631	1,733					2,363	1,200	943	-	-	160	-	2,303
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	23	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	400	4	-	-	-	-	404	602	91					693
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	332	-	-	-	-	-	332	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	792	717	-	-	-	-	1,509	1,318	1,258	-	-	-	-	2,576
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	1,686	41	-	-	-	-	1,727	354	5	-	-	-	-	359
Sacramento	1,708	1,621	-	-	-	-	3,329	507	155	-	-	-	-	662
San Benito	46	300	-	-	-	-	346	64	367	-	-	-	-	431
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	41	16	-	-	-	-	57	29	2	-	-	-	-	31
San Joaquin	3,101	78	-	-	-	-	3,179	5,980	3,843	-	-	-	-	9,824
San Luis Obispo	878	2,525	-	-	-	-	3,403	908	532	-	-	-	-	1,440
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	667	12,726	-	-	-	-	13,393	94	18,154	-	-	-	-	18,248
Santa Clara	165	104	-	-	-	-	269	254	858	-	-	-	-	1,112
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	70	-	-	-	-	-	70
Solano	40	155	-	-	-	-	196	336	393	-	-	-	-	729
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	155
Stanislaus	2,201	65	-	-	-	-	2,266	5,193	15,808	-	-	-	-	21,001
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	647	953	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,821	5,277	-	-	-	-	7,098
Trinity	-	231	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	1,002	-	-	-	-	-	1,002	1,778	-	-	-	-	-	1,778
Tuolumne	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	802	-	-	-	-	802
Ventura	37	827	-	-	-	-	863	166	3	-	-	-	-	169
Yolo	1,836	96	-	-	-	-	1,932	639	1,430	-	-	-	-	2,069
Cities														
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals														
Counties	20,693	40,300	-	-	1	-	60,994	32,415	54,526	9	-	209	-	87,159
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	20,693	40,300	-	-	1	-	60,994	32,415	54,526	9	-	209	-	87,159

Nonrenewal Expirations (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004							2005						
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				TOTAL	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					Urban		Non-Urban		
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	
Counties														
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	231	-	-	-	-	294
Amador	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	23	1,146	-	-	-	-	1,169	1	144	-	-	-	-	145
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	4	43	-	-	-	-	47	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Fresno	238	587	-	-	-	-	825	60	45	-	-	-	-	105
Glenn	25	363	-	-	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	2,595	-	-	-	-	2,673
Kings	75	-	-	-	-	-	75	206	-	-	-	-	-	206
Lake	30	456	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	240	135	-	-	-	-	375	593	1,589	-	-	-	-	2,182
Marin	-	330	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	69	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	2	7	-	-	-	-	8	0	38	-	-	-	-	38
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	130	368	-	-	-	-	497	95	524	-	-	-	-	619
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	693	1,085	-	-	-	-	1,778	128	364	-	-	-	-	492
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	164	-	-	-	-	248
San Bernardino	14	240	-	-	-	-	254	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
San Joaquin	1,796	171	-	-	-	-	1,967	766	1,531	-	-	-	-	2,298
San Luis Obispo	46	735	-	-	-	-	781	609	2,711	-	-	-	-	3,320
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	114	30	-	-	-	-	145	108	1,056	-	-	-	-	1,164
Santa Clara	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	424	3,818	-	-	-	-	4,242
Santa Cruz	38	35	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	126	-	-	-	-	619
Solano	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	107	-	-	-	-	-	107
Sonoma	11	6	-	-	-	-	17	53	602	-	-	-	-	656
Stanislaus	66	-	-	-	-	-	66	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	277	215	-	-	-	-	492	13	977	-	-	-	-	990
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	177	-	-	-	-	-	177	134	-	-	-	-	-	134
Tuolumne	-	165	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	25	-	-	-	-	25	3						3
Yolo	489	1,116	-	-	-	-	1,605	149	2,517	-	-	-	-	2,666
Cities														
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals														
Counties	4,580	7,418	-	-	-	-	11,997	4,252	19,034	-	-	-	-	23,285
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	4,580	7,418	-	-	-	-	11,997	4,252	19,034	-	-	-	-	23,285

Nonrenewals Withdrawn Acreage (Land Conservation Act)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004			2005		
	Land Conservation Act		TOTAL	Land Conservation Act		TOTAL
	Prime	Nonprime		Prime	Nonprime	
Counties						
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	398	398
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	64	-	64	20	-	20
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	13	45	58
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	2	330	332	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	1,685	1,685
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	40	40	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	160	161	321	-	-	-
Cities						
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals						
Counties	226	531	756	33	2,127	2,161
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	226	531	756	33	2,127	2,161

Cancellations (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	10	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	2,017	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,020
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	10	469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	160	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	2,331	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,933
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	2,331	602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,933

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Cancellations (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sutter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	514	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	514	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Public Acquisitions (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	10	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635
El Dorado	-	1,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,856
Fresno	10,865	1,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,217
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	0	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	17	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	1	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	781
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
San Benito	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
San Bernardino	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
San Diego	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	46	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	210	2,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,919
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	120	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	38	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	11,414	9,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,408
Cities	-	682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682
Grand Totals	11,414	10,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,090

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Public Acquisitions (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	1,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,880
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	23,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,297
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	841	589	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,430
Kings	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Mendocino	275	1,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,080
Merced	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
Sacramento	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	32	9,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,005
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	15,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,675
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	412	11,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,426
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	542	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	330	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	15	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	26,308	44,026	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,334
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	26,308	44,026	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,334

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

City Annexations (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	919	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,518
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	1,329	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,931
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	1,329	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,931

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

City Annexations (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325
Kings	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	630	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	958
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	630	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	958

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Williamson Act Easement Exchanges (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004				2005			
	Land Conservation Act*		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL	Land Conservation Act*		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
	Prime	Nonprime			Prime	Nonprime		
Counties								
Alameda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside				-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities								
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals								
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Net Adjustments (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	(4,293)	4,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46)
Amador	(228)	(2,764)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,991)
Butte	(4,308)	3,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(395)
Calaveras	(196)	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76)
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	(2)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
El Dorado	11	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Fresno	(2,599)	1,789	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	(768)
Glenn	(198)	198	-	-	513	(513)	-	-	-	1
Humboldt	(343)	3,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,204
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	(27,412)	27,335	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(76)
Kings	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Lake	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
Lassen	(1,315)	816	111	(110)	(340)	325	-	-	-	(514)
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	735	(55)	(2)	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	677
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)
Mendocino	478	(324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
Merced	(549)	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51)
Modoc	(9)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Mono	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	79	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	(11)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Placer	(594)	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	(10)	(6)								(16)
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	447	(457)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
San Bernardino	1,662	(1,661)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	88	(135)	(3)	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	(52)
San Luis Obispo	414	(1,152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(737)
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	2,620	(3,340)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(720)
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sierra	-	(18)	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Siskiyou	45	(45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	2,855	(2,857)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Sonoma	10,509	(27,004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,496)
Stanislaus	84	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	(360)	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Ventura	30	(31)	18	(3)	31	(4)	-	-	-	41
Yolo	(22)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	(22,383)	3,858	123	(140)	247	(194)	0	0	0	(18,489)
Cities	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
Grand Totals	(22,383)	3,855	123	(140)	247	(194)	0	0	0	(18,493)

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Net Adjustments (Acres)

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act*		Farmland Security Zone*				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	(3,402)	4,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	993
Amador	33	(516)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(483)
Butte	(295)	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Calaveras	(125)	(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(144)
Colusa	(126)	(105)	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35)
Contra Costa	(1)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
El Dorado	(34)	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fresno	(1,351)	(123)	-	-	(151)	-	-	-	-	(1,625)
Glenn	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Humboldt	47	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	(529)	536	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	11
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	33	140	-	-	(10)	10	-	-	-	174
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	(627)	615	20	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	(11)
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	(118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118)
Mendocino	(100)	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792
Merced	882	(947)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65)
Modoc	(45)	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	1,441	(13,322)	4,990	996	(5,322)	(1,410)	-	-	2,160	(10,468)
Napa	70	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
Nevada	(1,953)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,953	0
Orange	(293)	(2,905)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,197)
Placer	(85)	295	-	-	(720)	1,016	-	-	-	507
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	(156)	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95)
Sacramento	1,489	(1,483)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
San Benito	(3)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	506	(549)	(1)	-	55	(55)	-	-	-	(43)
San Luis Obispo	689	(912)	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	(206)
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	1,966	(1,238)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	729
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	38	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Shasta	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sierra	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Siskiyou	26	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Solano	(1,364)	1,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(113)
Sonoma	(136)	(1,207)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,215)	(19,558)
Stanislaus	(26)	(438)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(464)
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	132	(142)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ventura	12	1	13	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	13
Yolo	913	(734)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	(2,358)	(15,362)	5,220	980	(6,144)	(439)	0	0	(14,102)	(32,205)
Cities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals	(2,358)	(15,362)	5,220	980	(6,144)	(439)	0	0	(14,102)	(32,205)

*Includes both continuing term and nonrenewal contracts.

Contracted Land not Receiving Tax Relief Benefits (Acres)*

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	-	12,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,506
Amador	94	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	2,413	1,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,232
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	16,584	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,193
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	23,395	2,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,210
Lake	522	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	23,423	3,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,736
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	38,743	6,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,014
Napa	9,310	6,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,074
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	902	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,110
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	7,383	57								7,440
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,481	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,715
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	3,175	10,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,960
San Luis Obispo	2,708	2,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,054
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	27,601	7,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,373
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	624	1,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	51	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686
Siskiyou	-	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	523
Solano	1,465	8,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,244
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	24,815	6,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,220
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	5,947	2,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,117
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	177	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	6,772	2,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,948
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	199,586	78,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,625
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	199,586	78,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,625

*Land assessed at a lower value for property taxes under Revenue and Taxation Code Section 110.1 (Proposition 13 provisions) than under Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 423, 423.3, or 423.5 (Williamson Act valuation provisions).

Contracted Land not Receiving Tax Relief Benefits (Acres)*

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	15	15,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,346
Amador	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	2,357	1,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,176
El Dorado	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Fresno	1,429	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,529
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	62,422	5,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,426
Lake	499	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madera	45,947	2,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,804
Marin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	31,879	7,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	40,087
Napa	8,207	6,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,115
Nevada	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	338
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer	2,721	381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,102
Plumas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	7,531	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,588
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	3,625	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,857
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	3,115	10,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,675
San Luis Obispo	2,780	4,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,060
San Mateo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara	26,865	9,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,994
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	624	1,461								2,085
Shasta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra	30	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510
Siskiyou	-	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527
Solano	1,835	11,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,228
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	28,942	7,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,247
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	8,951	6,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,454
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	177	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo	7,734	2,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,181
Cities										
Camarillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Alto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	248,264	94,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	343,561
Cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Totals	248,264	94,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	343,561

*Land assessed at a lower value for property taxes under Revenue and Taxation Code Section 110.1 (Proposition 13 provisions) than under Revenue and Taxation Code Sections 423, 423.3, or 423.5 (Williamson Act valuation provisions).

Acres Eligible for Open Space Subvention Payment

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	4,837	116,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,898
Amador	5,100	84,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,968
Butte	108,937	105,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,743
Calaveras	16,810	115,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,263
Colusa	64,382	195,422	15,685	699	39,227	2,342	-	-	-	317,757
Contra Costa	7,010	35,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,225
El Dorado	2,131	31,136	-	-	5	180	-	-	-	33,452
Fresno	1,016,318	485,695	-	-	19,895	3,458	-	-	-	1,525,366
Glenn	61,273	265,519	13,044	201	70,403	2,049	-	-	-	412,489
Humboldt	4,498	190,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,485
Imperial	115,131	3,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,522
Kern	627,957	895,757	22,198	-	122,151	-	-	-	-	1,668,064
Kings	265,610	108,775	28,868	227	239,678	9,393	-	-	-	652,551
Lake	5,287	43,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,548
Lassen	15,894	280,947	546	34	11,850	7,127	-	-	-	316,398
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,052	40,052
Madera	183,256	281,008	12,707	382	39,954	2,078	328	-	-	519,712
Marin	1,597	83,218	-	-	290	16,760	-	-	-	101,865
Mariposa	-	203,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,880
Mendocino	34,342	437,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472,234
Merced	243,696	185,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429,456
Modoc	11,456	71,803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,260
Mono	13,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,310
Monterey	18,237	661,434	7,248	620	16,225	6,379	-	-	453	710,596
Napa	7,999	44,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,155
Nevada	5,104	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,574
Orange	469	3,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,452
Placer	11,651	20,914	-	-	720	307	-	-	-	33,591
Plumas	5,570	66,523	-	-	1,160	3,435	-	-	-	76,689
Riverside	44,015	5,846	-	-	-	-	255	214	-	50,330
Sacramento	85,717	83,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,406
San Benito	48,473	526,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574,738
San Bernardino	2,162	2,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,533
San Diego	4,908	67,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,646
San Joaquin	306,939	132,373	15,023	79	34,384	10,733	-	-	-	499,531
San Luis Obispo	81,413	707,860	298	64	-	-	-	-	-	789,634
San Mateo	2,787	43,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,761
Santa Barbara	40,807	453,104	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	494,044
Santa Clara	10,297	308,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319,061
Santa Cruz	2,357	14,906	82	32	-	10	-	-	-	17,386
Shasta	16,117	153,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,060
Sierra	1,919	34,161	-	773	-	2,904	-	-	-	39,757
Siskiyou	90,308	317,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,933
Solano	118,830	130,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,304
Sonoma	41,880	230,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,215	290,790
Stanislaus	255,407	393,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648,458
Sutter	43,104	11,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,480
Tehama	45,331	732,045	2,655	2,467	1,191	5,044	-	-	-	788,733
Trinity	-	21,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,800
Tulare	586,042	511,501	10,727	-	-	-	-	-	686	1,108,956
Tuolumne	-	118,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,334
Ventura	45,566	77,511	1,514	660	437	244	-	-	-	125,932
Yolo	230,524	171,551	-	-	-	-	127	4	-	402,206
Cities										
Camarillo	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Hayward	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Menlo Park	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
Newark	-	2,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,805
Palo Alto	149	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	4,962,764	10,270,290	130,593	6,238	597,703	72,444	709	218	59,406	16,100,366
Cities	224	3,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,972
Grand Totals	4,962,988	10,274,038	130,593	6,238	597,703	72,444	709	218	59,406	16,104,339

Acres Eligible for Open Space Subvention Payment

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	2,185	116,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,053
Amador	5,012	85,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,169
Butte	108,328	105,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,320
Calaveras	16,730	113,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,669
Colusa	63,645	193,467	15,881	699	39,227	2,342	-	-	-	315,262
Contra Costa	6,935	35,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,977
El Dorado	2,098	31,035	-	-	5	180	-	-	-	33,319
Fresno	1,004,013	485,363	-	-	20,611	3,458	-	-	-	1,513,445
Glenn	61,297	265,631	13,199	201	73,114	2,118	-	-	-	415,561
Humboldt	4,545	190,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,502
Imperial	122,100	3,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,862
Kern	617,604	895,137	22,884	-	127,390	-	-	-	-	1,663,015
Kings	225,132	106,587	28,868	227	239,823	9,393	-	-	-	610,031
Lake	5,102	43,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,222
Lassen	16,119	282,903	546	34	11,840	7,137	-	-	-	318,578
Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,052	40,052
Madera	158,570	281,408	12,610	362	40,285	2,078	328	-	-	495,640
Marin	1,597	83,951	-	-	290	16,772	-	-	-	102,611
Mariposa	-	204,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,569
Mendocino	34,035	447,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481,059
Merced	245,147	186,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432,010
Modoc	13,068	90,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,388
Mono	13,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,310
Monterey	26,928	655,452	12,267	1,695	11,194	5,339	-	-	2,338	715,211
Napa	9,208	44,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,387
Nevada	2,919	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,287	5,676
Orange	31	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
Placer	8,745	18,607	-	-	-	1,323	-	-	-	28,675
Plumas	5,570	66,523	-	-	1,160	3,435	-	-	-	76,689
Riverside	43,009	5,897	-	-	-	-	255	214	-	49,375
Sacramento	86,699	81,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,686
San Benito	48,262	525,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574,173
San Bernardino	2,162	2,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,533
San Diego	4,847	57,763								62,610
San Joaquin	301,966	128,526	15,022	79	34,439	10,678	-	-	-	490,710
San Luis Obispo	81,219	689,850	298	82	55	64	-	-	-	771,569
San Mateo	2,787	43,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,761
Santa Barbara	43,330	432,356	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	475,818
Santa Clara	9,616	297,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307,133
Santa Cruz	2,357	14,668	82	32	-	10	-	-	-	17,148
Shasta	16,779	157,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,604
Sierra	1,940	34,319	-	773	-	2,904	-	-	-	39,935
Siskiyou	90,405	317,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,207
Solano	116,789	132,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,830
Sonoma	41,822	229,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271,359
Stanislaus	246,619	375,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	622,531
Sutter	44,180	11,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,556
Tehama	41,614	720,225	2,655	2,467	1,190	5,044	-	-	-	773,194
Trinity	-	21,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,800
Tulare	584,193	511,797	11,072	-	-	-	-	-	686	1,107,747
Tuolumne	-	117,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,539
Ventura	45,509	77,502	1,528	646	437	244	-	-	-	125,867
Yolo	229,684	169,060	158	1	-	-	127	4	-	399,034
Cities										
Camarillo	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Hayward	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Menlo Park	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
Newark	-	2,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,805
Palo Alto	149	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453
Perris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals										
Counties	4,865,759	10,192,077	137,068	7,299	601,194	72,521	709	218	45,362	15,922,208
Cities	224	3,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,972
Grand Totals	4,865,983	10,195,826	137,068	7,299	601,194	72,521	709	218	45,362	15,926,181

Open Space Subvention Act Payment Claims

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2004									
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	$ 24,184	$ 116,061	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 140,245
Amador	$ 25,500	$ 84,868	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,367
Butte	$ 544,686	$ 105,806	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 650,491
Calaveras	$ 84,052	$ 115,453	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 199,505
Colusa	$ 321,909	$ 195,422	$ 125,477	$ 5,594	$ 196,137	$ 2,342	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 846,880
Contra Costa	$ 35,050	$ 35,215	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 70,265
El Dorado	$ 10,653	$ 31,136	$ -	$ -	$ 25	$ 180	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 41,994
Fresno	$ 5,081,590	$ 485,695	$ -	$ -	$ 99,474	$ 3,458	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,670,218
Glenn	$ 306,363	$ 265,519	$ 104,353	$ 1,612	$ 352,013	$ 2,049	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,031,909
Humboldt	$ 22,489	$ 190,987	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 213,475
Imperial	$ 575,654	$ 3,391	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 579,045
Kern	$ 3,139,787	$ 895,757	$ 177,581	$ -	$ 610,757	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,823,882
Kings	$ 1,328,048	$ 108,775	$ 230,942	$ 1,817	$ 1,198,391	$ 9,393	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,877,367
Lake	$ 26,437	$ 43,260								$ 69,697
Lassen	$ 79,472	$ 280,947	$ 4,364	$ 272	$ 59,249	$ 7,127	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 431,430
Los Angeles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 40,052	$ 40,052
Madera	$ 916,281	$ 281,008	$ 101,655	$ 3,053	$ 199,770	$ 2,078	$ 1,639	$ -	$ -	$ 1,505,483
Marin	$ 7,987	$ 83,218	$ -	$ -	$ 1,450	$ 16,760	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 109,414
Mariposa	$ -	$ 203,880	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 203,880
Mendocino	$ 171,710	$ 437,892	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 609,602
Merced	$ 1,218,482	$ 185,759	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,404,241
Modoc	$ 57,281	$ 71,803	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 129,084
Mono	$ 66,548	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66,548
Monterey	$ 91,185	$ 661,434	$ 57,985	$ 4,960	$ 81,127	$ 6,379	$ -	$ -	$ 453	$ 903,523
Napa	$ 39,995	$ 44,156	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 84,151
Nevada	$ 25,522	$ 470	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,991
Orange	$ 2,346	$ 3,983	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,329
Placer	$ 58,253	$ 20,914	$ -	$ -	$ 3,598	$ 307	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 83,071
Plumas	$ 27,850	$ 66,523	$ -	$ -	$ 5,800	$ 3,435	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 103,609
Riverside	$ 220,074	$ 5,846	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,275	$ 214	$ -	$ 227,409
Sacramento	$ 428,585	$ 83,689	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 512,274
San Benito	$ 242,365	$ 526,265	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 768,630
San Bernardino	$ 10,809	$ 2,371	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,181
San Diego	$ 24,540	$ 67,738	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 92,278
San Joaquin	$ 1,534,695	$ 132,373	$ 120,182	$ 632	$ 171,920	$ 10,733	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,970,534
San Luis Obispo	$ 407,063	$ 707,860	$ 2,384	$ 512	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,117,819
San Mateo	$ 13,936	$ 43,974	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 57,909
Santa Barbara	$ 204,035	$ 453,104	$ -	$ -	$ 666	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 657,805
Santa Clara	$ 51,484	$ 308,764	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 360,248
Santa Cruz	$ 11,783	$ 14,906	$ 653	$ 258	$ -	$ 10	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 27,609
Shasta	$ 80,585	$ 153,943	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 234,528
Sierra	$ 9,595	$ 34,161	$ -	$ 6,186	$ -	$ 2,904	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 52,845
Siskiyou	$ 451,542	$ 317,624	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 769,166
Solano	$ 594,151	$ 130,474	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 724,625
Sonoma	$ 209,400	$ 230,695	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 18,215	$ 458,309
Stanislaus	$ 1,277,035	$ 393,050	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,670,086
Sutter	$ 215,518	$ 11,376	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 226,894
Tehama	$ 226,657	$ 732,045	$ 21,242	$ 19,735	$ 5,950	$ 5,044	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,010,673
Trinity	$ -	$ 21,800	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,800
Tulare	$ 2,930,211	$ 511,501	$ 85,817	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 686	$ 3,528,215
Tuolumne	$ -	$ 118,334	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 118,334
Ventura	$ 227,828	$ 77,511	$ 12,112	$ 5,277	$ 2,185	$ 244	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 325,159
Yolo	$ 1,152,620	$ 171,551	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 633	$ 4	$ -	$ 1,324,809
Cities										
Camarillo	$ 375	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 376
Hayward	$ -	$ 384	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 384
Menlo Park	$ -	$ 255	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 255
Newark	$ -	$ 2,805	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,805
Palo Alto	$ 745	$ 304	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,049
Perris	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Redlands	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Totals										
Counties	$ 24,813,821	$ 10,270,290	$ 1,044,747	$ 49,907	$ 2,988,512	$ 72,444	$ 3,547	$ 218	$ 59,406	$ 39,302,892
Cities	$ 1,120	$ 3,748	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,868
Grand Totals	$ 24,814,941	$ 10,274,038	$ 1,044,747	$ 49,907	$ 2,988,512	$ 72,444	$ 3,547	$ 218	$ 59,406	$ 39,307,760

Open Space Subvention Act Payment Claims

Participating Local Jurisdictions	2005										
	Land Conservation Act		Farmland Security Zone				Agricultural Conservation Easement		Other Enforceable Restriction	TOTAL
			Urban		Non-Urban					
	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime	Prime	Nonprime		
Counties										
Alameda	$ 10,924	$ 116,868	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 127,791
Amador	$ 25,060	$ 85,157	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,217
Butte	$ 541,641	$ 105,992	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 647,632
Calaveras	$ 83,650	$ 113,939	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 197,589
Colusa	$ 318,227	$ 193,467	$ 127,049	$ 5,594	$ 196,137	$ 2,342	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 842,815
Contra Costa	$ 34,675	$ 35,042	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 69,717
El Dorado	$ 10,491	$ 31,035	$ -	$ -	$ 25	$ 180	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 41,732
Fresno	$ 5,020,065	$ 485,363	$ -	$ -	$ 103,054	$ 3,458	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,611,941
Glenn	$ 306,483	$ 265,631	$ 105,593	$ 1,612	$ 365,570	$ 2,118	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,047,008
Humboldt	$ 22,724	$ 190,957	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 213,681
Imperial	$ 610,501	$ 3,762	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 614,263
Kern	$ 3,088,021	$ 895,137	$ 183,071	$ -	$ 636,950	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,803,179
Kings	$ 1,125,662	$ 106,587	$ 230,942	$ 1,817	$ 1,199,116	$ 9,393	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,673,518
Lake	$ 25,510	$ 43,120	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 68,631
Lassen	$ 80,593	$ 282,903	$ 4,364	$ 272	$ 59,199	$ 7,137	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 434,467
Los Angeles	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 40,052	$ 40,052
Madera	$ 792,848	$ 281,408	$ 100,884	$ 2,893	$ 201,426	$ 2,078	$ 1,639	$ -	$ -	$ 1,383,174
Marin	$ 7,987	$ 83,951	$ -	$ -	$ 1,450	$ 16,772	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,160
Mariposa	$ -	$ 204,569	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 204,569
Mendocino	$ 170,175	$ 447,024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 617,199
Merced	$ 1,225,734	$ 186,863	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,412,597
Modoc	$ 65,340	$ 90,320	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 155,660
Mono	$ 66,548	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66,548
Monterey	$ 134,639	$ 655,452	$ 98,133	$ 13,559	$ 55,970	$ 5,339	$ -	$ -	$ 2,338	$ 965,429
Napa	$ 46,041	$ 44,179	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 90,219
Nevada	$ 14,596	$ 470	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,287	$ 17,353
Orange	$ 157	$ 194	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 351
Placer	$ 43,724	$ 18,607	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,323	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 63,655
Plumas	$ 27,850	$ 66,523	$ -	$ -	$ 5,800	$ 3,435	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 103,609
Riverside	$ 215,045	$ 5,897	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,275	$ 214	$ -	$ 222,430
Sacramento	$ 433,495	$ 81,987	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 515,482
San Benito	$ 241,310	$ 525,911	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 767,221
San Bernardino	$ 10,809	$ 2,371	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,181
San Diego	$ 24,235	$ 57,763	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 81,998
San Joaquin	$ 1,509,829	$ 128,526	$ 120,174	$ 632	$ 172,195	$ 10,678	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,942,034
San Luis Obispo	$ 406,097	$ 689,850	$ 2,384	$ 656	$ 275	$ 64	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,099,327
San Mateo	$ 13,936	$ 43,974	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 57,909
Santa Barbara	$ 216,648	$ 432,356	$ -	$ -	$ 666	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 649,670
Santa Clara	$ 48,078	$ 297,518	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 345,596
Santa Cruz	$ 11,783	$ 14,668	$ 653	$ 258	$ -	$ 10	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 27,371
Shasta	$ 83,895	$ 157,825	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 241,720
Sierra	$ 9,700	$ 34,319	$ -	$ 6,186	$ -	$ 2,904	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 53,108
Siskiyou	$ 452,027	$ 317,801	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 769,828
Solano	$ 583,943	$ 132,041	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 715,984
Sonoma	$ 209,109	$ 229,537	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 438,646
Stanislaus	$ 1,233,097	$ 375,912	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,609,009
Sutter	$ 220,900	$ 11,376	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 232,276
Tehama	$ 208,068	$ 720,225	$ 21,242	$ 19,735	$ 5,950	$ 5,044	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 980,264
Trinity	$ -	$ 21,800	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,800
Tulare	$ 2,920,963	$ 511,797	$ 88,573	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 686	$ 3,522,019
Tuolumne	$ -	$ 117,539	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 117,539
Ventura	$ 227,547	$ 77,502	$ 12,220	$ 5,171	$ 2,185	$ 244	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 324,870
Yolo	$ 1,148,419	$ 169,060	$ 1,265	$ 8	$ -	$ -	$ 633	$ 4	$ -	$ 1,319,389
Cities										
Camarillo	$ 375	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 376
Hayward	$ -	$ 384	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 384
Menlo Park	$ -	$ 255	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 255
Newark	$ -	$ 2,805	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,805
Palo Alto	$ 745	$ 304	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,049
Perris	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Redlands	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Totals										
Counties	$ 24,328,797	$ 10,192,077	$ 1,096,546	$ 58,391	$ 3,005,968	$ 72,521	$ 3,547	$ 218	$ 45,362	$ 38,803,428
Cities	$ 1,120	$ 3,748	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,868
Grand Totals	$ 24,329,917	$ 10,195,826	$ 1,096,546	$ 58,391	$ 3,005,968	$ 72,521	$ 3,547	$ 218	$ 45,362	$ 38,808,296

County	Internet Mapping Service	Parcel Data	WA ID	Free Data	Link
Alameda	No	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.acgov.org/prop_assessment_app/index.jsp
Alpine	No	No	No	No	
Amador	No	Yes	No	Yes	http://www.co.amador.ca.us/ACGIS/gisdata.htm
Butte	No	No	No	No	
Calaveras	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	http://www.co.calaveras.ca.us/departments/gisproj.asp
					ftp://ccwgov.co.calaveras.ca.us/GIS/
Colusa	No	No	No	No	
Contra Costa	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/
Del Norte	No	No	No	No	
El Dorado	No	Yes	No	No	http://main.co.el-dorado.ca.us/CGI/WWB012/WWM400/A
					http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/planning/ParcelData/Disclaimer.aspx
Fresno	No	No	No	No	http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/4510/4360/cds.htm
Glenn	No	No	No	No	
Humboldt	No	Yes	No	Yes	http://www.co.humboldt.ca.us/planning/maps/datainventory/gisdatalist.asp
Imperial	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://imperialcounty.net/Assessor/
Inyo	No	No	No	No	
Kern	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	http://www.co.kern.ca.us/gis/mapping_disclaimer.asp
					http://www.co.kern.ca.us/gis/downloads.asp
Kings	No	No	No	No	http://www.countyofkings.com/planning/Plan/GIS.htm
Lake	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://gis.co.lake.ca.us/
Lassen	No	No	No	No	
Los Angeles	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://www.lacountyassessor.com/extranet/datamaps/pais.aspx
Madera	No	No	No	No	
Marin	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/IS/main/GIS/index.cfm
Mariposa	No	No	No	No	
Mendocino	No	No	No	No	http://www.co.mendocino.ca.us/econdev/gis/
Merced	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://web.co.merced.ca.us/planning/apnparcelsearchdirects.html
Modoc	No	No	No	No	
Mono	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	http://www.monocounty.ca.gov/services.html
Monterey	No	No	No	No	http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/gis/
Napa	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	http://gis.napa.ca.gov/
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://new.mynevadacounty.com/gis/index.cfm?ccs=628
					http://new.mynevadacounty.com/gis/index.cfm?ccs=630
Orange	No	No	No	No	http://www.ocgeomatics.com/default.asp
Placer	No	Yes	No	No	http://www.placer.ca.gov/assessor/assessment-inquiry.htm
Plumas	No	No	No	No	
Riverside	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://www.rctlma.org/gis/gisdevelop.html
Sacramento	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.assessor.saccounty.net/accessibility/gis-accessibility-disclaimer.html
San Benito					
San Bernardino	No	Yes	Yes	No	https://nppublic.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/newpims/PimsInterface.aspx
San Diego	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://www.sangis.org/
San Francisco	Yes	Yes	Na	No	http://www.sfgov.org/site/gis_index.asp
San Joaquin	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.sjmap.org/mapapps.asp
San Luis Obispo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/planning/zoning.htm
San Mateo	No	Yes	No	No	http://www.sanmateocountytaxcollector.org/SMCWPS/pages/secureSearch.jsp
					http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/department/dpw/home/0,2151,5562541_9876737,00.html
Santa Barbara	No	No	No	No	http://sbcountyplanning.org/forms/maps/index.cfm
Santa Clara	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://www.sccgov.org/portal/site/planning/
Santa Cruz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	http://gis.co.santa-cruz.ca.us/
Shasta	No	Yes	No	No	http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/Departments/AssessorRecorder/PubInqDisclaimer.shtml
Sierra	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.sierracounty.ws/
Siskiyou	No	No	No	No	
Solano	No	No	No	No	
Sonoma	No	No	No	No	
Stanislaus	Yes	Yes	No	No	http://www.co.stanislaus.ca.us/GIS/countyGIS.htm
Sutter	No	Yes	No	No	http://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/assessor/assessor
Tehama	No	No	No	No	
Trinity	No	No	No	No	
Tulare	No	No	No	No	
Tuolumne	No	Yes	No	Yes	http://portal.co.tuolumne.ca.us/psp/ps/TUP_COMMUNITY_DEV/ENTP/h/?tab=DEFAULT
Ventura	No	Yes	No	Yes	http://gis.countyofventura.org/
Yolo	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	http://www.yolocounty.org/gis/default.htm
Yuba	Yes	Yes	Na	No	http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/content/departments/assessor/
					http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/content/departments/adminserv/infotech/gis.asp

M-4: Soil Survey Data

Baywood Park
Los Osos
Cuesta-by-the-Sea
MORRO BAY STATE
MORRO BAY
Mud
Sand Dunes
Golf Course
Trailer Park
Sunnyside Sch
Water Tanks
Water Tank
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pits
Borrow Pit
Sand Pit
Well
Wells
Spring
Warden Lake
Los Osos Valley Memorial Park (Cemetery)
Los Osos Sch
LOS OSOS VALLEY ROAD
LOS OSOS VALLEY
VALLEY ROAD
WOODLAND AVE
HIGHLAND DR
PECHO
Hazard Canyon
Los Osos
Creek

placed on the contour. Community sewage systems are an alternative in areas that have medium to high population density. Sprinkler and drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil because of the slope and fast intake rate.

This Arnold soil is in capability unit IVe-4 (15), irrigated and nonirrigated.

103—Arnold loamy sand, 15 to 50 percent slopes. This deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately steep and steep soil is on foothills and mountains. It formed in residual material weathered from soft sandstone. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 300 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses, brush, and hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 100 to 2,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 22 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is light brownish gray loamy sand about 33 inches thick. The underlying material is light gray loamy sand to a depth of 59 inches; the upper 9 inches of the underlying material contains strata that have a slightly higher clay content. Soft sandstone is at a depth of about 59 inches. The profile is slightly acid through strongly acid throughout. In places, the surface layer is sand or loamy coarse sand. In other places, it is sandy loam and is slightly darker.

Included in this map unit are a few areas of a soil that has a clay layer, 8 to 10 inches thick, directly above the sandstone. Also included are small areas of Briones loamy sand and Pismo loamy sand. Other minor areas are calcareous, and some contain marine fossils. A few small areas have exposed sandstone.

Permeability of this Arnold soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is low or moderate. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high or very high. The hazard of soil blowing is high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 40 to 60 inches.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland. A few small areas are used for urban development.

This soil is poorly suited to rangeland. The loamy sand surface layer makes this soil droughty. Quality forage can be produced for a short period. Animal or vehicular traffic can cause downhill movement of the dry surface soil. Gully erosion is a hazard during wet years because of the channeling of runoff. Soil blowing, water erosion, and downhill movement of the dry surface soil can be controlled by proper grazing and by maintaining adequate plant cover on the soil surface. This soil typically is an annual grassland with occasional live oak. The annual forage is supplemented by needlegrass in many areas. Some drainageways have a canopy of live oak and an understory of such shrubs as California coffeeberry and blue elderberry. Common deerweed and chamise, although indicators of soil disturbance or fire, are important livestock and wildlife browse. Dense stands of live oak are in some areas. A net volume of 3,880 cubic feet per acre has been measured on this soil.

Most engineering and recreational uses of this soil require special design because of the hazards of soil blowing and water erosion, the moderately steep or steep slopes, depth to bedrock, or sandy texture. Soil blowing and water erosion can be controlled by minimum grading, runoff and sediment control structures, and the establishment of permanent plant cover on side slopes. Septic tank absorption fields should be placed on the contour.

This Arnold soil is in capability subclass VIIe (15), nonirrigated.

104—Baywood fine sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes. This very deep, somewhat excessively drained, undulating and gently rolling soil is on stabilized sand dunes near the coast. It formed in deposits of windblown sand. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 3,000 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly brush with small areas of conifers or hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 0 to 500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 325 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown and dark brown fine sand about 36 inches thick. The underlying material is dark grayish brown and brown fine sand that extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. The surface layer is slightly acid. The soil becomes medium acid or strongly acid as depth increases. In places, the soil is loamy sand.

Included in this map unit are a few areas of Oceano sand containing thin bands in the profile that have a slightly higher clay content. Also included are areas that have been disturbed by man or soil blowing, that are lighter in color, and that contain less organic matter than Baywood soils. Near Piedras Blancas are minor areas of Capistrano sandy loam. Also included, just west of Los Osos Creek, is a small area of Concepcion loam buried by 40 inches of Baywood soil.

Permeability of this Baywood soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is slow or medium. The hazard of soil blowing is high, and the hazard of water erosion medium. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. This soil repels water when dry but has a rapid intake rate once it is moist.

Most areas of this soil are used for urban development. Other areas are used mainly as watershed.

Areas of this map unit generally have a contrasting vegetative cover. The cooler temperatures adjacent to the coast influence a closed canopy of live oak with increases in poison-oak, California coffeeberry, and woodfern. Stands of eucalyptus trees are common. Most

areas, however, support dense brush fields with such shrubs as common deerweed, chamise, California sagebrush, ceanothus, manzanita, and mockheather. Annual grasses are supplemented by melic grass in some areas.

Many areas of this soil are used for urban development. If septic tanks are used, care should be taken to avoid placing absorption fields in areas of eucalyptus trees. The root system of eucalyptus trees extends horizontally for many feet and can clog the leach lines. There is also a hazard of contaminating the ground water. If this soil is used as a site for embankments, dikes, or levees, the soil's rapid permeability and susceptibility to piping must be considered in the design. Piping and permeability can be reduced by mixing the soil with more desirable material and by maintaining a high degree of compaction control. Because of the fast intake rate and slope, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil. The hazards of soil blowing and water erosion are increased if the soil is left exposed. Maintaining a good vegetative cover at all times helps to protect the soil from erosion.

This Baywood soil is in capability unit IVs-1 (14), irrigated and capability subclass VIe (14), nonirrigated.

105—Baywood fine sand, 9 to 15 percent slopes. This very deep, somewhat excessively drained, rolling soil is on stabilized sand dunes near the coast. It formed in deposits of windblown sand. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 250 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly brush with small areas of conifers or hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 0 to 500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 325 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown and dark brown fine sand about 36 inches thick. The underlying material is dark grayish brown and brown fine sand that extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. The surface layer is slightly acid. The soil becomes medium acid or strongly acid as depth increases. In places, the soil is loamy sand.

Included in this map unit are a few areas of Oceano sand containing thin strata that have a slightly higher clay content. Also included are areas that have been disturbed by man or soil blowing, that are lighter in color, and that contain less organic matter. Near Piedras Blancas are minor areas of Capistrano sandy loam. Also included, just west of Los Osos Creek, is a small area of Concepcion loam buried by 40 inches of Baywood fine sand.

Permeability of this Baywood soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is medium. The hazard of soil blowing is high, and the hazard of water erosion medium. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. This soil repels water when dry but has a rapid intake rate once it becomes moist.

Most areas of this soil are used as watershed. Some areas are used for urban development and recreation.

Areas of this map unit generally have a contrasting vegetative cover. The cooler temperatures adjacent to the coast influence a closed canopy of live oak with increases in poison-oak, California coffeeberry, and woodfern. Stands of eucalyptus trees are common. Most areas, however, support dense brush fields with such shrubs as common deerweed, chamise, California sagebrush, ceanothus, manzanita, and mockheather. Annual grasses are supplemented by melic grass in some areas.

Areas of this soil are increasingly used for urban development. If septic tanks are used, care should be taken to avoid placing absorption fields in areas of eucalyptus trees. The root system of eucalyptus trees extends horizontally for many feet and can clog the leach lines. There is also a hazard of contaminating the ground water. If this soil is used for embankments, dikes, or levees, the soil's rapid permeability and susceptibility to piping should be considered in the design. Piping and permeability can be reduced by mixing the soil with more desirable material and by maintaining a high degree of compaction control. Because of the fast intake rate and slope, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil. Maintaining a good vegetative cover at all times helps to protect the soil from erosion.

This Baywood soil is in capability unit IVs-1 (14), irrigated and capability subclass VIe (14), nonirrigated.

106—Baywood fine sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes. This very deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately steep soil is on stabilized sand dunes near the coast. It formed in deposits of windblown sand. Areas are irregular or elongated in shape and range from 10 to 150 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly brush with small areas of conifers or hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 0 to 500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 325 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown and dark brown fine sand about 36 inches thick. The underlying material is dark grayish brown and brown fine sand to a depth of 60 inches or more. The surface layer is slightly acid. The soil becomes medium acid or strongly acid as depth increases. In places, the soil is loamy sand.

Included in this map unit are a few areas of Oceano sand containing thin strata that have slightly higher clay content. Also included are disturbed areas that are lighter in color and contain less organic matter. Near Piedras Blancas are minor areas of Capistrano sandy loam. Also included, just south of Cabrillo Estates in Los

Osos, is an area of a soil similar to Garey soil that has slopes of 30 to 50 percent.

Permeability of this Baywood soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is low. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazards of soil blowing and water erosion are high. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. This soil repels water when dry but has a rapid intake rate once it becomes moist.

Most areas of this soil are used as watershed. A few areas are used for limited urban development or recreation.

Areas of this map unit generally have a contrasting vegetative cover. The cooler temperature adjacent to the coast influences a closed canopy of live oak with increases in poison-oak, California coffeeberry, and woodfern. Stands of eucalyptus trees are common. Most areas, however, support dense brush fields with such shrubs as deerweed, chamise, California sagebrush, ceanothus, manzanita, and mockheather. Annual grasses are supplemented by melic grass in some areas.

Some areas of this soil are used for urban development. Slope is the main limitation for homesite development. Because of the moderately steep slope, septic tank absorption fields should be installed on the contour. The less sloping areas should be used. Avoid areas of eucalyptus trees when selecting an absorption field site; the root system of eucalyptus trees extends horizontally for many feet and can clog the leach lines. Soil erosion caused by the placement of local roads and streets can be reduced by using runoff and sediment control structures, minimum grading, and establishing a permanent plant cover on side slopes. The droughtiness of this soil makes grassed waterways and areas of permanent plant cover adjacent to roads difficult to maintain. This can be overcome by establishing a permanent, low-rate-of-application irrigation system or by mixing the soil with a more desirable material. Maintaining a good plant cover at all times helps to protect the soil from erosion.

This Baywood soil is in capability subclass VIe (14), nonirrigated.

107—Beaches. This map unit consists of narrow, sandy beaches along the ocean. The beaches are partly covered by waves during high tide and are exposed during low tide. This map unit is essentially barren. The average annual precipitation ranges from about 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 57 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 350 to 365 days.

Typically, this map unit is stratified with layers of sand or gravel. Some areas are covered by cobbles.

Included in this map unit are a few areas of Dune land and some rock outcroppings.

Permeability of this map unit is very rapid, and the available water capacity is low or very low. Surface runoff is slow. The erosion hazard is high or very high because of wind and wave action.

This map unit has limited value for farming, rangeland, or urban development. It is used almost exclusively for recreation.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIIIw.

108—Briones loamy sand, 15 to 50 percent slopes. This moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, moderately steep and steep soil is on foothills and mountains. It formed in residual material weathered from soft sandstone. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 35 to 700 acres. Many areas have numerous rills and gullies. The natural vegetation is mainly brush with annual grasses in some areas. Elevation ranges from 100 to 2,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is gray loamy sand about 26 inches thick. The underlying material is very pale brown loamy sand to a depth of 32 inches. Soft, fractured sandstone is at a depth of about 32 inches. The profile is slightly acid or medium acid throughout. Some places have a surface layer of sand.

Included in this map unit are a few areas of a soil that has an 8- to 16-inch clay layer above the sandstone, a few small areas of Arnold and Pismo loamy sands, a soil similar to Briones soil that has a darker sandy loam surface layer, and a few areas that have slopes of less than 15 percent.

Permeability of this Briones soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is very low or low. Surface runoff is rapid. The hazards of water erosion and soil blowing are high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland.

This soil is moderately suited to rangeland. The soil is droughty. It produces quality forage for a short period. Animal and vehicular traffic cause downhill movement of the surface layer when the soil is dry. The hazard of gully erosion is high during wet years. Erosion and downhill movement of the surface layer can be controlled by proper grazing management and maintaining adequate plant cover on the surface soil. This soil sometimes has an open canopy of live oak. Cooler temperatures adjacent to the ocean influence a closed canopy of live oak with increases in poison-oak, California coffeeberry, and woodfern. Some areas have been cleared and are managed for annual forage. Other areas now support dense brush fields with such shrubs as California sagebrush and coyotebush. Dense stands of live oak are in some areas. A net volume of 1,560 cubic feet per acre has been measured on these areas.

Most engineering practices and recreational uses require special design because of the slope, depth to

rock, high sand content, and erosion hazard. Soil blowing and water erosion can be controlled by minimum grading, runoff and sediment control structures, and establishment of permanent plant cover on side slopes. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slope and unfavorable depth to rock. If septic tanks are to be used, place them on less sloping soils and place trench lines on the contour.

This Briones soil is in capability subclass VIIe (15), nonirrigated.

109—Briones-Pismo loamy sands, 9 to 30 percent slopes. These strongly sloping to moderately steep soils are on foothills and mountains. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 200 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs, hardwoods, or brush. Elevation ranges from 300 to 2,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

This complex is about 40 percent Briones loamy sand and about 30 percent Pismo loamy sand.

Included in this complex are areas of a soil that is similar to Briones and Pismo soils but has a darker, sandy loam surface layer. Also included are a few small areas of Arnold loamy sand. Included areas make up about 30 percent of the total acreage.

The Briones soil is moderately deep and somewhat excessively drained. It formed in residual material weathered from soft sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is gray loamy sand about 26 inches thick. The underlying material is very pale brown loamy sand 6 inches thick. Soft, fractured sandstone is at a depth of about 32 inches. The profile is slightly acid or medium acid throughout. Some areas of this soil have a surface layer of sand.

Permeability of the Briones soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is very low or low. Surface runoff is medium or rapid. The hazard of water erosion is moderate or high, and the hazard of soil blowing is high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches.

The Pismo soil is shallow and somewhat excessively drained. It formed in residual material weathered from soft sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is medium acid, light brownish gray loamy sand about 19 inches thick. Soft, fractured sandstone is at a depth of about 19 inches. Some areas of this soil have a surface layer of sand.

Permeability of the Pismo soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is very low. Surface runoff is medium or rapid. The hazard of water erosion is moderate or high, depending on slope, and the hazard of soil blowing is high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 8 to 20 inches.

Most areas of this complex are used as rangeland. These soils are moderately suited or poorly suited to rangeland. The loamy sand texture of both soils and the shallow depth of the Pismo soil make the soils very droughty. The soils produce quality forage for a short period. On the steeper hillsides, animal and vehicular traffic cause downhill movement of the dry surface layer. Gully erosion is a hazard in wet years. Soil blowing, water erosion, and downhill movement of the dry surface layer can be controlled by proper grazing use and by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface in areas where grazing has disturbed or removed the plant cover. Some drainageways have a canopy of live oak with such shrubs as California coffeeberry and blue elderberry. On the Briones soil, dense stands of live oak are in some areas. A net volume of 1,560 cubic feet per acre has been measured on this soil.

These soils are increasingly used for urban development. The main limitations are slope, depth to rock, sandy texture, and the hazard of erosion. Soil blowing and water erosion can be controlled by minimum grading, runoff and sediment control structures, and the establishment of a permanent plant cover on side slopes. The plant cover selected must be able to withstand the droughty soil conditions. Unnecessary removal of soil in areas that are to be landscaped should be avoided because of the shallow depth to rock. Because these soils are highly erodible, a permanent plant cover should be maintained at all times. In places, this requires a permanent, low-rate-of-application irrigation system. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly on these soils because of the depth to rock and the slope. If septic tanks are to be used, place them on inclusions of deeper, less sloping soils, increase the size of the absorption field, and place trench lines on the contour.

The Briones and Pismo soils in this complex are in capability subclass VIe (15), nonirrigated.

110—Briones-Tierra complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes. These moderately steep and steep soils are on foothills, mountains, and dissected terraces. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 15 to 400 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs, hardwoods, or brush. Elevation ranges from 300 to 2,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The frost-free season ranges from 300 to 350 days, depending on location.

This complex is about 50 percent Briones soil and 25 percent Tierra soil.

Included in this complex are a few small areas of a soil that is similar to Briones soil but has a darker, sandy loam surface layer. Also included are areas of Arnold loamy sand, Pismo loamy sand, and a soil that is similar to Tierra soil but is underlain at a depth of about 40 inches by soft sandstone. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage.

The Briones soil is moderately deep and somewhat excessively drained. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is gray loamy sand about 26 inches thick. The underlying material is very pale brown loamy sand about 6 inches thick. Soft, fractured sandstone is at a depth of about 32 inches. The profile is slightly acid or medium acid throughout. In places, this soil has a surface layer of sand.

Permeability of the Briones soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is very low or low. Surface runoff is rapid. The hazards of water erosion and soil blowing are high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 30 to 40 inches.

The Tierra soil is very deep and moderately well drained. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Typically, the surface layer is gray sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light gray sandy loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is gray and pale brown sandy clay to a depth of about 42 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches is pale brown sandy clay loam. The profile is slightly acid at the surface and becomes more alkaline as depth increases.

Permeability of the Tierra soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is low or moderate. Surface runoff is rapid. The hazard of water erosion is high, and the hazard of soil blowing is moderate. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, but roots in the subsoil are limited to cracks. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of these soils are used as rangeland or for growing dryfarmed beans or small grains.

Although some areas are dryfarmed to produce beans or small grains, the soils are poorly suited to cropland. The main limitations are a high soil blowing hazard, high water erosion hazard, and low water holding capacity. When dryfarmed, a cropping system that includes crop rotation, cover crops, crop residue utilization, and proper tillage helps to improve soil tilth, fertility, and water holding capacity. Water erosion control systems, such as diversions, should be installed in all farmed areas. Maintaining crop residue on the soil surface helps to control soil blowing.

These soils are moderately suited to rangeland. Because of the loamy sand texture, the Briones soil is droughty. It produces quality forage for a short period. The Tierra soil has a clay subsoil that restricts water movement and plant root penetration. However, well established forage plants that have roots extending to the claypan produce quality forage in spring. Animal and vehicular traffic cause downhill movement of the dry surface layer of both soils. Gully erosion is a hazard in wet years where the plant cover has been disturbed or removed. Soil blowing, water erosion, and downhill movement of the dry surface layer can be controlled by proper grazing use and by maintaining adequate plant residue on the surface. Undesirable plants include plantains, fiddleneck, and poison-hemlock. Scattered California white oak are common on these soils. On the Briones soil, dense stands of live oak are in some areas. A net volume of 1,560 cubic feet per acre has been measured on this soil.

Some areas of this soil are used for rural homesites. The main limitations are the erosion hazard and steep slopes for both soils, sandy texture and depth to rock of the Briones soil, and the high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil of the Tierra soil. Minimum grading, sediment control structures, and permanent plant cover can be used to control erosion. The type of plant cover selected must be able to withstand the droughty soil conditions. Foundations and footings on the Tierra soil can require special design to help overcome the high shrink-swell potential of the clay subsoil. Subgrade or base material needs to be replaced or covered with a suitable soil. It would be better to select an alternate site that does not have a clay subsoil.

The Briones and Tierra soils in this complex are in capability subclass VIIe (15), nonirrigated.

111—Camarillo sandy loam. This very deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on alluvial plains near existing drainageways. It formed in alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are typically long and narrow and range from 20 to 100 acres. The natural vegetation is presumed to have been annual grasses and forbs with scattered hardwoods. Most areas are presently cultivated. Elevation ranges from 10 to 200 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is pale brown sandy loam 12 inches thick. The underlying material is stratified pale brown, yellowish brown, and light yellowish brown silty clay loam, light yellowish brown fine sandy loam, and pale brown loamy fine sand to a depth of 60 inches or more. Reddish brown mottles are present around a depth of 24 inches. The profile is moderately alkaline and calcareous throughout.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded, and Corralitos Variant loamy sand.

Permeability of this Camarillo soil is moderate, and the available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight, and the hazard of soil blowing is moderate. The effective rooting depth is limited by a seasonal high water table at a depth of 2 to 3.5 feet from January to May. It increases to 60 inches or more during drier times of the year. This soil is subject to brief periods of flooding.

Most areas of this soil are used for cultivated crops. Some areas are used as rangeland.

runoff is rapid or very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high or very high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches, although roots in the subsoil are limited to cracks.

Most areas of these soils are used as rangeland.

These soils are moderately suited or poorly suited to rangeland. Texture and slope make these soils susceptible to sheet and gully erosion if the plant cover is disturbed by overgrazing, improperly placed access roads, or wildfire. Typically, Millsap soil is open grassland with blue oak randomly scattered or concentrated in swales. Major forage plants are annuals. Needlegrass and browse species provide additional forage. Typically, Cieneba soil has a dense stand of old growth brush with small amounts of grasses and forbs. This cover does not adequately protect against soil erosion and is susceptible to wildfire. Old growth brush provides poor habitat for wildlife and is a barrier to movement of livestock and big game animals. On these steep and very steep slopes, erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface.

Stock trails can improve grazing distribution by providing better access to forage. Normally, wildfires on the Cieneba soil are extremely hot and destroy the vegetation. This is the main cause of accelerated soil erosion. Following a cool fire or controlled burn, an area is most productive and can provide a combination of grass, browse, fruit, and cover for wildlife and livestock. The major browse species on both soils are buckbrush, chamise, and California scrub oak. Undesirable plants on both soils include wooly yerba-santa and black sage.

Most engineering practices require special design considerations because of slope, erosion hazard, the shallow depth to rock of the Cieneba soil, and the high shrink-swell potential and low strength of the Millsap subsoil. Road construction should include runoff and sediment control structures, minimum grading, and establishment of permanent plant cover on side slopes. A more suitable base material sometimes needs to be brought in from outside sources.

The Cieneba and Millsap soils in this complex are in capability subclass VIIe (15), nonirrigated.

120—Concepcion loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on marine terraces. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 30 to 225 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual and perennial grasses and forbs with a few areas of scattered brush. Elevation ranges from 10 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 17 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 330 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loam about 14 inches thick. The next layer is light brownish gray sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is brown or dark brown clay to a depth of 47 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is sandy clay loam with mixed colors of light brownish gray and light gray. The profile is slightly acid at the surface and becomes moderately alkaline as depth increases. Some small areas of this soil have slightly lighter surface color than is typical, and other areas are less acid in the surface layer.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Cropley clay, Los Osos loam, Tierra loam, and San Simeon sandy loam.

Permeability of this Concepcion soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is moderate or high. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, although roots in the subsoil are limited mainly to cracks in the clay. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of this soil are used for small grains and hay crops or as rangeland. In the vicinity of the city of San Luis Obispo, small areas are used for urban development.

The most common dryfarmed crops are small grains, barley hay, and oat hay. Management practices that include crop rotation, cover crops, fertilization, crop residue utilization, and proper tillage help to improve soil tilth, structure, fertility, and water holding capacity. Subsoiling to break up the underlying clay layer is not recommended because this layer can reseal within a relatively short period.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. The dense clay subsoil, however, restricts movement of water and penetration of plant roots. Because of the dense clay subsoil, this soil is subject to gully erosion. This increases the importance of maintaining a permanent plant cover. In wet years, water sometimes ponds in depressional areas and retards early plant growth. Once forage plants are established, with roots penetrating into the upper few inches of the claypan, forage quality commonly remains high into July. Grazing should be delayed until the soil has drained sufficiently and is firm enough to withstand trampling by livestock. This soil typically is open grassland. Major forage is annuals, including burclover and other legumes. California brome, California fescue, and such perennials as purple needlegrass provide forage in localized areas. Undesirable plants include horehound, California sagebrush, and mustard.

In some areas, community development is increasingly important. Building sites and most other engineering practices often require special design considerations because of the high shrink-swell potential, low strength, and hardness to pack of the subsoil. Foundations and footings need to be designed to compensate for these soil characteristics. Care should be taken to avoid removal of the surface layer on areas that are to be

landscaped so that the dense clay subsoil is not exposed. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the very slow permeability. Absorption lines should be placed below the very slowly permeable layer. Increasing the size of the absorption area helps to compensate for the very slow permeability.

Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material in order to reduce maintenance. This soil is well suited to pond reservoir areas. However, embankments, dikes, and levees are hard to pack and can require careful placement of the material or mixing with a more desirable material and maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. The amount and rate of applications of irrigation water must be controlled to prevent waterlogging and excessive runoff. Sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil.

This Concepcion soil is in capability units IIIe-3 (14), irrigated and nonirrigated.

121—Concepcion loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, moderately sloping soil is on marine terraces. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 300 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual and perennial grasses and forbs with scattered brush and hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 10 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 17 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 330 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loam about 14 inches thick. The next layer is light brownish gray sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is brown or dark brown clay to a depth of 47 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is sandy clay loam with mixed colors of light brownish gray and light gray. The profile is slightly acid at the surface and becomes moderately alkaline as depth increases. Some small areas of this soil have slightly lighter surface color than is typical, and other areas are less acid in the surface layer.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Cropley clay, Los Osos loam, Tierra loam, and San Simeon sandy loam.

Permeability of this Concepcion soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is moderate or high. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, although roots in the subsoil are limited to cracks in the clay. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of this soil are used for small grains and hay crops or as rangeland. A few areas within the city of San Luis Obispo are used for urban development.

The most common dryfarmed crops are small grains, barley hay, and oat hay. Management practices that include crop rotation, cover crops, fertilization, crop residue utilization, and proper tillage help to improve soil tilth, structure, fertility, and water holding capacity. Subsoiling to break up the underlying clay layer is not recommended because this layer can reseal within a relatively short period. Working tilled areas on the contour or across the slope reduces erosion. Stubble and crop residue left in place after harvest helps to control erosion. Structural measures, such as grassed waterways and water diversions, are sometimes needed to control erosion.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. The dense clay subsoil restricts movement of water and penetration of plant roots. Because of the dense clay subsoil, the soil is subject to gully erosion. This increases the importance of maintaining a permanent plant cover. In wet years, water sometimes ponds in depressional areas and retards early plant growth. Once forage plants are established, with roots penetrating into the upper few inches of the claypan, forage quality commonly remains high into July. Grazing should be delayed until the soil has drained sufficiently and is firm enough to withstand trampling by livestock. This soil typically is open grassland. Major forage is annuals, including burclover and other legumes. California brome, California fescue, and such perennials as purple needlegrass provide forage in localized areas. Undesirable plants include horehound, California sagebrush, and mustard.

In some areas, community development is increasingly important. Building sites and most other engineering practices often require special design considerations because of the high shrink-swell potential, low strength, and hardness to pack of the subsoil. Foundations and footings need to be designed to compensate for these soil characteristics. Care should be taken to avoid removal of the surface layer on areas that are to be landscaped so that the dense clay subsoil is not exposed. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the very slow permeability. Absorption lines should be placed below the very slowly permeable layer. Increasing the size of the absorption area helps to compensate for the very slow permeability.

Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material in order to reduce maintenance. This soil is well suited to pond reservoir areas. However, embankments, dikes, and levees are hard to pack and can require careful placement of the material or mixing with a more desirable material and maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. If terraces, diversions, or grassed waterways are installed, the slow permeability of the subsoil, which affects the amount of runoff, needs to be considered in the design of these structures. The amount and rate of application of irrigation water must be controlled to prevent waterlogging and excessive

runoff. Sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil. Because of the moderate erosion hazard, a permanent plant cover should be maintained at all times.

This Concepcion soil is in capability units IIIe-3 (14), irrigated and nonirrigated.

122—Concepcion loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, strongly sloping soil is on marine terraces. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 30 to 290 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual and perennial grasses and forbs with scattered brush and hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 10 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 17 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 330 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loam about 14 inches thick. The next layer is light brownish gray sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is brown or dark brown clay to a depth of 47 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is sandy clay loam with mixed colors of light brownish gray and light gray. The profile is slightly acid at the surface and becomes moderately alkaline as depth increases. Some small areas of this soil have slightly lighter surface color than is typical, and other areas are less acid in the surface layer.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Diablo clay, Los Osos loam, and San Simeon sandy loam.

Permeability of this Concepcion soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is moderate or high. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, although roots in the subsoil are limited mainly to cracks in the clay. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland or for small grains.

The most common dryfarmed crops are small grains, barley hay, and oat hay. Management practices that include crop rotation, cover crops, fertilization, crop residue utilization, and proper tillage help to improve soil tilth, structure, fertility, and water holding capacity. Subsoiling to break up the underlying clay layer is not recommended because this layer can reseal within a relatively short period. Working tilled areas on the contour or across the slope reduces erosion. Stubble and crop residue left in place after harvest helps to control erosion. Structural measures, such as grassed waterways and water diversions, are sometimes needed to control erosion.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. The dense clay subsoil restricts movement of water and penetration of plant roots. Because of the dense clay subsoil, the soil is subject to gully erosion. This increases the importance of using proper grazing practices and maintaining a permanent plant cover. Once forage plants are established, with roots penetrating into the upper few inches of the claypan, forage quality commonly remains high into July. This soil typically is open grassland. Major forage is annuals, including burclover and other legumes. California brome, California fescue, and such perennials as purple needlegrass provide forage in localized areas. Undesirable plants include horehound, California sagebrush, and mustard.

Homesite development and most other engineering practices on this soil can require special design considerations because of the high shrink-swell potential and low strength. The soil is hard to pack because of the high clay content in the subsoil. Foundations and footings need to be designed to compensate for these soil characteristics. Care should be taken to avoid removal of the surface layer on areas that are to be landscaped so that the dense clay subsoil is not exposed. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the very slow permeability. Absorption lines should be placed below the very slowly permeable layer. Increasing the size of the absorption area helps to compensate for the very slow permeability.

Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material in order to reduce maintenance. This soil is well suited to pond reservoir areas. However, embankments, dikes, and levees are hard to pack and can require careful placement of the material or mixing with a more desirable material and maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. The amount and rate of application of irrigation water must be controlled to prevent excessive runoff. Sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil. If terraces, diversions, or grassed waterways are installed, the slow permeability of the subsoil, which affects the amount of runoff, needs to be considered in the design of these structures. Because of the moderate erosion hazard, a permanent plant cover should be maintained at all times.

This Concepcion soil is in capability units IVe-3 (14), irrigated and nonirrigated.

123—Concepcion loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, moderately steep soil is on marine terraces. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 100 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual and perennial grasses and forbs with a few areas of sparse brush. Hardwoods are along drainageways. Elevation ranges from 10 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 17 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 330 days, depending on location.

is poorly suited as embankment, dike, and levee material because it is hard to pack and has high shrink-swell potential and low strength. This can be corrected by using a more suitable material, by careful placement of the material in the embankment, and by maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. When irrigated, the amount of water applied must be controlled to prevent excessive runoff. Because of slow permeability, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil.

This Cropley soil is in capability units IIs-5 (14), irrigated and IIIs-5 (14), nonirrigated.

128—Cropley clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping and moderately sloping soil is on alluvial fans and plains. It formed in alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are broad or long and narrow and range from 5 to 350 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual and perennial grasses. Elevation ranges from 100 to 700 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 250 to 330 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray, very dark gray, and light brownish gray clay about 36 inches thick. The underlying material is pale brown and light yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. The profile is neutral in the surface layer and becomes moderately alkaline as depth increases. This soil is calcareous below a depth of about 32 inches. When the soil is dry, large cracks extend to a depth of 40 inches or more. In some areas, there are strata of coarser material below a depth of 40 inches.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Diablo clay, Los Osos loam, and Salinas silty clay loam.

Permeability of this Cropley soil is slow, and the available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is slow or medium, and the hazard of water erosion is slight or moderate. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. This soil has high shrink-swell potential.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland or for small grains and hay crops. Some areas are used for urban development.

Barley and oats are the principal dryland crops on this soil. Other dryland crops, such as beans, are also well suited to this soil because of the high water holding capacity. Proper tillage and cropping systems are the primary management concerns. These soils are difficult to work when excessively wet or dry. Tillage operations should be timed to periods when soil moisture is slightly below the field moisture capacity. Proper tillage and crop residue use help to improve the soil tilth, structure, and water infiltration. Farming the steeper slopes on the contour or across the slope reduces the potential for water erosion. Natural or artificial drainage ditches should be permanently grassed to prevent erosion.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. However, the clay texture increases the hazard of compaction. This can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. The high available water capacity of this soil influences a rather long, slow growing forage season. Erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface. In depressional areas and along drainageways, prolonged water saturation can decrease forage production and favor water-loving plants, such as willows. This soil typically produces annual plants, including burclover and other legumes. Purple needlegrass is a common perennial forage grass. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained. Undesirable plants include milkthistle, poison-hemlock, and cheeseweed.

Urban development is increasingly important on this soil. Foundation and footing designs need to compensate for the high shrink-swell potential and low strength. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slow permeability. Using sandy backfill for trench lines and increasing the size of the absorption field helps to compensate for the slow permeability. Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material so that maintenance is minimized. This soil is a favorable site for pond reservoir areas; however, slopes of more than 6 percent can reduce the pond surface area. The high shrink-swell potential, low strength, and hardness to pack make this soil a poor material for the construction of embankments, dikes, and levees. This can be corrected by using a more suitable material, by careful placement of the material in the embankment, and by maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. When irrigated the amount of water applied must be controlled to prevent excessive runoff. Because of slow permeability, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil.

This Cropley soil is in capability units IIe-5 (14), irrigated and IIIe-5 (14), nonirrigated.

129—Diablo clay, 5 to 9 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gently rolling soil is on low lying foothills. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone, shale, or mudstone. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 150 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs. Elevation ranges from 200 to 600 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 25 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray clay about 38 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 58 inches is olive gray clay. This is underlain by

weathered mudstone. The profile is neutral in the surface layer and becomes moderately alkaline and calcareous as depth increases. Some areas have a clay loam or silty clay surface layer.

Included in this map unit are small areas of Cropley clay in concave positions. Also included are minor areas of soils similar to Diablo soil where the underlying rock is at a depth of less than 40 inches or the soil is underlain by hard rock at a depth of 45 to 58 inches.

Permeability of this Diablo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is moderate to very high. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is slight or moderate. The effective rooting depth ranges from 45 to 58 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland or for hay crops and small grains. Some areas are used for urban development.

Barley and oats are the principal dryland crops on this soil. Other dryland crops, such as beans, are also well suited to this soil because of the high water holding capacity. Proper tillage and cropping systems are the primary management concerns. This soil is difficult to work when excessively wet or dry. Tillage operations should be timed to periods when soil moisture is slightly below the field moisture capacity. Proper tillage and crop residue use help to improve the soil tilth, structure, and water infiltration. Farming the steeper slopes on the contour or across the slope reduces the potential for water erosion. Natural or artificial drainage ditches should be permanently grassed to prevent erosion.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. The clay texture, however, increases the hazard of surface compaction. This hazard can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. The moderate to very high available water capacity influences a rather long, slow growing forage season. Erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface. In swales or seep areas, prolonged water saturation decreases forage production and favors water-loving plants, such as willows. This soil typically produces annual plants, including burclover and other annual legumes. Purple needlegrass is a common perennial forage grass. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained. Undesirable plants include milkthistle, poison-hemlock, cheeseweed, and mustard.

This soil is increasingly important for urban development. The main limitations are the high shrink-swell potential, low strength, and slow permeability. The soil is hard to pack because of the high clay content. These limitations can require special design considerations for urban development and most other engineering practices. Foundation and footing designs need to offset these limitations. Shallow excavations are difficult to perform because of the high clay content. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slow permeability and depth to rock. Using sandy backfill for trench lines and increasing the size of the absorption field helps to compensate for the slow permeability.

Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material so that maintenance is minimized. This soil is a moderately favorable site for pond reservoir areas. However, the slope can create minor problems by reducing the storage potential. The high shrink-swell potential, low strength, and hardness to pack make this soil a poor material for the construction of embankments, dikes, and levees. This can be corrected by using a more suitable material, by careful placement of the material in the embankment, and by maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. When irrigated, the amount of water applied must be controlled to prevent excessive runoff. Because of the slow permeability, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil.

This Diablo soil is in capability units IIe-5 (15), irrigated and IIIe-5 (15), nonirrigated.

130—Diablo and Cibo clays, 9 to 15 percent slopes. These strongly sloping soils are on low lying foothills. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 15 to 400 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs. Elevation ranges from 200 to 600 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 25 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 50 degrees F. The frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Diablo soil differs from Cibo soil by being deep, having a darker surface layer, being calcareous in the underlying material, and overlying softer, weathered rock.

Included in this undifferentiated group are a few small areas of Zaca soils. Also included in the Los Osos and Chorro Valleys are areas where the underlying rock is at a depth of more than 60 inches.

The Diablo soil is deep and well drained. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone, shale, or mudstone. Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray clay about 38 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 58 inches is olive gray clay. This is underlain by weathered mudstone. The profile is neutral in the surface layer and becomes moderately alkaline and calcareous as depth increases. Some areas have a clay loam or silty clay surface layer.

Permeability of the Diablo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is moderate to very high. Surface runoff is medium, and the water erosion hazard is moderate. The effective rooting depth ranges from 45 to 58 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential and is subject to slippage when wet.

The Cibo soil is moderately deep and well drained. It formed in residual material weathered from hard sandstone or shale. Typically, the surface layer is dark brown clay about 31 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 39 inches is dark brown clay loam. This is underlain by hard sandstone. The profile is neutral throughout. Some areas have a clay loam surface layer.

Permeability of the Cibo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is very low to moderate. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential and is subject to slippage when wet.

Most areas of these soils are used as rangeland. A few areas are used for urban development.

These soils are well suited to rangeland. The clay texture, however, increases the hazard of surface compaction. This hazard can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. The high available water capacity of the Diablo soil influences a rather long, slow growing forage season. Erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface. These soils typically produce annual plants, including burclover and other annual legumes. Purple needlegrass is a common perennial forage grass. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained. Undesirable plants include milkthistle, poison-hemlock, cheeseweed, and mustard.

These soils are increasingly important for urban development. The main limitations are the high shrink-swell potential, low strength, and slow permeability. The soil is hard to pack because of the high clay content. These limitations can require that special design considerations be used for urban development and most other engineering practices. Foundation and footing design should consider these limitations. Shallow excavations are difficult to perform because of the high clay content. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slow permeability and depth to rock. Using sandy backfill for trench lines and increasing the size of the absorption field help to compensate for the slow permeability.

Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material so that maintenance is minimized. Pond reservoir areas are poorly suited to these soils because the slope causes a reduction in the storage capacity. When irrigated, the amount of water applied must be controlled to prevent excessive runoff. Because of the slope and the slow permeability, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to these soils.

The Diablo and Cibo soils in this undifferentiated group are in capability units IIIe-5 (15), irrigated and nonirrigated.

131—Diablo and Cibo clays, 15 to 30 percent slopes. These moderately steep soils are on foothills and mountains. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 250 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs. Hardwoods are common in swales. Elevation ranges from 200 to 3,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 28 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Diablo soil differs from Cibo soil by being deep, having a darker surface layer, being calcareous in the underlying material, and overlying softer, weathered rock.

Included in this undifferentiated group are minor areas of Lodo clay loam, Los Osos loam, and Zaca clay. Also included are small areas of Rock outcrop.

The Diablo soil is deep and well drained. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone, shale, or mudstone. Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray clay about 38 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 58 inches is olive gray clay. Below this is weathered mudstone. The profile is neutral in the surface layer and becomes moderately alkaline and calcareous as depth increases. Some areas have a clay loam or silty clay surface layer.

Permeability of the Diablo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is moderate to very high. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth ranges from 45 to 58 inches. The soil has high shrink-swell potential and is subject to slippage when wet.

The Cibo soil is moderately deep and well drained. It formed in residual material weathered from hard sandstone or shale. Typically, the surface layer is dark brown clay about 31 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 39 inches is dark brown clay loam. Below this is hard sandstone. The profile is neutral throughout. Some areas have a clay loam surface layer.

Permeability of the Cibo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is very low to moderate. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential and is subject to slippage when wet.

Most areas of these soils are used as rangeland.

These soils are well suited to rangeland. The clay texture, however, increases the hazard of surface compaction. This hazard can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. The high available water capacity of the Diablo soil influences a rather long, slow growing forage season. These fine textured soils respond to fertilizer or amendment applications that increase forage production. Erosion can

be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface. These soils typically produce annual plants that include burclover and other annual legumes. Purple needlegrass is a common perennial forage grass. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained. Undesirable plants include milkthistle, poison-hemlock, cheeseweed, and mustard.

Homesite development and most other engineering practices require special designs because of the slope, high shrink-swell potential, low strength, slow permeability, hardness to pack, and the susceptibility of these soils to slippage when wet. Foundation and footing designs should consider these limitations. The high clay content makes shallow excavations difficult. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slow permeability and depth to rock. Using sandy backfill for trench lines and increasing the size of the absorption field help to compensate for the slow permeability. Local road and street design can require that the base material be replaced or covered with a more suitable material so that maintenance is minimized. Pond reservoir areas are poorly suited to these soils because the slope causes a reduction in the storage capacity. If the soils are irrigated, excessive runoff can be prevented by controlling the amount of water applied. Because of the slope and the slow permeability, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to these soils.

The Diablo and Cibo soils of this undifferentiated group are in capability unit IVe-5 (15), nonirrigated.

132—Diablo and Cibo clays, 30 to 50 percent slopes. These steep soils are on foothills and mountains. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 400 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs; hardwoods are common in swales. Elevation ranges from 200 to 3,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 28 inches, and the average air temperature is about 59 degrees F. The frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Diablo soil differs from Cibo soil by being deep, having a darker surface layer, being calcareous in the underlying material, and overlying softer, weathered rock.

Included in this undifferentiated group are minor areas of Lodo clay loam and Los Osos loam. Also included are small areas of Rock outcrop.

The Diablo soil is deep and well drained. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone, shale, or mudstone. Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray clay about 38 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 58 inches is olive gray clay. Below this is weathered mudstone. The profile is neutral in the surface layer and becomes moderately alkaline and calcareous as depth increases. Some areas have a clay loam or silty clay surface layer.

Permeability of the Diablo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is moderate to very high. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 45 to 58 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential and is subject to slippage when wet.

The Cibo soil is moderately deep and well drained. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone or shale. Typically, the surface layer is dark brown clay about 31 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of about 39 inches is dark brown clay loam. Below this is hard sandstone. The profile is neutral throughout. Some areas have a clay loam surface layer.

Permeability of the Cibo soil is slow, and the available water capacity is very low to moderate. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential and is subject to slippage when wet.

Most areas of these soils are used as rangeland.

These soils are well suited to rangeland. The clay texture, however, increases the hazard of surface compaction. This hazard can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. The high available water capacity of the Diablo soil influences a rather long, slow growing forage season. These fine textured soils respond to fertilizer or amendment applications that increase forage production. Erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface. These soils typically produce annual plants, including burclover and other annual legumes. Purple needlegrass is a common perennial forage grass. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained. Undesirable plants include milkthistle, poison-hemlock, cheeseweed, and mustard.

Homesite development and most other engineering practices require special design considerations because of the slope, high shrink-swell potential, low strength, slow permeability, hardness to pack, and the susceptibility of these soils to slippage when wet. Foundation and footing designs need to compensate for the high shrink-swell potential and low strength. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slow permeability and slope. The septic tank absorption field trench lines should be placed on the contour and can be lengthened. Excavation can result in water erosion. This hazard can be reduced if minimum grading and runoff and sediment control structures are utilized and a permanent cover is established on the side slopes.

These Diablo and Cibo soils in this undifferentiated group are in capability subclass VIe (15), nonirrigated.

and the depth to rock can cause seepage problems. This soil, if used for embankments, dikes, and levees, requires a high degree of compaction and moisture control. It is poor as a borrow area because of the depth to rock. When irrigated, controlling the amount of water applied prevents excessive runoff. Because of the slope, the slow permeability, and the moderate rooting depth, sprinkler or drip irrigation methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil.

This Los Osos soil is in capability units IIIe-3 (15), irrigated and nonirrigated.

160—Los Osos loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes. This moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep soil is on foothills and mountain ridgetops. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone or shale. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 300 acres. They are normally dissected by drainageways. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with brush in a few areas. Hardwoods are normally along drainageways. Elevation ranges from 100 to 3,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 35 inches, and the average annual air temperature ranges from 56 to 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is brown loam about 14 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown clay and light yellowish brown loam to a depth of 32 inches. The underlying material is pale yellow sandy loam to a depth of 39 inches. It lies directly over weathered, fractured sandstone. A few areas have a clay loam surface layer or are deeper to harder rock.

Included in this map unit are small areas of Cibo and Diablo clays, Gazos and Lodo clay loams, Millsap loam, Rock outcrop, and Los Osos soils on slopes of less than 15 percent or more than 30 percent. Also included are Lompico and McMullin soils, which normally occur in areas of dense hardwood canopy.

Permeability of this Los Osos soil is slow, and the available water capacity is low or moderate. Surface runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high. The effective rooting depth ranges from 20 to 40 inches. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil and is subject to slippage when wet.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland. Some areas are also used for urban development.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. The clay subsoil, however, restricts uniform movement of water and penetration of plant roots. The clay subsoil and the moderately steep slopes and loam surface layer make this soil subject to gully erosion, increasing the importance of maintaining a permanent plant cover and leaving adequate plant residue on the soil surface. Grazing should be delayed until the soil has drained sufficiently and is firm enough to withstand trampling by livestock. Well established forage plants that have roots penetrating into the clay subsoil can produce quality forage into June. This soil is typically under annual grasses. Protected drainageways have an overstory of live oak with an understory of shrubs. These shrubs, which include blue elderberry, bush monkeyflower, toyon, and California coffeeberry, provide browse, fruit, and cover for many kinds of wildlife. The major forage plants are annuals, including burclover and other annual legumes. Purple needlegrass is a perennial forage that is abundant in many areas. Undesirable plants include coyotebush, California sagebrush, and tocalote. Near the coast, milkthistle and mustard are undesirable and increase following soil disturbance. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

Urban development is increasingly important on this soil. Foundations and footings should be designed to offset the moderately steep slopes, the high shrink-swell potential, and the low strength of the clay subsoil. These soil characteristics can require that the subgrade be removed and replaced with a more suitable material or that a high degree of compaction and moisture control be maintained. Local roads and streets can require special design considerations so that maintenance is minimized. The high erosion hazard can be reduced by minimum grading, using runoff and sediment control structures, and establishing a permanent plant cover on side slopes. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slope, slow permeability of the subsoil, and the depth to rock. Absorption lines should be placed on the contour and below the slowly permeable layer. Increasing the size of the absorption field helps to compensate for the slow permeability.

This Los Osos soil is in capability unit IVe-1 (15), nonirrigated.

161—Los Osos loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes. This moderately deep, well drained, steep soil is on foothills and mountain ridgetops. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone or shale. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 150 acres. They are normally dissected by drainageways. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with brush in a few areas. Hardwoods are normally along drainageways. Elevation ranges from 100 to 3,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 35 inches, and the average annual air temperature ranges from 56 to 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is brown loam about 14 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish brown clay and light yellowish brown clay loam to a depth of 32 inches. The underlying material is pale yellow sandy loam to a depth of 39 inches. This lies directly over weathered, fractured sandstone. A few areas have a clay loam

cover on side slopes reduces the erosion hazard. Foundations and footings can require special designs to help overcome the high shrink-swell potential of the clay subsoil. Subgrade or base material needs to be replaced or covered with suitable soil. Care should be taken to avoid removal of the surface layer on areas that are to be landscaped so that the clay subsoil is not exposed. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slope and slow permeability of the subsoil. Septic tank absorption trench lines should be placed on the contour. Absorption lines should be placed below the slowly permeable layer. Increasing the size of the absorption area helps to compensate for the slow permeability.

This Los Osos Variant soil is in capability subclass VIe (15), nonirrigated.

169—Marimel sandy clay loam, occasionally flooded. This very deep, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on alluvial fans, flood plains, and narrow valleys. It formed in alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 30 to 150 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses, forbs, and water-tolerant plants. Elevation ranges from 0 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature ranges from 56 to 59 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 300 to 365 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown sandy clay loam about 16 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is stratified grayish brown clay loam and gray and pale olive silty clay loam containing mottles of light yellowish brown and strong brown. The underlying material is mildly alkaline and calcareous. Some areas have a surface layer of loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Included in this map unit are minor areas of Camarillo sandy loam; Tujunga loamy sand, frequently flooded; and Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded. Included in the Huasna area are Marimel soils that are overlain by 4 to 12 inches of loamy sand. In the Cienega Valley bordering Celery Lake are highly stratified soils containing layers of humus and having a water table within 12 inches of the soil surface. Also included, just north of Celery Lake and near Warden Lake, are similar soils that have a very dark gray clay layer 36 inches thick.

Permeability of this Marimel soil is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is high or very high. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. This soil has a water table within 2 to 3 feet of the surface from about November to July in most years and is subject to occasional, brief flooding from December to March.

Most areas of this soil are used for cultivated crops. A few areas are used as rangeland.

Areas farmed for vegetable crops should use a cropping system that includes crop rotation or cover crops and crop residue utilization, fertilization, and proper tillage to help maintain soil tilth, structure, and fertility. Since this soil is subject to flooding and has a fluctuating high water table, selection of a proper irrigation system and irrigation water management are critical to ensure high yields. Crop selection and yields can be increased substantially by installing surface or underground tile drainage systems, or both, to lower the water table. Those areas that cannot be economically drained can be planted to shallow-rooted vegetable crops, such as broccoli, cabbage, lettuce, and cauliflower, or to irrigated pasture. If planted to pasture, deep-rooted plants, such as alfalfa, should not be included in the plant mix.

This soil is moderately suited to rangeland. The sandy clay loam surface layer is subject to soil deposition where unprotected, salt accumulation, and soil compaction. Soil deposition is especially a problem during years of high rainfall because of the sediment load from upslope runoff. The seasonally high water table and fine textured surface layer allows forage quality to remain high into August. Compaction by livestock traffic can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. Most areas of this soil have been cultivated and are without perennial cover. The major forage plants in areas that were once cultivated are annuals, including burclover. In areas of natural vegetation, water-loving and salt-tolerant plants, such as willows, coyotebush, and saltgrass, are found. These areas are important because they are unique plant and wildlife areas. Undesirable plants include poison-hemlock, California saltbush, and fennel. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

If this soil is used for urban development, the main limitations are the high water table and the hazard of occasional flooding. If this soil is used for embankments, dikes, or levees, the design of the structure needs to consider the limitation of low strength. This limitation can be corrected by careful placement of material or mixing the soil with more desirable material and by maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. Drainage is needed if roads and building foundations are constructed. Roads, streets, and buildings should be located above the expected flood level. During the rainy season, effluent from onsite sewage disposal systems can seep to the surface. Community sewage systems are needed to prevent contamination of ground water resulting from seepage.

This Marimel soil is in capability units IIIw-2 (14), irrigated and nonirrigated.

because of the soil's droughtiness; a permanent, low-rate-of-application irrigation system may need to be installed. Fertilizing and mulching cut areas helps to establish plants. Septic tank absorption field size should be increased to compensate for the depth to rock. Absorption fields should be placed on the contour.

This complex is in capability subclass VIIe (15), nonirrigated.

191—Pismo-Tierra complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes. These strongly sloping soils are on foothills and mountains. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 30 to 200 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly brush, annual grasses, and scattered hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 25 to 700 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 16 to 22 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The frost-free season ranges from 325 to 350 days, depending on location.

This complex is about 40 percent Pismo soil and 30 percent Tierra soil. Tierra soil differs from Pismo soil by having a clay subsoil and by being very deep.

Included in this complex are a few areas of a soil less than 40 inches deep that is similar to Tierra soil and soils similar to Pismo soil that have darker surface colors and sandy loam texture. Small areas of Arnold and Briones loamy sand are also included. Included areas make up about 30 percent of the total acreage.

The Pismo soil is shallow and somewhat excessively drained. It formed in residual material weathered from sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is medium acid, light brownish gray loamy sand 19 inches thick. Soft fractured sandstone is at a depth of 19 inches. Some areas of this soil have a sand surface layer.

Permeability of the Pismo soil is rapid, and the available water capacity is very low. Surface runoff is medium or rapid. The hazard of soil blowing is high. The hazard of water erosion is moderate or high, depending on slope. Effective rooting depth ranges from 8 to 20 inches.

The Tierra soil is very deep and moderately well drained. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Typically, the surface layer is gray sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light gray sandy loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is gray, pale brown, and brown sandy clay to a depth of about 42 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches is pale brown sandy clay loam. The profile is slightly acid at the surface and becomes more alkaline as depth increases.

Permeability of the Tierra soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is low or moderate. Surface runoff is rapid. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate, and the hazard of water erosion is high. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, but roots in the subsoil are limited to cracks. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of these soils are used as rangeland.

These soils are moderately suited to rangeland. The loamy sand surface layer of the Pismo soil and the sandy loam surface layer of the Tierra soil tend to be droughty. This hinders revegetation efforts because of rapid changes in moisture and temperature. The sandy clay subsoil of the Tierra soil restricts uniform movement of water and penetration of plant roots. Lateral water flow along the claypan surface can cause gully erosion. These problems are reduced if an adequate plant cover is maintained. Forage production on the Pismo soil is lower than on the Tierra soil. This causes problems in achieving uniform forage utilization. Shallowness and the lack of a fine textured subsoil decreases the available moisture and decreases the period of quality forage on the Pismo soil. The available water capacity is high in the Tierra soil because of the claypan, allowing forage quality to remain high into June. The Pismo soil is often overgrazed while the Tierra soil is still underutilized. Properly engineered access roads, stock trails, and placement of livestock watering facilities and salt promote good distribution of grazing. The forage plants are annuals. Purple needlegrass or nodding stipa, perennial forage grasses, are common on the Tierra soil. An occasional live oak or valley oak is common on the Pismo soil. Undesirable plants on both soils include California sagebrush, verbenas, and fiddleneck.

Rural homesite development is increasingly important on these soils. The main limitations of these soils for this and other engineering uses are slope, the shallow depth to rock of the Pismo soil, and the very slow permeability, high shrink-swell potential, and low strength of the Tierra soil. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the very slow permeability of the Tierra soil and the depth to rock of the Pismo soil. The size of absorption fields should be increased to compensate for depth to rock and very slow permeability. Absorption field lines should be placed on the contour.

If building sites or roads are placed on these soils, care should be taken to limit grading and excavation to the minimum necessary. Cuts needed to provide relatively level building sites and road beds can expose the bedrock or clay subsoil. Maintaining sediment control structures and a permanent plant cover at all times reduces the hazards of soil blowing or water erosion during and after construction. Low-rate-of-application irrigation systems are sometimes needed to ensure growth of plant cover on some sites. Mulching and fertilizing cut areas helps to establish plants. Special design considerations are needed to allow for the low strength of the Tierra soil when constructing roads, building sites, and embankments. Subgrade or base material needs to be replaced or covered with suitable base material to minimize maintenance of local roads and streets and to prevent structural damage of the foundations and footings of buildings. The lack of

sufficient soil strength can be corrected by replacing the base material, careful placement of the material in the embankment, or mixing the soil with more desirable material and maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control.

The Pismo and Tierra soils in this complex are in capability subclass VIe (15), nonirrigated.

192—Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded. This map unit is on nearly level areas adjacent to stream and river bottoms. It consists of excessively drained, stratified deposits of sand and loamy sand that may contain thin layers of sandy loam, silt, or gravel. Other soil features are variable. This map unit is subject to flooding and deposition during moderate or severe storms. The surface may be uneven because of the channeling of floodwater or deposition. The natural vegetation is commonly scattered clumps of brush with sparse annual and perennial grasses and forbs. Hardwoods are in some places. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F.

Included in this map unit are small areas of Riverwash and Corralitos and Tujunga soils.

Permeability is moderately rapid or rapid, and available water capacity is very low or low. Surface runoff is very slow or slow, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. During unusually heavy storms, damaging overflow and deposition can occur.

Areas of this map unit are presently used as rangeland or for vegetable crops.

These soils are poorly suited to rangeland. The coarse textured surface layer of these soils is subject to soil deposition. The areas of silt and sand deposition are very droughty because of their low available water capacity. Annual forage production is very low. Ground water is usually available on these soils, and deep-rooted, water-loving plants, such as mule fat, willows, and California sycamore, are common. The major forage is browse from these species. Clumps of deergrass and purple needlegrass are common perennial forage grasses. Many areas are considered unique plant and wildlife areas and grazing should be controlled for their preservation. Undesirable plants include poison-oak, cocklebur, and poison-hemlock.

Because the profile of these soils is highly variable, onsite investigation is needed to determine practices needed to control erosion, prevent flooding, and determine suitability for range, farming, and engineering uses.

These Psamments and Fluvents are in capability units VIw-2 (14), irrigated and nonirrigated.

193—Psamments and Fluvents, wet. This map unit consists of small, very poorly drained basins in areas of Dune land or in coarse textured valley alluvium near streams and river bottoms. The soils are wind- or water-deposited sands and loamy sand that commonly contain layers of organic material. These areas are waterlogged all or most of the year. Vegetation is water- and salt-tolerant grasses and forbs.

Included in this map unit are small areas of Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded; Dune land; and Corralitos Variant soil. A few places near Arroyo Grande Creek are composed mostly of organic matter.

These soils are very poorly drained. Free water is within 10 to 20 inches of the surface for most of the year.

Areas of these soils have little or no farming value and are used mainly as wildlife habitat.

These Psamments and Fluvents are in capability subclass VIw (14), nonirrigated.

194—Riverwash. This miscellaneous area is active stream and river channels that consist of excessively drained, water-deposited sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam that have varying amounts of gravel and cobbles. The soil material is highly stratified; most features are too variable to characterize. Areas are subject to flooding during and immediately after every storm, with subsequent scouring and deposition. These areas are essentially barren but include areas that have scattered clumps of sage or water-tolerant plants.

Included with Riverwash in mapping are small areas of Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded, and Corralitos soils.

Riverwash generally is excessively drained, but it ranges to somewhat poorly drained in some low lying areas. Permeability is very rapid. Surface runoff is very slow. The hazard of erosion is variable. The available water capacity is very low.

Areas of Riverwash are used mainly for recreation or as wildlife habitat.

Onsite investigation is needed to determine practices needed to control erosion and prevent flooding.

Riverwash is in capability subclass VIIIw (14), nonirrigated.

195—Rock outcrop-Lithic Haploxerolls complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes. This steep and very steep complex is on mountains. Areas are irregular in shape or long and narrow and range from 10 to 2,000 acres. The natural vegetation is sparse annual grasses or brush. Elevation ranges from 20 to 2,500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 45 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F.

This complex is about 55 percent Rock outcrop and 25 percent Haploxerolls.

Included in this complex are small areas of Arnold, Briones, Diablo, Gaviota, and Gazos soils. Included areas make up about 20 percent of the total acreage.

The Rock outcrop is various types of bedrock that are exposed throughout the survey area.

The Lithic Haploxerolls are typically soils of the Lodo, Lopez, and Obispo series. They each are less than 20 inches deep to hard rock. The Lodo soils are clay loam throughout. The Lopez soils are very shaly clay loam, and the Obispo soils are clay.

The shallow depth to rock of the Lithic Haploxerolls, the steepness of slope, and the high percentage of Rock outcrop make this complex poorly suited to most agricultural or engineering uses.

This complex is in capability subclass VIIIs (15), nonirrigated.

196—Salinas loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on alluvial fans and plains. It formed in alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 20 to 500 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with scattered hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 5 to 400 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 22 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 365 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray loam about 29 inches thick. This is underlain by stratified layers of very pale brown fine sandy loam and light yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. The profile is neutral at the surface and becomes moderately alkaline and calcareous as depth increases. Some areas of this soil have a sandy loam or clay loam surface layer. Some areas also have stratified layers of coarse sand or gravel in the substratum.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Camarillo loam, Cropley clay, Marimel silty clay loam, and Mocho silty clay loam.

Permeability of this Salinas soil is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is high or very high. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more.

Most areas of this soil are used for hay crops or irrigated pasture. A few small areas are used for orchards or vegetable crops or as rangeland.

This soil has no hazards or limitations if farmed. It is well suited to irrigated vegetable crops and orchards or dryfarmed barley, beans, or hay crops. Proper tillage and crop residue utilization help to maintain soil tilth, structure, fertility, and permeability. Subsoiling can be necessary periodically to break up the tillage pans.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. Most areas have been cultivated and are open. Major forage is annuals, including burclover during years of normal or high rainfall. Perennial forage includes Australian saltbush, a browse, and purple needlegrass. Undesirable plants include cheeseweed, foxtail barley, and mustard. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

This soil is increasingly used for urban development. The design of septic tank absorption fields should consider the moderately slow permeability of the substratum. The size of the absorption field may have to be enlarged. Seepage limits the use of this soil for sewage lagoons and pond reservoir areas. Seepage can be corrected by sealing. If this soil is used for embankments, dikes, or levees, the structure should be designed in regard to the limitation of piping. To overcome the piping limitation, a high degree of compaction and moisture control, careful placement of material, or a special design is needed.

This Salinas soil is in capability class I (14), irrigated and capability unit IIIc-1 (14), nonirrigated.

197—Salinas silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained, nearly level soil is on alluvial fans and plains. It formed in alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 300 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with scattered hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 5 to 400 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 14 to 22 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 365 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray silty clay loam about 29 inches thick. This is underlain by stratified layers of very pale brown very fine sandy loam and light yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. The profile is neutral at the surface and becomes moderately alkaline and calcareous as depth increases. Some areas of this soil have a sandy loam or clay loam surface layer. A few areas have stratified layers of coarse sand or gravel in the substratum.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Camarillo loam, Cropley clay, Marimel silty clay loam, Mocho loam, and Mocho Variant fine sandy loam. In places, the Salinas soil overlies a heavy clay soil at a depth of 20 to 40 inches.

Permeability of this Salinas soil is moderately slow, and the available water capacity is high or very high. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more.

Most areas of this soil are used for vegetable and hay crops. Other areas are used for urban development or as rangeland.

This soil has no hazards or limitations for farming. It is well suited to irrigated vegetable crops and orchards or dryfarmed barley, beans, and hay crops. Proper tillage and utilization of crop residue help to maintain soil tilth, structure, fertility, and permeability. Periodic subsoiling helps to break up tillage pans.

protection against these erosion hazards. Plant roots penetrate the silt loam surface layer easily and, in years of normal rainfall, forage production is high. The major forage plants are annuals, including annual legumes. Purple needlegrass and some bluegrass are locally abundant perennial forage grasses. Undesirable plants include foxtail barley and tarweed. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

Homesite development and most other engineering practices require special design considerations because of the slope. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly in this soil because of the slope and moderate permeability. Septic tank absorption field trench lines should be placed on the contour and the absorption lines lengthened. The increased erosion hazard caused by building site preparation and road construction can be reduced by minimum grading, installing runoff and sediment control structures, and establishing a permanent plant cover on side slopes. When irrigated, the silt loam surface layer is subject to moderate water erosion. Care should be taken so that the application rate does not exceed the infiltration rate and cause runoff. Sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited. This soil is subject to moderate soil blowing; therefore, a permanent plant cover should be maintained at all times.

This Suey soil is in capability subclasses VIe (15), irrigated and nonirrigated.

215—Suey silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained, steep soil is on terraces and foothills. It formed in deposits of windblown silt. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 20 to 400 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs. Elevation ranges from 300 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 13 to 18 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 330 to 365 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is brown silt loam about 40 inches thick. The underlying material is brown silt loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. The profile is neutral at the surface and becomes moderately alkaline as depth increases.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Calodo loam, Nacimiento silty clay loam, and Zaca clay.

Permeability of this Suey soil is moderate, and the available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is very rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is very high. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. However, the silt loam surface layer is subject to sheet and gully erosion. The maintenance of adequate plant cover is the best protection against these erosion hazards. Plant roots penetrate the silt loam surface layer easily and, in years of normal rainfall, forage production is high. The major forage plants are annuals, including annual legumes. Purple needlegrass and some bluegrass are locally abundant perennial forage grasses. Undesirable plants include foxtail barley and tarweed. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

Most engineering practices require special design considerations because of the steep slopes. Septic tank absorption field trench lines, if used, should be placed on the contour. Because of the very high hazard of erosion, road design should include minimum grading and runoff and sediment control structures. Because this soil is also subject to moderate soil blowing, a permanent plant cover should be maintained at all times.

This Suey soil is in capability subclasses VIIe (15), irrigated and nonirrigated.

216—Tierra sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping and moderately sloping soil is on dissected terraces and hills. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 20 to 140 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with some scattered hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 100 to 1,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 16 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is gray and light gray sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light gray sandy loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is gray, brown, and pale brown sandy clay to a depth of 42 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches is pale brown sandy clay loam. Small areas are a similar soil that has a gravelly or cobbly subsoil.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Briones loamy sand, Chamise shaly loam, Concepcion loam, and Diablo clay.

Permeability of this Tierra soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is low or moderate. Surface runoff is slow or medium. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate, and the hazard of water erosion is slight or moderate. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, although the roots in the subsoil are limited to cracks in the clay. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland or for hay crops and small grains.

When dryfarmed, the most common crops are grain barley and oat hay. Management practices that include crop rotation, cover crops, fertilization, crop residue

utilization, and proper tillage help to maintain soil tilth, structure, fertility, and water holding capacity. Tilled areas should be worked on the contour or across the slope if contour farming is not possible. Crop residue maintained on the soil surface helps to control soil blowing and water erosion. Structural measures, such as grassed waterways and water diversions, are sometimes necessary to control water erosion.

This soil is moderately suited to rangeland. The clay subsoil restricts uniform movement of water and plant roots. Because this characteristic increases the hazard of gully erosion, it is important to maintain a permanent vegetative cover. The sandy loam surface layer hinders revegetation efforts; rapid moisture and temperature changes retard seed germination. Once forage plants are established, with roots penetrating into the claypan, forage quality commonly remains high in the spring. In wet years, water ponds in swale areas and retards early plant growth. Forage plants are predominantly annuals with a fair amount of legumes. Purple needlegrass is common, although it is difficult to maintain without proper grazing management. Occasional California white oaks are common in areas away from the coast. Undesirable plants include foxtail barley, plantains, and verbenas. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

Building sites, roads and streets, and most other engineering uses of this soil require special designs, or they are impractical because of the high shrink-swell potential, hardness to pack, low strength, and very slow permeability of the clay subsoil. If the soil is used for septic tank absorption fields, absorption lines should be placed below the very slowly permeable layer. Increasing the size of the absorption area helps to compensate for the very slow permeability. When constructing buildings or local roads and streets, the subgrade should be replaced or covered with a more suitable base material to minimize maintenance on roads and streets or prevent structural damage of foundations and footings because of low strength and hardness to pack of the subsoil. This soil is well suited to pond reservoir areas. However, if this soil is used for embankments, dikes, or levees, care should be taken to design the structure in regard to limitation of hardness to pack. This limitation can be overcome by mixing with more desirable soil. When irrigated, controlling the amount of water applied prevents excessive runoff. Because of the very slow permeability, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited to this soil. This soil is subject to moderate soil blowing. Therefore, a permanent plant cover should be maintained at all times.

This Tierra soil is in capability units IIIe-3 (15), irrigated and nonirrigated.

217—Tierra loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes. This very deep, moderately well drained, strongly sloping soil is on dissected terraces and hills. It formed in old alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 15 to 150 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with scattered hardwoods. Elevation ranges from 100 to 1,000 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 16 to 24 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 275 to 350 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is gray loam about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light gray sandy loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is brown sandy clay to a depth of about 42 inches. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches is pale brown sandy clay loam. Small areas of a similar soil have a gravelly or cobbly subsoil.

Included in this map unit are a few small areas of Briones loamy sand, Chamise shaly loam, and Diablo clay.

Permeability of this Tierra soil is very slow, and the available water capacity is low or moderate. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more, although roots in the subsoil are limited to cracks in the clay. This soil has high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Most areas of this soil are used for hay crops and small grains or as rangeland.

When dryfarmed, the most common crops are grain barley and oat hay. Management practices that include crop rotation, cover crops, fertilization, crop residue utilization, and proper tillage help to maintain soil tilth, structure, fertility, and water holding capacity. Tilled areas should be worked on the contour or across the slope if contour farming is not possible. Stubble and crop residue left in place after harvest helps to control erosion. Structural measures, such as grassed waterways and water diversions, are sometimes necessary to control erosion.

This soil is moderately suited to rangeland. The clay subsoil restricts uniform movement of water and penetration of plant roots. This characteristic increases the hazard of gully erosion. It is important to maintain a permanent vegetative cover. Well established forage plants, with roots penetrating into the claypan, commonly produce quality forage in the spring. Forage plants are predominantly annuals, including burclover and other annual legumes. Purple needlegrass is common and is an important forage component. Occasional California white oaks are common in areas away from the coast. Undesirable plants include plantains, fiddleneck, and poison-hemlock. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

subject to frequent, brief periods of flooding from about December through March.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland. A few areas are used for small grains and hay crops.

This soil is not well suited to dryland farming because of the low water holding capacity and the potential for crop losses from flooding. Surface drainage ditches and water diversions help to relieve the flooding problem in some areas. Green manure crops and crop residue utilization help to improve soil tilth, structure, and water holding capacity. Crops commonly grown on this soil include barley and oats.

This soil is poorly suited to rangeland. The loamy sand surface layer is subject to soil deposition. The areas of silt and sand deposition tend to be very droughty because of their low available water capacity. Annual forage production is very low. Ground water is usually available on this soil. Deep-rooted, water-loving plants, such as mule fat, coyotebush, willows, and California sycamore, are common. The major forage is browse. Clumps of deergrass and purple needlegrass are common perennial forage grasses. Many areas are considered unique plant and wildlife areas; grazing should be controlled to preserve these areas. Undesirable plants include poison oak, cocklebur, and poison-hemlock. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

If this soil is used for urban development and other engineering practices, it should be protected from flooding. Embankments, dikes, and levees, if constructed from this material, are subject to seepage and piping. This can be corrected by mixing this soil with a more desirable material, careful placement of material, and maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control. Pond reservoir areas and sanitary landfill areas need to be sealed to prevent seepage. Pond reservoir areas should be located on lesser slopes to minimize the loss of storage potential. Because of the slope, droughtiness, and fast intake rate of the loamy sand surface layer, sprinkler or drip methods of irrigation are best suited. This soil has a high soil blowing hazard; a good plant cover should be maintained at all times.

This Tujunga soil is in capability subclasses Vlw (14), irrigated and nonirrigated.

221—Xererts-Xerolls-Urban land complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes. This complex consists of nearly level to strongly sloping soils and miscellaneous areas that are covered by urban structures. Areas of this complex are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 350 acres. The soil materials have been modified by earthmoving equipment or covered by urban structures so that much of their original shape and physical characteristics have been altered. Average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 30 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F.

The Xererts of this complex are Cropley or Diablo soils. These are both clay soils that shrink and swell appreciably on changes in moisture content. The Xerolls are mainly Concepcion, Los Osos, Marimel, and Salinas soils. The Los Osos soils have a slowly permeable clay subsoil and Concepcion soils have a very slowly permeable clay subsoil that shrink and swell with changes in moisture. The Marimel soils are poorly drained alluvial soils. The Salinas soils are well drained, silty clay loam alluvial soils.

Most areas of these soils are used for urban development.

When used for urban development, the shrink-swell potential of the Xererts soil and the Xerolls subsoil and the very slow and slow permeability of the Xerolls subsoil need to be considered in the design and building of foundations, concrete structures, and paved areas. These limitations can be minimized by backfilling, using blankets of crushed rock and sand beneath concrete structures, using vapor barriers, and diverting runoff away from structures. Replanting disturbed areas as soon as possible helps to control erosion. If the soils are used as septic tank absorption fields, the poorly drained, alluvial Xerolls should be avoided. The very slow and slow permeability of these soils can be overcome by increasing the size of the absorption field and backfilling the trench with sand and gravel. If the density of housing is moderate or high, a community sewage system should be considered.

The percentage of the various soils in this complex and the degree of urbanization vary from place to place.

This complex is not assigned to a capability subclass.

222—Xerorthents, eroded. This map unit consists of steep through extremely steep, shallow soils on soft sandstone or semiconsolidated sediments. Slopes are commonly over 50 percent but range from 30 to 100 percent. A typical area is east of Lopez Canyon Reservoir in the Phoenix Creek area. Elevation ranges from near sea level to 1,500 feet. Natural vegetation is sparse brush, occasional small oak trees, and a very sparse understory of grass and forbs. The average annual rainfall ranges from 14 to 20 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 59 degrees F.

These soils are light colored loamy sand, sandy loam, and loam 10 to 30 inches deep to soft rock. They are severely eroded and produce large amounts of sediment. Included are areas of Pismo, Briones, and Gaviota soils.

When the soil surface is bare, runoff is very rapid, and the hazard of erosion is very high. Permeability is rapid, and the available water capacity is low or very low.

These areas have no agricultural value. They are best suited to wildlife habitat and watershed. A good vegetative cover should be maintained to help prevent

excessive runoff and erosion. These areas should also be protected from fire and grazing.

These Xerorthents are in capability subclass VIIIe (15), nonirrigated.

223—Xerorthents, escarpment. This map unit consists of moderately steep and steep, relatively smooth, descending slopes at the ends of terraces. Slopes range from 20 to 50 percent and average about 40 percent. Areas are long and narrow in shape. Typically, characteristics of the soil material vary considerably within a short distance. The soils are fairly well stabilized. The vegetative cover is annual grasses and shrubs. The average annual rainfall ranges from 14 to 20 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is about 59 degrees F.

Soil material is variable, but generally it is light colored loam, sandy loam, or loamy sand 24 to 48 inches deep. The available water holding capacity is low to moderate.

When the soil surface is bare, runoff is rapid, and the hazard of erosion is high. Some areas have deep gullies. Areas too small to delineate are shown by a special escarpment symbol on the soil map.

Areas of this map unit can be used for grazing. Livestock grazing should be managed to protect the soil from excessive erosion. Erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant cover on the soil surface.

These Xerothents are in capability subclass VIIe (15), nonirrigated.

224—Zaca clay, 9 to 15 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, strongly sloping or rolling soil is on low rising foothills. It formed in residual material weathered from calcareous sandstone, mudstone, or shale. Areas are irregular in shape or long and narrow and range from 5 to 1,050 acres. The natural vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with a few areas of hardwoods along drainageways. Elevation ranges from 200 to 1,500 feet. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 to 2 inches, and the average annual air temperature is about 58 degrees F. The average frost-free season ranges from 250 to 325 days, depending on location.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray clay about inches thick. The underlying material is very dark grayish brown and yellowish brown silty clay to a depth about 54 inches. Soft, fractured, calcareous mudstone at a depth of about 54 inches. The profile is moderately alkaline and calcareous throughout. Some areas have a silty clay surface layer.

Included in this map unit are small areas of Cropley clay, soils on lesser slopes, areas of soils similar to Zaca but moderately deep and having a clay loam surface layer, and Diablo clay. In the Nipomo Valley, there are minor areas of Santa Lucia shaly clay loam.

Permeability of this Zaca soil is slow, and the available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The effective rooting depth ranges from 40 to 60 inches.

Most areas of this soil are used for small grains and hay crops or as rangeland. A few areas are used for lemons and avocados.

This soil is suited to dryland farming on the more gentle slopes. Orchard plantings can be adapted to these soils if a high degree of management is utilized. Avocado orchards, in particular, should be well planned and managed because there is a high potential hazard for avocado root rot. Cover crops are needed in orchards to prevent soil erosion and to improve soil tilth and structure. Structural measures, such as runoff water diversions and controlled outlets, can be required. This soil is highly susceptible to compaction and is difficult to till when excessively wet or dry. Tillage operations should be timed to periods when soil moisture is slightly below the field moisture capacity. Drip irrigation systems are best suited to this soil. Irrigation frequencies and application rates should be closely monitored to provide minimum requirements for optimum crop production. Dryland farming should be on the contour or across the slope to minimize the erosion hazard.

This soil is well suited to rangeland. However, the clay texture increases the hazard of surface compaction. This can be reduced by grazing when the surface layer is moderately dry. The high available water capacity promotes a relatively long, slow growing forage season. Erosion can be controlled by maintaining adequate plant residue on the soil surface. This soil has a significant amount of lime, which causes a rapid tieup of phosphorus. This tends to affect the legume and grass composition. This soil is typically under annual grasses. Purple needlegrass is common in many areas. Undesirable plants include milkthistle, poison-hemlock, cheeseweed, and mustard. If the range is overgrazed, the proportion of preferred forage plants decreases and the proportion of less preferred plants increases. Livestock grazing should be managed so that the desired balance of plant species is maintained.

If this soil is used for homesite development, foundations and footings can require special design because of the high shrink-swell potential and low strength. Septic tank absorption fields do not function properly because of the slow permeability and depth to rock. Absorption lines should be installed on the contour. The use of sandy backfill for the trench and long absorption lines helps to compensate for the slow permeability and low strength. Road design can require that the subgrade be replaced or covered with a more suitable material to minimize maintenance. Pond reservoir storage potential is decreased because of the slope. If this soil is used for embankments, dikes, or levees, careful placement of material, mixing the soil with a more desirable material, and maintaining a high degree of compaction and moisture control can be required. When irrigated, controlling the amount of water applied