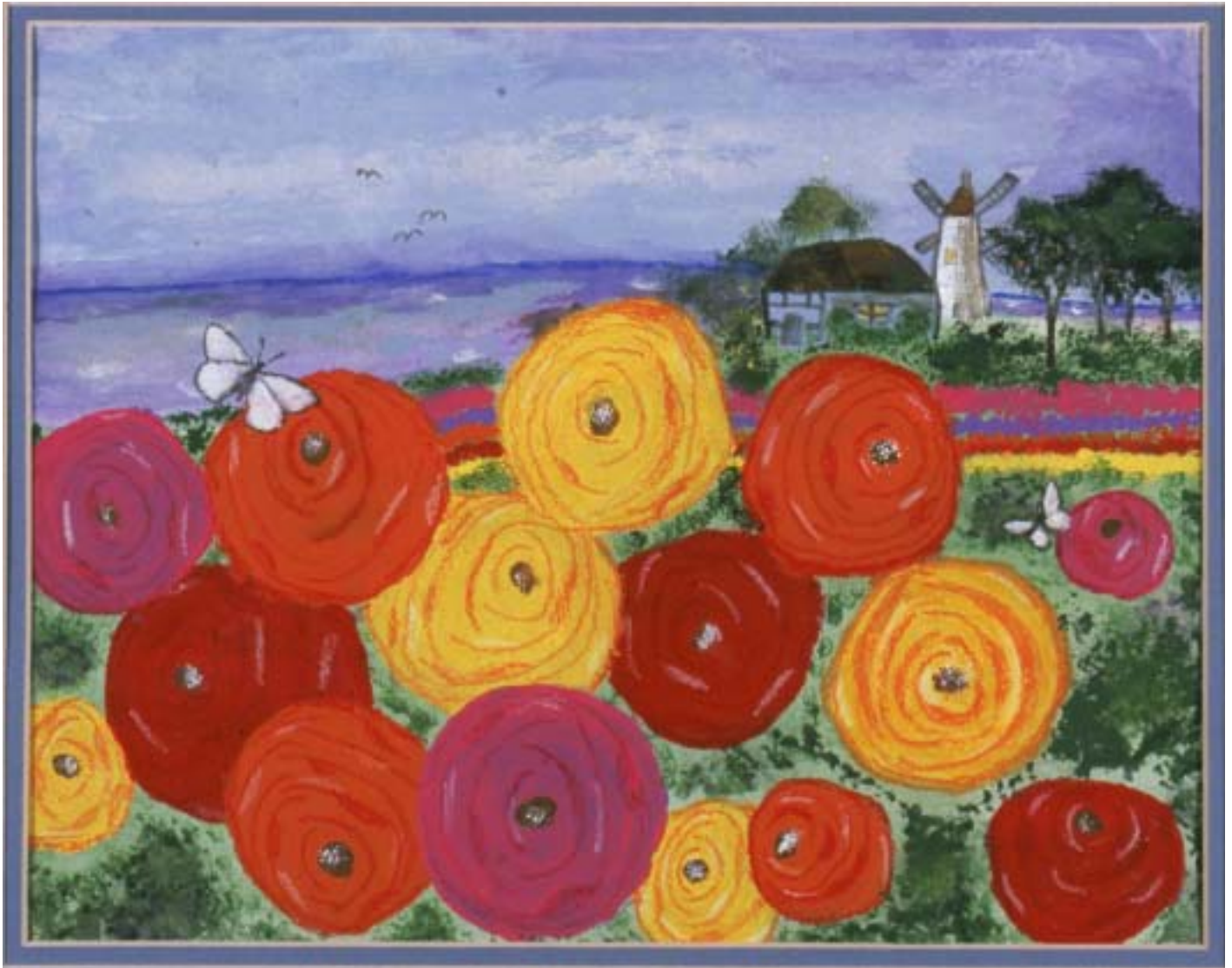


2001 Crop Statistics & Annual Report



County of San Diego
Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures

It is no exaggeration to say that the “Paul Ecke” name is synonymous with the worldwide poinsettia market. It is with great sadness that the agriculture industry marks the passing of Paul Ecke, Jr. As President of Paul Ecke Ranch from 1963 to 1991, he is credited with assembling the science, staff and systems that transformed a small family business into an international floricultural leader.

Paul Ecke, Jr. pioneered the use of greenhouses for growing poinsettias, producing disease-free plants faster and better than field operations permitted. Mr. Ecke was instrumental in establishing the Flower Fields brand of flowering plants, so beautifully depicted on this year’s Crop Report cover.

His lifelong commitment to the floriculture industry and his dedication to his community earned him the San Diego County Farm Bureau, Farmer of the Year Award for 1991. In memoriam, for his many achievements and contributions to San Diego agriculture, the 2001 Crop Report is dedicated to Paul Ecke, Jr.

Austin Faure is the talented young artist whose work is featured on this year’s cover. He is currently a third grade student at Community Christian in San Marcos. Austin created his painting after attending a school field trip to the popular Flower Fields in Carlsbad. The landmark windmill tower stands as a familiar backdrop to the vibrant flowers in the foreground of Austin’s painting. Austin appears to be following in the creative footsteps of his mother as well as an aunt, who is an accomplished artist. He has received previous awards for his artwork and looks forward to displaying more of his paintings at the annual Del Mar Fair.

William J. Lyons, Jr.
Secretary
California Department of Food and Agriculture
and
The Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego
Supervisor Ron Roberts, Chairman, 4th District
Supervisor Greg Cox, Vice Chairman, 1st District
Supervisor Dianne Jacob, 2nd District
Supervisor Pam Slater, 3rd District
Supervisor Bill Horn, 5th District

I respectfully submit the report of acreage, yield and value of agricultural production in San Diego County in 2001. This report also contains the Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures' 2001 Annual Report.

The total reported agricultural value for 2001 is **\$1,289,741,407**. This is the highest ever reported for San Diego County and is the 9th successive year of growth in value for the San Diego County agricultural industry.

Indoor flowering and foliage plants continue to be the number one crop for production value. This crop is also known for its long history of thriving side-by-side with urban development. San Diego County is unique in many ways, not the least of which is the mix of urban and agricultural activities. According to the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, San Diego is the **only** California county that can be classified as both a major urban county, while also being one of the top agricultural counties.

Highlights:

The nursery and flower industry continued to comprise the largest economic component of the San Diego agricultural industry, with 66% of the dollars generated. Indoor flowering plants and foliage produced \$308,854,247, or 24% of the County's agricultural industry value. Nursery products increased \$60,232,386, bringing the total Nursery Product value to a record \$766,745,630.

Overall vegetable crop acreage declined slightly, with a corresponding decline in overall value. However one crop was noteworthy for a dramatic increase in both acreage and value. Sweet corn acreage more than doubled and the value increased by 248%, yielding an overall total of \$2,019,578. While chili peppers were a standout in 1999, their acreage decreased 29% during 2001. Chili peppers value declined 254%, resulting in a value of \$604,674. The fresh tomato acreage continues to decline locally, with 580 less acres in production for 2001. The total production value for fresh tomatoes was \$29,391,329 (this is a \$12,601,396 decrease from 2000).

Field crops experienced their highest production values since 1998. Barley and wheat both experienced increases that more than a doubled the prior year's plantings. The increases in value were proportional for both crops. While oat hay showed a 63% increase in acreage and a 59% increase in value, it remains the lowest dollar value per acre for any cultivated crop.

All reported figures represent F.O.B. (Freight on Board) values for products, whether sold or used on the farm where grown. These are not net values and do not reflect cost of production. Total values do not add precisely due to rounding. Gross value of farm products does not reflect the total value to the economy. For every dollar value of an agricultural product, there is a multiplying factor (3.5) that may be applied, making an estimated **economic impact of \$4,514,094,925**.

My thanks to the many farmers and ranchers who provided information for this report. Also vital was cooperation from various organizations, especially the California Avocado Commission and the San Diego County Farm Bureau. My personal gratitude is extended to Lynn Parker, Senior Agricultural/Standards Inspector, who compiled the statistics and Delores Brandon, Supervising Agricultural/Standards Inspector, who edited and compiled this year 2001 Annual Crop Report.



KATHLEEN A. THUNER
Agricultural Commissioner/
Sealer of Weights and Measures



Highlights

Total Value	\$1,289,741,407
Estimated Economic Impact	\$4,514,094,925
Change in Value from 2000	+\$34,486,648
--Percent of Change	2.7%
Total Acreage	206,003
Change in Acreage from 2000	41,646 Acres
--Percent of Change	24%*
#1 Crop	Indoor Flowering & Foliage Plants
--Value	\$308,854,247
Crop with Greatest Percent Change in Value	Barley
--Percent of Change	278%
Crop with Highest Value Per Acre	Indoor Flowering & Foliage Plants
--Dollar Value Per Acre	\$616,476
Crop with Lowest Value Per Acre (<i>excluding range</i>)	Oat, Grain
--Dollar Value Per Acre	\$122
Rank of Agriculture as a Component of San Diego County's Economy	4th**

* Figures adjusted to reflect improved reporting.

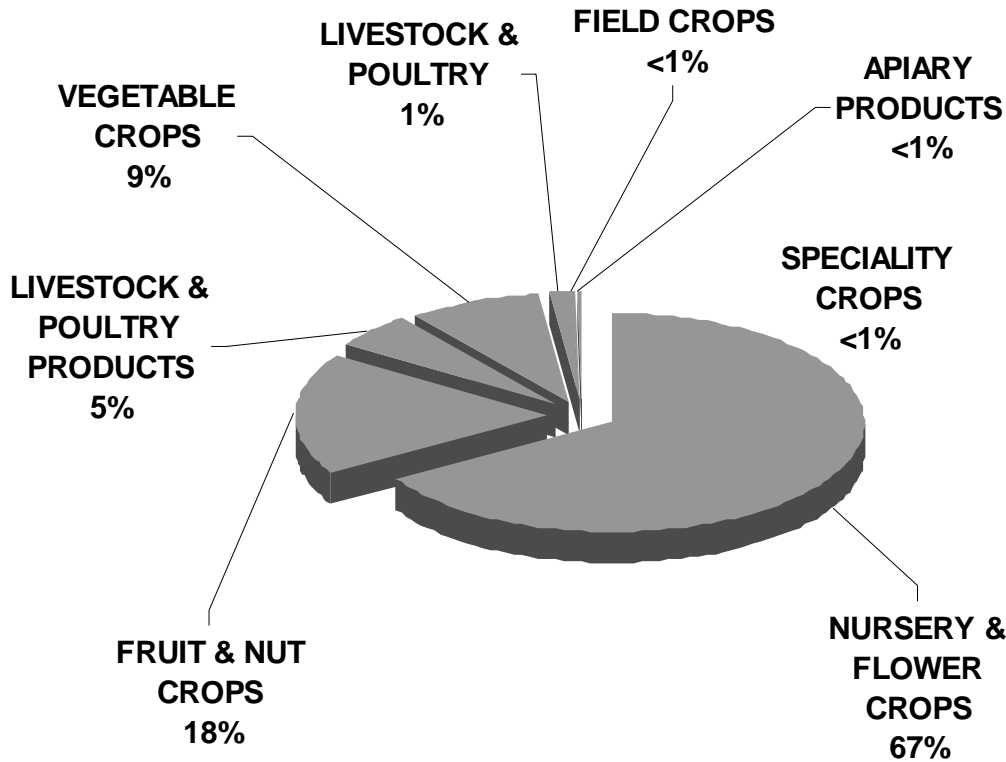
**Source: Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce.



Summary 2001 & 2000

	2001			2000		
	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE
NURSERY & FLOWER CROPS	8,829	3,573	\$855,138,931	8,814	3,567	\$790,140,332
FRUIT & NUT CROPS	44,363	17,953	\$230,001,032	44,503	18,010	\$244,152,511
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY PRODUCTS			\$67,121,686			\$65,294,742
VEGETABLE CROPS	8,036	3,252	\$111,621,875	9,240	3,739	\$129,159,542
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY			\$17,465,747			\$18,258,802
FIELD CROPS	144,812	58,605	\$6,061,349	101,800	41,198	\$5,140,211
APIARY PRODUCTS			\$1,888,129			\$1,888,129
SPECIALITY CROPS			\$442,658			\$475,245
TOTALS	206,040	83,383	\$1,289,741,407	164,357	66,514	*\$1,254,509,514

* These totals were adjusted to reflect updated data for 2000.



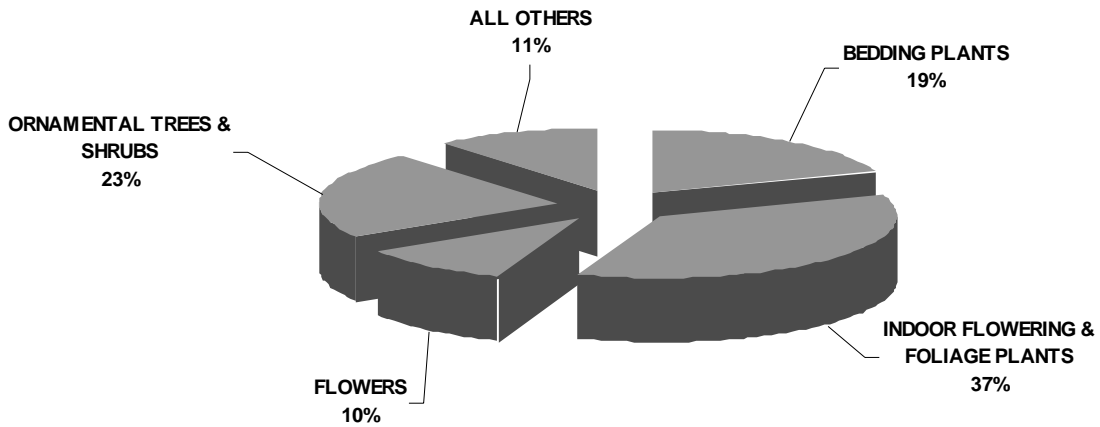
Numbers do not add to 100% because of rounding.

Summary 2001

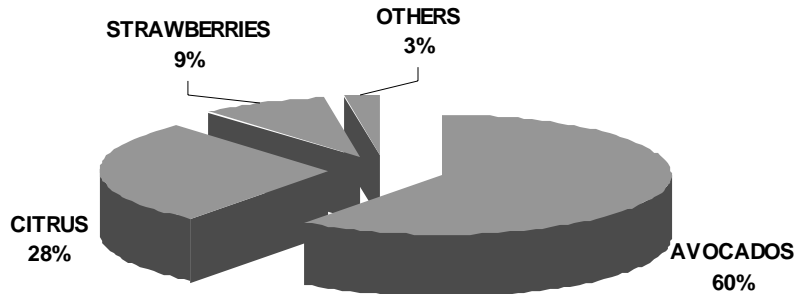


Percent of Values by Selected Commodity Groups

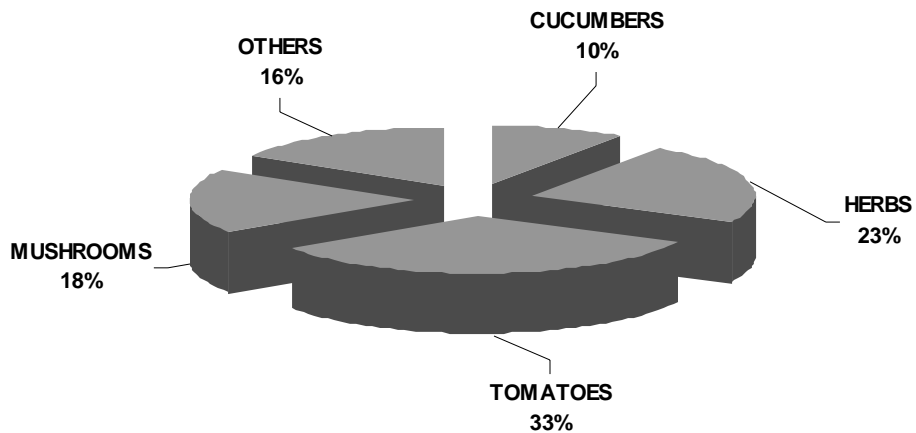
Nursery & Flower Crops



Fruit & Nut Crops



Vegetable Crops





Nursery & Flower Crops

2001 & 2000

CROP	Year	Acres	Hectares	TOTAL
NURSERY PRODUCTS				
BEDDING PLANTS, COLOR	2001	800	324	\$165,465,458
	2000	800	324	\$147,545,454
BULBS, CORMS, RHIZOMES, ROOTS, TUBERS	2001	145	59	\$1,854,517
	2000	145	59	\$1,758,454
CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS	2001	195	79	\$20,565,458
	2000	195	79	\$19,587,544
CITRUS, AVOCADO, & SUBTOPICAL FRUIT TREES	2001	192	78	\$7,952,273
	2000	192	78	\$7,214,745
CUT CHRISTMAS TREES	2001	185	75	\$1,791,051
	2000	185	75	\$1,381,201
HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS	2001	200	81	\$13,215,474
	2000	175	71	\$9,302,210
INDOOR FLOWERING PLANTS & FOLIAGE	2001	501	203	\$308,854,247
	2000	501	203	\$310,212,511
ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS	2001	2400	971	\$198,542,549
	2000	2350	951	\$169,548,457
POINSETTIA	2001	135	55	\$42,658,415
	2000	130	53	\$34,541,214
TURF	2001	428	173	\$5,846,188
	2000	488	197	\$5,421,454
TOTAL NURSERY PRODUCTS	2001	5181	2097	\$766,745,630
	2000	5161	2089	\$706,513,244

Nursery & Flower Crops

2001 & 2000



Crop	Year	Acres	Hectares	TOTAL
FLOWER CROPS				
TOTAL CARNATIONS	2001	34	14	\$1,710,866
	2000	44	18	\$2,040,107
CARNATION, STANDARD	2001	10	4	\$725,412
	2000	12	5	\$785,325
CARNATION, MINI	2001	24	10	\$985,454
	2000	32	13	\$1,254,782
CUT FOLIAGE	2001	550	223	\$10,254,665
	2000	550	223	\$9,854,787
LEPTOSPERMUM	2001	380	154	\$2,658,462
	2000	380	154	\$2,845,554
PROTEAS	2001	475	192	\$4,021,544
	2000	475	192	\$4,015,464
ROSES	2001	25	10	\$4,605,755
	2000	30	12	\$5,024,485
WAX FLOWERS	2001	750	304	\$8,854,544
	2000	730	295	\$8,644,570
ALL OTHERS	2001	1,400	567	\$56,287,465
	2000	1,400	567	\$51,202,121
TOTAL FLOWER PRODUCTS	2001	3,648	1476	\$88,393,301
	2000	3,653	1478	\$83,627,088
TOTAL NURSERY AND FLOWER PRODUCTS	2001	8,829	3,573	\$855,138,931
	2000	8,814	3,567	\$790,185,332

Who owns the 5,925 farms in San Diego County?

- 88% of our farms are family owned.
- 71% of our farmers live on their land.
- 59.1 is the average age of a local farmer.
- 15% of our farms are operated by women.
- 22% of the farmland is held by American Indians.

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture 1997



Fruit & Nut Crops

2001 & 2000

CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/ Ton	US\$/ Metric Ton	TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons			
TOTAL APPLES	2001	450	182	3.87	8.68	1,742	1,579			\$640,328
	2000	450	182	2.25	5.04	1,013	918			\$350,190
FRESH	2001	450	182	2.02	4.53	909	824	535	590	\$486,315
	2000	450	182	1.05	2.35	473	428	532	586	\$251,370
CIDER	2001			1.85	4.15	833	755	185	204	\$154,013
	2000			1.2	2.69	540	490	183	202	\$98,820
TOTAL AVOCADOS	2001	25,922	10,490			80,032	72,613			\$138,624,103
	2000	25,997	10,521			60,788	55,125			\$149,549,586
HASS	2001	23,147	9,367	3.18	7.13	73,608	66,787	1,819	2,005	\$133,892,043
	2000	23,147	9,367	2.41	5.4	55,784	50,582	2,585	2,849	\$144,202,416
FUERTE	2001	725	293	1.82	4.08	1,320	1,195	681	751	\$898,580
	2000	750	304	1.38	3.09	1,035	939	1,159	1,278	\$1,199,565
OTHER	2001	2,050	830	2.49	5.58	5,105	4,631	751	828	\$3,833,480
	2000	2,100	850	1.89	4.24	3,969	3,604	1,045	1,152	\$4,147,605
TOTAL CITRUS	2001	15,921	6,443			269,770	192,661			\$64,690,768
	2000	15,921	6,443			281,641	199,816			\$70,135,403
TOTAL GRAPEFRUIT	2001	2,800	1,133	15.59	34.95	43,652	39,598			\$6,673,380
	2000	2,800	1,133	16.59	37.19	46,452	42,136			\$7,310,100
FRESH MARKET	2001	2,800	1,133	11.62	26.05	32,536	29,515	187	206	\$6,084,232
	2000	2,800	1,133	12.58	28.2	35,224	31,951	190	209	\$6,692,560
BY PRODUCT	2001			3.97	8.9	11,116	10,084	53	58	\$589,148
	2000			4.01	8.99	11,228	10,186	55	61	\$617,540
KUMQUATS	2001	140	57	2.4	5.38	336	307	1,020	1,124	\$342,720
	2000	140	57	2.32	5.2	325	296	929	1,024	\$301,739
TOTAL LEMONS	2001	3,211	1,299	17.88	40.08	57,413	52,064			\$20,453,450
	2000	3,211	1,299	19.12	42.86	61,394	55,675			\$22,480,395
FRESH MARKET	2001	3,211	1,299	12.95	29.03	41,583	37,710	450	496	\$18,712,125
	2000	3,211	1,299	14.25	31.94	45,757	41,490	452	498	\$20,682,074
BY PRODUCTS	2001			4.93	11.05	15,830	14,354	110	121	\$1,741,325
	2000			4.87	10.92	15,638	14,185	115	127	\$1,798,321
TOTAL LIMES	2001	625	253	7.86	17.62	4,913	4,458			\$1,258,163
	2000	625	253	7.95	17.82	4,969	4,508			\$1,270,518
FRESH MARKET	2001	625	253	4.86	10.89	3,038	2,755	371	409	\$1,126,913
	2000	625	253	4.85	10.87	3,031	2,750	368	406	\$1,115,518
BY PRODUCT	2001			3	6.73	1,875	1,703	70	77	\$131,250
	2000			3.1	6.95	1,938	1,758	80	88	\$155,000

Fruit & Nut Crops

2001 & 2000



CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/		TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons	Ton	Metric Ton	
TOTAL ORANGES, NAVEL	2001	1,455	589	13.73	30.78	19,977	18,129			\$3,799,026
	2000	1,455	589	14.64	32.82	21,301	19,331			\$4,149,386
FRESH MARKET	2001	1,455	589	10.02	22.46	14,579	13,229	218	240	\$3,178,244
	2000	1,455	589	10.95	24.55	15,932	14,460	220	243	\$3,505,106
BY PRODUCT	2001			3.71	8.32	5,398	4,900	115	127	\$620,782
	2000			3.69	8.27	5,369	4,871	120	132	\$644,280
TOTAL ORANGES, VALENCIA	2001	6,790	2,748	19.4	43.49	131,726	119,511			\$27,161,019
	2000	6,790	2,748	19.81	44.41	134,510	122,039			\$28,881,265
FRESH MARKET	2001	6,790	2,748	14.53	32.57	98,659	89,502	220	243	\$21,704,914
	2000	6,790	2,748	14.95	33.51	101,511	92,085	226	249	\$22,941,373
BY PRODUCT	2001			4.87	10.92	33,067	30,008	165	182	\$5,456,105
	2000			4.86	10.89	32,999	29,926	180	198	\$5,939,892
TOTAL TANGERINE, TANGELO	2001	900	364	13.06	29.28	11,754	10,658			\$5,003,010
	2000	900	364	14.1	31.61	12,690	11,506			\$5,742,000
FRESH MARKET	2001	900	364	8.76	19.64	7,884	7,149	585	645	\$4,612,140
	2000	900	364	10.00	22.42	9,000	8,161	597	658	\$5,373,000
BY PRODUCT	2001			4.3	9.64	3,870	3,509	101	111	\$390,870
	2000			4.1	9.19	3,690	3,345	100	110	\$369,000
GRAPES, WINE	2001	180	73	1.87	4.19	337	306	250	276	\$84,150
	2000	175	71	1.84	4.12	322	293	300	331	\$96,600
MACADAMIA NUTS	2001	185	75	1.2	2.69	222	202	2,108	2,324	\$467,976
	2000	185	75	1.18	2.65	218	199	2,258	2,489	\$492,921
MISC. FRUITS & NUTS*	2001	765	310							\$4,012,654
	2000	765	310							\$3,658,755
PERSIMMONS	2001	340	138	4.45	9.98	1,513	1,377	381	420	\$576,453
	2000	340	138	4.31	9.66	1,465	1,333	378	417	\$553,921
TOTAL STRAWBERRIES	2001	600	243	29.05	65.12	17,430	15,824			\$20,904,600
	2000	670	271	25.26	56.62	16,924	15,344			\$19,315,135
FRESH MARKET	2001	600	243	20.8	46.63	12,480	11,331	1,445	1,593	\$18,033,600
	2000	670	271	17.63	39.52	11,812	10,710	1,424	1,570	\$16,820,430
PROCESSING	2001			8.25	18.49	4,950	4,493	580	639	\$2,871,000
	2000			7.63	17.1	5,112	4,634	488	538	\$2,494,705
TOTAL FRUIT & NUT CROPS	2001	44,363								\$230,001,032
	2000	44,503								\$244,152,511

*Includes apricots, cherimoyas, raspberries, peaches, pears, guavas and walnuts.



Vegetable Crops

2001 & 2000

CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		US\$/ Ton	US\$/ Metric Ton	TOTAL
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Metric Tons/ Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons			
BEANS, SNAP	2001	333	135	5.12	11.48	1,705	1,550	1,301	1,434	\$2,218,205
	2000	381	154	4.31	9.66	1,642	1,488	1,143	1,260	\$1,876,920
BUNCH VEGETABLES *	2001	361	146							\$2,584,641
	2000	361	146							\$2,487,854
CABBAGE	2001	72	29	15.2	34.07	1,094	988	368	406	\$402,739
	2000	80	32	14.96	33.4	1,197	1,069	315	347	\$376,992
CORN, SWEET	2001	569	230	7.87	17.64	4,478	4,057	451	497	\$2,019,578
	2000	272	110	7.75	17.37	2,108	1,911	385	424	\$811,580
TOTAL CUCUMBERS	2001	998***	404			14,189	12,879			\$9,009,170
	2000	1,526	618			21,413	19,449			\$12,641,906
FIELD GROWN	2001	986***	399	13.94	31.25	13,745	12,469	603	665	\$8,288,114
	2000	1,514	613	13.85	31.05	20,969	19,034	571	629	\$11,973,242
HOT HOUSE GROWN	2001	12	5	37	81.97	444	410	1,624	1,790	\$721,056
	2000	12	5	37	82.94	444	415	1,506	1,660	\$668,664
HERBS	2001	471	191	18.25	40.91	8,596	7,814	2,463	2,715	\$21,171,455
	2000	469	190	18.65	41.81	8,747	7,944	2,452	2,703	\$21,447,399
MUSHROOMS	2001	25	10	273	611.98	6,825	6,120	2,480	2,734	\$16,926,000
	2000	25	10	276	618.7	6,900	6,187	2,501	2,757	\$17,256,900
PEPPERS, BELL	2001	442	179	15.86	35.55	7,010	6,363	526	580	\$3,687,313
	2000	494	200	14.88	33.36	7,351	6,672	581	640	\$4,270,757
PEPPERS, CHILI	2001	62	25	14.6	32.73	905	818	668	1,087	\$604,674
	2000	87	35	15	33.63	1,305	1,177	1,180	1,301	\$1,539,900
POTATOES	2001	782	316	21.65	48.53	16,930	15,335	128	141	\$2,167,078
	2000	957	387	20.58	46.13	19,695	17,852	125	138	\$2,461,888
SQUASH	2001	273	110	11.85	26.56	3,235	2,922	449	495	\$1,452,560
	2000	343	139	12.06	27.03	4,137	3,757	423	466	\$1,749,782
TOTAL TOMATOES	2001	2,736	1107			57,973	52,580			\$30,578,337
	2000	3,331	1348			66,940	60,727			\$43,372,452
TOMATOES, FRESH	2001	2,651	1073	21.28	47.7	56,413	51,182	521	574	\$29,391,329
	2000	3,231	1308	20.15	45.17	65,105	59,082	645	711	\$41,992,532
TOMATOES, CHERRY	2001	85	34	18.35	41.13	1,560	1,398	761	839	\$1,187,008
	2000	100	40	18.35	41.13	1,835	1,645	752	829	\$1,379,920
MISC. VEGETABLES*	2001	912	369							\$18,800,125
	2000	914	370							\$18,865,212
TOTAL VEGETABLES	2001	8,036								\$111,621,875
	2000	9,240								\$129,159,542

* Includes collards, Chinese cabbage, green onions, mustard & turnip greens, parsley, radishes and spinach.

** Includes cantaloupe, chayote, pumpkin, tomatillos, sweet potato, cauliflower, watermelon, leaf lettuce, celery & winter squash.

***Reflects improved acreage reporting.

Field Crops

2001 & 2000



CROP	Year	Harvested		Production		Total Production		Ton	US\$/	
		Acres	Hectares	Tons/ Acre	Hectare	Tons	Metric Tons		Metric Ton	TOTAL
BARLEY, GRAIN	2001	195	79	2.05	4.6	400	363	102.86	113.38	\$41,123
	2000	75	30	1.87	4.19	140	126	105.29	116.06	\$14,772
GREENCHOP	2001	85	34	23.85	53.46	2,027	1,818	24.53	27.04	\$49,730
	2000	100	40	24.08	53.98	2,408	2,159	23.65	26.07	\$56,949
HAY, OAT	2001	5,200	2,104	2.28	5.11	11,856	10,751	53.56	59.04	\$635,007
	2000	3,285	1,329	2.15	4.82	7,063	6,406	53.06	58.49	\$374,752
OAT, GRAIN	2001	300	121	1.52	3.41	456	413	101.35	111.72	\$46,216
	2000	105	42	1.01	2.26	106	95	101.35	111.72	\$10,753
PASTURE, IRRIGATED	2001	2,500	1,012					1,625.00	1,791.24	\$4,062,500
	2000	2,500	1,012					1,600.00	1,763.68	\$4,000,000
RANGE	2001	135,000*	54,634					5.85	6.45	\$789,750
	2000	95,000	38,446					5.01	5.52	\$475,950
SILAGE	2001	32	13	15.08	33.8	483	439	23.58	25.99	\$11,380
	2000	35	14	15.1	33.85	529	474	23.50	25.90	\$12,420
WHEAT	2001	1,500	607	2.12	4.75	3,180	2,883	133.85	147.54	\$425,643
	2000	700	283	2.05	4.6	1,435	1,302	135.62	149.49	\$194,615
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	2001	144,812								\$6,061,349
	2000	101,800								\$5,140,211

Apiary Products

2001 & 2000

CROP	YEAR	TOTAL
HONEY	2001	\$1,125,400
	2000	\$1,102,121
BEES WAX	2001	\$28,510
	2000	\$22,055
BEES AND QUEENS	2001	\$85,465
	2000	\$87,545
POLLEN	2001	\$48,754
	2000	\$46,058
POLLINATION *	2001	\$600,000
	2000	\$550,000
TOTAL APIARY	2001	\$1,888,129
	2000	\$1,807,779

* Figures adjusted to reflect improved reporting.



Livestock & Poultry

2001 & 2000

	Year	# Head	Total Weight		Per Unit		TOTAL
			CWT	Metric Ton	CWT	Metric Ton	
CATTLE AND CALVES	2001	27,000	202,500	9,184	73.82	1,627	\$14,948,550
	2000	29,000	217,500	9,865	71.08	1,567	\$15,459,900
HOGS AND PIGS	2001	1250	3,125	142	45.26	998	\$141,438
	2000	1325	3,313	150	43.7	963	\$144,778
CHICKENS, MISC. MEAT	2001	1,856,542	66,836	3,031	14.23	313.05	\$949,071
	2000	1,975,456	71,116	3,225	14.3	315.26	\$1,016,959
RABBITS	2001	8,600	430	20	62.5	1,378	\$26,875
	2000	12,500	625	28	61.4	1,354	\$38,375
FLIGHTLESS BIRD* TOTAL	2001						\$1,357,750
	2000						\$1,550,150
CHICKS	2001	3,875			82	/CHICK	\$317,750
	2000	3,950			85	/CHICK	\$335,750
MEAT	2001	325,000	LBS.	3.2		/LB	\$1,040,000
	2000	368,000	LBS.	3.3		/LB	\$1,214,400
LAMB, SHEEP	2001	625	625	28	67.3	1,484	\$42,063
	2000	640	640	29	76	1,675	\$48,640
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	2001	1,897,892					\$17,465,747
	2000	2,022,871					\$18,258,802

Livestock & Poultry Products

2001 & 2000

	Year	Production		Per Unit		TOTAL
		CWT	Metric Ton	\$/CWT	Metric Ton	
MILK, MARKET	2001	1,239,010	56,195	14.15	312	\$17,531,992
	2000	1,432,755	64,982	11.81	260	\$16,920,837
MILK, MANUFACTURING	2001	365	17	14.26	314	\$5,205
	2000	224	10	9.97	220	\$2,233
EGGS, CHICKEN MARKET	2001	101,503,000	doz	0.48	doz	\$48,721,440
	2000	97,875,453	doz	0.49	doz	\$47,958,972
FLIGHTLESS BIRD * PRODUCTS TOTAL	2001					\$863,050
	2000					\$412,700
HIDES	2001	1,000		142	/HIDE	\$142,000
	2000	1,150		130	/HIDE	\$149,500
OIL	2001	2,850	GAL	253	/GAL	\$721,050
	2000	2,350	GAL	112	/GAL	\$263,200
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	2001					\$67,121,686
	2000					\$65,294,742

*Flightless Birds include ostriches, emus, rheas, etc.

Specialty Crops

2001 & 2000



	YEAR	TOTAL
TIMBER	2001	\$42,658
	2000	\$50,245
FIREWOOD	2001	\$400,000
	2000	\$425,000
TOTAL TIMBER PRODUCTS	2001	\$442,658
	2000	\$475,245

A Ten Year Comparison of Crops Valued at \$10 Million or More

Crop	2001	1991
Indoor Flowering & Foliage Plants	\$306,854,247	*\$197,874,200
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	\$198,542,549	\$96,904,115
Bedding Plants	\$165,465,458	\$68,510,400
Avocados	\$138,624,103	\$131,640,109
Cut Flowers (Flower Products)	\$88,393,301	**
Eggs	\$48,721,440	\$55,432,079
Poinsettia	\$42,658,415	\$5,968,479
Tomatoes	\$30,578,337	\$38,588,550
Valencia Oranges	\$27,161,019	\$84,807,981
Herbs	\$21,171,455	**
Strawberries	\$20,904,600	\$25,094,314
Cactus & Succulents	\$20,565,458	\$13,096,188
Lemons	\$20,453,450	\$33,422,169
Milk, Market	\$17,531,992	\$19,902,727
Mushrooms	\$16,926,000	\$10,949,400
Cattle & Calves	\$14,948,550	\$11,864,160
Herbaceous Perennials	\$13,215,474	\$3,261,577
Cut Foliage	\$10,254,665	**

* Identified as Indoor Decoratives in 1991.

** Category not reported separately in 1991.

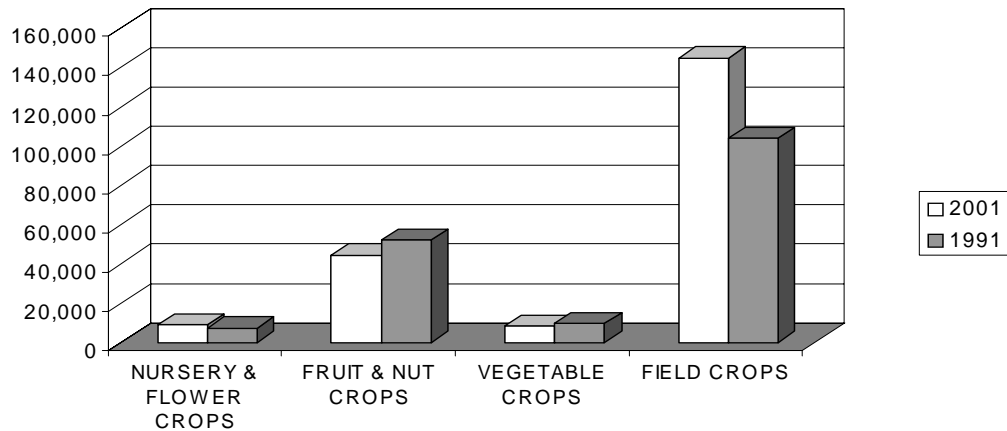


Ten Year Comparison

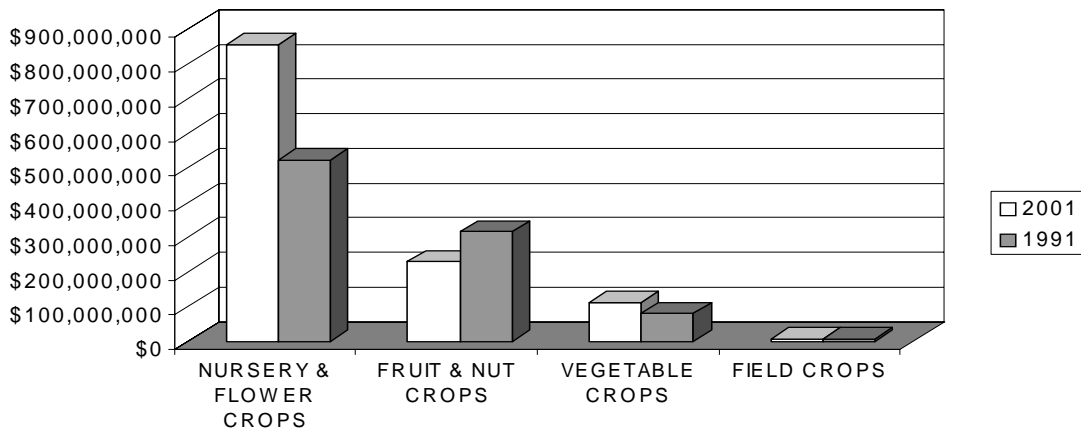
2001 & 1991

	2001			1991		
	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE	ACRES	HECTARES	VALUE
Nursery & Flower Crops	8,829	3,573	\$855,138,931	7,197	2,913	\$522,515,745
Fruit & Nut Crops	44,363	17,953	\$230,001,032	52,211	21,130	\$315,316,173
Livestock & Poultry Products			\$67,121,686			\$79,344,084
Vegetable Crops	8,036	3,252	\$111,621,875	9,382	3,797	\$79,245,084
Livestock & Poultry			\$17,465,747			\$12,864,933
Field Crops	144,812	58,605	\$6,061,349	104,000	42,088	\$5,740,298
Apiary Products			\$1,888,129			\$543,806
Specialty Crops			\$442,658			\$937,000
TOTALS	206,040	83,383	\$1,289,741,407	172,790	69,928	\$1,016,507,123

ACREAGE COMPARISON



VALUE COMPARISON



Clean Water

It's Important To All Of Us



In 1972 the United States Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. In 1977 Congress amended it and it became what we now know as the Clean Water Act. This Act, which is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is the primary law for protecting our nation's waters - including rivers, lakes, groundwater and coastal waters. After 29 years the primary objectives remain the same, to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the nation's waters and to achieve water quality levels that are fishable and suitable for swimming.

According to the EPA, in 1972 only one-third of our nation's waters were safe for fishing and swimming, only 85 million people were served by sewage treatment plants and more than 450,000 acres of wetlands were being lost annually. Today things have changed. Over two-thirds of the waters are safe for recreation; modern wastewater and sewage treatment serves 173 million people and the annual loss of wetlands has dropped to less than 100,000 acres. Back in 1972, agriculture was losing 2.25 billion tons of soil to erosion and runoff; while today that figure has been cut by nearly half.

In 1987 the Clean Water Act was amended to address non-point source pollution. You may not be familiar with that term. According to the EPA, "Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution, unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment plants, comes from many diffuse sources. NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and even our underground sources of drinking water."

As states and local jurisdictions move forward, and sometimes struggle to meet these federal mandates, both the enforcement efforts and the benefits become more apparent in our day-to-day lives. The County of San Diego is actively striving to enhance the environment, and our coastal location makes clean water an obvious component in the quality of local life.

Project Clean Water was initiated by the San Diego Board of Supervisors in July of 2000. The Land Use and Environment Group has taken the lead in this County effort to provide both a regional framework and a forum for enhancing water quality. The guiding principle and vision statement for this effort is, "clean water through local commitment and action." While one group within the County organization has taken a lead role, this is far from a solitary effort, rather this is a most inclusive effort. In addition to the County, the 18 incorporated cities, the San Diego Unified Port District and numerous other agencies are coming forward to show their commitment to clean water and by extension the environment of our county.





One of the major elements of the clean water initiative is the Municipal Stormwater Permit administered by the State Water Resources Control Board, through the local Regional Water Quality Control Board. All of the jurisdictions within our county are responsible for meeting the requirements of the Municipal Stormwater Permit and collectively this group, that includes the County of San Diego, the San Diego Unified Port District and the 18 incorporated cities, are referred to as the “co-permittees.” As the jurisdiction that shares physical boundaries and interacts with each of the other co-permittees, the County of San Diego has assumed the role as the lead co-permittee in an effort to bring all of the stakeholders together into a cohesive body.

While the basic premise of clean water sounds simple and overwhelmingly desirable, the reality may involve dramatic changes in how we do business and conduct our daily lives. Also, regulatory guidelines and requirements to achieve such a goal can be daunting and perhaps confusing at times. Therefore, in an effort to increase understanding and buy-in, education is a primary component of the clean water initiative.

This document does not attempt to lay out the many components of the Clean Water Act, nor the Municipal Stormwater Permit. There are many more detailed and authoritative sources available. For those interested in learning more, the following list provides a sampling of resources that provide comprehensive information ranging from the text of the regulations to educational components such as Best Management Practices (BMPs).

United States Environmental Protection Agency - Water Page

Offers sections covering Laws & Regulations, Publications, Kids Page, etc.
<http://www.epa.gov/OW/index.html>

California State Water Resources Control Board

Includes links to the Regional Boards and a Water Glossary
<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>

County of San Diego Project Clean Water

Includes Project Overview and Intent and Watershed Planning
<http://www.projectcleanwater.org>

County of San Diego Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures

Management Options for Nonpoint Source Pollution Greenhouse and Container Crop Industries
Managing Nonpoint Source Pollution for Agriculture
These BMPs are available through the Managing Nursery Runoff marker
<http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/cnty/cntydepts/landuse/agri>

Food Safety and Agriculture Security



The term “food safety and agriculture security” may bring to mind different things for different people. Some may think of global terrorism and protecting America’s food supply and for others it may conjure images of cattle stricken with Mad Cow Disease. In reality it is both of those and more. Food and agriculture security means ensuring that our farms and ranches, as well as our food packing and processing facilities are able to supply our nation with safe and nutritious food.

At a January 2002 meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, participants agreed that, “An adequate food control system must be able to respond quickly and effectively to food safety emergencies as they arise, as well as having routine procedures to assure food quality and safety.”

Clearly, any effort to protect the food supply, as well as national security must be a collaborative process. Government agencies must work together at all levels. Long before the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) had a national program called the Food Safety and Inspection Service. The mission of this program is the oversight of the United States’ food safety system. According to an interagency paper published in March of 2000, the food safety system is based on:

“strong, flexible, and science-based federal and state laws and industry’s legal responsibility to produce safe foods. Federal, state, and local authorities have complementary and interdependent food safety roles in regulating food and food processing facilities. The system is guided by the following principles: (1) only safe and wholesome foods may be marketed; (2) regulatory decision-making in food safety is science-based; (3) the government has enforcement responsibility; (4) manufacturers, distributors, importers and others are expected to comply and are liable if they do not; and (5) the regulatory process is transparent and accessible to the public. As a result, the U.S. system has high levels of public confidence.”

Ultimately, the goal of the Food Safety Inspection Service and the USDA as a whole, is that we all enjoy food safety from farm to table. These programs are working in a close, cooperative manner with the new Office of Homeland Security to ensure these goals are met.

Keeping America’s Food & Agriculture Safe

<http://www.usda.gov/homelandsecurity/homeland.html>

USDA Food Safety & Inspection Service

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/>

California Department of Food & Agriculture Food Safety

http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/ah/food_safety.htm

National Food Processors Association

<http://www.nfpa-food.org/>



Simple Steps You Can Take to Keep Your Agricultural Operation Safe

- Maintain basic security by locking gates, doors, and filing cabinets. Install and use security lighting and alarms. Test your systems.
- Make sure appropriate authorities have current maps of your facilities, including sensitive or vulnerable locations like shut-off valves or security areas.
- Get to know your local police and fire departments. Make sure they know how to get to your facility and that they have any necessary keys.
- Control access to your facility. Establish check-in and check-out procedures. Use visitor ID badges for tours. Limit parking by visitors to designated parking areas.
- Visitors should be escorted at all times. Employees should also take responsibility for security and report unescorted visitors to management.
- Insist that visitors wash their hands thoroughly before contacting livestock.
- Thoroughly screen people who apply for jobs. Watch for unusual behavior by new employees.
- Report suspicious activities to local authorities, this protects against agroterrorism as well as theft.
- Carefully evaluate requests for information about your facilities. Obtain as much information as possible, such as name, address, reason for request and planned use of any information. If you do not know the requestor (such as a reporter), ask for references and then call to verify.



In January of 2002, President Bush signed the Defense Appropriations Act, which provided an additional \$328 million in USDA funding for homeland security protections. This includes \$105 million for APHIS pest and disease exclusion, detection and monitoring; \$80 million for upgrading USDA facilities and operational security; \$50 million for an animal bio-containment facility at the National Animal Disease Laboratory; \$40 million for the Agricultural Research Service; \$23 million for the Plum Island Animal Disease Center; \$15 million for security upgrades and bioterrorism protection for the Food Safety and Inspection Service; and \$14 million for increased security measures at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, Iowa.

Agriculture, Weights & Measures 2001 Annual Report



Overview

How does the Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures fit into the overall organization of the County of San Diego? The various departments of the County are divided up into five basic business units, structured around coherent themes. The Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures is one of ten within the County's Land Use and Environment Group (LUEG).

This group includes:

Agriculture, Weights & Measures	Parks & Recreation
Air Pollution Control District	Planning & Land Use
Customer Service Center	Public Works
Environmental Health	SanGIS*
Farm & Home Advisor	Trade & Business Development

*SanGIS is a joint powers agency of the City and County of San Diego, responsible for maintenance of and access to regional geographic databases.

Together our Mission Statement is:

Environmental Preservation, Quality of Life, Economic Development, Education & Recreation

And our Customer Service Vision Statement is:

Meeting Our Customers' Needs And Exceeding Their Expectations

Department Organizational Structure

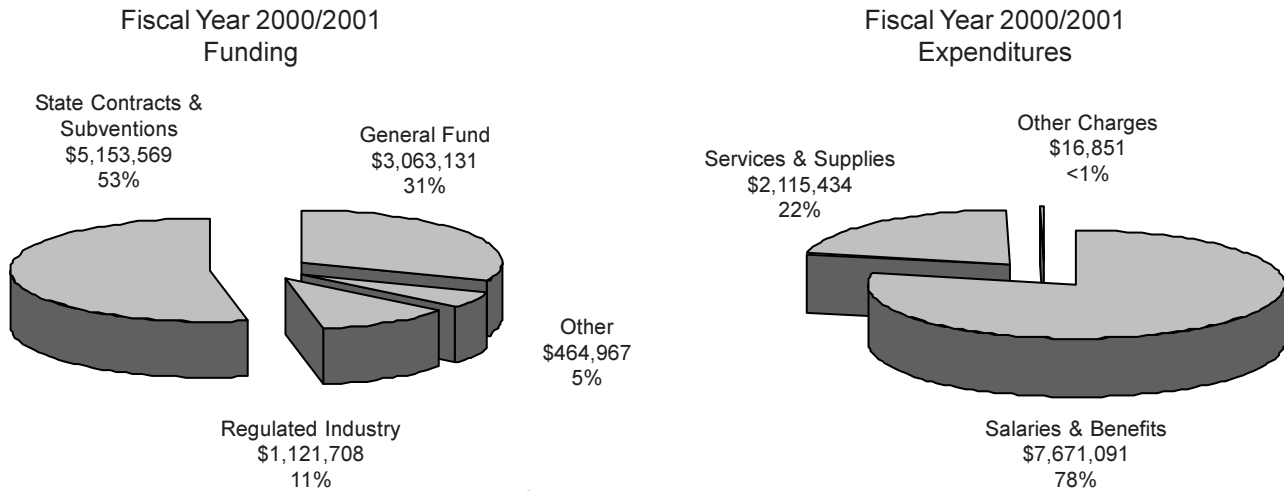
The Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures has an administrative group that provides departmental oversight, as well as four primary areas of focus. The Department provides regulatory enforcement for Federal and State laws employing such Codes as the California Food and Agricultural Code and the Business and Professions Code, as well as the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances. In addition to enforcement responsibilities, staff provides extensive customer-service based education and outreach to the local community. The Department's website is an excellent opportunity to examine the various programs and services. The website can be accessed at: <http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/cnty/cntydepts/landuse/agri>





Budget

The functions of the Department are funded by the state government, county government and regulated industry. Breakdowns of departmental budgeted expenditures and revenues are shown below.



Quality First:

The Rewards of Good Fiscal Management

The County of San Diego believes that employees should provide on-going excellent customer service. The County also believes that employees have a real day-to-day role to play in the financial health of the organization. Each year departments throughout the County set goals that allow both managers and line staff to measure success. In return for achieving or exceeding these high standards, the County shares a portion of the savings with employees. The Quality First program has completed its third year. The Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures achieved a 6% savings, one-third of which went into reserves and two-thirds of which was shared among employees.

Who Are Our Customers?

If you live and/or work in San Diego County, then the Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures is here to both serve and protect you. In fulfilling our mission our staff affects many lives throughout the day.

We work to ensure equity in the marketplace. One example is the regulation by staff to make sure gas pumps are dispensing accurately. This helps both the consumer and the business owner. We also work to protect the environment. Again, just one example is the regulation of commercially used pesticides, ranging from termite fumigations to chemicals used to kill pests on our locally grown produce. The following is a sample of the hundreds of San Diego residents and businesses that we served in 2001:

- Weights & Measures staff inspected 19,362 gas and diesel pumps at 851 different stations.
- The Entomologist identified 29,308 insects, 854 of which were submitted by homeowners.
- Pesticide Regulation staff performed 1,048 monitoring inspections of commercial pesticide applications, including the fumigation of 148 homes and other buildings.

Department Highlights



The mission statement of the Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures states,

“Promote the sustainability of agriculture while protecting the environment and ensuring the health and safety of all citizens.

Ensure equity in the marketplace by promoting awareness of laws and regulations and by enforcing them fairly and equally.”

The following are just a few of the examples of our efforts and accomplishments during 2001.

- Joined a statewide surveillance network for West Nile Virus, which is potentially lethal to both animals and humans.
- Set up an insectary at Quail Botanical Gardens for biological control research on Red Gum Lerp Psyllid, a significant and countywide pest of eucalyptus.
- Worked with the Registrar of Voters to print information about Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) and Africanized Honey Bee (AHB) on back pages of voter pamphlets, as a customer service driven outreach effort.
- Formed a Weed Management Area (WMA) to control invasive weeds such as Perennial Peppergrass. Staff worked with the California Department of Food and Agriculture and numerous community groups to form the innovative approach for dealing with noxious weeds. The Department also obtained funding from the State to assist in implementing the WMA.
- Conducted an 18-month study of point-of-sale pricing (scanner) accuracy and reported the results to the Board of Supervisors.
- The first agricultural plastics recycling event of its kind was held here in San Diego County. This cooperative event was groundbreaking in that the farming community and local government agencies came together voluntarily, along with a local recycler, to reduce plastics going to our landfills. This event provided an alternative method of disposal that not only reduced the waste stream, but also provided an alternative use for the plastics.
- Delegates from China visited San Diego County to inspect citrus groves. They were interested in the pest detection procedures for exotic fruit flies here in the United States and specifically here in San Diego.
- AWM received a 98% satisfaction in a countywide customer satisfaction survey.
- Two new fungal rusts were found for the first time in San Diego County. *Puccinia lagenophorae* (Q) is a native of Australia and New Zealand which has made its way into California, presumably on English daisy (*Bellis perennis*). The second rust was *Puccinia hemerocallidis* (Q) on daylily (*Hemerocallis* sp.). This Asian native first entered the United States in 2000 and has spread to over 25 states very rapidly.
- Conducted outreach and education for 55 different organizations and community groups, including a Veterinary Medicine class at San Diego State University and four different Migrant Farmworker Health Fairs (conducted in Spanish and English).



Our Programs and Services

Pesticide Regulation-- Staff in this program are responsible for the enforcement of California Food and Agricultural Code and California Code of Regulations pertaining to pesticide use. The program is under contract with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, which in turn is part of the California Environmental Protection Agency. The program administers the local enforcement of pesticide regulations, responds to public complaints, observes pesticide applications and reviews records for all users of pesticides within the County. In its local enforcement role, the program has the ability to select areas for additional emphasis. During 2001 program staff conducted eight Fieldworker Training Sessions and attended outreach events conducted by community clinics. The program continued the development of the Farm Worker Health Initiative (an alliance of community clinics, workers' rights organizations and growers) to improve pesticide illness reporting within the County. Outreach and education remain key elements in strengthening and improving a strong program for pesticide use safety in San Diego County.

Plant Protection and Quarantine-- The Plant Protection and Quarantine program is the first line of defense against the introduction of new pests. New pests commonly have no natural predators here and might thrive in our County's temperate climate, causing harm to the environment and agriculture. This program inspects incoming packages at the airport, post offices, express carriers and truck terminals, ensuring that shipments "don't pack a pest." This program also oversees a progressive nursery, cut flower and cut foliage inspection program and enables export worldwide. Because of the millions of dollars in damage that the introduction of exotic pests can and do cause, this program is of vital importance to the agricultural industry.

Standards Enforcement-- To ensure fair competition in the marketplace and provide protection to consumers, inspectors routinely test market, shipping and truck scales, gas pumps, utility submeters, and all varieties of commercially-used weighing and measuring devices. These tests verify accuracy and other requirements. Audits of weighmaster records are conducted to ensure that certified weights, upon which millions of dollars of transactions are based, are issued accurately and according to regulations. Inspectors also test packaged commodities, from boxes of nails to bags of flour to rolls of gift wrap, to verify that they contain the quantity stated on the label and comply with other labeling requirements. Scanners and similar automated price-look-up systems are inspected to verify that prices charged at checkstands match those posted and advertised by retailers. Produce Inspectors conduct "standardization" inspections of fruits and vegetables to ensure that produce meets established maturity and quality standards. Egg quality and grade standards are monitored through inspections at production and distribution facilities. Inspections of each of the hundreds of growing locations and the 23 Certified Farmers' Markets are performed in the Direct Marketing program to make certain that all produce sold at such markets is grown and sold directly by the participating Certified Producers.

Environmental Services-- The focus of this program is on community outreach, media relations and non-regulatory agricultural and environmental programs. Staff prepares crop statistics and serve as liaison to the agricultural and environmental communities.

Support-- This program includes all support functions, including fiscal, personnel, payroll, facilities and fleet management. Staff also coordinates County-wide efforts within the department, such as Strategic Planning, Quality First and staff development.

Our Programs and Services



Entomology-- This program provides laboratory insect identification services to homeowners and the farming and nursery industries. The staff works with university and professional representatives to address local pest problems, and conducts surveys to monitor insects such as Red Imported Fire Ant, Palm Leafskeltonizer, and other exotic pests. The laboratory is critical to the rapid identification of insects and effective treatments to minimize the duration and spread of new pest infestations.

Plant Pathology/Nematology-- The work of the Plant Pathology & Nematology lab staff benefits the home gardener and the nursery professional in identifying diseases and detecting microscopic worms (nematodes) that can devastate plants. Surveys are conducted at nurseries and farms to detect and prevent the spread of exotic diseases and to verify compliance with cleanliness requirements for worldwide exportation of plants, protecting the county's valuable nursery industry.

Office of the County Veterinarian-- Created by the County Charter in 1933, the Office of the County Veterinarian is a full-service diagnostic laboratory that analyzes animal diseases to prevent their spread to animals and humans. Pathologists, veterinarians, microbiologists and technicians perform a wide array of tests in order to diagnose diseases in the county. The Public Health Veterinarian coordinates with state and federal authorities to contain disease outbreaks. The Office also provides samples to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory for surveillance of economically important diseases such as Newcastle disease, avian influenza, salmonellosis, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease) and scrapie. In addition, USDA Wildlife Service officers at the office limit wildlife damage to people, animals and property.

Pest Detection-- During 2001, Pest Detection staff inspected more than 211,000 traps and found a Japanese beetle, a gypsy moth, a Mexican fruit fly, 20 Oriental fruit flies and 2 Guava fruit flies. Fortunately, the early detection of potentially damaging exotic insects ensured both the timely establishment of an Oriental fruit fly quarantine and eradication programs for the Oriental fruit fly and the Guava fruit fly, as well as appropriate measures for other detections. These efforts helped to prevent these pests from spreading to other areas of the county and state.

Watershed Resources and Pest Management-- This program oversaw the formation of a Weed Management Area (WMA) for the control of invasive weed species; the first species addressed was Perennial Peppergrass. The staff also reseeds landfills to prevent erosion and runoff, and works under contract with SDG&E to protect utility poles and other equipment in wildfires. Employees are responsible for pest control in County-owned facilities and along County-maintained road rights-of-way, and they respond to bee problems at County facilities. They also manufacture anticoagulant bait for control of ground squirrels and other rodents. Several years ago the inventory of sites storing hazardous agricultural materials was also added to this program.

Pierce's Disease Control-- This program has 134 agreements with local nurseries to allow shipping to the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS) free areas of California. Requirements, which vary depending on the infestation level of GWSS, range from self-inspection, to inspection by County staff and applications of pesticide prior to shipment. Other activities include inspecting over 5,000 acres of production nurseries.



Personnel



Agricultural Commissioner, Sealer of Weights and Measures
Kathleen A. Thuner

County Veterinarian
Kerry Mahoney DVM

Deputy Directors
Kathy DaVee, Kurt Floren, Sharon Geraty

Deputy Agricultural Commissioners
Stephen Durso ^{Acting} Simone Hardy Dawn Nielsen

Administrative Support
Judi Dunlap Mark Flores Dawn Knaggs
Felisa Ordenez Marcia Powell

Analysis and Identification
David Kellum Ph.D. Pat Nolan M.S.
Paul Cadena George Jones Roberto Sanchez

Special Programs
Bob Eisele Ron Hobgood Walter Graves

Office of the County Veterinarian
Margaret Chadwell Jean Creek Jesus Guajardo DVM Nikos Gurfield DVM
Patricia Lewis Laurie Pereira Cynthia Shannon Alexina Wempren

Supervising Inspectors
John Blocker Delores Brandon Neil Connelly Cindy Davis
Paul Davy Cathy Neville Ted Matsumoto Stasi Redding Rick Williams

Agricultural Standards Inspectors

Vincent Acosta
Abdel Amador
Veronica Anzaldo
Tony Avina
Chris Betschart
Clark Bixby
Thomas Bloomer
Glenn Braaten
James Byers
Colleen Carr
Stephen Desserich
Katherine Dobbins
Jose-Concepcion Duran

Manige Farhoomand
Michael Feeley
Ronald Flemming
David Fritz
Zoe Ginsky
John Gionfriddo
Lynn Gordon
Lee Guidry
James Hinton
Tim Holbrook
Atlaw Kebede
Cathymay Mangold

Marco Mares
Flo McCutcheon
Howard Metcalf
Megan Moore
Lauren Moreno
Adrienne Moss
Charlie Mosse
Jorge Olivares
Theodore Olsen
Lynn Parker
Richard Persky
Vicente Rodriguez

Annie Silva
Ken Sims
Ann Sixtus
Nestor Silva
Kathryn Springer
Neil Stalnaker
Nancy Syzonenko
Gregory Terhall
Richard Waldrip
Richard Walsh
Bill Winans
Lindsay Worcester
Muluneh Wube

Produce Inspectors
Paula DeWall Richard Dearie

Civil Administrative Actions
Lisa Gabel
Nancy Appel Karen Melvin Candy Schaer-Johnson

Pest Management Technicians
James Daly Bruce Gardner George Kalin Mark Martinez Brad Shipley

Insect Detection Specialists

Sulpicio Agnes, Jr. ^(Senior)
Tim Breuninger ^(Senior)
Linda Hamel ^(Senior)
Guy Allingham
Orlando Alfaro
Gonzalo Alvarez
Sharon Belcher
Mark Buttner

Brian Burkman
Robert Bryant
Linda Clark
Lisa Dumolt
Jorge Fregoso
Kahsai Ghebretseha
Michael Grady
Charles Gross

Kim Hock
Lou Juarez
Shannon Lehrter
Robert McGregor
Robert Miller, Jr.
Robert Montavon
Belinda Moss
Quang Ong

Regina Ort
Lawrence Randall
Steve Robinson
Joy Murray-Roseberry
Alan Sharon
Mazen Stevens
Susan Wise
Joseph Zumello

Clerical Support
Deborah Acbang Katherine Arntzen Armando Belenzo Gemma Bilog Bruce Boon Areleous Burton Linda Goff Anna Hayden
Michele Herrmanns Elyse Keon Lonnie Nopens Marilyn Marshall Bennette McKnight Tina Thomas Jacki Trost Ila Tumlin