



DIVISION OF
INSPECTION SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF INSPECTION SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2014 - 2015

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

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INTRODUCTION



OUR MISSION

TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES THAT SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTE TO A SAFE, ABUNDANT, AND QUALITY FOOD SUPPLY, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AGRICULTURE PRACTICES, AND AN EQUITABLE MARKETPLACE FOR CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE.

California Department of Food & Agriculture Core Values

- Integrity:*** We are truthful, trustworthy, and operate in a fair and ethical manner.
- Transparency:*** We conduct all operations in an open manner.
- Accountability:*** We are responsible to ourselves and others for our actions and decisions.
- Thoughtful Communication:*** We listen and share information openly and honestly with the goal of mutual understanding.
- Respect:*** We treat everyone with courtesy, dignity, and consideration.
- Creativity:*** We believe in fostering a creative environment.
- Balance:*** We strive to maintain effective partnerships so that our decisions are fair to all our stakeholders.
- Diversity:*** We are committed to maintaining a diverse workforce.

A Message from the Director

The first thing you may notice as you read this annual report is that it now reflects activities over a fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). This report specifically covers the 2014/15 fiscal year. Also new this year is the inclusion of fiscal summaries for each branch and program. These changes were made as part of our ongoing efforts to provide greater clarity and transparency. Aligning program activities and fiscal display into a fiscal year report, we believe, will bring greater value to the report and the reports' audience. After all, the purpose of an annual report is make sure that all stakeholders and interested parties can obtain a general knowledge of what the Division of Inspection Services does, and how we do it. With sufficient detail to perhaps spark additional questions and conversations.

As there are eight statutorily defined Advisory Boards/Committees and several agencies, both state and federal, to which we provide services, we are very accustomed to regular and close interaction and being held accountable for our work. We believe in that process and believe it just makes us all better at what we do.

Besides these fundamental changes, I want to bring attention to several significant events and accomplishments that occurred since the last report. First, Assembly Bill 2413 was signed into law by Governor Brown and formally established

the Office of Farm to Fork within the division effective January 1, 2015. While no funding came along with the legislation, it did provide a solid footing to build upon and the Office has continued to grow through grants and inter-agency agreements, and has several accomplishments over the last year and a half. Check out their story inside and see how well it is integrated into several of the Department's strategic goals.

Kudos also go to the Center for Analytical Chemistry for their continued efforts to improve their infrastructure and efficiencies. The Center's commitment to expanding capability and emerging technology not only ensures that workers' health and safety, and our environment can be effectively monitored now and in the future, but also helps expand market opportunities for California farmers and ranchers.

Special acknowledgment must go to both the Inspection and Compliance Branch and to the Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Branch for their successful completion and subsequent accreditation to the ISO 17065 Standard. Embarked upon separately, these were multi-year efforts that required significant effort, focus, and commitment throughout the process.



Rick S. Jensen

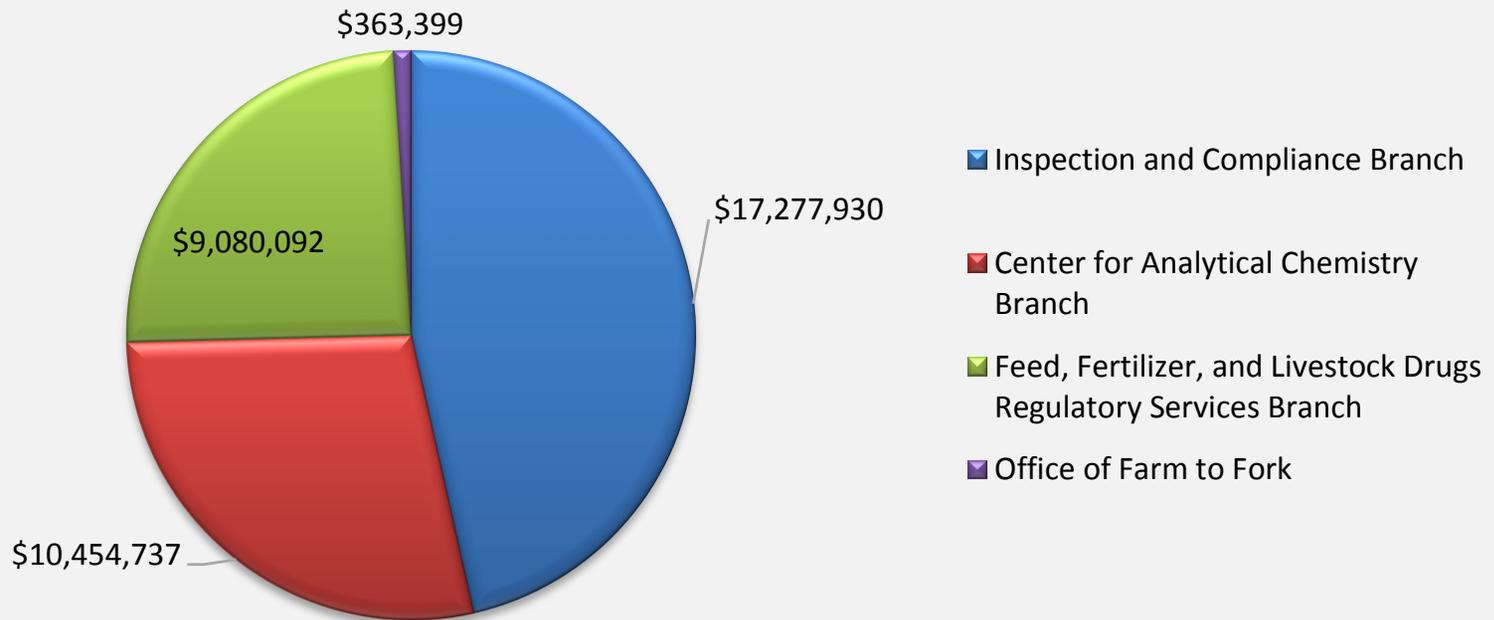
With the standard integrated into their daily operations, the affected programs are recognized as having international competence and transparency.

Finally, as part of our commitment to staff development and diversity, we unveiled a summer internship program this year. We learned a lot, found a couple of bright young energetic interns, and hopefully showed them that a career in agriculture, even in CDFA, can be very rewarding.

So please, read through the report, ask us some questions, and hold onto your hat, because next year is already shaping up to be quite a big one. Change is the one constant, right?!

The Division of Inspection Services Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Summary

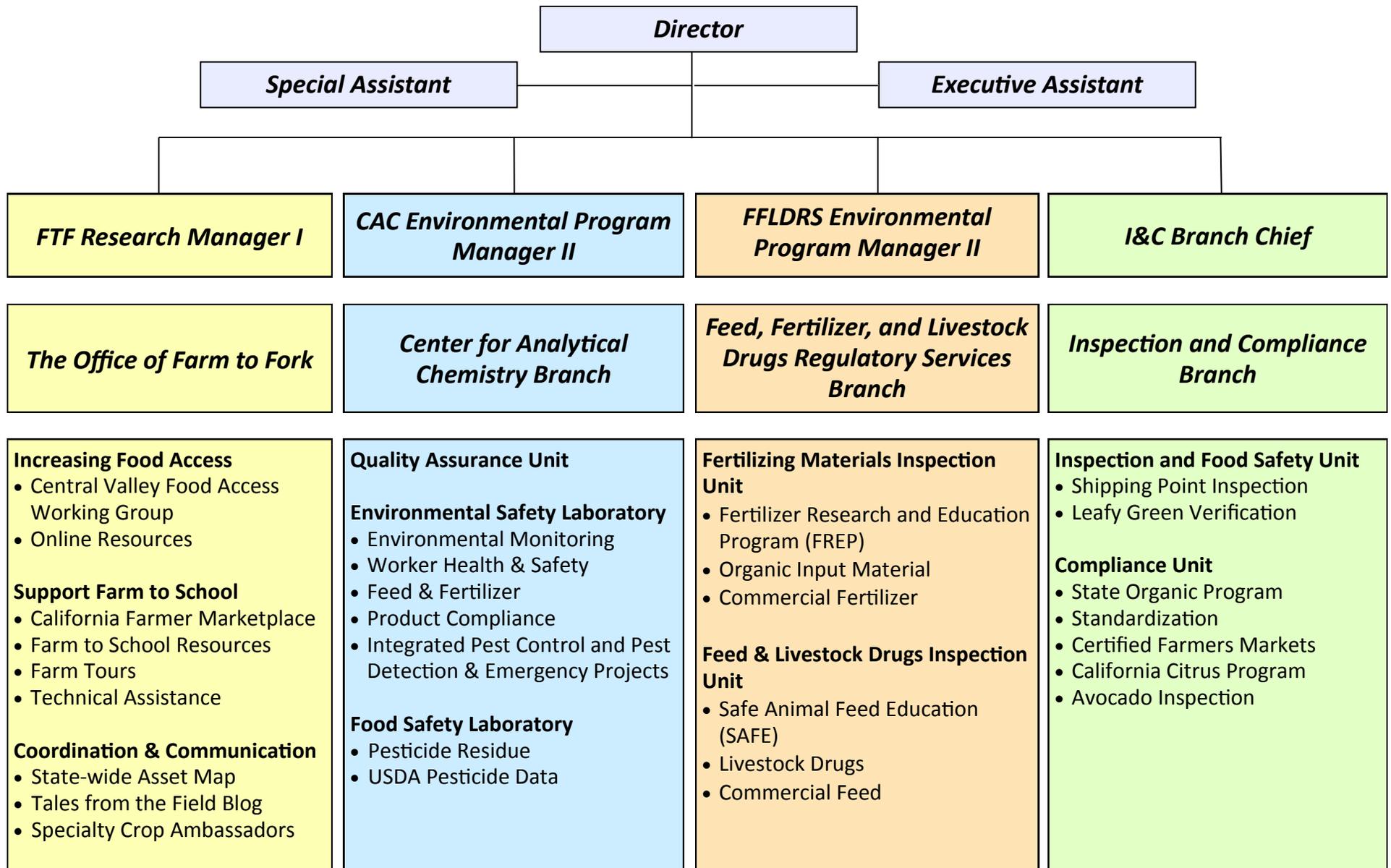
Division of Inspection Services Total Expenditures*



**as of June 30, 2015*

Disbursement of Funds	
Fund Type	Percentage
Agriculture Fund	11%
Agriculture Fund - Continuously Appropriated	60%
Federal Funds	12%
Reimbursement	17%
General Fund	0%

Division Organizational Chart





DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Promote and Protect

Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services

ISO Accreditation

The Organic Input Material (OIM) program was established in 2010 within the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) Fertilizing Material Inspection Program (FMIP). The program was established by legislation to address concerns about integrity of fertilizing materials marketed for use in certified organic growing. The OIM program is mandated to perform a review of each OIM label to ensure nutrient guarantees and claims are scientifically feasible and meet the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – National Organic Program (NOP) standards. In accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code, an OIM product cannot be distributed in California unless it is registered with the CDFA. The law also made it a crime to adulterate OIMs and established that violators may be subject to fines and license revocations. The law further stipulates that OIM manufacturers shall be inspected a minimum of once yearly to

validate label nutrient guarantees, claims, and compliance with NOP standards. The OIM program has been progressively addressing and enforcing all aspects of the legislation. The program recently was granted ISO 17065 status validating the establishment of a quality program.



The program chose to establish trust and credibility of the public and the organic growing community by pursuing accreditation under the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17065 accreditation. In order to achieve that accreditation, the program established rigid yet transparent processes to each aspect of the program. Each program process had to be

documented and then evaluated by external reviewers. The program was granted accreditation on January 29, 2015. According to NOP guidelines, organic certifiers may now accept findings and reviews of the OIM program in establishing organic system plans for growers.

The program currently has reviewed and approved over 1,200 OIMs for use in California. The public may check on the status of any fertilizing product by accessing the programs web site at http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/fldrs/fertilizer_OIM.html. A list of approved products is also available on the program's website.

Inspection and compliance aspects of the program are essential to ongoing ISO accreditation. CDFA investigators inspect OIM producers in the state and adjacent states. CDFA has recently contracted with an ISO accredited entity to assist the CDFA in inspecting facilities beyond California's borders.

Inspections and Compliance

ISO Accreditation

On December 9, 2014, Shipping Point Inspection (SPI) was accredited under IEC/ISO 65 as a Certification Body by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). This recognition is the culmination of nearly three years of effort by SPI staff and represents CDFA's commitment to offering the California agriculture community the food safety services they have requested.

This accreditation is the first major step in the long term goal of being able to provide California growers and handlers the food safety audits that they need to perform in order to sell their produce to buyers such as Costco, Wal-Mart, etc. Moving forward SPI will be seeking to add scope extensions to the accreditation that will enable it to perform additional audit schemes such as Primus GFS and Global G.A.P.

State Organic Program

The organic agricultural industry in California has continued to grow steadily. From 2009 to 2014, the total number of registered organic operations increased by 20 percent. For the 2014 calendar year, there were 499 new registrants in the California Department of Food

and Agriculture (CDFA) State Organic Program (SOP). Registration fees from the registered organic operations, allow the SOP to work continuously to help ensure the public is consuming organic agricultural products that meet state and federal organic standards.

In 2014, organic registration fees allowed the SOP to perform 1,016 inspections of organic operations. These inspections have included: production sites, handling facilities, farmers' markets, retail stores, and roadside stands; collecting 200 samples (400 lbs) for pesticide residue analysis; conducting 85 complaint investigations; and, processing appeals and providing due process. Additionally, through the Federal Cost Share Program, CDFA distributes funds from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to operations that have been certified organic by a USDA accredited certifier under the cost share program. For the 2013/2014 federal fiscal year (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014), CDFA reimbursed a total of \$1,407,628 to 1,844 certified organic operations. As the organic industry keeps growing, the SOP continues its commitment to enforce organic requirements, for production and sale of organic products.

The Office of Farm to Fork

Engaging Agriculture

The Office of Farm to Fork received Specialty Crop Block Grant funding to further address issues associated with food insecurity, agricultural awareness, and to develop resources connecting consumers to specialty crop producers. The grant's projects include: the creation of a food access working group in the Central Valley to better connect needy Californians to nutritious foods; state-wide farm tours to link local agriculture to its surrounding communities; the development of a mobile farm set to tour California schools; and, a farmer ambassador program aimed at introducing farming as a potential career to new populations in rural and inner city communities.



Maximize Resources

Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs

Regulatory Services

Fertilizer Research and Education Program

(FREP)

Grant Funding

Project Request for Proposal (RFP)

FREP released request for proposals in December of 2014. Through this Regular RFP process, FREP has awarded \$620,000 in funding to three multi-year projects that will begin work in January of 2016. The projects selected for funding are as follows:

- 1) Prediction of summer leaf nitrogen concentration from early season samples to better manage nitrogen inputs at the right time in walnuts, prunes, and pears - \$198,469
- 2) Improving nitrate and salinity management strategies for almonds grown under microirrigation - \$223,215
- 3) Evaluation and demonstration of nitrogen and phosphorus management in organic leafy green vegetables production on the Central Coast - \$200,642

Special RFP

In addition to the regular RFP, FREP released a Special Request for Proposals focusing on various aspects of nitrogen management in California agricultural systems. Through this special RFP, FREP will award over \$1.3 million in grant funds to agricultural research organizations and universities. Six multi-year projects were selected and will begin July 2015. The projects chosen for funding are as follows:

- 1) New fertigation book - \$224,477
- 2) Developing a decision support tool for processing tomato irrigation and fertilization in the Central Valley based on CropManage - \$224,717
- 3) Quantifying N₂O emissions under different on-farm irrigation and nutrient BMPs that reduce groundwater nitrate loading and applied water - \$270,000
- 4) 2015 Demonstration of a combined new leaf sampling technique for nitrogen analysis and nitrogen applications approach in almonds - \$261,717

5) Evaluation of the multiple benefits of nitrogen management practices in walnuts - \$224,913

6) Train the Trainer: A nitrogen management training program for growers - \$139,923

Since 1990, FREP has funded more than 180 research projects focusing on California's important and environmentally sensitive cropping systems. A database of completed research is publically available at: www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/FREPresearch.



California Department of Food and Agriculture Strategic Goal 3:**Education and Engagement****Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs
Regulatory Services****Fertilizer Research and Education Program
(FREP)*****Nitrogen Management Training Program for
Certified Crop Advisors***

The Nitrogen Management Training Program for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs) is a joint effort between FREP and the University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC ANR). The Program has provided training to CCAs to improve their understanding of sound nitrogen management practices and to help them in making informed recommendations to growers about crop nutrient management. CCAs who take this training are qualified to create nutrient management plans for growers who must complete these in compliance with the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulations. The tally for the California CCAs trainings in 2014 and 2015 was 728; this represented 72 percent of the current California CCAs.

Special Request for Proposals (RFP)

In December 2014, in addition to the regular annual request for proposals, FREP released a special request for proposals (RFP) for projects to be conducted beginning in July of 2015. This RFP was created to address knowledge gaps pertaining to nitrate from fertilizers found in surface and groundwater and nitrous oxide emissions, and to develop demonstration projects exemplifying the best management practices that can reduce the risk of contributing to these issues.

Nutrient Guidelines and Brochures

Over the past couple of years, FREP has published crop fertilization guidelines for major California agricultural commodities on the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) website. The guidelines have recently been expanded to include recommendations for 14 crops, representing almost half of the irrigated agriculture in California. The newest additions to the FREP website provide recommendations for cauliflower, strawberries, and barley. Additionally, FREP is pleased to

announce the tomato and strawberry fertilization guidelines are now available in Spanish and English. FREP has also been publishing brochures, based on the guidelines, as outreach materials for growers, crop advisors, and agricultural consultants. The current brochures that are available include almond, walnut, tomato, and lettuce. These guidelines and brochures help growers use fertilizer efficiently and effectively to best ensure agronomically sound and environmentally safe application without compromising crop yield.

FREP Blog

FREP is planning on launching a blog on their website at www.cdafa.ca.gov/go/FREP. This blog will allow FREP to communicate with stakeholders in a more direct manner and inform them on technical and relevant issues. Upcoming topics for the blog will cover information on outreach events, research results and technical trainings. A FREP WordPress blog will strengthen the connections between CDFA and specific

stakeholders, and enhance the role FREP plays as a credible information source for soil fertility and nutrient management.

Center for Analytical Chemistry

State Scientist Day

The staff from Center for Analytical Chemistry (CAC) participated in State Scientist Day at the State Capitol on May 13th. Each year, thousands of students from the area grade schools come to the Capitol for a field trip to participate in hands-on displays showcasing the work of state scientists. This event helps to encourage students to pursue future careers in the field of science. The CAC staff had displays this year teaching about density, the amount of sugar found in common beverages, the Periodic Table, the marvels of dry ice and the popular but messy lesson on how to make your own homemade Gak using baking soda and glue.

Indonesian Agricultural Agency

In June, CDFA hosted a delegation from the Indonesian Agricultural Agency (IAQA). In an effort to increase market access for California specialty crops, the group toured several locations to gain knowledge of the

department's exotic fruit fly programs and food safety programs. As a result of the site visit to California the technical information provided by various agencies such as FAS, APHIS, CDFA, and the CAC laboratory, the Indonesian Agricultural and Quarantine Agency agreed to grant fruit fly free status to over 21 additional fresh fruit commodities from California.



The staff from the Center for Analytical Chemistry at the State Capitol for State Scientist Day.

California Department of Food and Agriculture Strategic Goal 4:

Customer Service

The Office of Farm to Fork

Connecting Farms and Consumers: The California Farmer Marketplace

To promote the consumption of and increase access to California grown and produced foods, the Office of Farm to Fork has created the California Farmer Marketplace, a website featuring fresh California produce, grains, meats, and dairy products. The Marketplace, facilitates direct interactions between growers, food service institutions (particularly schools), and community organizations through an easy-to-use website. Searches can be customized using a variety of filters developed to best fit the need of each unique customer. Marketplace services are free and open to the public. For more information and to receive updates visit the Marketplace at: www.cafarmermarketplace.com



Advancing Farm to School

The Office of Farm to Fork continues to support a number of Farm to School projects in California. The Office has worked closely with Pittsburg Unified School District on a buyers' collaborative model for Contra Costa County and has facilitated connections among county school food service directors. Farm to Fork staff has also continued work with local farmers in Ventura and Contra Costa County to create a system for the school districts to purchase from local farmers for school meal programs and California Thursdays. The long term goal is to make the tools developed during these two pilot projects available for districts state-wide.



California Department of Food and Agriculture Strategic Goal 5:
Invest in Employee Development

Division Administration

Summer Internship Program

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) strives to support innovation and agricultural diversity. One way to support these efforts is through working with future generations of agriculturalists. The Division of Inspection Services (ISD) distributed an application to major college agriculture programs throughout California for the first summer internship program within this Division during March 2015. Applicants had the choice to rank the three branches and The Office of Farm to Fork in accordance with their personal interests in exploring the Division. The goal of this summer program was to engage students in the work not only done by this Division, but by the Department as well. The Division hopes to continue this program each year as part of its succession planning efforts to strengthen the Department and Division's agriculture workforce.





OVERVIEW OF THE DIVISION

The Office of Farm to Fork

The Office of Farm to Fork is committed to helping all Californians access healthy and nutritious California grown food. The Office seeks to strengthen local food systems, increase connections between local farmers and consumers, and increase the availability of healthy and nutritious food to low-income Californians through a variety of projects and initiatives.



Center for Analytical Chemistry Branch

The Center for Analytical Chemistry (CAC) is a state-of-the-art chemistry laboratory with facilities located in Sacramento and Anaheim, California. Their mission is to provide impartial, timely, accurate, and cost effective analytical services. The Center consists of two main sections - Food Safety and Environmental Safety.



Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Branch

The Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Branch (FFLDRS) is designed to provide Californians with an abundant supply of clean and wholesome food and fiber. FFLDRS works to ensure that all feed, fertilizing materials, and livestock drugs sold in California are safe, effective, and meet the manufacturers' quality and quantity guarantees. FFLDRS also has a crucial role in the protection of the State's environment by regulating the manufacture and labeling of the fertilizing materials used in agriculture.



Inspection and Compliance Branch

The Inspection and Compliance Branch (I&C) oversees the fair and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities in California. The six main programs of the branch are designed to protect producers, packers, shippers, and processors while ensuring the quality and integrity of both fresh and processed fruits and vegetables offered to California's consumers.





THE OFFICE OF FARM TO FORK

Office Summary

The Office of Farm to Fork is committed to helping all Californians access healthy and nutritious California grown food. The Office seeks to strengthen local food systems, increase connections between farmers and consumers, and increase the availability of healthy and nutritious food to low-income Californians through a variety of projects and initiatives.

The Office of Farm to Fork was officially written into the Food and Agriculture code on September 26th, when Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill (AB) 2413. The bill, authored by Assembly Speaker John Perez, created the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department to, among other things, work with various entities, including the agricultural industry and other organizations involved in promoting food access, and increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in the state of California.

This bill requires the Office to identify urban and rural communities that lack access to healthy food and to coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to support and increase awareness of programs that promote greater food access.



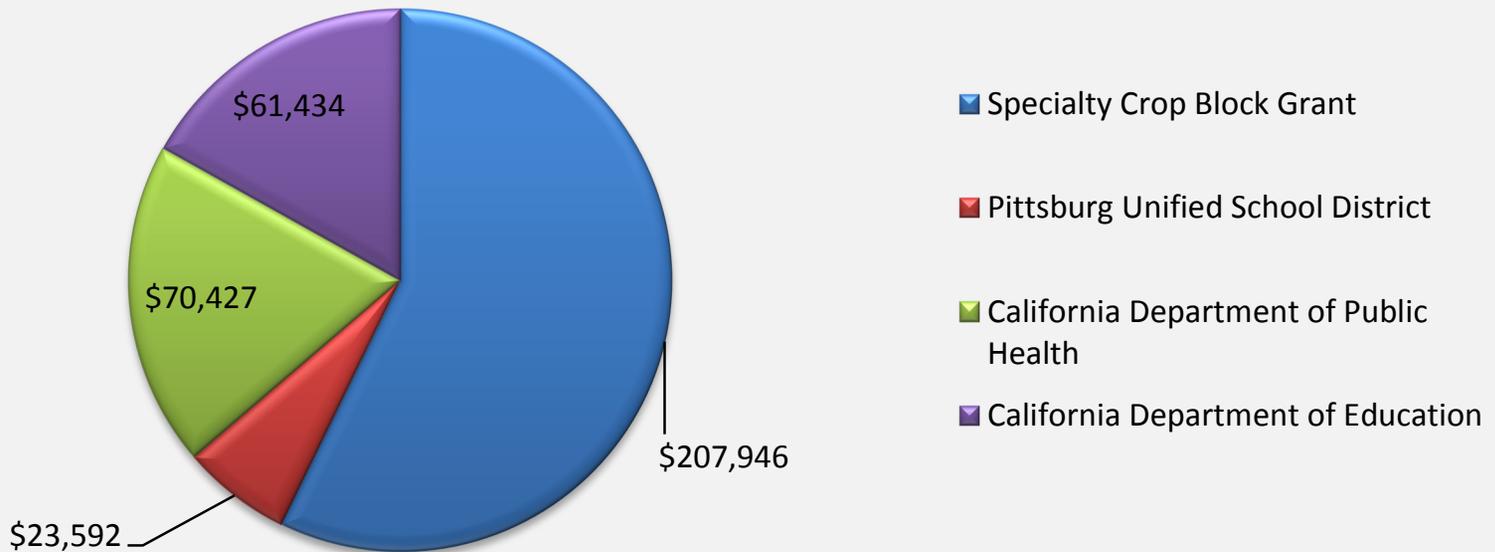
The Office was initially formed as a recommendation from the strategic Growth Council to the Health in All Policies Task Force. In 2012, the California Department of Education, and the California Department of Public Health,

established an interagency agreement focusing on strengthening local food systems, increasing connections between local farmers and consumers—including institutional consumers such as schools and food banks—and increasing the availability of healthy and nutritious food for low-income Californians.

The mission of the Office has become more profound in light of the State's current drought. Increased access points, creative land usage, and expanding availability of resources are all a means to increase food security among individuals and regions that face the greatest challenges. Similarly, improving healthy school environments and market accessibility to fresh fruits and vegetables is just as important to the lasting change within the diversity of our food system.

The Office of Farm to Fork Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Summary

The Office of Farm to Fork Total Expenditures*



*as of June 30, 2015

Disbursement of Funds	
Fund Type	Percentage
Agriculture Fund	0%
Agriculture Fund - Continuously Appropriated	0%
Federal Funds	0%
Reimbursement	100%
General Fund	0%

Grants:

- Specialty Crop Block Grant
- Pittsburg Unified School District

Interagency Agreements:

- California Department of Education
- California Department of Public Health

Summary of the Office of Farm to Fork Projects

The California Farmer Marketplace

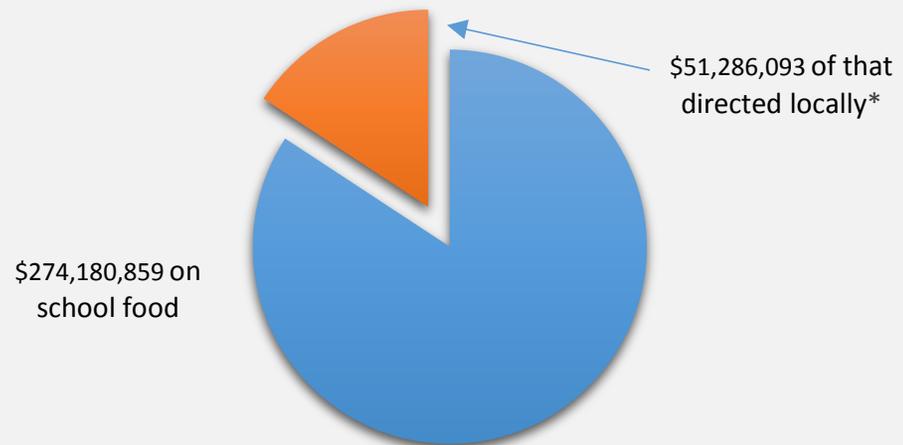
At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Office of Farm to Fork launched The California Farmer Marketplace at

www.cafarmermarketplace.com. The

California Farmer Marketplace is a free statewide website featuring California produce, grains, meats, eggs, and other products for sale. The Marketplace offers farmers the opportunity to post products and connect directly with school food service to increase the amount of California grown and produced foods on school lunch trays.

Primarily established to reduce communication barriers between buyers and sellers, the website is free and open to the general public, including ranchers, producers, distributors, institutional buyers, community groups, and individual consumers. Sellers can list products and identify their location, agricultural practices, and delivery methods. Buyers can then search for a product by region or throughout the state and filter results based on their own criteria, such as the level of farm liability insurance, price, pack size, or individual processing needs.

Estimated Expenditures of Local Products Bought by School Districts in California during the 2011-2012 School Year



School Districts in California that Bought Local Products in 2011-2012: This chart shows the estimated expenditure of local products that were bought by school districts in California during the 2011-2012 school year. This data is based on the USDA Farm to School Census (2011-2012). *The USDA does not define the term “local” or “locally.” It is defined by the school district.

Education and Engagement

The Office of Farm to Fork participated in several conferences and public events to help further farm to school programs and projects addressing food insecurity.

The Office also attended events for this year's *California Thursdays* roll-out. *California Thursdays*, led by the Center for Ecoliteracy, encourages schools to serve freshly prepared meals made with California ingredients. The Office of Farm to Fork worked closely with six school districts in Contra Costa County to help them find and jointly purchase California food for their school lunches.

Office of Farm to Fork staff also attended the Small Farm Conference, the inaugural California Farm to School Conference, and the Childhood Obesity Conference.

The Office of Farm to Fork collaborates with many other state agencies and organizations, and works closely with the Health in All Policies Task Force, the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Education, as well as with USDA Western Region, the California Farm to School Network, and many school districts throughout California.

Website, Blog, and Resources

The Office of Farm to Fork continues to provide information for consumers, school districts, and farmers on its website, www.cafarmtofork.com, and associated blog *Tales from the Field*. *Tales from the Field* has highlighted important events such as the formation of the University of California Global Food Initiative to the celebration of California grown produce on *California Thursdays* with our partners at schools across Contra Costa County. For consumers wanting to grow their own food, instructions on constructing a vertical garden, announcement of a mobile app to guide vegetable plantings, and instructive exhibits at fairs throughout the State have been announced through the blog.



The Office has produced publications on the following:

- *Farm to School Food Safety Guidelines: How to Safely Handle Fresh Produce from Farm to Fork*, which outlines food safety tips for farms and schools engaged in farm to school programs;
- *Agriculture and Culinary Arts Career Technical Education (CTE) Best Practices*, which offers an overview of agricultural and culinary arts/food service CTE programs, best practices for such programs, examples of model programs throughout the State, strategic planning advice for new programs, and opportunities for expansion; and,
- *California Schools and Universities: Procurement of Locally Grown Produce*, which summarizes best practices for local procurement among K-12 school districts and California colleges and universities and makes recommendations for how to expand and sustain such programs.

All three reports were written in collaboration with the California Department of Education and the California Department of Public Health and are available on the

Farm to Fork Website, at <http://cafarmtofork.com/ftfpublications.html>

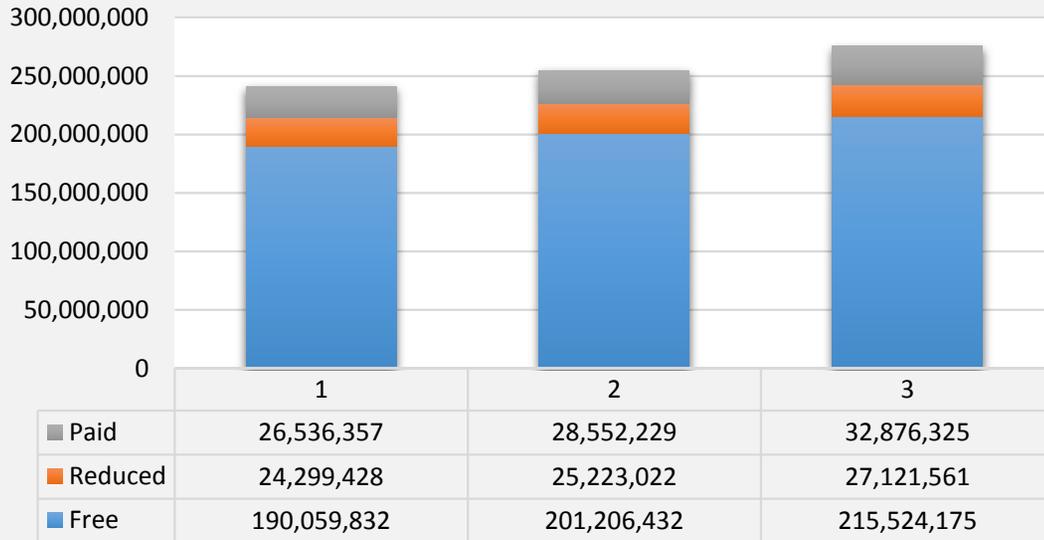
Current Projects

In September of 2014, the Office of Farm to Fork received a Specialty Crop Block Grant to work on several projects to promote specialty crops to underserved communities. The Office is working with the Center for Land-Based Learning on a Farm to Fork Ambassador Program, where ambassadors work on instructional projects and promote specialty crops and farming to schools and other community members. As part of another project, the Office is developing a business plan to create an educational mobile farm unit, that will eventually tour California schools and teach children where their food comes from. The Office is also collaborating with partners in Northern, Central, and Southern California to host farm tours highlighting different programs that bring specialty crops to schools and underserved communities. Additionally, the Office will be convening stakeholders in the Central Valley to discuss food insecurity in the region and recommend actionable next steps toward addressing the problem. In the summer of 2015 and in collaboration with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service Western Region Office,

the Office plans to bring together a group of stakeholders to strengthen state-wide collaboration across many farm to fork areas.



Breakfasts Free/Reduced/Paid



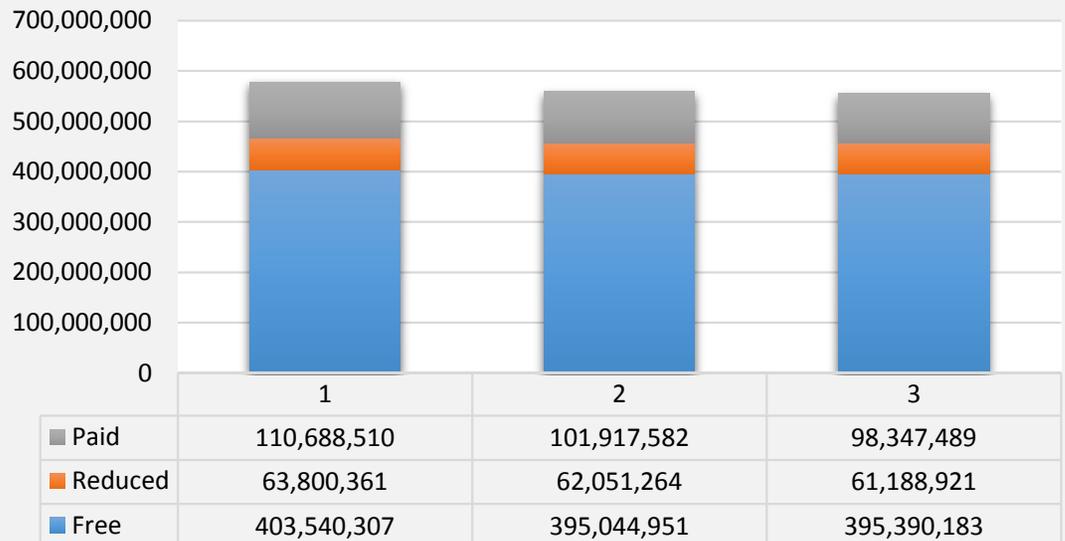
Breakfast Free/Reduced/Paid: This bar graph illustrates the number of free, reduced, and paid, in millions, for breakfast meals across California.

*Note: Column 1 represents the school fiscal year 2011-2012, Column 2 represents the school fiscal year 2012-2013, and Column 3 represents the school fiscal year 2013-2014.

Lunch Free/Reduced/Paid: This bar graph illustrates the number of free, reduced, and paid, in millions, for lunch meals across California.

*Note: Column 1 represents the school fiscal year 2011-2012, Column 2 represents the school fiscal year 2012-2013, and Column 3 represents the school fiscal year 2013-2014.

Lunch Free/Reduced/Paid





CENTER FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Branch Summary

The Center for Analytical Chemistry (CAC) is a state-of-the-art chemistry laboratory with facilities located in Sacramento and Anaheim, California. The Center consists of two main sections: Environmental Safety, and Food Safety. There is also an independent Quality Assurance unit that is responsible for the Center's Quality Management System. The Quality Assurance unit also provides proficiency testing samples for various state and federal residue laboratories under the aegis of Association of Official Analytical Chemists International (AOACI) and USDA-Pesticide Data Program. The CAC has been ISO-17025:2005 accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) organization since 2004. CAC was approved for continual accreditation to ISO 17025 standard by A2LA in the chemical field of testing for specific methods. This renewal is valid until August 2016.

The mission of the CAC is to provide timely and cost effective analytical services and accurate data to clients and stakeholders. CAC's clients are comprised of local, state, and federal governmental agencies that are responsible for

monitoring the nation's food supply, the safety of our environment, and the safety and health of farm workers. CAC laboratory units work closely with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Food and Drug Administration to provide testing and critical residue data. The CAC continues its participation in the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN) and has successfully completed a performance test for Strychnine, Scopolamine, and Ricinine toxins in ground turkey samples this year. Current events related to food safety issues and terrorism threats dictate that CAC stand ready to provide emergency analytical support services to regulatory agencies as well as security agencies. Participating in these FERN test events ensures our continual competency.

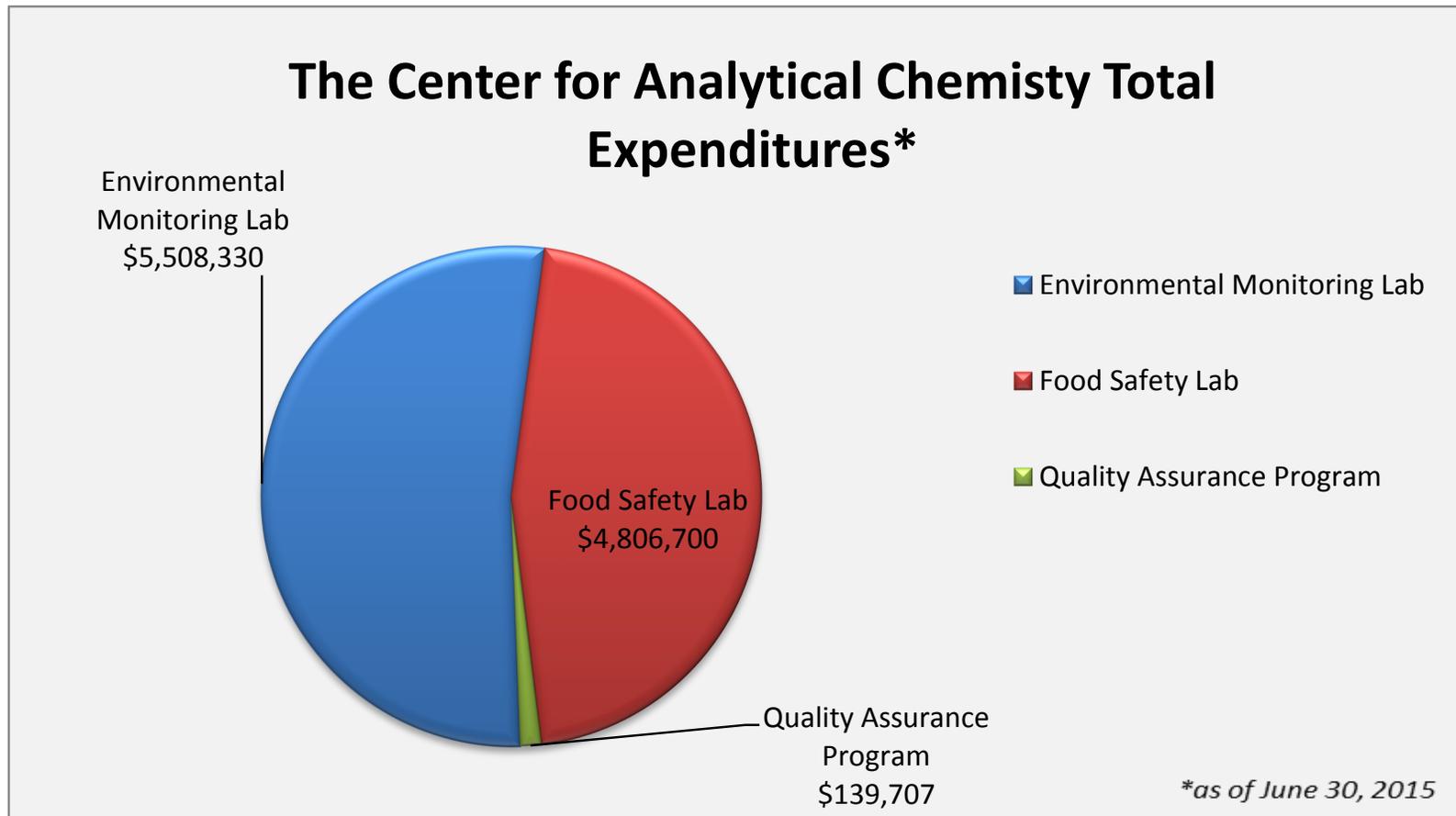
The CAC also conducts analytical testing for various programs within the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) such as the State Organic Program (SOP), the Feed and Fertilizer and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Branch (FFLDRS), and the Hawaii Mill Feed Program.

To maintain quality services, CAC staff regularly

receive training from experts in the field of chemical analysis. In addition, the CAC also keeps abreast of issues that affect our clients' missions to ensure program's relevance. Each year, the CAC hosts many meetings and workshops, and receives visitors from not only California, but also from across the country and around the world. These events and visits provide opportunities for employees to share their expertise and exchange ideas with colleagues, as well as learn from the experts in the field of analytical chemistry.

The CAC philosophy embraces the belief that an organization is only as strong as its individual members and employees are valued for their input. Striving to foster a spirit of continuous learning and cooperation and excellence in service are the main goals at the CAC. On-going goals include: continually improving data quality and system efficiency; strengthening our collaboration efforts and involvement with other food safety organizations; enhancing infrastructure; and, attaining clients' complete satisfaction. These goals align with our mission of providing high quality and cost effective analytical services.

The Center for Analytical Chemistry Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Summary



Disbursement of Funds	
Fund Type	Percentage
Agriculture Fund	0%
Agriculture Fund - Continuously Appropriated	20%
Federal Funds	21%
Reimbursement	58%
General Fund	0%

Food Safety Laboratory

The primary role of the Food Safety (FS) Laboratory at the CAC is to provide testing to local, state, and federal agencies that work to protect the nation's food supply. The program consists of the Pesticide Residue (PR) and USDA-Pesticide Data Program (PDP). Besides its contract work, the FS laboratories voluntarily participate in the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN). FERN is a national organization comprised of governmental food-testing laboratories that respond to emergencies involving biological, chemical, and/or radiological contamination of food.

The FS laboratories continue to expand their scope of analytical methods to maintain program relevance. Recently, the FS team developed an analytical screen that can detect a class of acid herbicides and added more than 50 new chemicals to the existing screens. The method expansion was necessary for the State Residue Monitoring (SRM) program to remain pertinent in the food safety surveillance arena. As the agriculture industry moves away from conventional pesticides and adopts reduced

risk pesticides, laboratories must have the ability to monitor for these newly registered chemicals. Another reason for the need to expand the screening capability is to detect chemical contaminants in imported foods which come from foreign countries that have agricultural practices different from those in the U.S. Data from the SRM program highlights the fact that the majority of tolerance violations come from imported produce.

The highlight of this year is the Specialty Crop Block grant awarded to the Pesticide Residue laboratory of \$315,000. The grant's funds were used to purchase an instrument that could detect 30% more analytes per test, increase work throughput, provide faster sample turnaround time, and improve data quality. The immediate beneficiaries of the grant are California consumers because they can be assured the food supply is being monitored for harmful pesticides. Data from laboratories are vital in stopping the sale of tainted produce from reaching the consumers. Furthermore, presumptive tolerance violation data from FS laboratories also help enforcement agencies focus their surveillance work.

Future plans are to use emerging technologies to further expand the analytical capability for detecting and quantifying a broad range of pesticides and to collaborate with government laboratories that work to protect the global food supply. The FS lab was asked by the U.S. Food and Drugs Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (FDA-CFSAN) to participate in an international collaborative study using the High Resolution Q-Exactive instrument. This study will provide networking among government agencies and aim to harmonize the analytical methodology. The immediate benefit for the lab is having a spectral library database of more than 600 pesticides provided by FDA. This library would save a tremendous amount of time on method development and the spectral libraries and compound databases can also be expanded to other chemical contaminants such as veterinary drugs, natural toxins, emerging organic pollutants, and adulterants. The additional benefit in working with other international partners is the exchange of ideas with other experts in the field which helps improve system quality and remain relevant.

Pesticide Residue Monitoring Program

The Pesticide Residue (PR) laboratories, in the Food Safety section of CAC, provide agrochemical analyses on food and environmental samples to support California's growers and County Agricultural Commissioners, as well as several state and federal regulatory agencies.

The PR Laboratories provide analytical support to the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) for its mandates to perform comprehensive pesticide risk assessment and to promote effective enforcement of state and federal pesticide regulations. Through the State Residue Monitoring (SRM) program, laboratories analyze pesticide residues in fresh produce to ensure industry's compliance with the tolerance standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA). Samples for the PR labs arrive from all California counties, as well as the global market. The PR laboratories also perform analytical testing for California's County Agricultural Commissioners in their investigative programs, such as monitoring of field workers for pesticide exposure, investigations of pesticide drift incidents, and illnesses related to the misuse of pesticides.

SRM data provided by the PR laboratories

consistently demonstrate that the U.S. food supply is among the safest in the world. In 2014, the PR laboratories conducted almost 3,500 samples in the SRM program. Of these, 1,414 samples had no incurred pesticides; 1,830 samples had residues within the legal tolerance limits; and, only 228 samples (6.6%) contained incurs that were tolerance violations. A majority of the tolerance violations were from imported produce.

Among the commodities tested in the SRM program in 2014, strawberries, spinach, apples, and kale have the highest number of detected residues as illustrated by the Commodities with the Most Incurs graph.

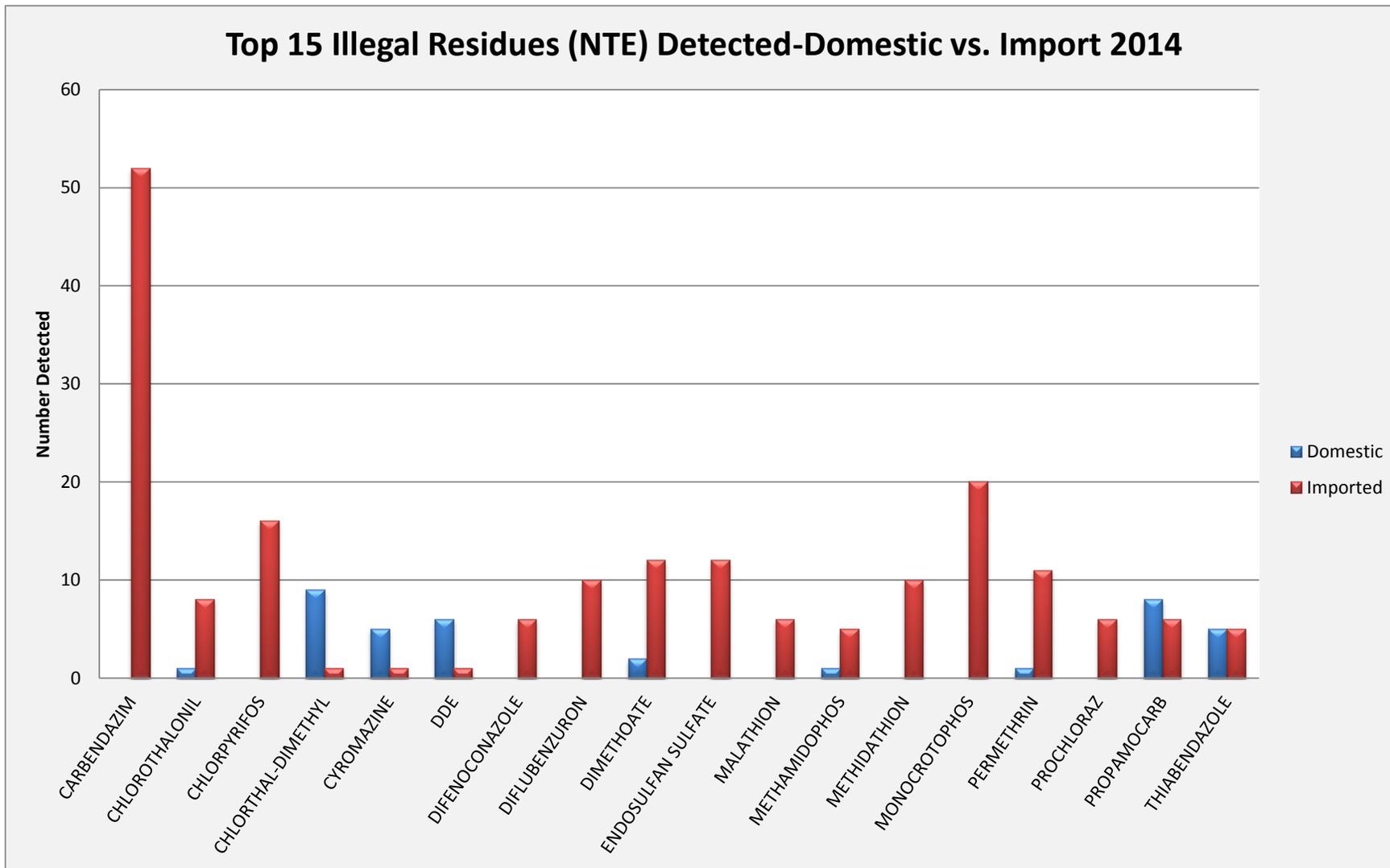
There are two types of tolerance violations: No Tolerance Established violations (NTE), which contain pesticides that are not registered for use on those commodities, and Over Tolerance (OT) violations, which are for residues that exceed tolerance limits set by the US-EPA. There were 322 illegal residue NTE violations and 39 OT violations detected in the 228 violative samples mentioned above.

The "Count of Top 15 Illegal Residues Detected (NTE)-Domestic vs. Import 2014" graph

illustrates the most commonly found pesticides in NTE samples and their distribution between domestic and imported products. It is not surprising that Carbendazim and Monocrotophos are detected in imported products only; as they have been discontinued from use in the United States, but they are still used internationally.

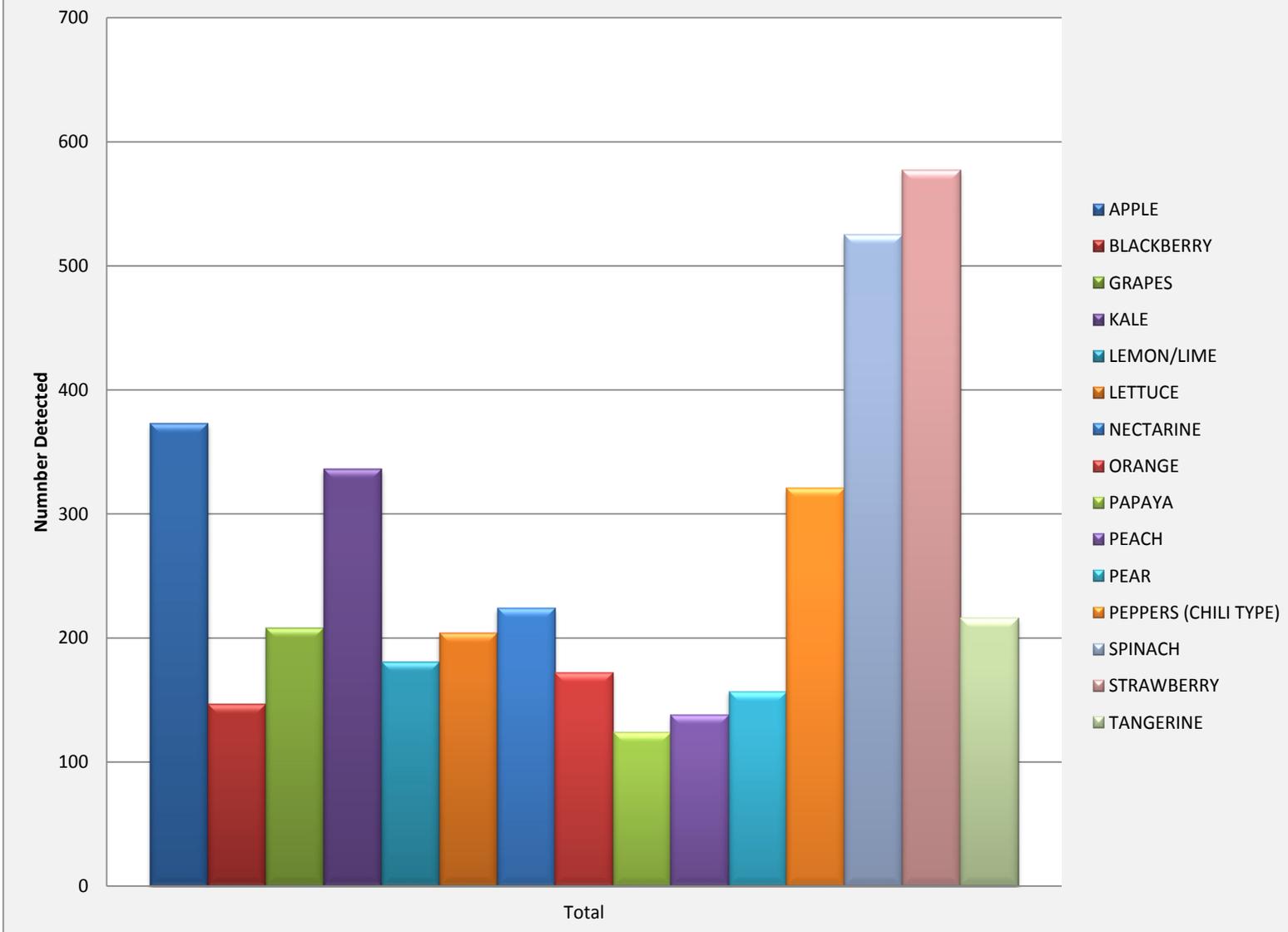
As the industry moves away from the conventional organochlorines and organophosphates toward reduced risk alternatives, their detection has increased substantially as illustrated by the Fifteen Most Commonly Detected Residue in the SRM graph. The majority of these residues are on EPA's list of Reduced Risk/Organophosphates Alternatives for Conventional Pesticides. Reduced risk pesticides are ones which have lower toxicity on human or non-target organisms (such as birds and fish) and lower potential for environmental contamination.

Azoxystrobin, boscalid, fludioxonil, and pyrimethanil are among the pesticides classified as reduced-risk fungicides by the U.S. EPA. These fungicides are widely used worldwide.



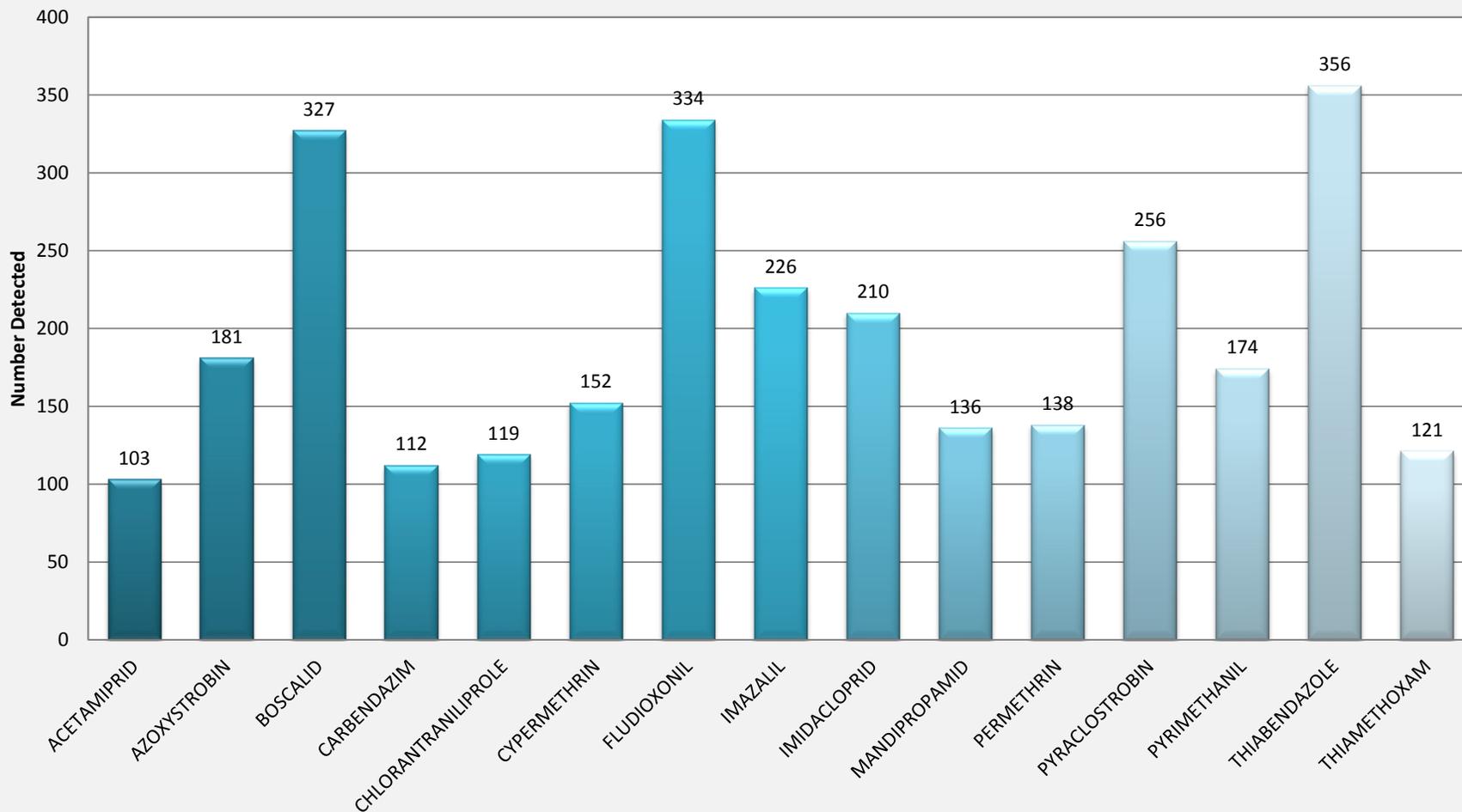
Top 15 Illegal Residues (NTE) Detected-Domestic vs. Import 2014: A majority of tolerance violations are from imported produce. Carbendazim and Monocrotophos are detected in imported products only; as they have been discontinued from use in the United States, but they are still used internationally.

Commodities with the Most Incurs in the SRM Program 2014



Commodities with the Most Incurs in the SRM Program 2014: Strawberries, spinach, kale, and apples have the most number of detected pesticide residues.

Fifteen Most Commonly Detected Residue in the SRM Program-2014



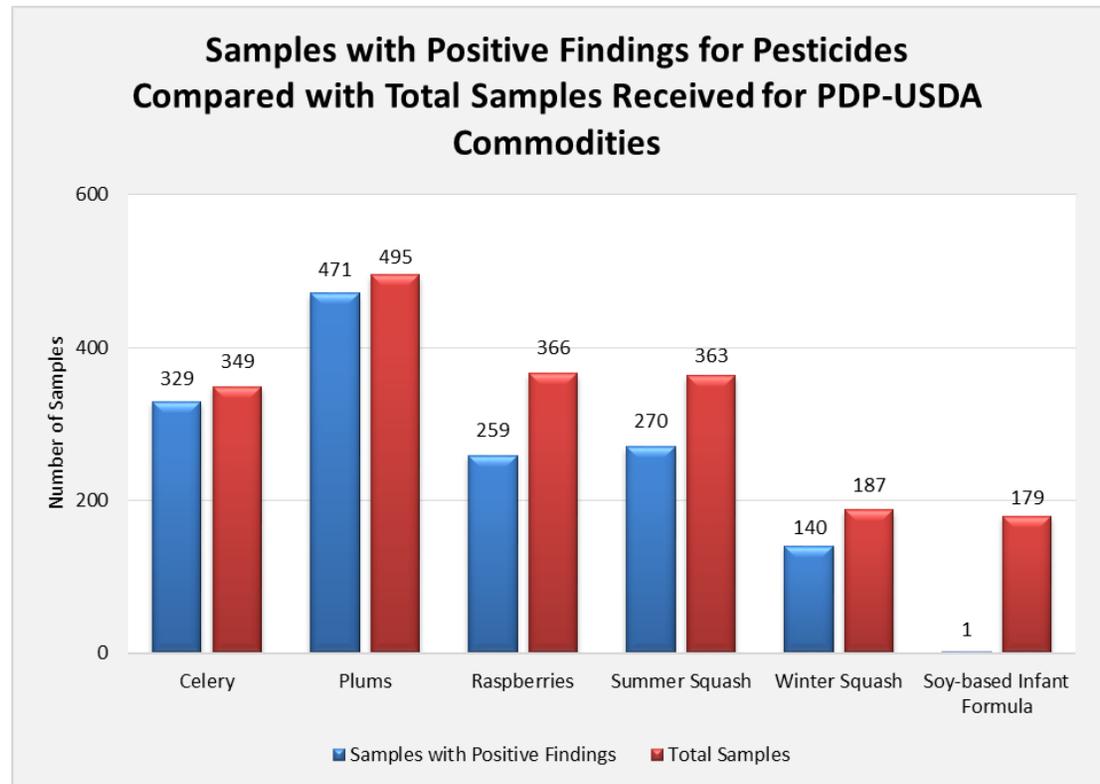
Fifteen Most Commonly Detected Residue in the SRM Program-2014: The majority of these residues are on the EPA’s list of Reduced Risk/Organophosphates Alternatives for Conventional Pesticides.

USDA Pesticide Data Program

California has been one of many participating states in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Pesticide Data Program (PDP) since 1991 and was one of the first states to join this program. PDP has evolved from a cursory survey of a few commodities to being the primary source for real-world pesticide residue data, which is essential for the dietary exposure component of risk assessments performed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unlike enforcement programs such as the State Residue Monitoring program, PDP provides pesticide residue data for washed, ready-to-eat produce from representative nationwide sampling over significant time periods. PDP's data is also used by other governmental agencies and the agricultural community to better understand the relationship of pesticide residues to agriculture practices, to improve integrated pest management practices, and to provide information to support the export of U.S. commodities. Additionally, presumptive tolerance violation data (PTV) are released to FDA for use in directing its sampling plan based on which commodities have the most violations.

More than 2,000 samples were analyzed in 2013. Each sample was screened for more than 330 different pesticides and metabolites. The majority of these pesticides are on EPA's list of reduced risk alternatives for conventional

pesticides. Reduced risk pesticides are ones which have lower toxicity on human or non-target organism (such as birds and fish) and lower potential for environmental contamination.



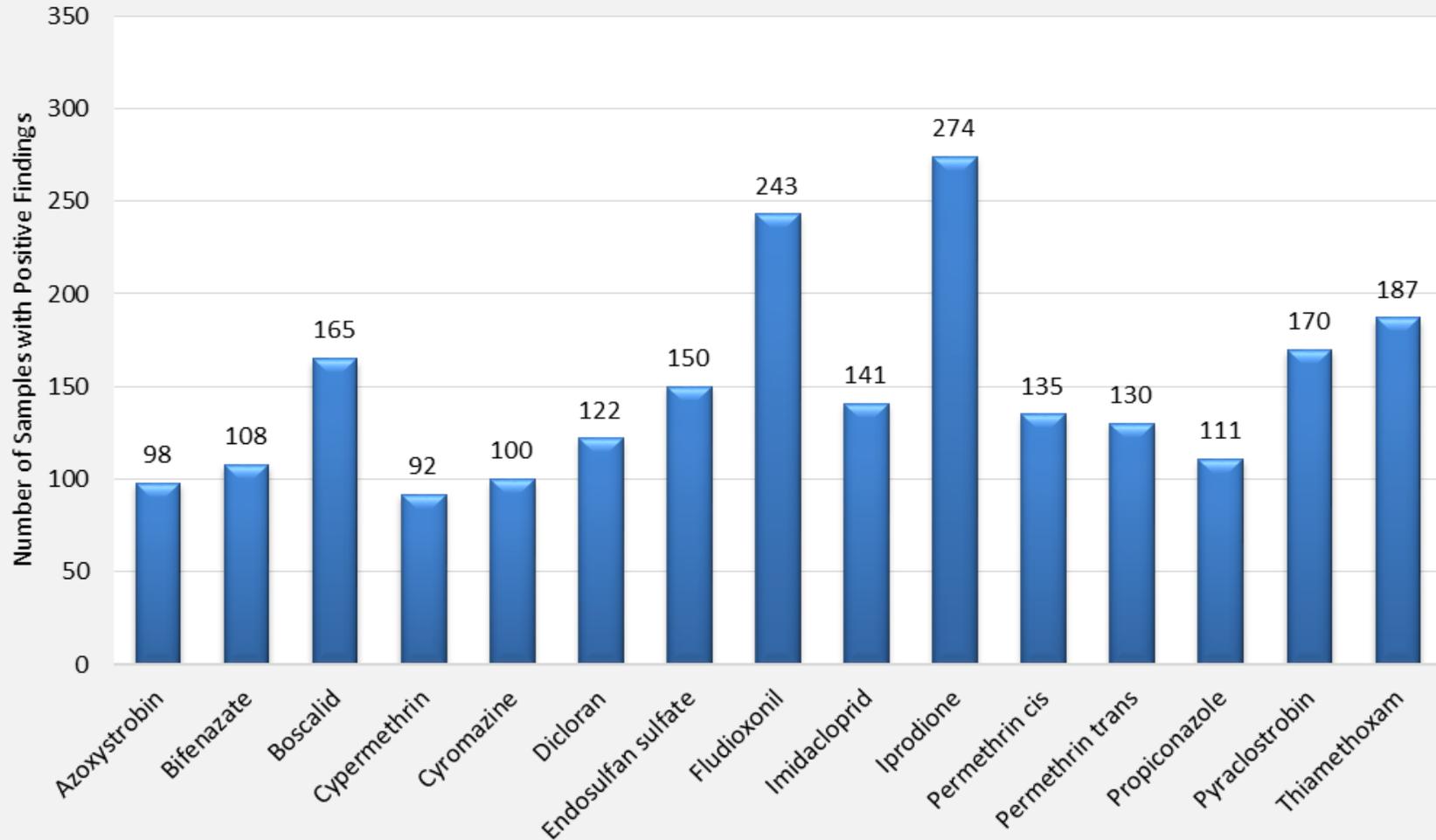
Samples with Positive Findings for Pesticides Compared with Total Samples Received for PDP-USDA Commodities: During 2013, plums and celery had the highest number of samples with positive findings.

List of PDP Commodities and the Most Commonly Detected Pesticides in 2013

PDP Commodities	Pesticide Detected	EPA Tolerance
Celery	Permethrin	5 ppm
Plums	Iprodione	20 ppm
Raspberries	Bifenazate	5 ppm
Summer Squash	Endosulfan Sulfate	1 ppm
Winter Squash	Imidacloprid	0.5 ppm
Soy-based Infant Formula	MGK-264 (N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide)	5 ppm

List of PDP Commodities and the Most Commonly Detected Pesticides in 2013: All findings in this chart are below the EPA's tolerance limits listed in the right column.

Top 15 Most Frequently Detected Pesticides in USDA-PDP Commodities



Top 15 Most Frequently Detected Pesticides in USDA-PDP Commodities: During 2013, the majority of these pesticides are on the EPA's list of reduced Risk Alternatives for Conventional Pesticides and below the EPA's tolerances.

Environmental Testing Section

The Environmental Monitoring (EMon) laboratory provides analytical testing to monitor the environmental fate of pesticides and their metabolites in all areas except food. With an inter-agency agreement with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR), this section performs primarily testing of air and water samples to monitor the amounts of pesticides potentially contributing to air quality problems from volatile organic compounds (VOC's), surface water, and ground water contamination issues. The testing in this section is mandated by laws and regulations such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.

The EMon section provides analytical testing to monitor the environmental fate of pesticides and their metabolites in all matrices, other than food. Over 3,600, samples were analyzed in this section as pesticide screens and single analytes. The wide range of sample matrices includes air sampling canisters, tubes and filters, ground, and surface water, soil and sediments, foliage, and swabs.

The EMon section was requested to develop a screening method for monitoring 129 pesticides listed on Proposition 65, Title 3, California Code of Regulations, Section 6800(a), to assist with California Department Pesticide Regulation's (CDPR) regulatory activities. Method development for this project was initiated in March and is continuing into 2015.

Product Compliance

The Product Compliance laboratory with an inter-agency agreement with CDPR and USEPA performs primarily label compliance testing of pesticide formulations and quaternary ammonium chlorides (cleaning agents). These products range from cans of insect sprays, mosquito repellent wipes, insecticidal chalk, to citronella oil. This section also performs testing on the more unusual sample matrices such as dead insects, lures used in fly traps, poisoned baits used for rodents, and periodically the stomach contents of animals suspected of being poisoned with pesticides.

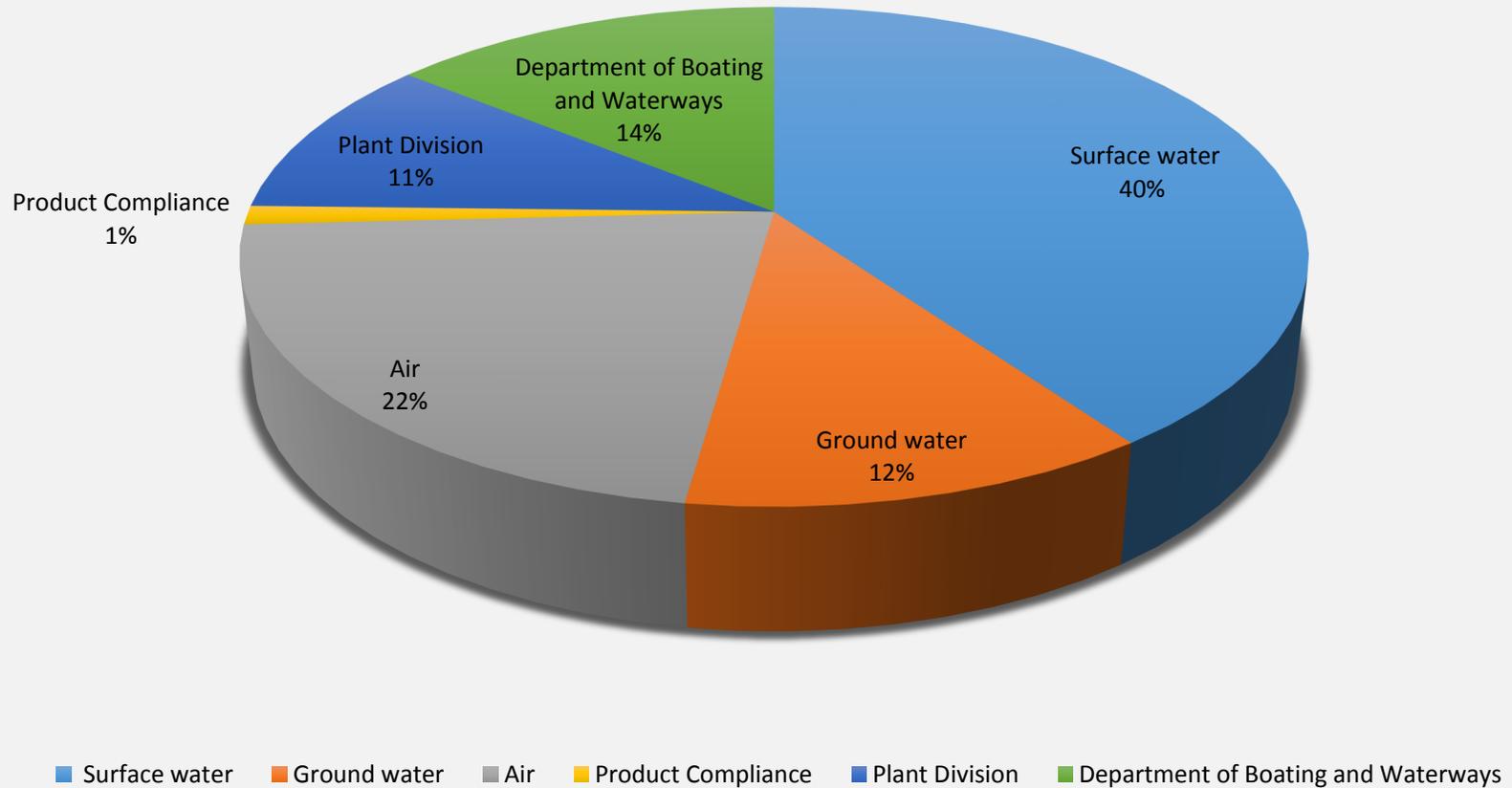
Worker Health and Safety

The Worker Health and Safety laboratory provides analytical testing for farm and nursery

worker protection studies done by CDPR, through an inter-agency agreement. The results of these studies helped set the re-entry times and pesticide exposure limits to workers. This laboratory also periodically analyzes dislodgeable foliar residue samples to track exposures in a variety of plants and areas, such as different varieties of ornamental flower leaves from farms and nurseries and specialty crop vegetables.



Environmental Testing Section

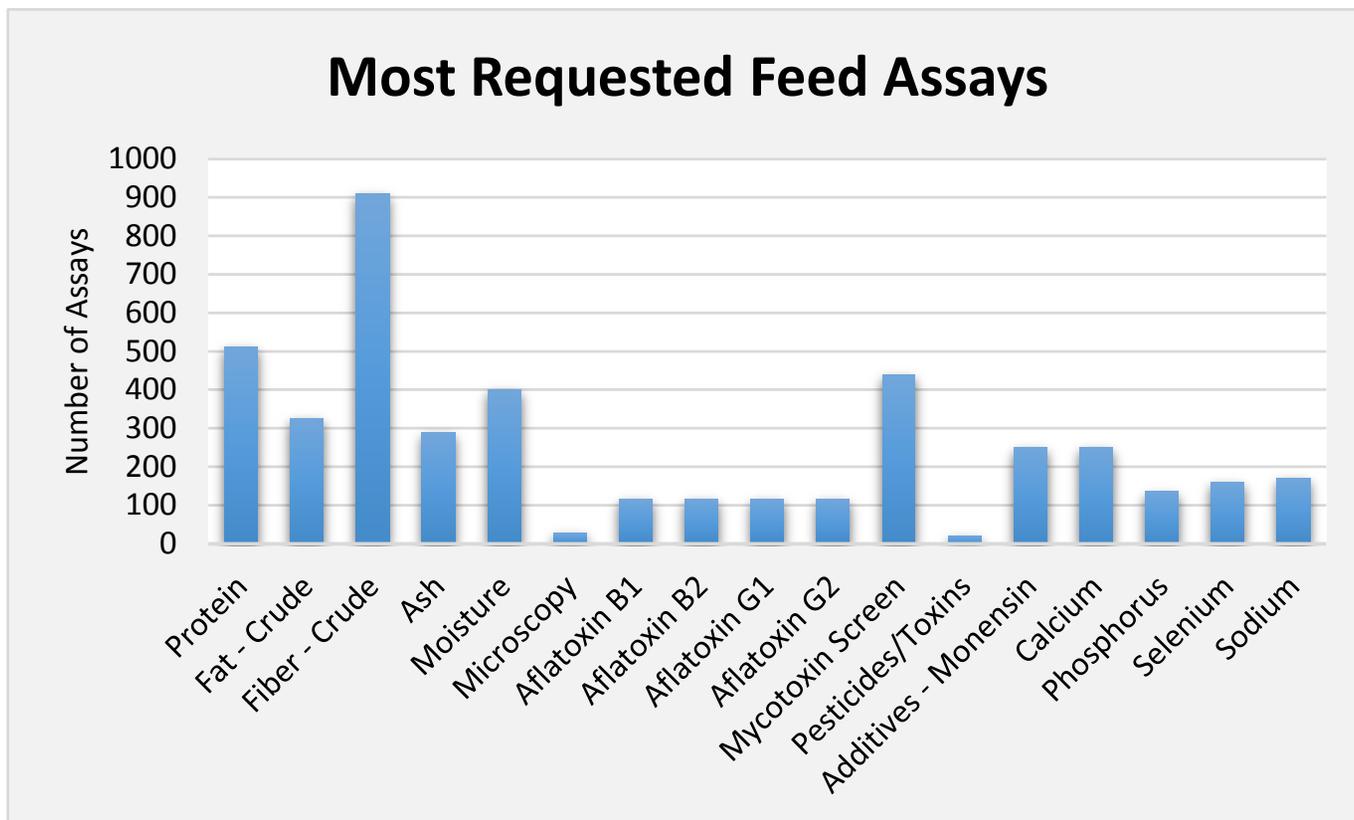


Environmental Testing Section: The Environmental Testing Section graph depicts the most prevalent sample matrices tested in the section in the fiscal year of 2014-2015. The largest number of samples was surface water followed by air. The graph also shows the number of samples tested for the Plant Division and through our contract with the Department of Boating and Waterways.

Feed and Fertilizer Section

Feed Laboratory

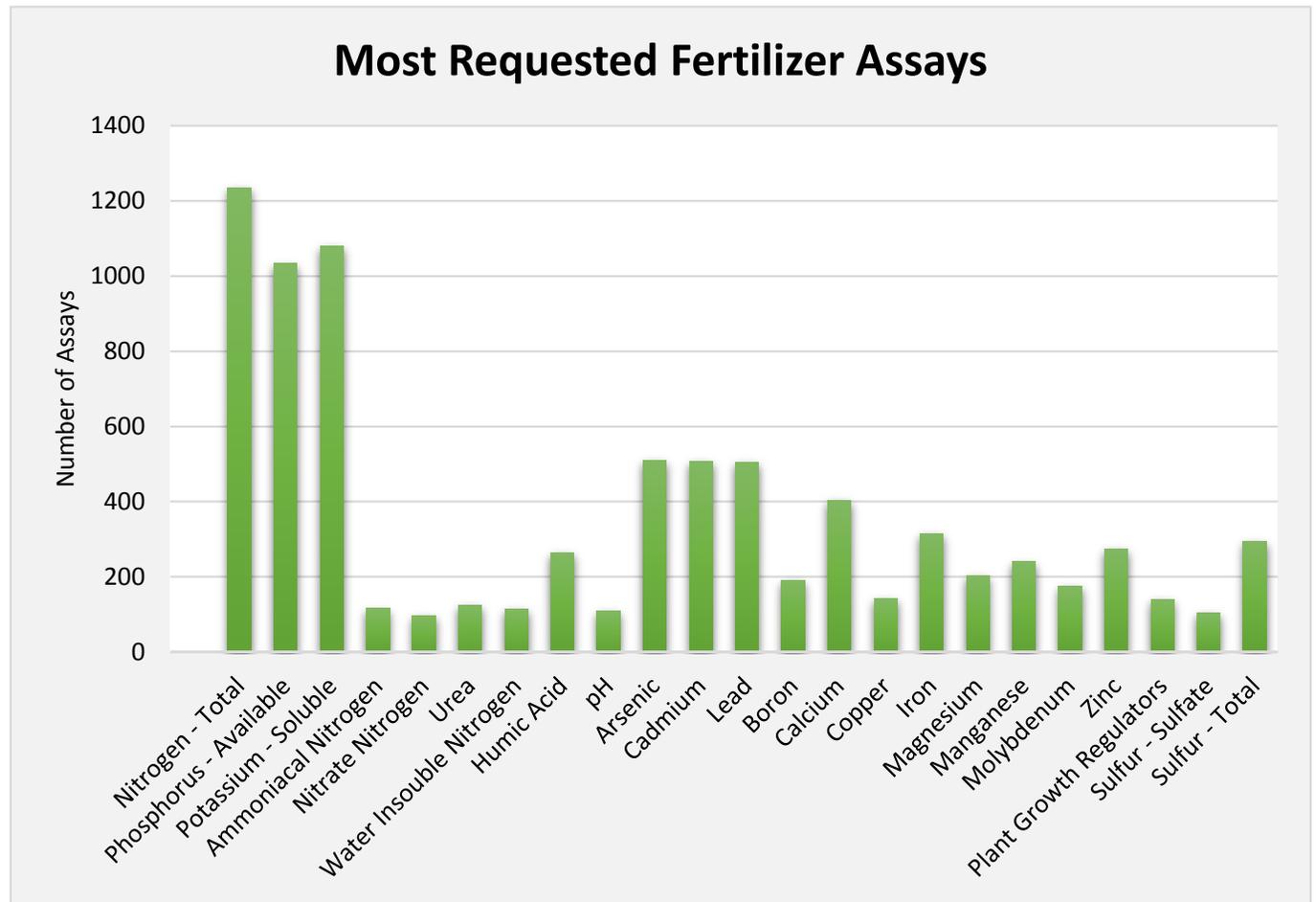
The Feed laboratory provides chemical analyses for the Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Branch (FFLDRS). The analyses performed are microscopy, minerals, proximates, drugs, vitamins, and mycotoxins in animal feeds following laws and regulations governing the feed industry. Regulatory actions can and have been taken based on laboratory findings. The Center for Analytical Chemistry attends and participates in the Feed Advisory Board meetings each year.



Most Requested Feed Assays in 2014: This chart depicts the most requested assays for feed during 2014.

Fertilizer Laboratory

The Fertilizer laboratory provides chemical analyses for the Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Branch (FFLDRS). Analyses include the three major plant nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium), secondary and micronutrients (i.e. calcium, iron, magnesium, zinc, etc.), and anions (i.e. nitrates, chlorides, sulfates, chlorates, etc.), heavy metals (i.e. lead, arsenic, selenium, etc.), plant growth regulators, and the analysis of “organic” fertilizers for label compliance. Regulatory actions can and have been taken based on laboratory findings. The Center for Analytical Chemistry attends and participates in the Fertilizer Inspection Advisory Board meetings each year.



Most Requested Fertilizer Assays in 2014: This chart depicts the most requested assays for fertilizer during 2014.

Additional CDFA Programs

The Environmental Safety Lab (ESL) provides analytical support to CDFA's Integrated Pest Control Program (IPC), Pest Detection and Emergency Projects (PD/EP), and the Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW). The ESL is accredited to test water samples following the National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. The ESL provided analytical testing for over 1,215 samples of several types of herbicides and pesticides for the programs during 2014:

- **Inspection and Compliance (I&C)**

- Microscopy testing on Almond Meal

- **Integrated Pest Control (IPC):**

- Hydrilla Eradication Program

- Vertebrate Pest Research

- **Pest Detection and Emergency Projects (PD/EP):**

- Asian Citrus Psyllid

- Japanese Beetle

- Oriental Fruit Fly

- **Pierce's Disease Control Program**

Wide varieties of sample matrices are received and processed through the Environmental Safety Laboratory for these CDFA branches. Emergency eradication projects occur every year without warning due to finding of invasive pests that enter California. Along with the eradication efforts, any application of pesticides or herbicides into the environment must be monitored with testing. Sample matrices range from river water to air. Testing has been performed for treatments of Oriental Fruit Fly, Light Brown Apple Moth, Glassy-winged Sharpshooter, and Diaprepes Root Weevil to name a few from recent years.

Monitoring of chemicals introduced to the environment must be performed for all eradication programs per state and federal laws and regulations. All measurements for this testing are in parts per billion (ppb) and parts per trillion (ppt) for the highest levels of public and environmental safety.





**FEED, FERTILIZER, & LIVESTOCK DRUGS
REGULATORY SERVICES**

Branch Summary

The Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services (FFLDRS) Branch is designed to provide Californians with an abundant supply of clean and wholesome food and fiber. FFLDRS works to help ensure that all feed, fertilizing materials, and livestock drugs sold in California are safe, effective, and meet the manufacturers' quality and quantity guarantees. FFLDRS also plays a crucial role in the protection of the State's environment by regulating labeling and distribution of fertilizing materials used in agriculture. This branch supports California's agricultural industries through a wide range of programs.

The Commercial Feed and Livestock Drug Inspection Programs are responsible for the enforcement of state law and regulations covering the labeling, manufacture, distribution, and use of commercial livestock feed and drugs in California. Inspection and testing programs help prevent toxins and contaminants from entering the food chain.

The industry-funded Safe Animal Feed Education (SAFE) Program works to improve the safety of commercial livestock feed by fostering a cooperative relationship with the livestock industry. Outreach and education activities of the SAFE Program promote voluntary compliance with the State's laws and regulations that apply to animal feed.

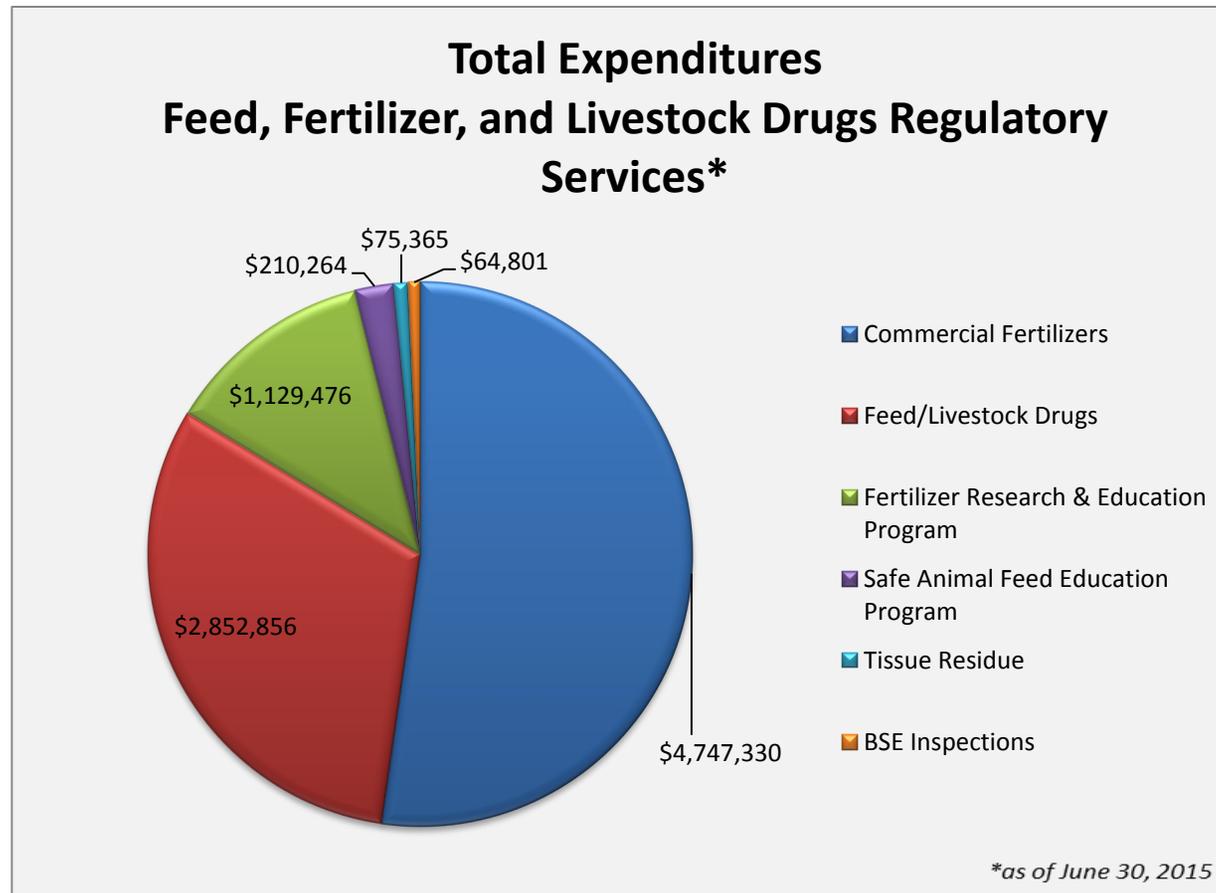
The Commercial Fertilizing Materials Inspection Program is responsible for regulating the distribution of fertilizing materials in California, as well as the registration of fertilizing material package labels. The Fertilizer Inspection Program also reviews Organic Input Materials

(OIM), used for organic food and crop production.

The Fertilizer Research and Education Program (FREP) funds research to advance agronomic practices for fertilizing materials that maximize efficiency while protecting the environment. FREP also disseminates fertilizer educational materials and technical information to ensure that California growers have access to the latest fertilization guidelines and best management practices. The program is funded through the collection of license fees, mill tax, and registration fees.



Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Summary



Disbursement of Funds	
Fund Type	Percentage
Agriculture Fund	7%
Agriculture Fund - Continuously Appropriated	91%
Federal Funds	2%
Reimbursement	0%
General Fund	0%

Feed and Livestock Drugs Inspection Program

The Feed Inspection Program along with the feed manufacturing industry helps ensure a clean and wholesome supply of milk, meat, and eggs as well as providing assurance that the product received by the consumer is the quality and quantity purported by the manufacturer. This program is responsible for the enforcement of state law and regulations pertinent to the manufacturing, distribution and labeling of commercial livestock feed in California, preventing adulterated feed from being consumed by livestock and poultry. The program is funded through the collection of a licensing fee and inspection fee based on tonnage sold. Approximately 22 million tons of feed was sold in 2014 and the program received \$0.12 a ton on all finished feed sold. The commercial feed license fee in 2014 was \$400 (annually); however, on July 1, 2015, the license fee increased to \$500 (annually). Inspectors and investigators located throughout the state conduct routine sampling and inspections including: Process Verification Inspections (PVI) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) inspections of feed manufacturing facilities; responding to

consumer complaints; and, enforcing the laws and regulations that govern the manufacturing distribution of livestock feed. Samples are obtained at feed manufacturing facilities, distribution centers, and on farms throughout California. Analyses are run for a multitude of substances on these collected samples including: mycotoxin screens; medication residues; heavy metals; pesticides; toxic minerals; and, mammalian protein that are prohibited under the BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy) regulations.

The Livestock Drug Program regulates over-the-counter sales and distribution of livestock drugs in California. A livestock drug registration certificate must be obtained for each over-the-counter livestock drug before it is offered for sale in California. Livestock drug labels are also reviewed for regulatory compliance. The labeling requirements identify route, dosage, and withdrawal information to help eliminate any drug residue in food products derived from livestock animals. Each location that offers restricted livestock drugs for sale must hold a license with the State of California and maintain records of drug sales. Inspectors

throughout California verify that all livestock drugs being sold and distributed are registered and approved by the program.

The Feed and Livestock Drug Inspection Program also contracts with the U.S. FDA each year to perform a minimum of 75 BSE and 100 tissue residue investigations throughout California. In 2014, the program conducted 20 GMP inspections at non-FDA licensed facilities. Also the program committed to the implementation of the Animal Feed Regulatory Program Standards (AFRPS) which provides a framework for states to use for self-assessments which help determine the strengths and needs of their regulatory program. Implementation of these 11 AFRPS standards will build uniformity and consistency among State and Federal feed regulatory programs and aid in further efforts to develop an integrated food safety system.

Enhanced communication efforts between the Feed and Livestock Drugs Program and other California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) divisions and branches, such as Animal Health and Food Safety Services (AHFSS) Meat

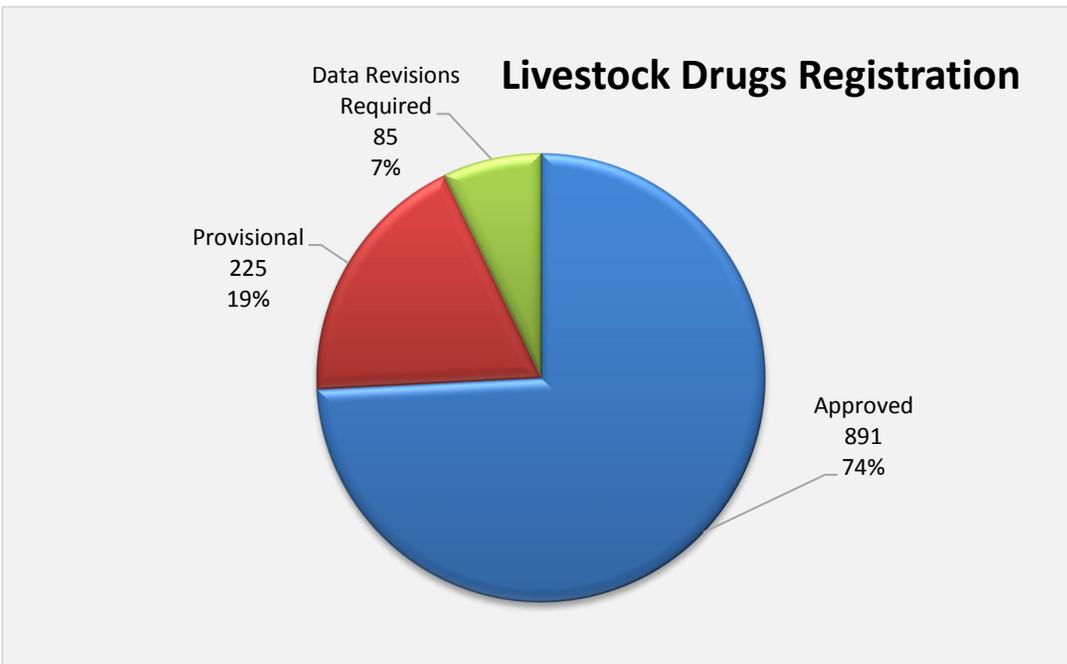
and Poultry Inspection branch, and the Pest Exclusion branch have enhanced intra-department efforts to maximize the effectiveness of food safety measures. In August of 2014 the program finalized a Memorandum of Understanding with Southern California Border stations to enhance real time data sharing of incoming feed ingredients; therefore, gaining efficiency and knowledge and sampling opportunities for inbound feed products as well as increasing our surveillance of cottonseed and corn coming into California.

Through re-structuring and focus, the program has been in a transition over the past two years.

This program is forging ahead with the recommendations made by the Feed Inspection Advisory board to ensure in every way that the California feed industry as well as the Feed Inspection Program is prepared for the implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) through outreach and education efforts to industry, as well as extensive training for program staff. As mentioned above the program is participating in AFRPS; additionally, field staff have been focusing on conducting PVI's on the 55 "high risk" firms. These are firms that mix two or more ingredients, use high risk minerals or

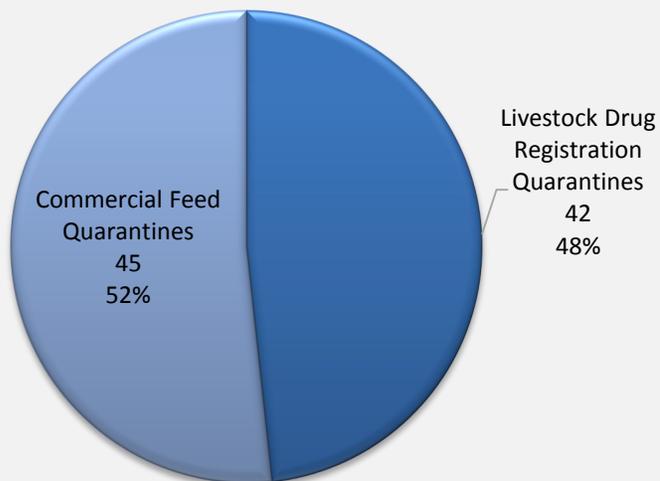
medications, receive prohibited mammalian proteins, and are currently licensed with the FDA. In December of 2014, the program submitted comments to the federal docket in response to the FDA's FSMA proposed regulations pertaining to animal feeds.

In early 2015, the Feed and Livestock drugs program website was updated and revamped with its focus on making FSMA and feed and food safety materials more readily available to the public and the feed industry.



Livestock Drugs Registration: In 2014, the total number of livestock drugs registered was 1201. This chart divides up the total into three sections: Approval, Provisional, and Data Revisions Required.

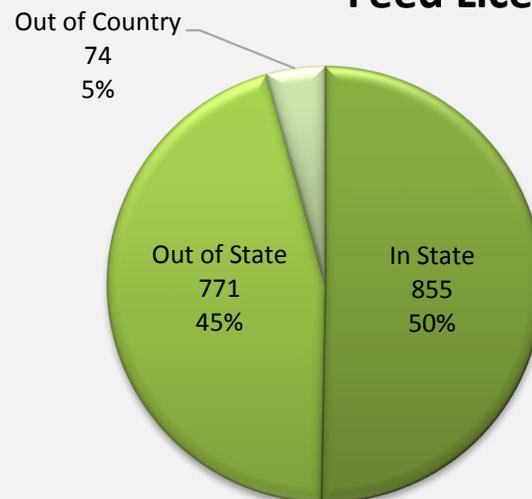
Feed and Livestock Drugs Quarantines



Feed and Livestock Drugs Quarantines: In 2014, the total number of feed and livestock drugs quarantines was 87. This chart divides that total into two portions: Livestock Drug Registration Quarantines and Commercial Feed Quarantines.

Feed License Holders: In 2014, there was a total of 1700 feed license holders. This chart shows the distribution of feed license holders, within the State, out of the State, and out of the country.

Feed License Holders



Licensing
Violations
1%

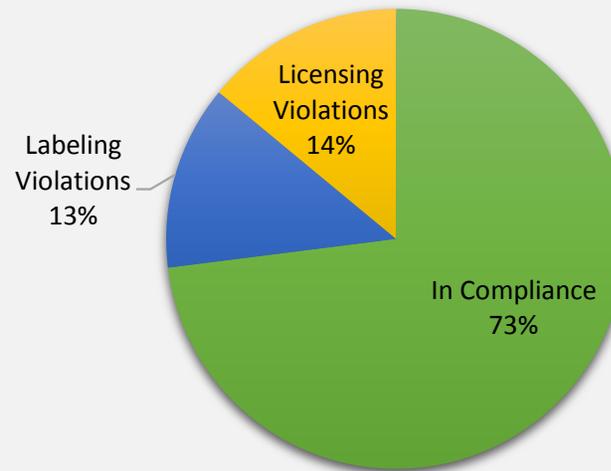
Almond Hull Violations

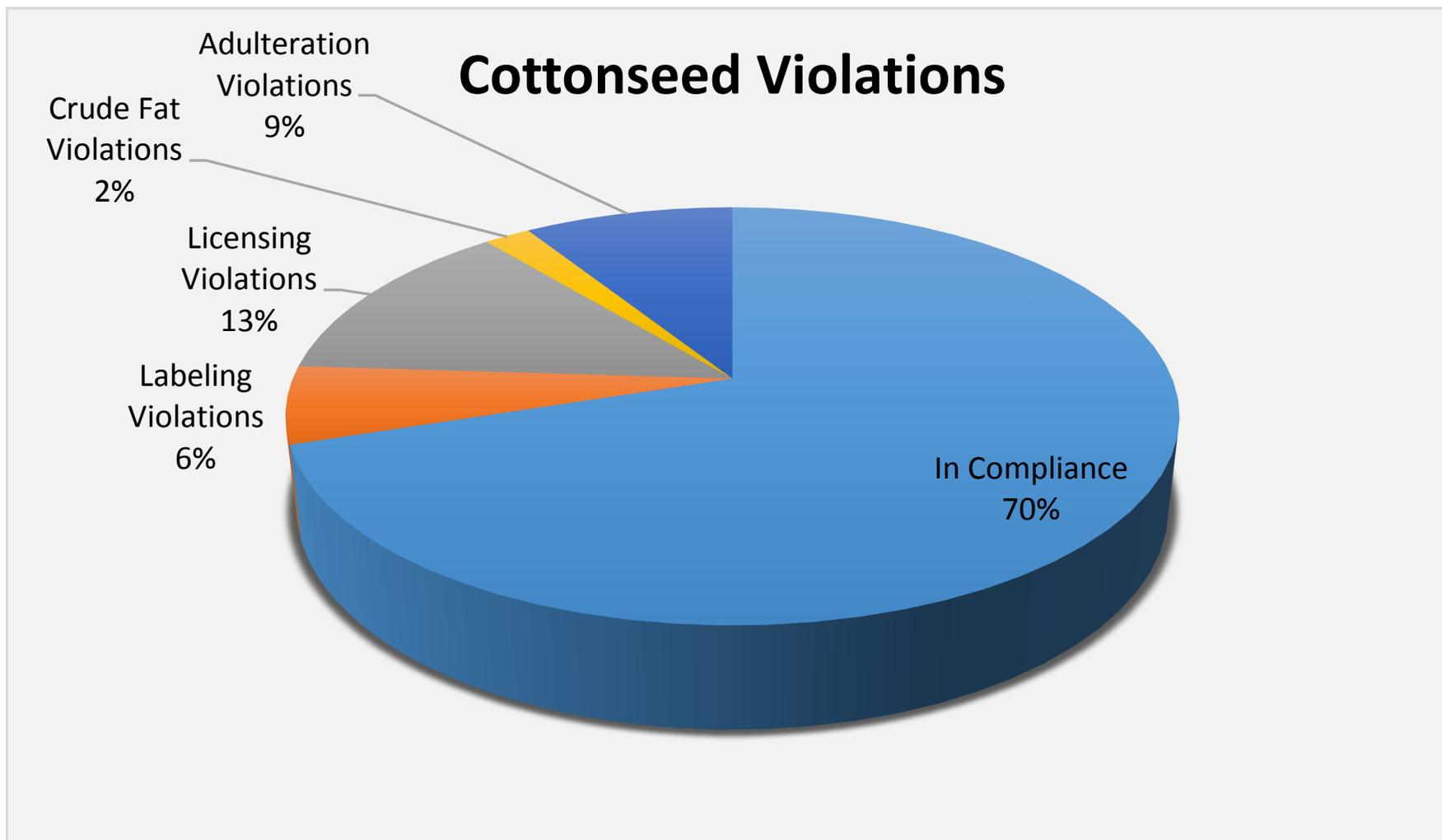


Almond Hull Violations: In 2014, 183 official samples were obtained for almond hull products. Of the 73 violations observed, 99% were Labeling Violations (incorrect labeling) **FAC 2773.5, 2694(c), 14992(d)** and 1% were licensing violations (not licensed) **FAC 15051**.

Corn Survey Violations: In 2014, 55 official samples were obtained for Corn Products. Of the 15 violations observed 53% were licensing violations (not licensed) **FAC 15051** and 47% were labeling violations (incorrect labeling) **FAC 2694(I)**.

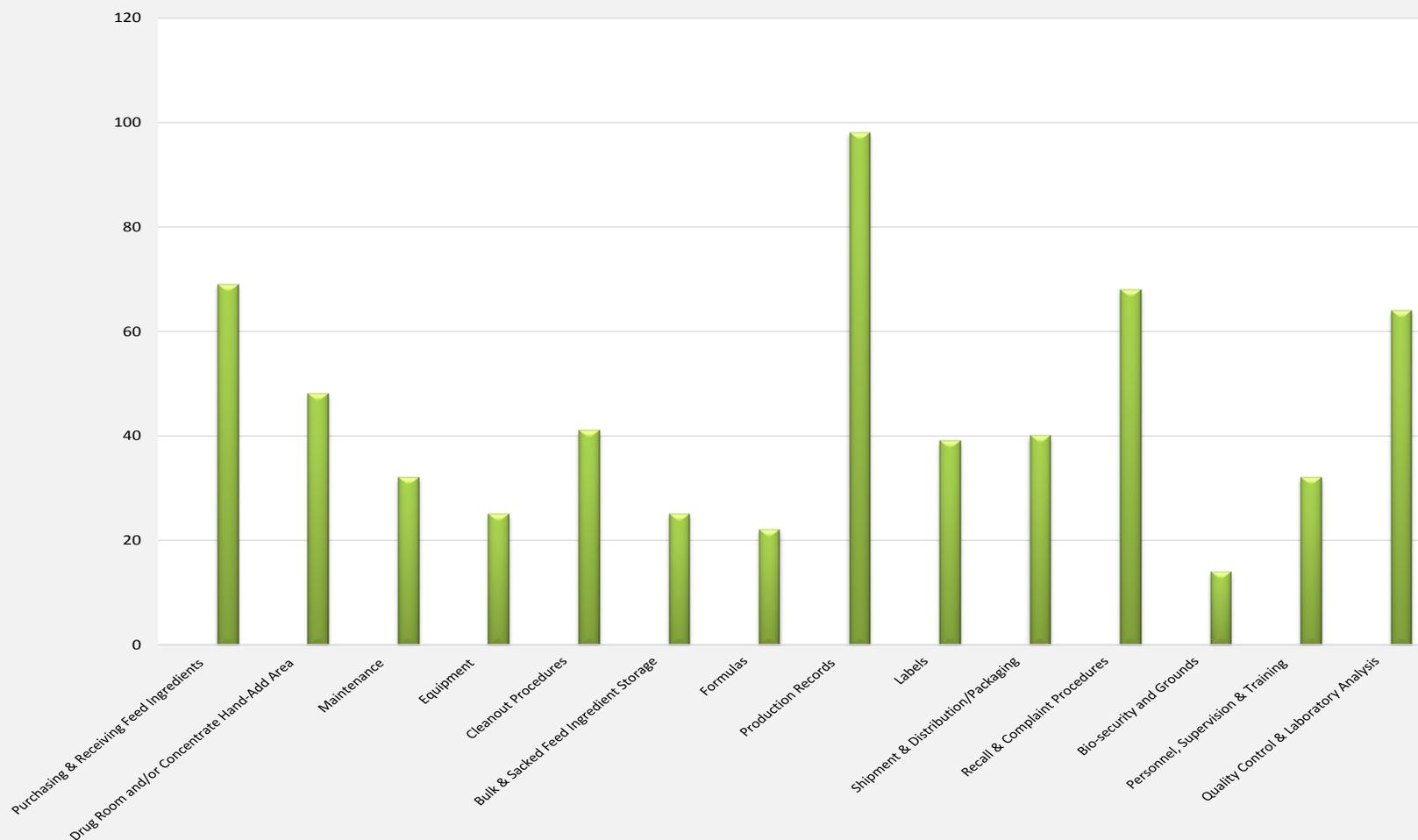
Corn Survey Violations





Cottonseed Violations: In 2014, 37 samples were obtained for Cottonseed Products. Of these samples, 11 violations (violation rate %) were observed, in which: 44% were Licensing Violations (Not Licensed to Sell Product) **FAC 15051**; 19% were Labeling Violations (Incorrect Labeling) **FAC 14991**; 6% were Crude Fat Violations (Crude Fat in Excess) **FAC 2694(e)**; and 31% were Adulteration Violations (Bearing Nonnutritive Substance) **FAC 2734(a)(6)**.

Number of Violation Occurrences for Process Verification Inspections (PVI)



Number of Violation Occurrences in Each Section: This bar graph depicts “out of compliance” sections in areas of feed and manufacturing within the Process Verification Inspection (PVI). The Feed Program conducted fifty inspections on “high risk” firms in California in 2014. These firms categorized as “high risk” because they manufacture one or more of the following: medicated feed, high risk vitamins and minerals, prohibited mammalian proteins, or are recurrently licensed with the U.S FDA as a medicated feed manufacturer.

SAFE Animal Feed Education Program

The Safe Animal Feed Education (SAFE) Program was established in 2005 (AB 1071) and is entirely industry-funded. The program was developed in collaboration with the commercial feed industry to promote a cooperative relationship to help ensure the safety of animal feed in California.

The SAFE Program consists of two components:

1. Outreach and Education: SAFE staff work with the California feed industry to help assure proper use and handling of medicated feed, and concentrated feed supplements, as well as informing the industry of new state and federal regulations affecting the feed industry, specifically the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA).

2. Comprehensive Voluntary Feed Quality Assurance Audits: Staff members conduct a 385 point voluntary feed quality assurance audit. The review of operations includes:

- Evaluation of manufacturing practices;
- Quality assurance protocols;
- Process controls;

- Ingredient storage;
- Record keeping;
- Product labeling; and,
- Compliance with law and regulations.

SAFE staff have developed High Violator Firm reports on firms with violation rates over 30% from official samples obtained. SAFE staff work closely with these firms to develop a strategic plan on how to lower the violation rate and gain regulatory compliance.

In 2014, the SAFE Program revised the current website to a streamlined and more structured format, which now includes headline links to specific topics such as FSMA and the Pre-Requisite Program. Many of the outreach and education documents were updated for the 2014 year, including new documents such as *Hazard Analysis and What Should Be In Your Food Safety Plan*.

SAFE staff have developed a brochure outlining the new Pre-Requisite Program created to assist industry with the upcoming FSMA regulations. This brochure also outlines the changes to the SAFE and Feed Inspection Program's web pages.

An internal quarterly newsletter is also being developed to keep staff informed on notable cases, violation rates, and quarantines. SAFE staff are also working on creating a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) document for internal practices. These documents will not only aid in our record keeping but also provide documentation for new hires in the future.

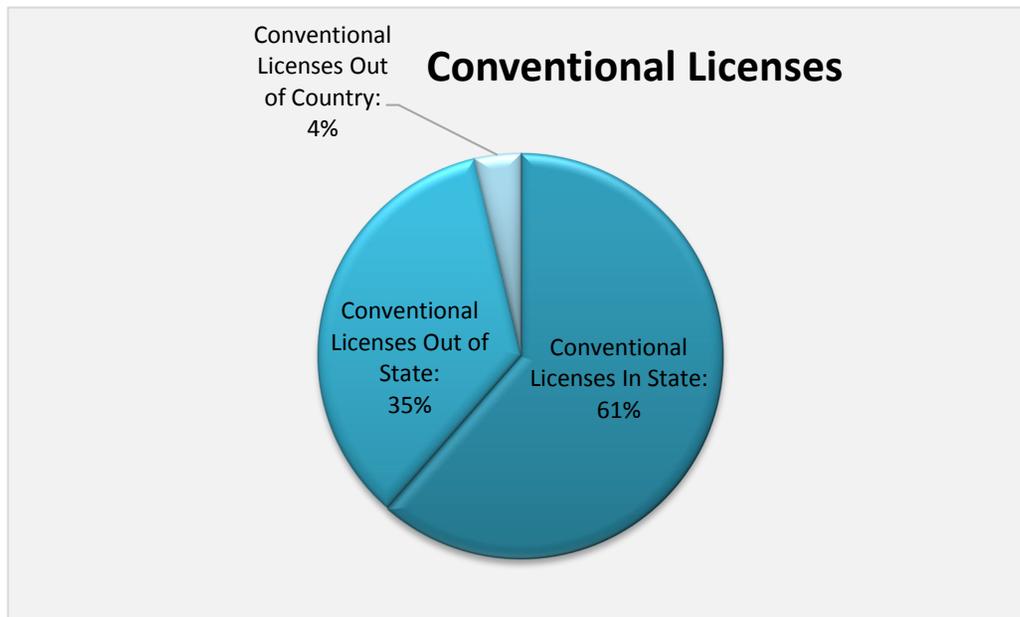


Fertilizing Materials Inspection Program

The Fertilizing Materials Inspection Program (FMIP) is responsible for regulating the manufacture, distribution, and sale of fertilizing materials in California. Fertilizing materials are sold and distributed with a product label containing information about the product, such as the grade and analysis. The FMIP is responsible for reviewing, as well as registering product labels and ensuring fertilizing materials meet the standards guaranteed by the manufacturer. The program ensures that consumers receive fertilizing materials that meet the manufacturer's label

guarantees. Producers of packaged fertilizing materials that are less than 110 lbs. (agricultural minerals, auxiliary soil and plant substances, commercial fertilizers, soil amendments, and specialty fertilizers) as well as all organic input materials are statutorily mandated to register with the FMIP. As of June 30, 2015, 5,740 conventional fertilizing products and 1,350 Organic Input Materials were registered with the CDFA-FMIP. Additionally, all manufacturers and distributors of fertilizing materials are required to obtain a license from the program prior to engaging in any fertilizer-related

activities. As of June 30, 2015, nearly 2,300 fertilizer licenses have been approved with just over half of them being in-state (California) licenses.



Conventional Licenses: This chart shows the distribution of conventional licenses as a percentage as of June 30, 2015. This chart is divided in three categories: Out of Country, Out of State, and in State.

The FMIP maintains an active inspection and sampling program for fertilizer products distributed within the State. The FMIP field staff routinely inspect fertilizer manufacturers, distributors and retail locations to verify that fertilizer products for distribution are registered. Inspectors sample and evaluate products to verify that label nutrient guaranteed analyses are met and products do not contain excessive levels of non-nutritive metals. In 2014, California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) collected 1,425 fertilizing materials samples from 458 manufacturers for laboratory analysis. Violations were noted for nutrient assays, registration violations, licensing violations and heavy metal violations.

In addition to regular sampling of fertilizing materials, the FMIP's field staff also:

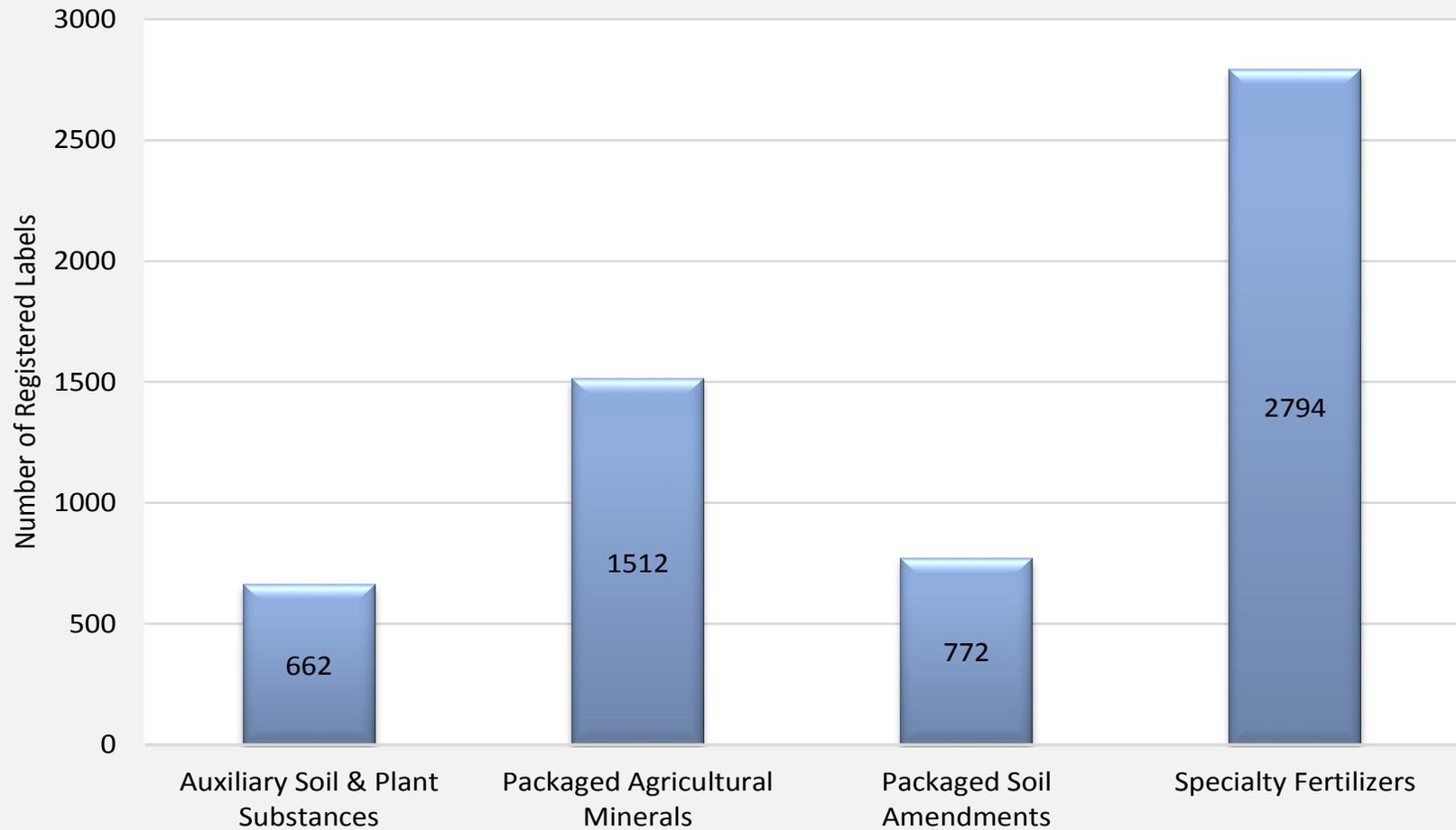
- Verify manufacturer licensing and product registration;
- Communicate and coordinate with registration staff regarding the manufacture licensing and fertilizing material labeling;
- Ensure labeling compliance;
- Perform fertilizing material facilities inspections;

- Sample fertilizing materials and request test for guarantees on label;
- Review test results and issue violation notices;
- Work with manufacturer to correct any deficiencies and/or problems in product guarantees;
- Respond to industry and consumer complaints;
- Conduct investigations of alleged fertilizer-based violations;
- Examine heavy metal analysis and remediate products with excessive levels;
- Educate the industry on licensing, registration, and labeling requirements;
- Ensure labeling compliance; and,
- Quarantine non-compliant products and issue citations using regulatory authority.

The laws that govern the FMIP require the program to maintain and publish an annual report on the distribution of fertilizing materials within the state. The program publishes the tonnage distribution report in the State every six months. The report can be found at: <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/fldrs/>



Conventional Fertilizer Labels Registered



Conventional Fertilizer Labels Registered: This bar graph shows the number of conventional fertilizer labels registered as of June 30, 2015. This graph is divided up into the four types of conventional labels: Auxiliary Soil & Plant Substances, Packaged Agricultural Minerals, Packaged Soil Amendments, and Specialty Fertilizers.

Organic Input Materials Program

In 2010, the Fertilizing Materials Inspection Program began extending its role in evaluation and regulation of fertilizers into products specifically for use in organic growing. The fertilizing and organic growing industry had expressed concerns about fertilizing materials used in the production of organic food and crops. Consequently, Assembly Bill (AB) 856 established the Organic Input Materials (OIM) program to address materials used for organic crop and food production. AB 856 also provided the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) with enhanced enforcement authority to achieve regulatory compliance. After several years of developing the OIM program, in early 2015, the program was granted “Approved” status under International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17065, an internationally recognized quality standards program. The CDFA now has one of the few ISO 17065 accredited materials review programs in the nation.

Program Highlights

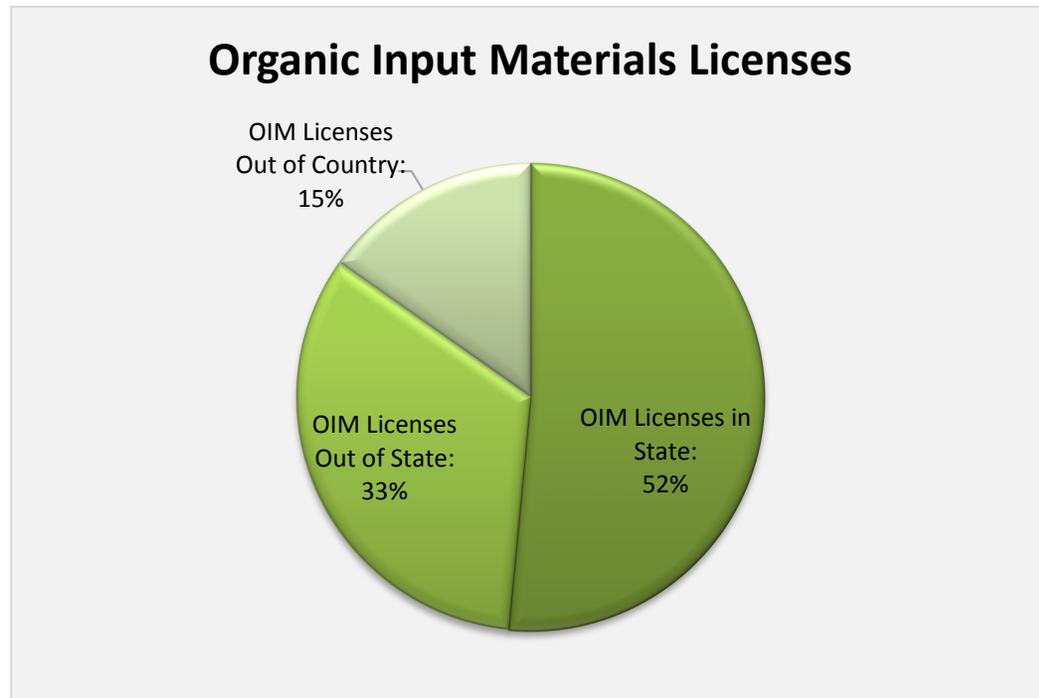
- As of June 30, 2015, the OIM program has reviewed and approved 1,350 products for

use in California as Organic Input Materials.

- CDFA performed OIM inspection audits at 211 locations in California between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015.
- CDFA performed OIM inspection audits at

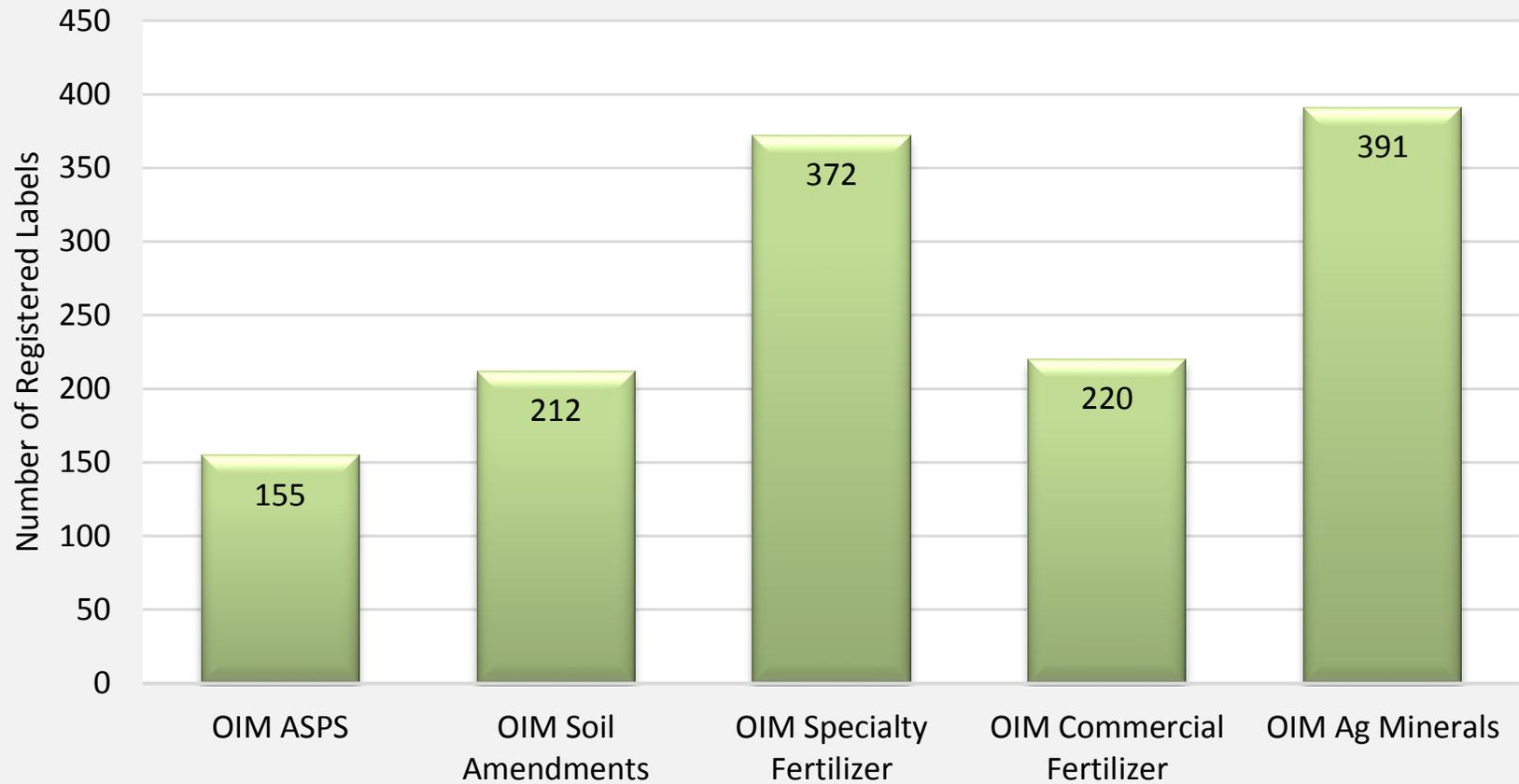
37 locations in the neighboring state of Nevada, Oregon and Arizona.

- CDFA established an OIM inspection program for facilities in the rest of the United States.



OIM Licenses: This chart shows the distribution of OIM licenses as a percentage as of June 30, 2015. This chart is divided in three categories: Out of Country, Out of State, and in State.

Fertilizer Organic Input Material Labels Registered



Fertilizer OIM Labels Registered: This bar graph shows the number of OIM labels registered as June 30, 2015. This graph is divided up into the five types of OIM labels: ASPS, Soil Amendments, Specialty Fertilizer, Commercial Fertilizer, and Ag Minerals.

Fertilizer Research and Education Program

For the past 25 years, the Fertilizer Research and Education Program (FREP) has been the front line of research and education on the agronomically safe and environmentally sound use of fertilizer in California. Through a mill assessment on fertilizers, FREP has funded basic and applied research on understanding, developing, and improving best practices for nutrient management in California agriculture. FREP produces outreach and training to assist the agricultural community in attaining environmental goals while continuing to improve agricultural productivity.

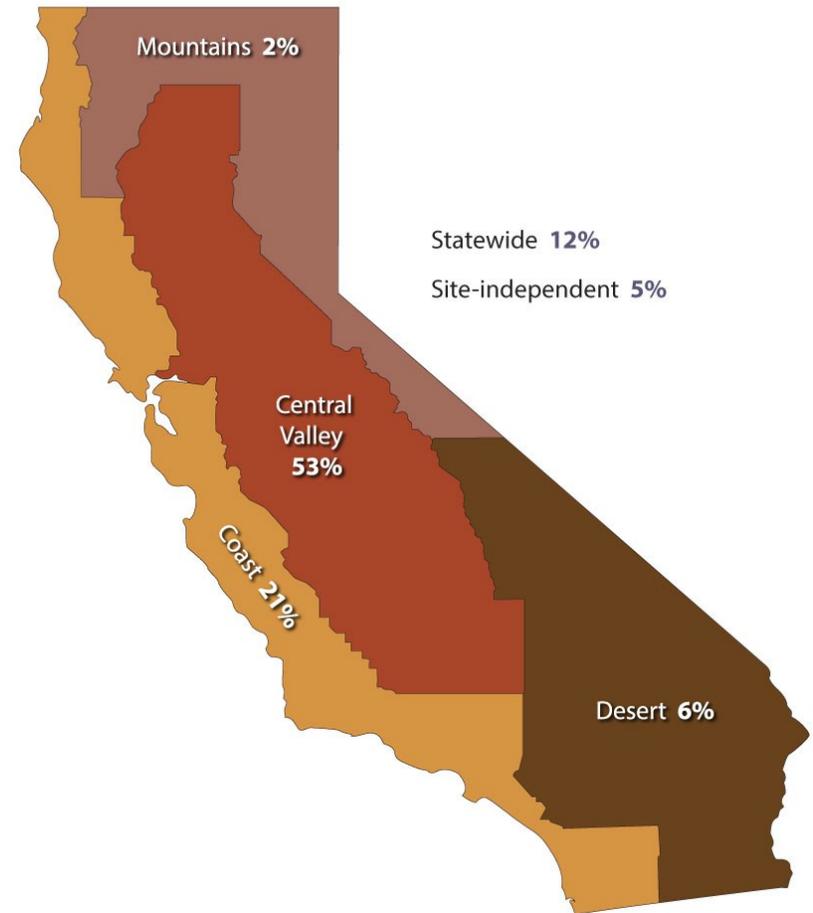
Research

The annual Request for Proposals (RFP) was released in December 2014. FREP received 33 concept proposals, three of which were recommended for funding by the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee (TASC). In January, FREP released a special RFP. This special RFP was created to improve the understanding of fertilizer nitrogen in soil, ground, and surface water and nitrous oxide emissions, as well as to develop demonstration projects exemplifying the best management practices

that reduce the risks associated with the use of nitrogen fertilizers. FREP received 21 proposals for the special RFP and six were selected for funding. Funded proposals begin July 2015.

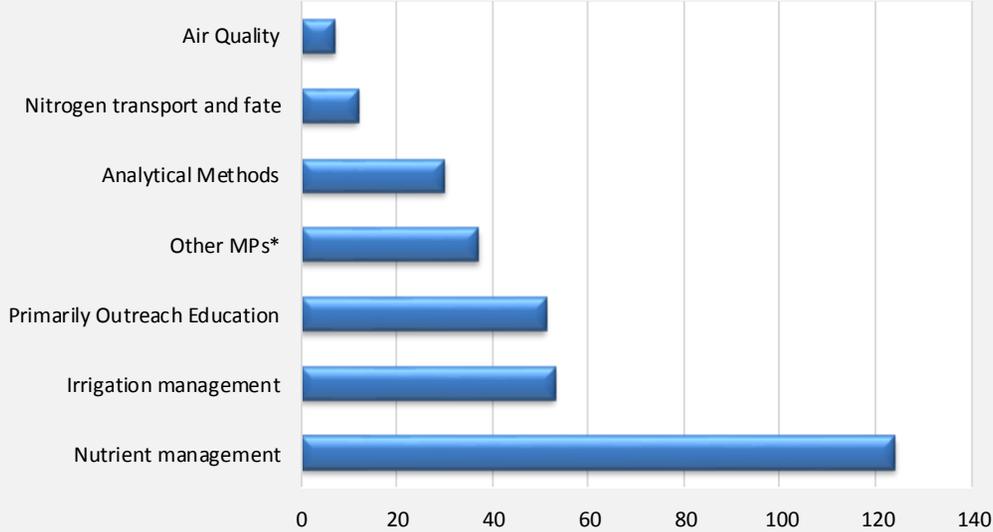
FREP Database

All of the FREP funded research conducted over the past 25 years has been synthesized into an easily searchable database on the FREP website. This database has information from 150 projects that can easily be searched based on keywords, dates, crop types, and/or regions.



FREP Projects by Region: FREP has funded research and education projects all across California. Most of the projects occurred in the Central Valley region where conditions are ideal for growing many different commodities.

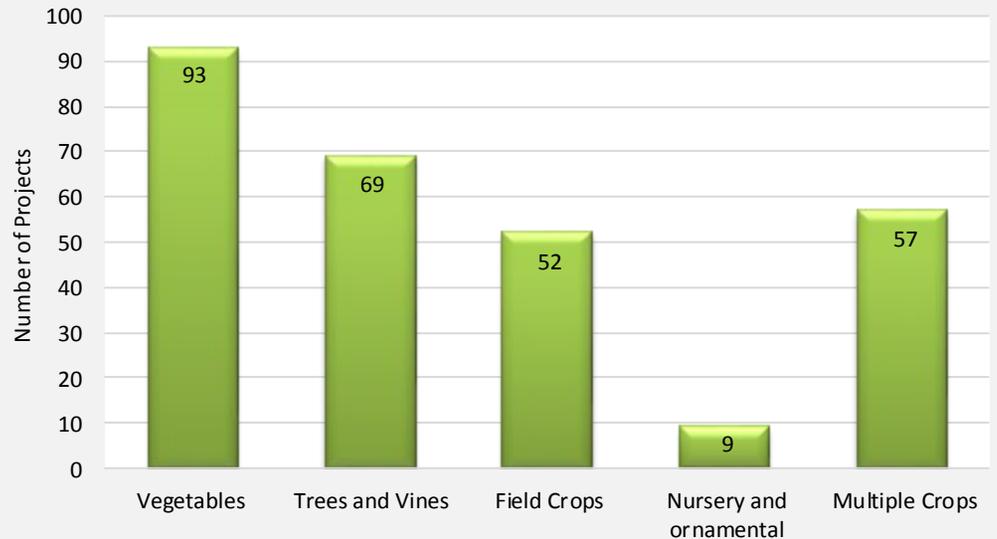
Number of Projects in Each Research Area



Number of Projects Addressing the Following Research Topics: FREP funds projects researching aspects of California agriculture. While much of the funded research is focused on fertilizer management, other areas of research, such as irrigation practices, can have a large impact in enhancing the environmentally safe and agronomically sound use of fertilizers. *Other Management Practices (MPs) include cover crop, no till, soil amendments, and precision agriculture.

Number of Projects Researching the Following Commodities: California grows over 400 crops and it is a priority of FREP to provide research on various commodities to improve fertilizer use efficiency.

Number of Projects in Each Commodity



Technical Education

Certified Crop Advisors Training

The Nitrogen Management Training Program for Certified Crop Advisors (CCAs) is a joint effort between FREP and the University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (UC-ANR). FREP has provided training to CCAs to improve their understanding of sound nitrogen management practices and to help them make informed crop nutrient recommendations to growers. After CCAs take this training, they are qualified to create and certify nutrient management plans for growers, in compliance with Regional Water Quality Control Board regulations. Between January and June of 2014, 530 CCAs were trained in five locations throughout California. Between January and March of 2015, an additional 260 CCAs were trained at three locations in California.

Fertilizer Guidelines

Over the past few years, FREP, the University of California Davis, Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, have been working collaboratively in developing fertilization guidelines for major crops grown in California. The guidelines are continuously expanded and

edited to represent the most up-to-date knowledge of California agricultural systems, and now include recommendations for 16 crops, representing more than half of the irrigated agricultural land in California. The newest additions to the FREP website provide information for citrus, pistachios, and barley. Additionally, FREP is pleased to announce that tomato and strawberry fertilization guidelines are now available in Spanish and English.

These guidelines provide information to growers and ranch managers about crop nutrient requirements based on the growth stage of the plant. This tool helps growers fertilize crops efficiently and effectively to encourage agronomically sound and environmentally safe applications, without compromising crop yield. The website includes information about nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium requirements, and other relevant information based on the most recent research.

FREP has also been publishing brochures, based on the guidelines, as outreach materials for growers, CCAs, and agricultural consultants. The brochures published in the past year include almond, walnut, tomato, and lettuce.

Outreach

Water Board Outreach and Engagement

In October 2013, the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Executive Director of State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Under the MOU, FREP and the State Water Board established new relationships to coordinate and consult agency activities and policies. Two of these meetings took place in 2014, where staff provided updates on a wide range of activities, including the progress of the State Board's Agricultural Expert Panel, and the FREP grant program research priorities.

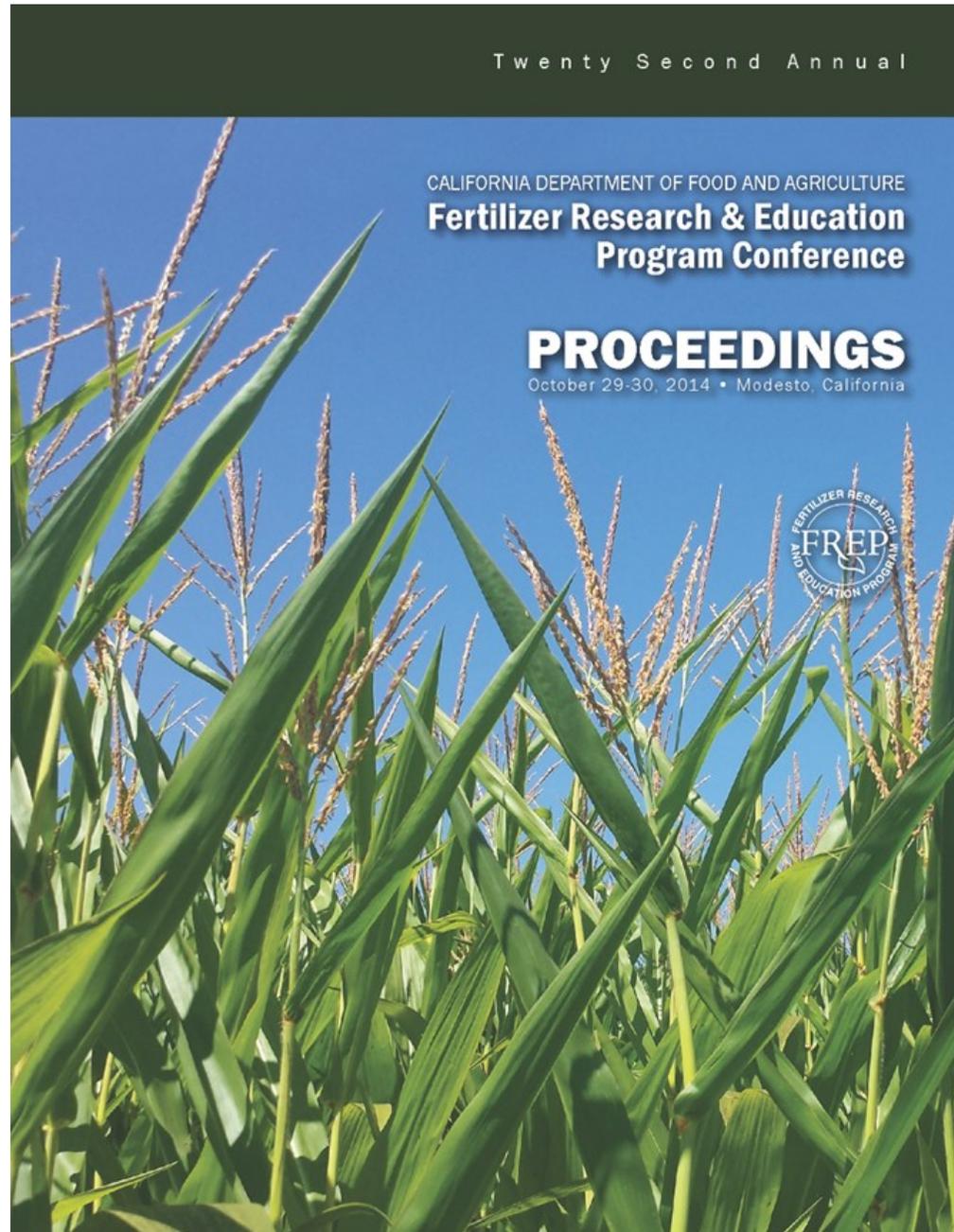
In the summer of 2014, FREP staff began holding regular meetings with staff from the State Water Board to remain current with the work of each agency. In early 2015, FREP staff reached out to staff from two of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Central Valley and the Central Coast) to re-introduce FREP to regional staff and to explore areas where FREP can support growers subject to Water Board regulatory programs.

FREP will implement a strategy of statewide outreach to all regional boards, and pursue direct contacts with specific boards that have an Irrigated Lands Programs in place and that have identified agricultural nutrients as pollutants of concern.

Annual Conference

Every year, FREP hosts a one and a half day conference on the management of agricultural nutrients. This includes general and technical information, current research data, and practical applications addressing statewide and regional nutrient management issues. The broad agenda is geared toward a wide range of agriculturalists, from consultants to growers to government personnel. The 2014 FREP conference had 220 attendees and the theme was Challenges of Nutrient Efficiency for the Future. The speakers came from academia, farm advising, regulatory agencies, and industry. Most presenters were researchers of FREP funded projects.

Additionally, FREP distributed over 100 proceedings from 2014 and previous years to the public on Agricultural Day, which was held on March 18, 2015 at the State Capitol.





INSPECTION & COMPLIANCE

Branch Summary

The Inspection and Compliance Branch oversees the fair and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities in California. The six main programs of the branch are designed to protect producers, packers, shippers, and processors while ensuring the quality of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables offered to California's consumers.

The Shipping Point Inspection Program (SPI) provides third-party grading and certification services to California's fruit, nut, and vegetable industries. This industry-funded program provides a nationally and internationally recognized grading and certification service to producers, packers, shippers, and processors. In this way, the program maintains a structure for the orderly and fair marketing of agricultural commodities in California.

The Standardization Program enforces the laws and regulations governing minimum standards for maturity, quality, size, and packaging for more than thirty major agricultural commodities. Some of these commodities include table grapes, lettuce, and broccoli.

The Direct Marketing Program (formerly named the California Farmers' Market (CFM) Program) provides opportunities for certified producers to directly market their agricultural products at certified farmers markets (CFMs) throughout the state. The Direct Marketing Program permits the sale of produce directly to the public without disruption of the normal flow of commercial wholesaling.

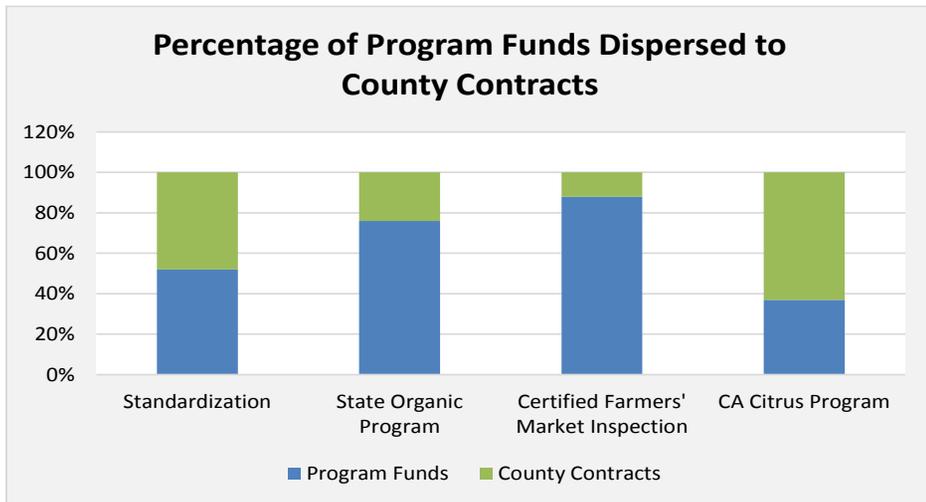
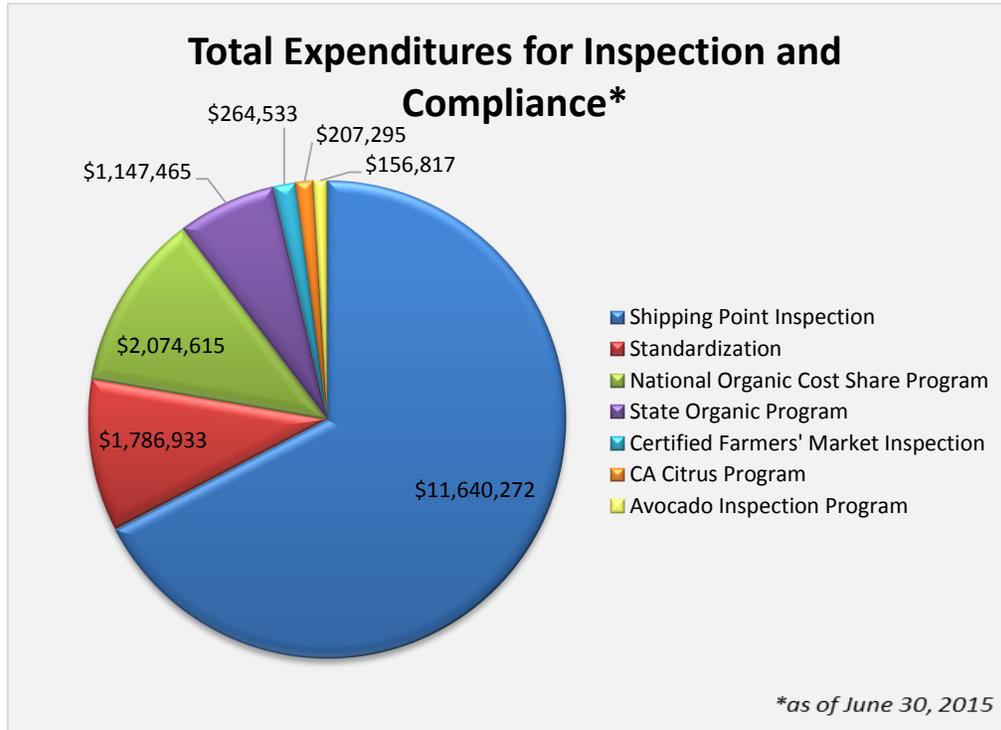


The California State Organic Program (SOP) is responsible for registering organic operations in California. From 2009 to 2014, there has been a steady increase in the number of operations registered in the Program. The SOP also works statewide with county agricultural commissioners to enforce state and federal statutes and

regulations governing the production, handling, labeling, and sale of agricultural products labeled as organic. Registration of organic operations, allow the SOP to facilitate the sale of organic products within California and this is done through spot inspections, investigations, sampling, and training. Sufficient regulatory control ensures that organic agricultural products are produced, handled, labeled, and sold in compliance with the provisions of the California Organic Products Act of 2003, Federal Organic Foods Production Act of 1990, National Organic Program regulations, and other state regulations.

The California Citrus Program and the Avocado Inspection Program are responsible for the enforcement of standards for size, weight, maturity, and other requirements for their respective commodities. Their goal is to protect both the industry and consumers by providing uniform inspections to ensure that all products comply with minimum standards of quality.

Inspection and Compliance Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Summary

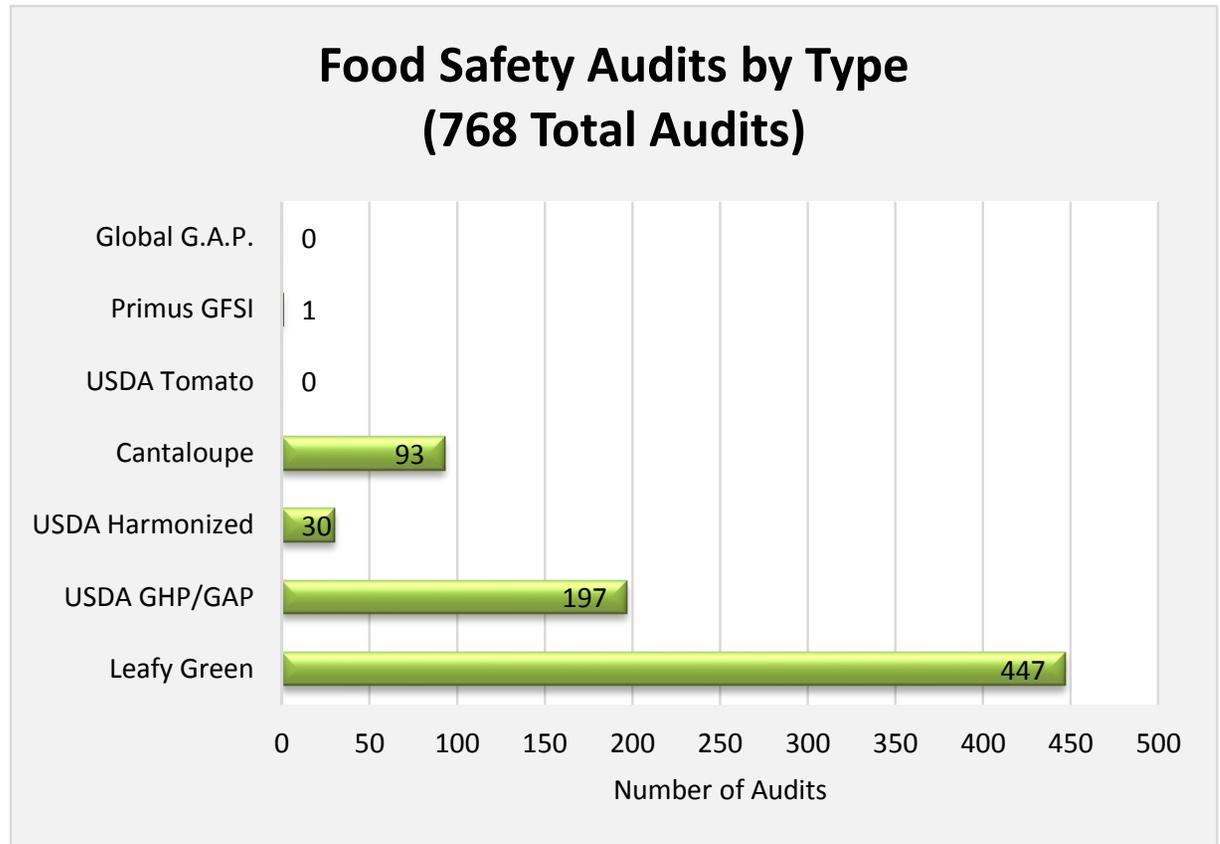


Disbursement of Funds	
Fund Type	Percentage
Agriculture Fund	20%
Agriculture Fund - Continuously Appropriated	68%
Federal Funds	12%
Reimbursement	0%
General Fund	0%

Shipping Point Inspection Program

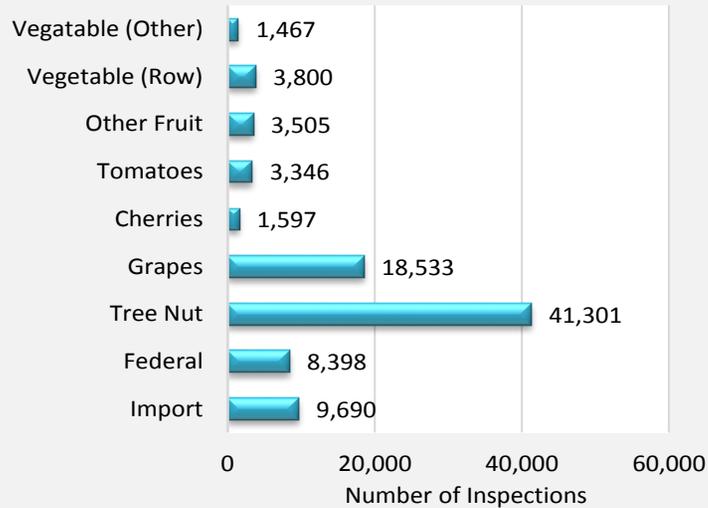
The Shipping Point Inspection (SPI) Program provides optional third-party grading, certification service, and food safety verification audits to the fruit, nut, and vegetable industries throughout California. A Federal-State Cooperative Agreement with the USDA authorizes CDFA inspectors to use federal grade standards for fresh produce and to issue federal-state inspection certificates that are nationally and internationally recognized.

In addition, food safety services are offered to growers and handlers of agricultural products. Federal-State Inspection Services personnel review participating companies' facilities, agronomic practices, and documentation to determine whether Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Handling Practices (GHPs) are maintained. SPI continues to provide an increasing number of Food Safety audits and is in the process of expanding its services to meet the needs of growers and handlers throughout California.



Food Safety Audits Conducted by Type: The information in the chart above reflects the number of Food Safety audits conducted by the Shipping Point Inspection Program as of June 30, 2015. During these inspections auditors typically review records, water test results, and food safety procedures. In response to requests from growers and handlers, SPI has become an accredited Certification Body with the goal of offering additional audit schemes required by many retailers, buyers, and processors in order to assure that safely produced and handled produce makes it to the marketplace.

SPI Inspections by Numbers (81,947 Total Inspections)

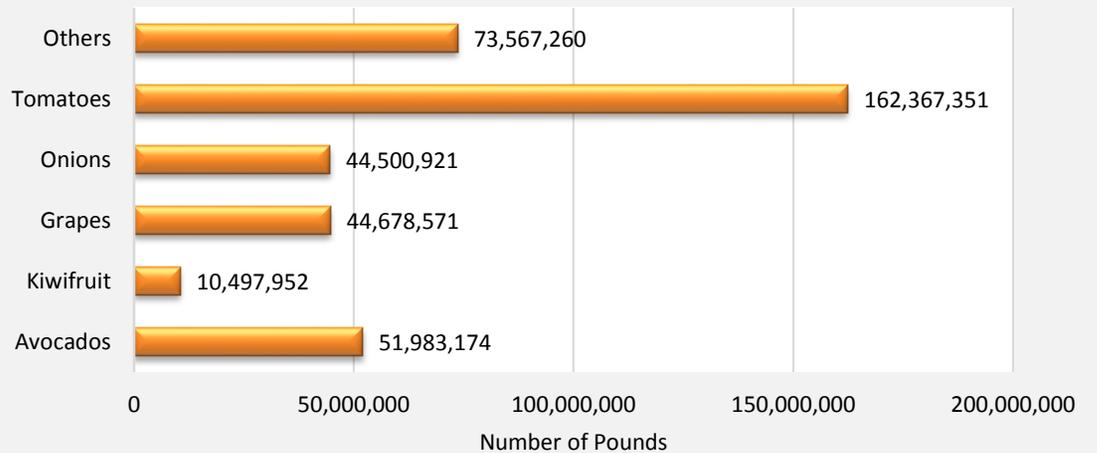


Shipping Point Inspection Inspections by Number:

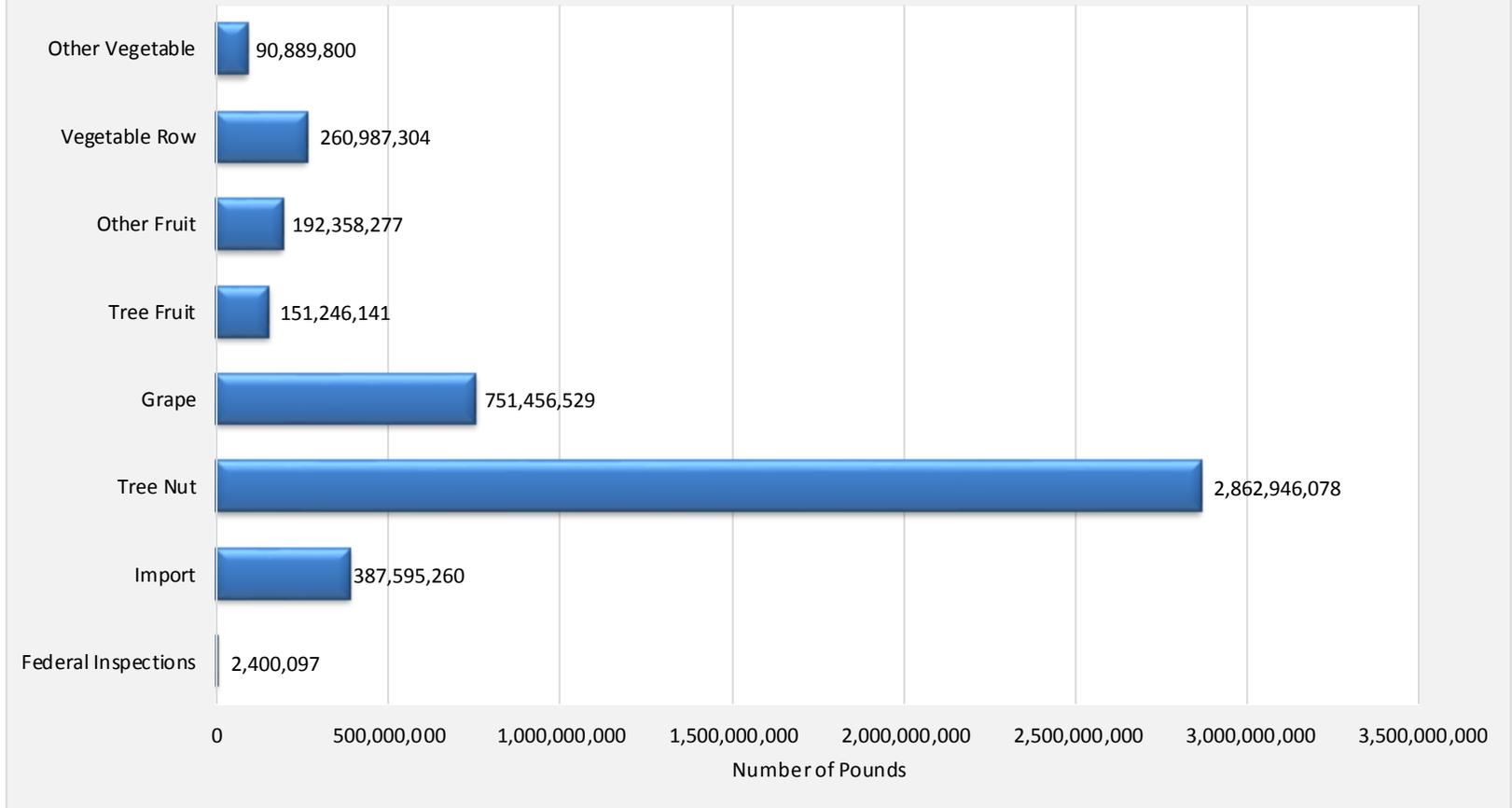
SPI performs inspection on a number of commodities as part of Federal and State Marketing Orders. Services performed include grading, dispositions and evaluation of the commodity to the applicants specifications.

Shipping Point Inspection Import by Pounds: SPI conducts inspections on incoming commodities that are part of Federal Market Orders and International Trade Agreements.

SPI Import by Pounds (387,595,229 Total Pounds)



SPI Inspections by Pounds (4,699,879,486 Total Pounds)



Shipping Point Inspection Inspections by Pounds: The work performed by SPI has an impact on buyers as well as growers. Growers rely on accurate inspections to ensure they are paid a fair price for the commodities they produce. Buyers want to provide their customers with the highest quality product available at a fair price. SPI provides services to both the grower and the buyer as a neutral third party.

Standardization Program

The year of 2015 marks the 100th year anniversary for the Standardization Program, which is one of the oldest programs in the Department. The Program was created to maintain a fair and equitable marketplace for both the producer and consumer by establishing minimum maturity, size, and quality requirements for California grown commodities in order to increase consumer confidence in the food supply. Once a General Fund Program, in which all commodities were subject to, the Program today serves only those commodity groups that have chosen to have laws and regulations in place that elevate the quality of production and regulate the sales of their commodity. Through assessments, these industry groups fund enforcement activities by state and county personnel at production, wholesale, and retail locations. Quality control is the primary focus of the program, ensuring that consumers receive quality, good tasting products. Other areas of focus for enforcement are labeling and packing requirements, standard containers, and proof of ownership.

For the fiscal year of 2014-2015, \$976,845 was disbursed directly from the Standardization

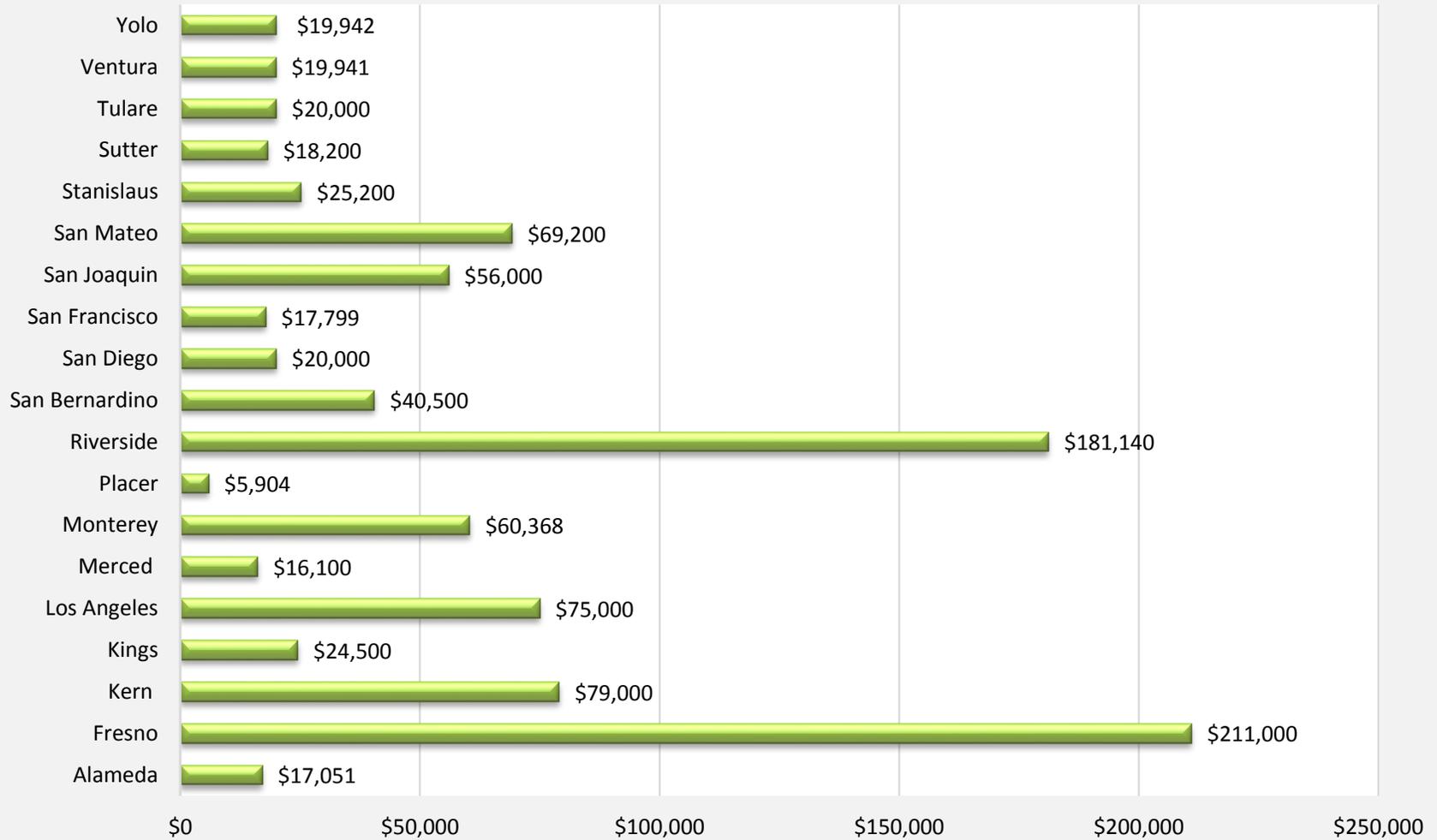
Program through cooperative agreements to nineteen counties to help offset the costs of their enforcement work within their county. County enforcement personnel issued 1,004 non-compliances for 2014-2015. As of June 30, 2015, a total of 144 notice of proposed actions were taken against violators and resulted in \$56,037 in civil penalties. Inspections took place at: the Port of Long Beach in Los Angeles County, Port Hueneme in Ventura County, Otay Mesa, and Calexico border crossings; wholesale facilities; field packing operations; farm stands; certified farmers' markets; flea markets; and, swap meets located throughout the state. County Agricultural Commissioners and their staff continue to educate the industry at a variety of venues about the laws and regulations that pertain to fresh fruit and vegetables produced in California.

Technology to facilitate industry, county, and state administrative needs remain a big focus for the Program. An accomplishment in 2014-2015 was the successful launch of a website for public and county personnel to access narrated commodity trainings that are accessible using a link on the Program's webpage. The Program

has made available easy to use online commodity training modules that are tied to county seasonal licensing examinations. The next project to be completed is the development of the Standardization Database that will allow for public, county, and state administrative and enforcement functions as well as data reporting. Work with the Department's Information Technology staff with programming and coding efforts continue. The Standardization Database is scheduled to be available for use by the industry in the fall of 2015.

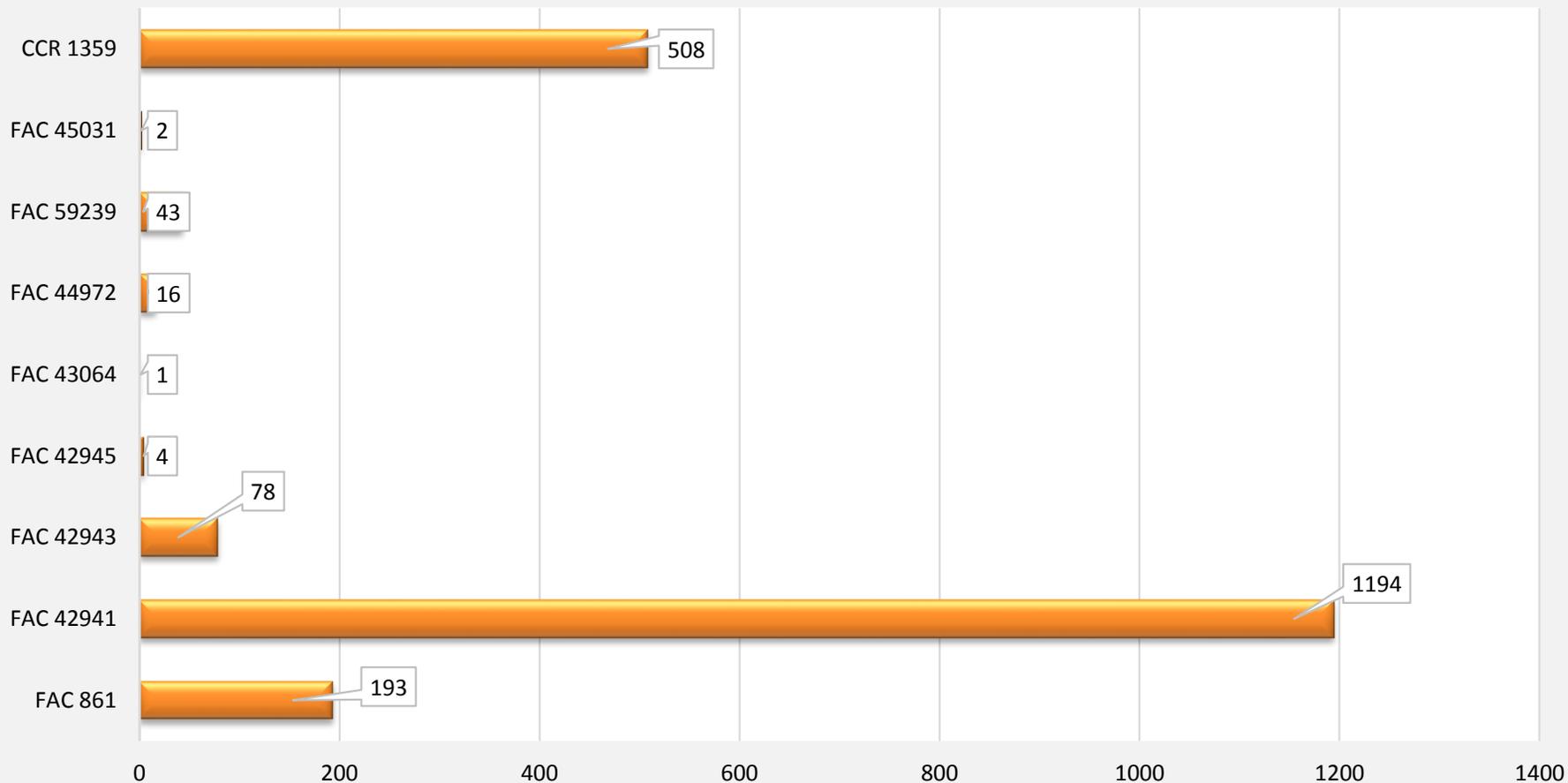


Cooperative Agreements Fiscal Year 2014-2015



Cooperative Agreements 2014-2015: For the fiscal year of 2014-2015, \$976,845 was disbursed directly from the Standardization Program through cooperative agreements to nineteen counties to help offset the costs of their enforcement work within their county.

Standardization Violations Breakdown Fiscal Year 2014-2015



Standardization Violation Breakdown Fiscal Year 2014-2015: Description of Violations: **California Code of Regulations (CCR) 1359** – markings on containers (IRQ); **Food and Agriculture Code (FAC) 45031** – proof of ownership avocados; **FAC 59239** – not in compliance with marketing order (cantaloupes); **FAC 44972** – avocado certification; **FAC 43064** – operating without registering as a wholesaler; **FAC 42945** – movement of product on hold; **FAC 42943** – misleading statement on container; **FAC 42941** – not conforming to provisions of Division 17, otherwise known as Fruit, Nut, and Vegetable Standards, or regulations promulgated thereunder; and, **FAC 861** – proof of ownership.

Citrus Program

The Citrus Program is responsible for protecting the industry and general public from substandard products and ensuring that the established minimum maturity and quality standards are met. In addition, the Citrus Program is responsible for providing industry members with current and accurate data regarding the State's citrus acreage and citrus crop information.

Trends and Issues

The 2014-2015 navel orange season began with another early harvest and proved to be an easy testing year with maturity inspections ending considerably earlier than past seasons. A total of 4,588,788 cartons were inspected by county and state staff with no rejections on record. In addition to a good maturity testing year, there were cold temperatures in the beginning of 2015 but not enough to initiate a statewide freeze inspection program. The California Citrus Advisory Committee in an effort to replenish previously depleted funds from past freezes, voted to continue to have citrus assessments done at the max level by statute for another year.

The experimental container and pack permit program is continuing to be utilized by the citrus industry. Mandarin packers are currently experimenting with a container used primarily for export. The citrus industry is also looking at making some regulatory changes as petitions are being written to standardize containers and packs that were previously in the Experimental Permit Program.

Although the citrus season was off to a strong start, the port "slow down" significantly affected the harvest early on in 2015. Export programs were in full swing when the port "slow down" systematically reduced the flow of fruit to our trading partners consequently slowing down the harvest. With fruit maturing early, warm winter temperatures and the port situation, the citrus harvest and market channels were significantly impacted.

The drought had and will continue to have an impact on citrus growers. It looks like some citrus growers will once again be forced to stop irrigating their groves due to zero water allocations impacting yields as well as tree survival. Other growers have to drill deeper wells, which is adding a significant cost to doing business.



Avocado Inspection Program

The Avocado Inspection Program ensures enforcement of quality standards, container, labeling, sizing, weight, maturity, and proof of ownership requirements. Quality standard checks are taken at packing, storage, and field distribution centers. The goal is to protect the industry and consumers by providing uniform inspection to ensure that all avocados comply with minimum standards.

Avocado Program Highlights from 2014

- Discussions have continued with the

Avocado Inspection Committee to update the regulations to accommodate the packing requirements for today's markets. In the past few years, reusable plastic containers (RPCs) have been the pack of choice for many customers. These discussions have turned to investing in research on changing sizes and requirements, and calling in experts on sizing and parameters. This will have an impact on inspection procedures. Inspections would consist of sizing the fruit

to certify that it meets requirements rather than weight and sizing.

- In December and January of 2014, in Murieta, Temecula, DeLuz, and Valley Center, the freeze coupled with the snow conditions caused limbs to break off of the avocado trees. In January alone inspectors performed 528 maturity test and 303 freeze tests with 64,206 pounds of fruit that were rejected.



Avocado Inspection Program (January 1 - December 31, 2014)			
Inspection Type	Number of Tests Performed	Non-Compliance	Cartons Rejected
Weight Type	12,606	120	1,498
Size/Count Test	2,551	55	1,685
Maturity test	754	57	2,660
157,922,274 - Pounds Packed and Certified			

State Organic Program

The CDFA State Organic Program (SOP) enforces the federal Organic Food Production Act of 1990 as amended, National Organic Program regulations [Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations §205 et seq.], the California Organic Products Act of 2003 [Food and Agricultural Code §46000 et seq.], and Title 3, §1391 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations. These laws and regulations protect consumers, producers, handlers, processors, and retailers by establishing standards under which agricultural products and food may be labeled and/or sold as “organic.”

California is the only state in the country with a state organic program. Accounting for approximately 20 percent of all organic production in the United States; California led the nation with \$2.2 billion in organic sales.*

As the only state in the country with a proactive, organic enforcement program the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), State Organic Program (SOP) is committed to verifying the integrity of raw, organic agricultural products in

California. The SOP regularly handles complaints against organic operations, while conducting enforcement and compliance activities in the State. As part of its enforcement activities, the SOP regularly performs pesticide residue sampling of raw, organic agricultural products. Sampling locations include: production sites, handling facilities, farmers’ markets, retail stores, and roadside stands. Additionally, the SOP conducts investigations, market surveillance, spot inspections; and works with a network of 53 county agricultural commissioners, who carry out enforcement activities as part of the SOP.

For fiscal year 2014-2015, the State Organic Program:

- Issued 17 Notices of Non-Compliance
- Handled 80 complaints/investigations
- Conducted 1,279 inspections
- Collected 223 pesticide residue samples

In California, organic producers, handlers, processors, wholesalers, brokers of organic products, and retail stores that process products on-site, are required to register with

the SOP. The SOP’s web based, organic database registration system, assists the organic program with verification of registrants’ compliance with organic requirements, from production to the point of sale.

The system also allows the SOP to collect and provide detailed, organic agricultural statistics such as:

- Locations of farms and harvested acreage
- Commodity types
- Sales information
- Number of organic registrants

Through its continuous enforcement and compliance activities, the SOP works to ensure that families are consuming agricultural products that meet state and federal organic standards.

*Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2014 Organic Survey.

CDFA State Organic Program Calendar Year 2015	
Month	Total Number of New Registrations
July 2014	38
August 2014	35
September 2014	36
October 2014	40
November 2014	34
December 2014	24
January 2015	40
February 2015	41
March 2015	66
April 2015	49
May 2015	36
June 2015	41
Total	480

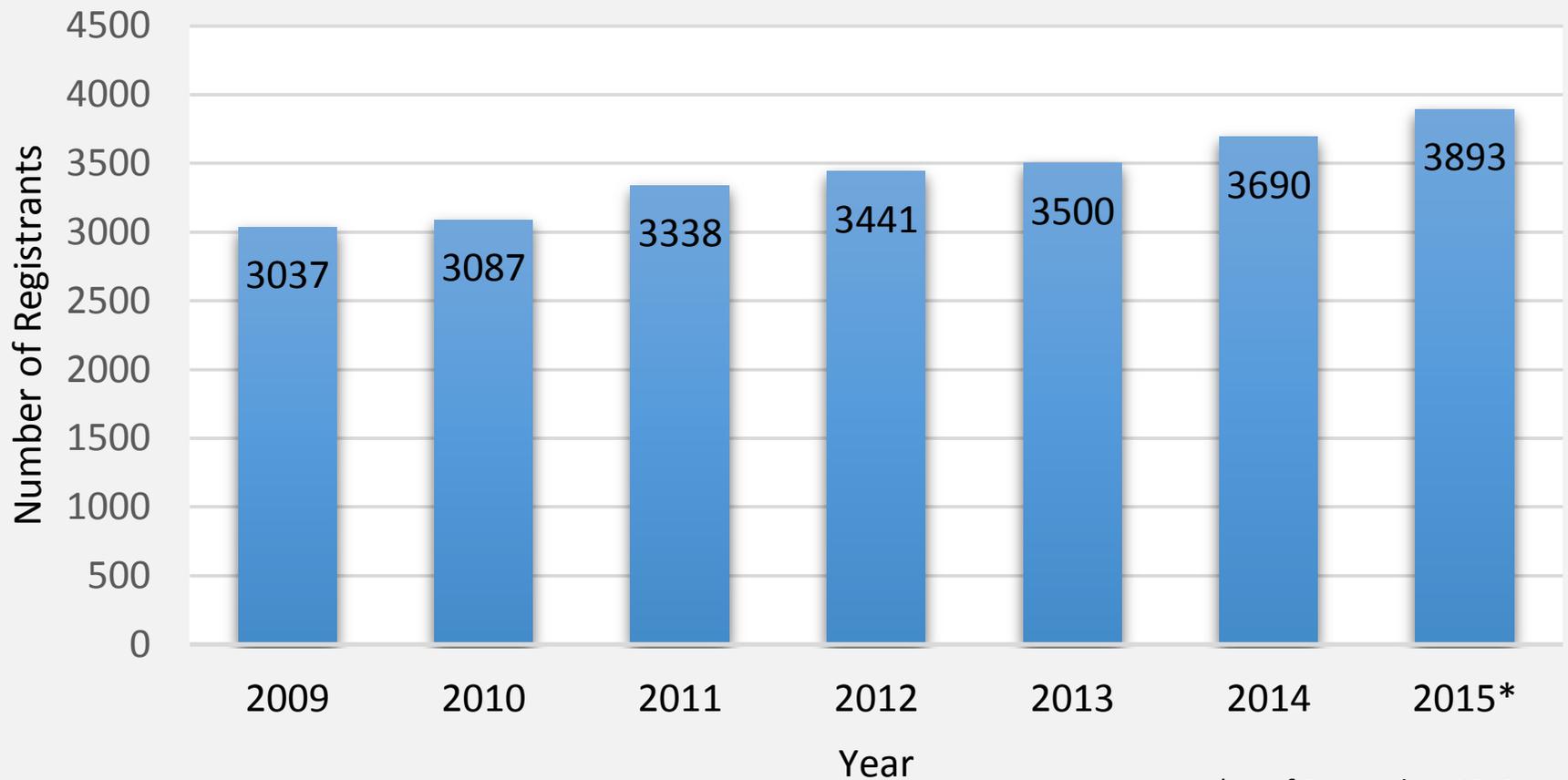
Operation Types	Producer	Handler	Processor	Retailer
July 2014	31	7	3	2
August 2014	25	6	5	0
September 2014	30	8	2	0
October 2014	33	4	1	2
November 2014	29	7	1	0
December 2014	22	2	0	0
January 2015	35	6	1	0
February 2015	35	9	1	0
March 2015	57	10	1	2
April 2015	41	9	2	0
May 2015	30	6	0	1
June 2015	37	6	0	0
Total	405	80	17	7

Registration by Operation Type: The chart above shows the breakdown of the operation types by producer, handler, processor, and retailer.

*Note: The number of operation types may not match the number of new operations, since operations may fall under more than one type.

Total Number of New Registrations: The chart above lists the total number of new registrations by the Organic Program for the fiscal year of 2014-2015.

Total State Organic Program Registrants



**as of September 30, 2015*

Total Number of Registrations: The graph above lists the total number of organic registrants each calendar year.

Direct Marketing Program

The Direct Marketing Program is responsible for enforcing the statutes governing Certified Farmers' Markets (CFMs) and produce sold at or near the point of production. The Standardization Program exemptions are provided to producers for minimum size, labeling, and standard containers. These exemptions allow for the sale of produce directly to the public without disrupting the normal flow of commercial wholesaling. The Direct Marketing Program provides opportunities for over 2,200 certified producers to directly market their agricultural products at approximately 800 CFMs throughout the state and enables producers, non-profit organizations, and local government agencies to operate CFMs in both rural and urban areas.

Traditionally, direct marketing opportunities were available through CFMs and farm stands. However, as the interest in local food movements have increased, additional direct marketing opportunities have flourished with the increasing popularity of community supported agriculture (CSAs), community and school gardens, in addition to similar models.

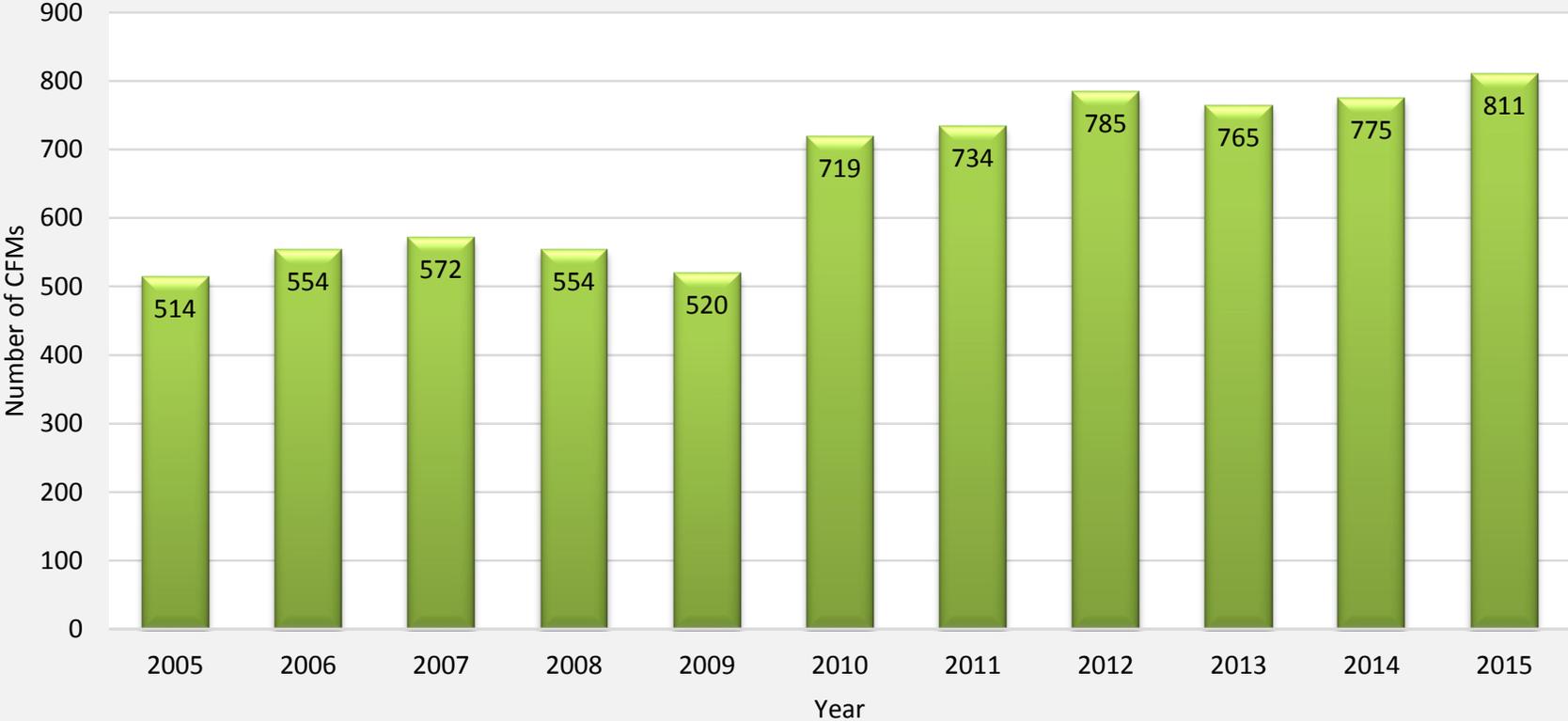
In 2014 a pilot project was established and included a total of 48 identified Certified Producers from nine production counties (Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, and Ventura) selling in Los Angeles County from May 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014. In order to identify a cross-section of the market, producers were selected based on an established criterion. Upon conclusion of the project, 39 Certified Producers were investigated, resulting in eight NOPAs involving 14 commodities. As of August 2014, one suspension resulted from the NOPAs. A total of 14 Notices of Non-Compliance were written to these producers for various infractions of the CFM regulations.



The results from the pilot project demonstrate the effectiveness of a county and state coordinated CFM enforcement model. Although this pilot project was for a limited scope and duration, similar models utilized throughout CDFA continue to demonstrate long-term enforcement effectiveness.

On January 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 1871 (Dickinson) (Chapter 579, Statutes of 2014) was enacted. This measure modified several sections of the Food and Agricultural Code related to CFMs and is intended to ensure that selling activities are conducted free of fraud, deception, and misrepresentation. Specifically, this bill expanded responsibilities and requirements for market operators, producers, county agricultural commissioners, and CDFA. As a result of the increased funding provided by AB 1871 for state and county enforcement, cooperative agreements were developed based on the pilot project. The cooperative agreements will assist industry by creating a fair and equitable marketplace for certified producers and market operators, and will foster greater collaboration among state and county partners.

Number of Certified Farmers Markets in California



Number of Certified Farmers' Markets in California: graph displays the number of Certified Farmers' Markets operating throughout California on an annual basis. Data is taken from the number of CFM certificates authorized and issued by the Counties.

Phone Directory

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Division of Inspection Services
 2014 Annual Report
 Fiscal Year 2014-2015
 Compiled and Designed by:
Fiona L. Mattson

The background of the slide features a silhouette of a cornfield against a vibrant sunset sky. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a bright orange and red near the horizon, with wispy clouds catching the low light. The corn stalks and leaves are dark against this colorful backdrop.

The Division of Inspection Services recognizes with gratitude these Staff Members who retired
in 2014:

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Feed, Fertilizer, and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services

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Cyril Huisman

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