In the matter of
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant
Units 1 and 2

Docket Nos. 50-275-LR 50-323-LR

# REQUEST FOR HEARING AND PETITION TO INTERVENE BY SAN LUIS OBISPO MOTHERS FOR PEACE

#### I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) hearing notice, 75 Fed. Reg. 3,493 (January 21, 2010), and pursuant to 10 CFR 2.309(f), San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace (SLOMFP) files this Request for Hearing and Petition to Intervene in the license renewal proceeding for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant (DCNPP).

## II. DEMONSTRATION OF STANDING

SLOMFP has been a participant in NRC licensing cases involving DCNPP since 1973. The organization has standing to intervene in this case because many of its members live, work, and own property within 50 miles of the plant, and their interests may be affected by the results of the proceeding. Their health, safety, property value, and means of livelihood could be adversely affected by a licensing decision which permitted DCNPP to continue to operate for an extended period in a manner that is unsafe or harmful to the environment. For instance, if an accident and consequent offsite radiation release were to occur at DCNPP, the health, safety, property value, and means of livelihood of neighbors of the plant, including members of SLOMFP, could be seriously harmed. SLOMFP has attached declarations from four individual members who have authorized SLOMFP to bring this legal action on their behalves. *See* 

Declaration of Elizabeth Apfelberg (Exhibit 1A), Declaration of Elaine Holder (Exhibit 1B), Declaration of Lucy Jane Swanson (Exhibit 1C) and Declaration of Jill ZamEk (Exhibit 1D).

#### III. CONTENTIONS

SLOMFP's contentions are set forth below. Section A contains SLOMFP's safety contention (labeled with the prefix "TC"). Section B contains SLOMFP's environmental contentions (labeled with the prefix "EC").

## A. Safety Contentions

Contention TC 1 – Failure to demonstrate adequacy of program for management of aging equipment

- 1. Statement of the Contention: The applicant, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), has failed to satisfy 10 C.F.R. § 54.29's requirement to demonstrate a reasonable assurance that it can and will "manage[e] the effects of aging" on equipment that is subject to the license renewal rule, i.e., safety equipment without moving parts. In particular, PG&E has failed to show how it will address and rectify an ongoing pattern of management failures with respect to the operation and maintenance of safety equipment.
- 2. Brief Summary of Basis for the Contention: The NRC's standard for license renewal, 10 C.F.R. § 54.29(a), states that an operating license may be renewed if the Commission finds, among other things, that:
  - (a) Actions have been identified and have been or will be taken with respect to the matters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, such that there is reasonable assurance that the activities authorized by the renewed license will continue to be conducted in accordance with the CLB [current licensing basis], and that any changes made to the plant's CLB in order to comply with this paragraph are in accord with the Act and the Commission's regulations. These matters are:
  - (1) managing the effects of aging during the period of extended operation on the functionality of structures and components that have been identified to require review under § 54.21(a)(1).

. . .

In Appendix B of its license renewal application, PG&E describes its program for managing the aging equipment that is subject to the license renewal rule under 10 C.F.R. § 54.21(a)(1). As explained on page B-4, during the license renewal term, PG&E will use the same personnel to manage aging equipment that are described in the Final Safety Analysis Report for DCNPP, *i.e.*, that PG&E currently uses. PG&E's aging management program is deficient because it does not discuss how it will avoid repeating the chronic and significant errors it is currently committing in the management of safety equipment at DCNPP.

Examples of these errors are provided in recent integrated inspection reports: Diablo
Canyon Power Plant NRC Integrated Inspection Report 05000275/2008005, 05000323/2008005
AND 07200026/2008001 (February 6, 2008) ("IIR 08-05") (ADAMS Accession No.
ML090370406); Diablo Canyon Power Plant NRC Integrated Inspection Report
05000275/2009003 and 05000323/2009003 (August 5, 2009) ("IIR 09-03") (ADAMS Accession
No. ML092170781); Diablo Canyon Power Plant NRC Integrated Inspection Report
05000275/2009005 and 05000323/2009005 (February 3, 2010) ("IIR 09-05") (ML100341199).
These inspection reports document an ongoing failure of PG&E to properly identify, evaluate,
and resolve problems and manage safety equipment. For example:

• In IIR-08-05, the NRC inspectors reported on their "semi-annual trend review" of PG&E's corrective action program and associated documents "to identify trends that could indicate the existence of a more significant safety issue." *Id.*, Enclosure at 24. The inspectors found an "adverse trend in problem evaluation," concluding that:

PG&E used less than adequate thoroughness when evaluating problems resulting in the failure to identify the extent of conditions; and in some cases, adverse affects (sic) on the operability of Technical Specification required equipment.

This adverse trend began during the fourth quarter 2007 and continued through the fourth quarter 2008.

*Id.* at 24. The inspectors provided 11 separate examples of this adverse trend. *Id.* at 24-25.

• In IIR 09-03, the inspectors' semi-annual trend review found that the adverse trend in problem evaluation identified in IIR-08-05 "continued during the first two quarters of 2009." *Id.*, Enclosure at 21. The inspectors:

analyzed this trend and identified a common theme related to poor licensee management of the plant design/licensing bases and inconsistent implementation of regulatory administrative processes. The inspectors concluded that some issues identified in the trend could indicate the existence of a more significant concern affecting the NRC's ability to regulate the license."

*Id.* The inspectors then identified thirteen separate examples of instances of "poor licensing and design basis management" and five instances of deficiencies related to other administrative functions. Examples include:

- Failure to perform an adequate 50.59 evaluation for spent fuel pool special test... This minor violation illustrated the licensee's failure to implement the industry 50.59 program...
- Failure to perform an adequate 50.59 evaluation for modifications to the special protection scheme for the 500 kV switchyard... This minor violation illustrated the licensee's failure to implement the industry 50.59 program...
- An inadequate 50.59 evaluation for the Unit 1 containment sump modification... This violation illustrated a failure to understand when prior NRC approval is required for change to the facility as described in the Final Safety Analysis Report Update.
- Violation of the station 50.59 evaluation procedure... This finding illustrated the failure of the licensee to recognize a condition outside of the plant design basis associated with an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen discovered in the Unit 2 reactor coolant drain tank, waste gas surge tank, and interconnecting piping.
- Violation of design control associated with the failure to maintain adequate capacity and capability of the emergency diesel generators.... This finding

illustrated the failure of the licensee to understand and apply the plant design and licensing basis to onsite emergency power system.

NRC inspectors also noted an "Adverse Trend in Design Margin and Capability of ac Power Systems" in this report, affecting all three of the plant ac power systems. *Id.*, Enclosure at 24.

• In IIR-09-05, once again the NRC inspectors found that "adverse trends associated with the thoroughness of Pacific Gas and Electric's program evaluation, originally identified by the NRC in September 2008 [in IIR008-05] continued through 2009." *Id.*, Enclosure at 35. Although IIR-09-05 describes various efforts by PG&E to correct the adverse trend, the NRC inspectors remained dissatisfied with the comprehensiveness of PG&E's analyses and corrective actions. *Id.* at 36-37.

The inspection reports cited above raise a genuine and material dispute regarding PG&E's ability to manage the effects of aging into the renewal period. The public has no reason for confidence that a renewed Diablo Canyon licensee would reasonably ensure protection of public health and safety. PG&E has shown that it cannot adequately identify, evaluate, and resolve maintenance problems involving safety equipment and systems.

- **3. Demonstration that the Contention is Within the Scope of the Proceeding:** This contention is within the scope of the proceeding because it raises questions about the adequacy of PG&E's program for managing aging equipment under NRC regulations that must be satisfied before DCNPP can be re-licensed.
- 4. Demonstration that the Contention is Material to the Findings NRC Must Make to Re-License Diablo Canyon: Before the NRC may re-license DCNPP, it must conclude that PG&E can manage the effects of aging on passive equipment. Because PG&E has demonstrated

a consistent pattern of inadequate management of safety equipment, the contention is material to the findings that NRC must make in reviewing PG&E's operating license renewal application.

5. Concise Statement of the Facts or Expert Opinion Supporting the Contention,
Along With Appropriate Citations to Supporting Scientific or Factual Materials: The facts
which support Contention TC-1 are set forth in paragraph 2 above. The facts are reported in
Appendix B of PG&E's operating license renewal application and in NRC inspection reports, to
which SLOMFP has provided citations.

#### **B.** Environmental Contentions

## 1. Statutory and Regulatory Background

The "core" requirement of NEPA is that for any federal action with a significant adverse effect on the human environment, federal agencies must prepare an environmental impact statement ("EIS") which includes a "detailed statement" regarding:

(i) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, (iii) alternatives to the proposed action, (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace, 149 F.3d at 1020 (citing Dept. of Transp. v. Pub. Citizen, 541 U.S. 752, 756 (2004), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C)). NRC regulations also require that an NRC application for operating license renewal must be supported by an environmental report prepared by the applicant (10 C.F.R. § 51.53(c) and a supplemental EIS prepared by the NRC Staff. 10 C.F.R. § 51.95(c). In discussing alternatives to the proposed action, the applicant must discuss "alternatives to mitigate severe accidents." 10 C.F.R. § 51.53(c)(3)(iii)(L). The NRC must also discuss mitigative alternatives in its supplemental EIS. 10 C.F.R. § 51.95(c)(2).

In addition, an Environmental Report or EIS must also address "new and significant information" that was not previously addressed in an EIS for the facility. 10 C.F.R. §§ 51.53(c)(iv), 51.92(a)(2).

The Council on Environmental Quality ("CEQ") has promulgated regulations for the implementation of NEPA that are entitled to substantial deference by the NRC. *San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. NRC*, 449 F.3d 1016 (9th Cir. 2006), cert. denied, 127 S.Ct. 1124 (2007) (citing *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 355, (1989); *Andrus v. Sierra Club*, 442 U.S. 347, 358 (1979)). Among those regulations, 40 C.F.R. § 1502.22 requires that:

When an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse effects on the human environment in an environmental impact statement and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall always make clear that such information is lacking.

- (a) If the incomplete information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives and the overall costs of obtaining it are not exorbitant, the agency shall include the information in the environmental impact statement.
- (b) If the information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts cannot be obtained because the overall costs of obtaining it are exorbitant or the means to obtain it are not known, the agency shall include within the environmental impact statement:
  - 1. A statement that such information is incomplete or unavailable.
  - 2. a statement of the relevance of the incomplete or unavailable information to evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment;
  - 3. a summary of existing credible scientific evidence which is relevant to evaluating the reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment, and
  - 4. the agency's evaluation of such impacts based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community. For the purposes of this section, "reasonably foreseeable" includes impacts which have

catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that the analysis of the impacts is supported by credible scientific evidence, is not based on pure conjecture, and is within the rule of reason.

As the CEQ explained in promulgating 10 C.F.R. § 1502.22, the "overall cost" of providing complete information includes the timing of the information: "CEQ intends that the term 'overall costs' encompasses financial costs and other costs such as costs in terms of time (delay) and personnel." National Environmental Policy Act Regulations; Incomplete or Unavailable Information, 51 Fed. Reg. 15,618, 15,622 (April 25, 1986).

#### 2. Contentions

Contention EC-1: Failure of SAMA Analysis to Include Complete Information About

Potential Environmental Impacts of Earthquakes and Related SAMAs

1. Statement of Contention: PG&E's Severe Accident Mitigation Alternatives ("SAMA") analysis fails to satisfy 40 C.F.R. § 1502.22 because it is not based on complete information that is necessary for an understanding of seismic risks to the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant and because PG&E has failed to acknowledge the absence of the information or demonstrated that the information is too costly to obtain. As a result of PG&E's failure to use complete information, the SAMA analysis does not satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") for consideration of alternatives (*see Idaho Conservation League v. Mumma*, 956 F.2d 1508, 1519-20 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992)) or NRC implementing regulation 10 C.F.R. § 51.53(c)(3)(ii)(L).

## 2. Brief Summary of Basis for the Contention:

## a. Factual Background

In 2008, PG&E informed the NRC that it had identified "a zone of seismicity that may indicate a previously unknown fault located offshore of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant," which is known as the "Shoreline Fault." NRC Research Information Letter 09-001, *Preliminary Deterministic Analysis of Seismic Hazard at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant from Newly Identified "Shoreline Fault"* at 10-11 (April 8, 2009) ("RIL-09-001") (ADAMS Accession No. ML090330523). The fault was identified as a result of a "collaborative research program" conducted jointly by PG&E and the United States Geological Survey ("USGS") under the Collaborative Research and Development Agreement ("CRADA"). *Id.* As described in RIL-09-0001, the PG&E-USGS research program "focused on increasing the understanding of tectonics in the region of the DCNPP," and "included both new geophysical field studies and the application of advanced seismological techniques to small-magnitude recorded earthquakes." *Id.* 

While describing the fault as "hypothesized" and "potential" (*id.*), PG&E and the NRC Staff both immediately took actions to address the significance of the newly discovered fault. First, both PG&E and the NRC Staff undertook assessments to determine whether the fault posed any hazard to the ongoing operation of DCNPP that had not been previously taken into consideration. *Id.* These analyses were deterministic in nature and were based on the "preliminary" information that had been yielded to date by the PG&E-USGS research program. *Id.* 

Second, PG&E worked with the USGS to "reallocate resources to characterize the Shoreline Fault rather than retaining the original focus that is more regional in nature." *Id.* at 3.

At the end of 2008, PG&E issued an Action Plan to carry out this reallocation effort. *Id.* As described in the Action Plan document:

The Plan has three objectives. The first objective is to characterize the Shoreline fault in terms of its location, geometry, activity rate, rupture characteristics, and relation to the Hosgri fault zone. The second objective is to evaluate the ancient (Tertiary) shear zone west of the power block structure for evidence of secondary deformation that may have been associated with the Shoreline fault. The third objective is to estimate potential ground motions from the Shoreline fault, including both independent rupture of the Shoreline fault and possible synchronous rupture with the Hosgri fault.

Action Plan, Section I at 1 (December 17, 2008) (ADAMS Accession No. ML090720505).

With respect to the schedule for implementation of the Action Plan, PG&E stated that it would complete a report on these issues by the fourth quarter of 2010. *Id.*, Section VII at 6. PG&E also stated that:

An updated evaluation of the seismic hazard at DCPP will be conducted by PG&E Geosciences as part of the Long Term Seismic Program (LTSP) hazard update, which is scheduled to be completed in 2011. PG&E Geosciences and their consultants will perform the majority of the work; as part of the CRADA, the USGS will perform the balance of their marine magnetic survey and evaluate additional seismicity data in the region.

# *Id.*, Section I at 1.<sup>2</sup>

In April 2009, the NRC Staff issued RIL-09-0001 for the purpose of describing PG&E's and the Staff's "Preliminary Deterministic Analyses of the Shoreline Fault." *Id.* at 1. The Staff explained that while the NRC is currently using probabilistic methods to license new reactors (*id.* at 3, citing 10 C.F.R. § 1000.23), it had used a deterministic approach to evaluate the safety implications of the Shoreline Fault "due to the limited and preliminary nature of the required

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The NRC considers the Hosgri fault to be the "controlling fault" for the DCPP design. RIL-09-0001 at 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The NRC Staff noted its approval of the Action Plan in Memorandum to File from Alan Wang re: Diablo Canyon Power Plant Unit Nos. 1 and 2 – Review of Potential New Fault at the Diablo Canyon Power Plant Site (November 5, 2009) (ADAMS Accession No. ML093080508).

probabilistic input parameters." *Id.*<sup>3</sup> In addition, the Staff noted that a deterministic approach was "in keeping with the deterministic design basis for the facility. *Id.* (citing 10 C.F.R. Part 100, Appendix A).

Although RIL-09-0001 focused on PG&E's and the Staff's preliminary assessment of the Shoreline Fault with regard to the operability of DCPP, the Staff explained that in the future it intended to conduct probabilistic analyses of the information gathered under the CRADA program:

The CRADA program is expected to provide significant new information regarding the larger tectonic picture of the area. The NRC staff's initial assessment was deterministic, consistent with the design basis of the facility. Currently, probabilistic methods are available to more accurately characterize the hazard of the region surrounding the site. Further, regional moment balancing could also more accurately characterize the regional hazard, both independently and as part of a probabilistic hazard assessment. As more information becomes available (such as the slip rate of the potential Shoreline Fault or any additional information about the Hosgri Fault), the NRC staff expects to evaluate the regional seismic hazard and perform a probabilistic study, when the available data is sufficient.

Id. at 10-11 (emphasis added).

On January 20, 2010, the NRC issued a report summarizing a January 5, 2010, meeting with PG&E regarding the Shoreline Fault. Summary of January 5, 2010, Meeting With Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("Meeting Summary") (ADAMS Accession No. ML100130753).

<sup>3</sup> RIL-09-0001 is rife with disclaimers about the preliminary nature of the information relied on the Staff for its operability analysis. For example, it:

11

<sup>•</sup> refers to PG&E's "preliminary assessment that the hazard potential of the Shoreline Fault is bounded by the current review ground motion spectrum for the facility." *Id.* at 1.

<sup>•</sup> refers to the "initial information provided by PG&E and the USGS." *Id.* 

<sup>•</sup> states that "this work is based on the limited preliminary information currently available to the NRC Staff." *Id*.

<sup>•</sup> describes the PG&E-USGS investigation as "recently begun." *Id.* at 2.

<sup>•</sup> describes its interpretations of data as "preliminary." *Id.* 

<sup>•</sup> States that although the quality of the preliminary data is "high" and the data sets provide a "consistent" picture, the picture is also "blurry." *Id*.

While both PG&E and the NRC Staff had previously referred to the Shoreline Fault as "potential" or "hypothetical," the Meeting Summary dropped those adjectives and referred to the fault as "newly identified." *Id.* at 1. The NRC Staff reported that the "Shoreline fault study" had "determined" that:

- 1. The microseismicity is a real feature,
- 2. The Shoreline fault zone has 3 segments,
- 3. The Shoreline fault is a vertical, strike-slip fault which is consistent with the earlier assumptions, and
- 4. The Shoreline fault is 300 meters from the intake structure and 600 meters from the power block as compared to the 1,000 meters previously assumed.

*Id.* at 1. The Staff reported its conclusion that this updated information had not changed its determination that the Hosgri fault is "bounding" with respect to the safety of operating DCPP. In addition, the Staff reported that PG&E had performed additional analysis showing that damage due to secondary faulting is "very unlikely and the impact on the DCPP seismic core damage frequency is negligible." *Id.* at 2.

Like the Action Plan, the Meeting Summary reported that under the "current schedule," PG&E would complete the Shoreline fault study by the end of 2010. *Id.* at 2. Reporting on the broader regional study that had commenced in 2007, the Meeting Summary stated that:

The rest of the tectonic modeling for the central California region is due to be complete in 2012. Barbara Bryon (sic) from the California Energy Commission (CEC) asked if three-dimensional imaging studies as recommended by the CEC are going to be performed. PG&E stated it is looking into the funding for this project, and, if funded, would extend the central California study until 2013.

#### *Id.* at 1-2.

PG&E's SAMA analysis acknowledges that "both fire and seismic contributors" are "disproportionately dominant when compared to all external events." Environmental Report at

F-65. But nowhere in the SAMA analysis, including twenty pages of description of the Diablo Canyon PRA and its updates (*id.* at F-3 – F-23), does PG&E mention the Shoreline Fault or the Shoreline Fault study.

Elsewhere in the Environmental Report, PG&E does acknowledge the existence of the "potential" Shoreline Fault (*id.* at 5-2 and 5-4 – 5-5), but it does not discuss its own ongoing study of the fault. Instead, the discussion is limited to descriptions of PG&E's and the Staff's preliminary deterministic analyses in support of their operability determinations (*i.e.*, PG&E's "initial evaluation of the potential ground motion levels at DCPP from the hypothesized fault" and the NRC Staff's "preliminary independent review of possible implications of the potential Shoreline Fault to DCPP using the initial information provided by USGS through PG&E"). Environmental Report at 5-4. PG&E also mentions that "PG&E has been collaborating with the USGS to collect and analyze new geological, geophysical, and seismic data to develop improved tectonic models for the central California coastal region through the Collaborative Research and Development Agreement" (id. at 5-4) -- but never acknowledges that the collaborative study was accelerated and re-focused on the Shoreline Fault or that PG&E has an NRC-approved Action Plan for completing the study.

#### b. Discussion

NRC regulation 10 C.F.R. § 51.53(c)(3)(ii)(L) requires that PG&E must address alternatives for mitigating severe accidents or "SAMAs" in its Environmental Report. CEQ regulation 40 C.F.R. § 1502.22 also requires that where information is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives, the Environmental Report must be based on information that is complete, or its absence must be acknowledged and justified. Only if the "overall costs" of obtaining information are "exorbitant" can PG&E omit essential information. *Id*.

PG&E's SAMA analysis is inadequate to satisfy NEPA or its implementing regulations because PG&E's consideration of severe accident mitigation alternatives is based on incomplete information about earthquake risks at Diablo Canyon, and because PG&E fails to acknowledge that it can obtain complete information by simply waiting for the completion of the information.

PG&E appears to believe that it could lawfully rely on its preliminary and deterministic operability analysis to eliminate the Shoreline Fault from any consideration in its SAMA analysis. Setting aside the question of whether PG&E's operability analysis was legally sufficient under the Atomic Energy to ensure the protection of public safety during DCPP's ongoing operation, the NRC's standard for SAMA analyses is quite different: PRA is the "accepted and standard practice in SAMA analyses." *Entergy Nuclear Generation Company and Entergy Nuclear Operations, Inc.* (Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station), LBP-06-23, 64 NRC 257, 340 (2006). In addition, the information collected by PG&E to date is concededly preliminary. Thus, information sufficient to conduct a probabilistic analysis of the risks posed by the Shoreline Fault is "essential" to the SAMA, and must be included unless the cost is exorbitant. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.22. In this case, the only cost of obtaining the information is the cost of waiting for completion of the Shoreline Fault study – which has been planned by PG&E since 2008. PG&E does not address the cost of waiting for completion of those studies in the Environmental Report, and therefore fails to comply with 40 C.F.R. § 1502.22(b).

In any event, no justification can be found for PG&E's decision not to await the information. As discussed above, completion of the Shoreline Fault study is scheduled for the end of 2010, and PG&E plans to update its probabilistic LTSP with that information in 2011.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As discussed in the Action Plan, PG&E plans to finish the Shoreline Fault study in 2010 and prepare a probabilistic analysis of the Shoreline Fault in 2011. In RIL-09-0001, the Staff does not provide a date for its own probabilistic analysis, but states that it will do so "when the data is sufficient."

Tectonic modeling and three-dimensional modeling, is scheduled for completion by 2013. Thus it appears that all of the information needed by PG&E to conduct a probabilistic evaluation of the risk of an earthquake in light of the Shoreline Fault will be available by 2013 at the latest. Given that 2013 is more than ten years before PG&E's licenses are due to expire in 2024 and 2025, PG&E has ample time to conduct a SAMA analysis that is based on complete seismic information. Moreover, as the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") has recognized, it makes no economic sense to rush through a license renewal proceeding without adequate information on seismic risks. As stated by the President of the CPUC, PG&E's decision not to include a rigorous and up-to-date seismic study in its license renewal application:

does not allow the CPUC to properly undertake its AB 1632 [California Energy Commission's study, *An Assessment of California's Nuclear Power Plants: AB1632 Report*] obligations to ensure plant reliability, and in turn to ensure grid reliability, in the event Diablo Canyon has a prolonged or permanent outage.

Letter from CPUC President Michael R. Peevey to PG&E President and CEO Peter A. Darbee (June 25, 2009) (copy attached as Exhibit 2). In other words, as CPUC correctly observes, the cost of going forward with an inadequate SAMA analysis is far greater than the cost of waiting until complete information is available.

**3. Demonstration that the Contention is Within the Scope of the Proceeding:** This contention is within the scope of this proceeding because it relates to the SAMA analysis required by NRC regulations for the re-licensing of Diablo Canyon.

4. Demonstration that the Contention is Material to the Findings NRC Must Make to Re-License Diablo Canyon: The contention is material to the findings the NRC must make

review stage. See <a href="http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/applications.html">http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/applications.html</a>

15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The schedules posted on the NRC's webpage for license renewal show that the NRC has not completed any contested license renewal case that lasted more than four years, and the two pending license renewal cases that have now been completed to the stage of Commission review – Pilgrim and Vermont Yankee – have not taken more than four years to reach the Commission

to re-license Diablo Canyon because it demonstrates a deficiency in PG&E's Environmental Report which, if left uncured, will undermine the NRC's ability to adequately evaluate measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of severe accidents at DCNPP.

5. Concise Statement of the Facts or Expert Opinion Supporting the Contention, Along With Appropriate Citations to Supporting Scientific or Factual Materials: This contention is based on facts and opinions stated in documents issued by PG&E, the NRC Staff, and the State of California, which are cited in paragraph 2 above.

Contention EC-2: Failure of SAMA Analysis to Address Environmental Impacts of Spent Fuel Pool Accidents

- 1. Statement of Contention: PG&E's Environmental Report is inadequate to satisfy NEPA because it does not address the airborne environmental impacts of a reasonably foreseeable spectrum of spent fuel pool accidents, including accidents caused by earthquakes.
- 2. Brief Summary of Basis for the Contention: In its Environmental Report, PG&E omits any discussion of spent fuel storage impacts because it is a Category 1 issue that was addressed in the 1996 GEIS. Environmental Report at 4-1. Therefore the license renewal GEIS is the appropriate focus of this contention.

In the 1996 License Renewal GEIS, the NRC asserts, with very little discussion, that the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage are small. *Id.* at 6-83. The 2009 Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS updates the 1996 License Renewal GEIS by addressing additional analyses performed since 1996. *Id.*, § E.3.7, page E-32 – E-37. According to the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS, the "key document in this regard" is NUREG-1738, *Technical Study of Spent Fuel Pool Accident Risk at Decommissioning Nuclear Power Plants* (October 2000), which examines a range of accident initiating events. *Id.* at E-33 – E-34. These initiating events

include seismic events, cask drop, loss of offsite power, internal fire, loss of pool cooling, loss of pool coolant inventory, accidental aircraft impact, and tornado missile. *Id.* Relying on NUREG-1738, the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS concludes that the health-related environmental impacts of a spent fuel pool accident would be comparable to or lower than the impacts of a reactor accident and are bounded by the 1996 GEIS.

Concededly, however, neither the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS nor NUREG-1738 addresses spent fuel pool accidents outside the eastern and central United States. *Id.* at E-33. Moreover, Diablo Canyon is specifically excluded. *Id.*, note 1. As explained in NUREG-1738, western nuclear reactor sites like Diablo Canyon "would need to be considered on a site-specific basis because of important differences in seismically induced failure potential of the SFPs [spent fuel pools]." *Id.* at ix. This conclusion is consistent with PG&E's SAMA analysis for Diablo Canyon, which states that while it is generally reasonable to conclude that the risk of external and internal events are "approximately equal," seismic accident risk contributors (along with fire) are "disproportionately dominant" when compared to all external events. *Id.* at F-65.

In the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS, the NRC amends NUREG-1738 by stating that recent and "more rigorous accident progression analyses," "mitigation enhancements," and "NRC site evaluations of every SFP in the United States" have led it to conclude that "the risk of an SFP zirconium fire initiation is expected to be less than reported in NUREG-1738 . . . and previous studies." *Id.* at E-36. Given that the risk evaluation in NUREG-1738 does not apply to Diablo Canyon, however, this assertion has no meaningful application to Diablo Canyon. And

nothing else in the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS indicates that the NRC has re-evaluated the conclusions of NUREG-1738 in light of the seismic risks at Diablo Canyon.<sup>6</sup>

As stated in NUREG-1738, if a spent fuel pool fire occurred at Diablo Canyon, it "could result in high consequences in terms of property damage and land contamination." *Id.* at A6-26. The effects of a pool fire also include the societal and economic impacts of relocating large numbers of people: indeed, NUREG-1738's conclusion that latent fatalities would be relatively low is based on the presumption that the people in the area of a nuclear plant will be evacuated and relocated after a pool fire. *Id.* at A4C-4. The economic consequences of a pool fire could be particularly high for California as the highest-earning agricultural state in the union. While it may be possible to relocate people, schools and businesses, it is not possible to relocate fertile farmland. These potential consequences are not discussed in the Environmental Report or any other existing EIS for license renewal.

In order to comply with NEPA, the Environmental Report should contain a complete analysis of the potential for a pool fire at Diablo Canyon. The analysis should consider a full spectrum of potential causes, including seismic contributors. As discussed in Contention EC-3, intentional attacks on the fuel pool should also be included in the spectrum of considered events.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS does not state that the "NRC site evaluations of every SFP in the United States" included an evaluation of earthquake risks to the spent fuel storage pools at Diablo Canyon. Indeed, the content of the site evaluation for Diablo Canyon cannot be determined at all because the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS provides no citation to any site evaluation for Diablo Canyon or any other reactor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See 2007 Census of Agriculture – State Data (http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full Report/Volume 1, Chapter 2 US State Level/st99 2 002 002.pdf), which shows that 2007 total farm sales in California were over \$33 billion, more than 10% of the total farm sales in the entire United States of \$297 billion. In the same year, average farm income in California was \$418,164, more than three times the national average of \$134,807. A copy of the California census data is attached as Exhibit 3.

The Environmental Report should also provide a complete analysis of the consequences, including not only health effects but economic and societal effects of widespread land contamination and the need to relocate the population. The Environmental Report should address those impacts, including the health, societal and economic impacts of long-term radiological contamination. In addition, the Environmental Report should address alternatives for avoiding or mitigating those impacts, including the no-action alternative.

- 3. Demonstration that the Contention is Within the Scope of the Proceeding: This contention is within the scope of the Diablo Canyon license renewal proceeding because it seeks consideration, in the Environmental Report, of information regarding the potentially significant environmental impacts of spent fuel pool accidents that is not considered in the 1996 License Renewal GEIS, that has been identified as new and significant information in the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS, and that is concededly not generic in nature. Nevertheless, because NRC regulations excuse PG&E from considering the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage in this proceeding, SLOMFP seeks a waiver of those regulations. *See* attached San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace's Petition for Waiver of 10 C.F.R. Part 51 Subpart A Appendix B and 10 C.F.R. § 51.53(c)(2) (March 22, 2010) ("Waiver Petition").
- 4. Demonstration that the Contention is Material to the Findings NRC Must Make to Re-License Diablo Canyon: The contention is material to the findings NRC must make regarding the environmental impacts of re-licensing the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant and a reasonable array of alternative measures to avoid or mitigate those impacts, including the no-action alternative. As discussed in the attached Waiver Petition, while the NRC previously made a generic finding about the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage, in this case it is appropriate to make a site-specific finding.

5. Concise Statement of the Facts or Expert Opinion Supporting the Contention,
Along With Appropriate Citations to Supporting Scientific or Factual Materials: This
contention is based on factual information contained in the Environmental Report, NRC
documents, and U.S. census data as cited in paragraph 2 above.

Contention EC-3: Failure to Address Environmental Impacts of an Attack on the Diablo
Canyon Spent Fuel Pool

- 1. Statement of contention: The Environmental Report fails to satisfy NEPA because it does not evaluate the environmental impacts of an attack on the Diablo Canyon spent fuel pool during the operating license renewal term.
- 2. Brief statement of basis for the contention: In the Environmental Report, PG&E does not discuss the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage but instead relies on the 1996 License Renewal GEIS and related regulations. Environmental Report at 4-1. Therefore the GEIS is the appropriate focus of this contention.

As discussed above in Contention EC-2, the Draft Revised GEIS contains significant new information about the risks of spent fuel storage which was not previously considered in the 1996 License Renewal GEIS. While the NRC continues to assert that spent fuel storage impacts are low, it does so based on analyses and mitigation measures that it has never mentioned before. Mitigation measures relied on by NRC for its conclusion include "mitigation enhancements" and "NRC site evaluations of every SFP in the United States." *Id.* at E-36. Thus, to some extent, the NRC appears to be relying on site-specific analyses and mitigation measures to reduce the environmental impacts of spent fuel pool attacks. Unfortunately, the NRC does not provide any citations to these references, and thus it is impossible to determine what exactly they consist of.

As required by the Commission in *Pacific Gas and Electric Company* (Diablo Canyon Power Plant Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation), CLI-08-1, 67 NRC 1, 14-16 (2008), the NRC must provide identifying information for all reference documents on which it relies, including references to both site-specific and generic analyses and mitigation measures; and it should disclose those portions that are releasable. Assuming those documents confirm that the NRC did indeed rely on site-specific measures for its evaluation of the impacts of attacks on the DCNPP spent fuel pool and appropriate mitigation measures, the Commission should also waive its regulations to permit a site-specific evaluation of the environmental impacts of an attack on the Diablo Canyon spent fuel pool.

- 3. Demonstration that the Contention is Within the Scope of the Proceeding: This contention is within the scope of the Diablo Canyon license renewal proceeding because it seeks consideration, in the Environmental Report, of information regarding the potentially significant environmental impacts of spent fuel pool accidents that is not considered in the 1996 License Renewal GEIS, that has been identified as new and significant information in the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS, and that is concededly not generic in nature. Nevertheless, because NRC regulations excuse PG&E from considering the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage in this proceeding, SLOMFP seeks a waiver of those regulations. *See* attached Waiver Petition.
- 4. Demonstration that the Contention is Material to the Findings NRC Must Make to Re-License Diablo Canyon: The contention is material to the findings NRC must make regarding the environmental impacts of re-licensing the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant and a reasonable array of alternative measures to avoid or mitigate those impacts, including the noaction alternative. As discussed in the attached Waiver Petition, while the NRC previously made

a generic finding about the environmental impacts of spent fuel storage, in this case it is appropriate to make a site-specific finding.

5. Concise Statement of the Facts or Expert Opinion Supporting the Contention,
Along With Appropriate Citations to Supporting Scientific or Factual Materials: This
contention is based on factual information contained in the Environmental Report, the 1996
License Renewal GEIS and the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS, as discussed and cited in
paragraph 2 above.

Contention EC-4: Failure to Address Environmental Impacts of Attack on Diablo Canyon reactor

- 1. Statement of Contention: The Environmental Report fails to satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) because it does not discuss the cost-effectiveness of measures to mitigate the environmental impacts of an attack on the Diablo Canyon reactor during the license renewal term.
- 2. Brief Summary of Basis for the Contention: The NRC has conceded that, for reactors located in the Ninth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals, it must address the environmental impacts of an attack on any facility it proposes to re-license. Draft GEIS at E-6 E-8 (citing San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. NRC). In its Environmental Report, PG&E relies on an analysis of the impacts of attacks that is presented in the Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) for License Renewal. Environmental Report at 5-5. See also id. at F-83. According to PG&E, the GEIS is sufficient to address the impacts of a terrorist attack on Diablo Canyon because it concluded that if an attack were to occur, "the Commission would expect that the resultant core damage and radiological releases would be no worse than those

expected from internally initiated events." *Id.* (quoting License Renewal GEIS without a page citation).

The discussion in the License Renewal GEIS that is cited by PG&E is completely inadequate to satisfy NEPA, however, because it does not include any analysis of the relative costs and benefits of measures to avoid or mitigate the effects of an attack. A discussion of mitigative measures is required by NEPA and by NRC regulations that require the analysis of severe accident mitigation alternatives (SAMAs) in license renewal decisions. 10 C.F.R. § 51.53(c)(3)(ii)(L). Just as mitigative measures are specific to the types of severe accidents to which a particular reactor design and site are vulnerable, they are also specific to the types of attacks to which the particular reactor design and site are vulnerable.

- 3. Demonstration that the Contention is Within the Scope of the Proceeding:

  The contention is within the scope of the proceeding because (a) the Ninth Circuit's decision in

  San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace established that the impacts of attacks on the Diablo Canyon reactor are cognizable under NEPA, (b) an evaluation of mitigation measures is required by

  NEPA and NRC regulations, and (c) an evaluation of measures to mitigate attacks on nuclear reactors cannot be found in the License Renewal GEIS.
- 4. Demonstration that the Contention is Material to the Findings NRC Must Make to Re-License Diablo Canyon: The contention is material to the findings NRC must make in order to re-license Diablo Canyon because it demonstrates the absence of legal and factual analyses that are required by NEPA before the NRC may renew the license.
- 5. Concise Statement of the Facts or Expert Opinion Supporting the Contention,Along With Appropriate Citations to Supporting Scientific or Factual Materials: This

contention relies on factual information presented in the Environmental Report and the Draft Revised License Renewal GEIS, as discussed in paragraph 2 above.

## IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, SLOMFP should be granted intervenor status and its contentions should be admitted.

Respectfully submitted,

Electronically signed by
Diane Curran
Harmon, Curran, Spielberg, & Eisenberg, L.L.P.
1726 M Street N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/328-3500

e-mail: dcurran@harmoncurran.com

March 22, 2010

24

In the matter of Pacific Gas and Electric Company Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Docket Nos. 50-275 and 50-323 Units Nos. 1 and 2 Renewal of Operating Licenses

# **DECLARATION OF Elizabeth Apfelberg**

Under penalty of perjury, I, Elizabeth Apfelberg, declare as follows:

- 1. My name is Elizabeth Apfelberg, I live at 86 Los Palos Drive, San Luis Obispo, California. My home lies within 20 miles of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant (DCNPP).
- 2. I am a member of San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace (SLOMFP).
- 3. I am concerned that the renewed operation of DCNPP will jeopardize the health and safety of myself and my family, and decrease the value of our property. I am also concerned that the operation of DCNPP will have an adverse effect on the health of the environment in which I live.
- 5. Therefore, I have authorized SLOMFP to request a hearing and intervene on my behalf in the license renewal proceeding for DCNPP.

NAME

Dated: March 9, 2010

In the matter of

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant

Docket Nos. 50-275 and 50-323

Units Nos. 1 and 2 Renewal of Operating Licenses

#### DECLARATION OF ELAINE E. HOLDER

Under penalty of perjury, I, Elaine E. Holder, declare as follows:

- 1. My name is Elaine E. Holder. I live at 274 Cuesta Drive, San Luis Obispo, CA 93405. My home lies within 11 miles of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant (DCNPP). I also own a house at 1166 Nice Ave, Grover Beach, CA 93433, which lies within 11 miles of Diablo Canyon.
- 2. I am a member of San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace (SLOMFP).
- 3. I am concerned that the renewed operation of DCNPP will jeopardize my health and safety, and the value of my property. I am also concerned that the operation of DCNPP will have an adverse effect on the health of the environment in which I live. Because I am 83 and I do not drive, I am also concerned about evacuation plans.
- Therefore, I have authorized SLOMFP to request a hearing and intervene on my behalf in the license renewal proceeding for DCNPP.

Dated: March 8, 2010

In the matter of

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Docket Nos. 50-275 and 50-323 Units Nos. 1 and 2 Renewal of Operating Licenses

# **DECLARATION OF Lucy Jane Swanson**

Under penalty of perjury, I, Lucy Jane Swanson, declare as follows:

- 1. My name is Lucy Jane Swanson. Hive at 475 Squire Canyon Road, San Luis Obispo, California. My home lies within 15 miles of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant (DCNPP).
- 2. I am a member of San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace (SLOMFP).
- 3. I am concerned that the renewed operation of DCNPP will jeopardize the health and safety of myself and my family, and the value of our property. I am also concerned that the operation of DCNPP will have an adverse effect on the health of the environment in which I live.
- 5. Therefore, I have authorized SLOMFP to request a hearing and to intervene on my behalf in the license renewal proceeding for DCNPP.

In the matter of

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Units Nos. 1 and 2 Renewal of Operating Licenses

Docket Nos. 50-275 and 50-323

## DECLARATION OF Jill ZamEk

Under penalty of perjury, I, Jill ZamEk, declare as follows:

- 1. My name is Jill ZamEk. I live at 1123 Flora Road, Arroyo Grande, CA. My home lies within 25 miles of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant (DCNPP).
- 2. I am a member and Board Member of San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace (SLOMFP).
- 3. I am concerned that the renewed operation of DCNPP will jeopardize the health and safety of myself and my family, and the value of our property. I am also concerned that the operation of DCNPP will have an adverse effect on the health of the environment in which I live.
- 5. Therefore, I have authorized SLOMFP to request a hearing and intervene on my behalf in the license renewal proceeding for DCNPP.

Signature Signature

Date

Please see California

Notary Acknowledgment 40 Javat
attached.

June 25, 2009

Mr. Peter A. Darbee President & Chief Executive Officer Pacific Gas & Electric Company 1 Market, Spear Tower, Suite 2400 San Francisco, CA 94105

#### Dear Mr. Darbee:

As required by Assembly Bill (AB) 1632 (Blakeslee), the Energy Commission completed a comprehensive assessment of Diablo Canyon and San Onofre and adopted the study, "An Assessment of California's Nuclear Power Plants: AB1632 Report" (AB 1632 Report) as part of its 2008 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR). This AB 1632 study recommended that the CPUC take certain steps to ensure plant reliability when we review PG&E's license renewal feasibility study for Diablo Canyon. In particular, we need to ensure that we thoroughly evaluate the overall economic and environmental costs and benefits of a license extension for Diablo Canyon—especially in light of the facility's geographic location vis-à-vis seismic hazard and vulnerability assessment. As part of this evaluation, PG&E should report on its progress in implementing the AB 1632 Report's recommendation on Diablo Canyon. The CPUC will be looking to the Energy Commission's IEPR for information and input to its license renewal decisions for Diablo Canyon.

It has come to my attention that PG&E does not believe that it should include a seismic study, and other AB 1632 Report recommended studies, as part of its Diablo Canyon license extension studies for the CPUC. Apparently, PG&E bases this position on the fact that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) license renewal application review process does not require that such a study be included within the scope of a license extension application.

That position, however, does not allow the CPUC to properly undertake its AB 1632 obligations to ensure plant reliability, and in turn to ensure grid reliability, in the event Diablo Canyon has a prolonged or permanent outage. Therefore, the Commission directs PG&E to perform the following tasks as part of its license renewal feasibility studies for Diablo Canyon:

1. Report on the major findings and conclusions from Diablo Canyon's seismic/tsunami studies, as recommended in the AB 1632 Report (pp. 6, 7, 10 and 13), as well as studies that are directed by any subsequent legislative mandates,

- and report on the implications of these findings and conclusions for the long-term seismic vulnerability and reliability of the plant.
- 2. Summarize the lessons learned from the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa plant experience in response to the 2007 earthquake and discuss the implications that an earthquake of the same, or greater, magnitude could have on Diablo Canyon. In particular, the Commission needs PG&E to evaluate whether there are any additional preplanning or mitigation steps that the utility could take for the power plant that could minimize plant outage times following a major seismic event.
- 3. Reassess the adequacy of access roads to the Diablo Canyon plant and surrounding roadways for allowing emergency personnel to reach the plants and local communities and plant workers to evacuate. This assessment needs to consider today's local population and not rely on the situation extant when the plant was constructed.
- 4. Conduct a detailed study of the local economic impacts that would result from a shut-down of the nuclear plant and compare that impact with alternate uses of the Diablo Canyon site.
- 5. Assess low-level waste disposal costs for waste generated through a 20-year plant license extension, including the low-level waste disposal costs for any major capital projects that might be required during this period. In addition, PG&E should include its plans for storage and disposal of low-level waste and spent fuel through decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon plant as well as the cost associated with the storage and disposal.
- 6. Study alternative power generation options to quantify the reliability, economic and environmental impacts of replacement power options.
- 7. Include PG&E's responses to nuclear-related data requests and recommendations in future IEPRs.

PG&E's rate case, D. 07-03-044, specifically linked PG&E's license renewal feasibility study for Diablo Canyon to the AB 1632 assessment and PG&E is obligated to address the above itemized issues in its plant relicensing application. This commission will not be able to adequately and appropriately exercise its authority to fund and oversee Diablo Canyon's license extension without these AB 1632 issues being fully developed.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Peevey President California Public Utilities Commission

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002

2002 2128,982 45,128 500 7,284 45,128 500 7,284 47,483 77,285 2002 2002 2004,984,989 2002 2002 2004,984,989 2002 2002 2004,984,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2002 2004,989 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2002 2	Item	United States	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California
Section   Color   Co	2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002 verage per farmdollars, 2007	2,128,982 297,220,491 200,646,355 134,807	45,126 4,415,550 3,264,949 90,570	609 57,019 46,143 83,119	7,294 3,234,552 2,395,447 206,852	47,483 7,508,806 4,950,397 152,166	81,033 79,631 33,885,064 25,737,173 418,164 323,205
\$1,000 to \$2,499	7 value of sales:		·				18,111
\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$1.000	84,357	2,040	17	1,103	1,735	2,219 5,854
\$1,000 to \$19,999	\$1.000	350,588	9,198	140	3,682	8,390	9,652 6,548
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5,000 to \$9,999 farms	718,027 218,531	19,369 5,702	279 91	5,975 1,377	19,279 6,263	23,510 7,208 51,093
\$20,000 to \$24,999	• •		,		,		7,761
\$25,000 to \$39,999	\$1,000		72 543			77,750	108,885 2,720
\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$1,000	1,277,703	27,238			34,598	59,120 5,081
\$50,000 to \$99,999	40,000 to \$49,999 farms	47,686	643	19	126	740	158,823 2,497 108,929
\$1,000 to \$249,999							6,212
\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$1.000	8,961,255	89,616		25,023	116,773	435,855 6,544
\$1,000   \$3,409,883   \$36,916   6,246   74,022   702,517   1,361   550,000   1,551   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4,599   5,510   4	\$1.000	24,212,940	164,905	5,901	47,690	267,171	1,026,860 3,917
2002 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)	\$1,000 500,000 or more farms	33,409,883 116,286	536,916 2,340	6,246 19	74,022 551	702,517 4,599	1,361,005 8,580 30,539,114
Less than \$1,000 (see text)	, ,,,,,	210,430,377	3,300,300	30,033	3,000,323	0,133,040	30,333,114
\$2,500 to \$4,999	ess than \$1,000 (see text) farms						16,529 1,872
\$1,000 to \$9,999							6,833 11,130
\$1,000 to \$19,999	\$1,000					21,479	6,038 21,417
\$20,000 to \$24,999							7,262 50,730
\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$1,000						7,169 101,385
\$25,000 to \$39,999	20,000 to \$24,999 farms	58,190	1,003	24	184	1,285	2,286 50,081
\$40,000 to \$49,999	25,000 to \$39,999 farms	109,310	1,425	31	310	1,581	4,957 155,635
\$50,000 to \$99,999	40,000 to \$49,999 farms	48,596	509	22	120	595	2,174 95.767
\$100,000 to \$249,999	50,000 to \$99,999 farms	140,479	1,246	34	307	1,865	6,798 478,765
\$1,000   \$28,530,105   \$529,623   \$8,308   \$82,714   \$1,177,094   \$1,455   \$1,000		159,052	1,280	33	320	2,655	7,281 1,146,367
\$500,000 or more	\$1,000			23 8 308	232 82 714		4,145 1,455,208
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse	500,000 or more farms	70,642	1,950	15	640	2,739	8,159 22,168,817
2002 944,656 11,059 337 2,576 12,995 48 1,000,2007 143,657,928 676,987 24,749 1,913,014 2,900,973 22,903 20,903 10,587,928 590,268 20,543 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 19,152 1,587,775 1,620,384 1,58	e of sales by commodity or commodity group:						
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	2002	944,656	11,059	337	2,576	12,995	48,901 48,634 22,903,021
dry peas	2002	95,151,954				1,620,384	19,152,722
2002 39,957,698 62,949 (D) 80,408 1,122,883 722  Corn	dry peasfarms, 2007	479,467 485,124	2,359 2,195			5,220 5,971	4,261 4,952
Corn     farms, 2007     347,540     1,856     -     156     1,411     1       2002     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)       \$1,000, 2007     39,909,600     74,138     -     40,187     356,930     308       2002     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)     (NA)	2002						1,105,369 722,093
2002   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,811 (NA)
	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	309,402 (NA)
2002   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)				(NA)			1,188 (NA)
2002   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	155,566 (NA)
	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15 (NA)
	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)	326 (NA)
	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	150 (NA)
	2002	(NA)			(NA)		7,909 (NA) 160
2002   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA) 11,146
2002   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)   (NA)	2002	(NA)	(NA)				(NA) 1,305
2002 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA) 501,046
	2002		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)
dry peas	dry peasfarms, 2007		(NA)				967 (NA)
\$1,000, 2007   2,024,959   2,526   90   4,917   1,516   119	\$1,000, 2007	2,024,959	2,526	90	4,917	1,516	119,976 (NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

ltem	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii
otal sales (see text)farms, 200 200		4,916 4,191	2,546 2,391	47,463 44,081	47,846 49,311	7,521 5,398
\$1,000, 200 200	6,061,134	551,553 470,637	1,083,035 618,853	7,785,228 6,242,272	7,112,866 4,911,752	513,626 533,423
Average per farmdollars, 200	163,576	112,195 112,297	425,387 258,826	164,027 141,609	148,662 99,608	68,292 98,819
2007 value of sales:				,		
Less than \$1,000 (see text)	1,457	1,307 246	433 66	16,150 1,999	18,405 2,033	1,646 299
\$1,000 to \$2,499farm \$1,00		626 1,038	250 406	5,379 8,840	4,986 8,228	1,286 2,032
\$2,500 to \$4,999	3,002	719 2,453	201 709	4,839 17,331	4,450 16,014	1,012 3,588
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,122	2,453 561 3,886	159 1,154	4,668 32,863	4,527 31,999	996 7,048
\$10,000 to \$19,999farm	2,749	499	216	4,093	3,860	939
\$1,00 \$20,000 to \$24,999farm	38,794 851	6,959 153	2,997 56	57,225 1,311	53,584 1,046	12,962 204
\$1,00 \$25,000 to \$39,999farm	18,768 1,628	3,383 228	1,233 100	28,538 2,301	23,011 1,651	4,418 401
\$1,00 \$40,000 to \$49,999farm	51,246	7,026 101	2,968 27	71,667 1,054	51,361 657	12,480 156
\$1,00		4,424	1,209	45,631	29,145	6,716
\$50,000 to \$99,999farm \$1.00		231 16,111	115 8,056	2,435 170,114	1,491 103,044	353 24,332
\$100,000 to \$249,999farm	2,348	222 35,505	140 23,150	2,103 331,134	2,182 378,793	274 40,897
\$250,000 to \$499,999farm	1,247	91	141	1,063	1,232	106
\$1,00 \$500,000 or more	1,503	31,071 178 439,451	52,303 708 988,785	373,432 2,067 6,646,454	459,611 3,359 5,956,045	37,691 148 361,164
2002 value of sales:	4,007,040	400,401	555,755	0,040,404	0,000,040	001,104
Less than \$1,000 (see text)		1,312 177	324 66	12,027 1,564	17,108 1,671	661 165
\$1,000 to \$2,499farm	3,587	588 949	283 475	7,087	6,878	746
\$2,500 to \$4,999farm	2,979	523	141	11,404 4,544	11,370 5,046	1,207 714
\$1,00 \$5,000 to \$9,999farm \$1,00	2,967	1,797 398 2,751	479 133 876	16,093 4,285 30,120	17,996 5,131 36,111	2,549 916 6,366
\$10,000 to \$19,999farm		379	120	3,910	3.881	807
\$1,00 \$20,000 to \$24,999farm	40.344	5,294 123	1,688 39	55,050 1,330	54,211 997	11,035 249
\$1,00 \$25,000 to \$39,999 farm	19,647	2,713 170	865 93	29,469 2,227	22,063 1,702	5,346 341
\$1,000 \$40,000 to \$49,999 farm	54,476	5,252	2,914 54	70,153 1,078	53,332 704	10,519
\$1,00	35,098	71 3,092	2,365	47,857	30,950	165 7,109
\$50,000 to \$99,999farm \$1,00	154,391	188 13,160	180 12,581	2,486 175,907	1,592 112,269	314 20,907
\$100,000 to \$249,999farm \$1,00		195 32,391	195 31,975	2,092 328,219	1,804 297,953	249 37,734
\$250,000 to \$499,999farm		114	499	1,147	1,997	103
\$1,00 \$500,000 or more	999	37,906 130 365,155	196,263 330 368,306	395,446 1,868 5,080,991	734,621 2,471 3,539,204	36,198 133 394,287
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:	3,301,229	303,133	300,300	5,060,991	3,339,204	394,267
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms, 200	7 13,897	2,937	1,517	17,307	15,305	5,376
200; \$1,000, 200	10,613	2,376	1,366	17,307 17,327 6,256,228	14,837	4,317
200		401,372 327,527	210,635 150,404	5,041,433	2,142,270 1,579,596	429,916 445,356
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms, 200	5,304	157	1,098	730	4,422	15
200: \$1,000, 200:	1,049,754	116 2,316	1,014 1 <u>1</u> 7,073	509 33,344	3,828 300,754	13 19,353
200: Cornfarms, 200		1,410 142	72,393 855	17,798 555	102,464 3,190	14,647 15
200: \$1,000, 200		(NA) 2,182	(NA) 67,837	(NA) 17,583	(NA) 178,260	(NA) 19,353
200 Wheatfarms, 200	2 (NA)	(NA)	(NA) 339	(NA) 79	(NA) 1,318	(NA)
200: \$1,000, 200	2 (NA)	(NA) (D)	(NA) 14,661	(NA) 2,988	(NA) 45,390	(NA)
200: Soybeansfarms, 200	2 (NA)	(NA)	(NA) 830	(NA) 117	(NA) 1,653	(NA)
200	2 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 200° 200°	2 (NA)	(D) (NA)	31,079 (NA)	2,349 (NA)	61,703 (NA)	(NA)
Sorghum	2 (NA)	1 (NA)	10 (NA)	37 (NA)	448 (NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 200° 200°		(D) (NA)	(D) (NA)	671 (NA)	6,569 (NA)	(NA)
Barleyfarms, 200 200	2 (NA)	(NA)	137 (NA)	(NA)	11 (NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 200 200	7 24,066	(NA)	3,319 (NA)	(NA)	80 (NA)	(NA)
Rice	7   -	(NA)	(NA) (NA)	(NA) 7 (NA)	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
\$1,000, 200. \$1,000, 200: 200.	7   `	(NA) - (NA)	(NA) - (NA)	8,332 (NA)	(NA) - (NA)	(NA) - (NA)
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	` ′	, ,	(NA) 23	(NA) 141	(NA) 914	(NA)
dry peasfarms, 200 200: \$1,000, 200	2 (NA)	18 (NA) 29	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	//.301	29	(D)	1,421	8,751	-

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky
Total sales (see text)farms, 2007	25,349	76,860	60,938	92,856	65,531	85,260
	25,017	73,027	60,296	90,655	64,414	86,541
\$1,000, 2007	5,688,765	13,329,107	8,271,291	20,418,096	14,413,182	4,824,561
2002	3,908,262	7,676,239	4,783,158	12,273,634	8,746,244	3,080,080
Average per farmdollars, 2007 2002	224,418	173,421	135,733	219,890	219,944	56,586
	156,224	105,115	79,328	135,388	135,782	35,591
2007 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text) farms	8,089	22,411	17,258	23,698	18,554	25,918
\$1,000 to \$2,499 farms	958	2,051	2,300	1,292	1,578	3,805
	2,683	4,468	5,212	3,032	4,177	9,882
\$1,000	4,467	7,486	8,760	5,079	6,871	16,482
\$2,500 to \$4,999 farms	2,192	4,278	4,971	3,986	3,863	9,787
\$1,000	7,870	15,496	17,878	14,496	14,020	35,359
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,281	4,877	5,686	5,100	5,198	11,150
	16,259	34,909	40,403	37,069	37,249	79,547
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,938 27,249	4,316 61,816	4,842 68,895	4,715	5,845	9,752
\$20,000 to \$24,999 farms	679	1,594	1,483	68,106 1,948	83,766 1,999	137,218 2,890
\$1,000	14,979	35,448	33,033	43,388	44,260	63,772
\$25,000 to \$39,999	1,166	3,484	3,120	4,670	4,195	4,626
\$1,000	36,612	110,770	99,362	149,361	132,914	144,188
\$40,000 to \$49,999 farms	500	1,897	1,411	2,844	1,902	1,670
\$1,000	22,142	84,608	62,858	127,565	84,762	73,819
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,505	6,245	4,273	9,805	5,609	3,663
	106,929	456,299	307,348	723,244	400,420	256,024
\$100,000 to \$249,999	1,630	9,029	5,283	14,181	6,423	2,892
	266,828	1,504,558	875,041	2,396,707	1,043,707	458,770
\$250,000 to \$499,999 farms \$1,000	1,031	7,101	3,372	9,399	3,751	1,417
	366,846	2,569,946	1,206,047	3,372,226	1,343,309	498.767
\$500,000 or more	1,655	7,160	4,027	9,478	4,015	1,613
	4,817,628	8,445,720	5,549,365	13,479,563	11,220,326	3,056,810
2002 value of sales:						
Less than \$1,000 (see text)	8,351	16,559	15,523	19,668	16,466	18,452
	552	1,328	1,516	915	1,300	2,819
\$1,000 to \$2,499	3,236	4,242	6,097	3,768	3,978	14,466
	5,345	7,088	10,072	6,246	6,623	24,263
\$2,500 to \$4,999	2,123	4,316	5,169	3,737	4,594	11,778
	7,453	15,621	18,587	13,593	16,686	42,440
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,998	5,146	5,760	4,902	6,102	13,561
	14,353	36,776	41,002	35,352	43,855	95,820
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,897	5,866	5,555	6,631	6,936	10,659
\$1,000	26,483	84,771	79,007	96,195	99,523	148,506
\$20,000 to \$24,999 farms	547	2,114	1,774	2,778	2,320	_2,495
\$1,000	12,058	46,948	39,366	61,731	51,604	55,155
\$25,000 to \$39,999 farms	1,137	4,767	3,438	6,437	4,621	4,832
\$1,000	35,629	151,807	108,843	205,720	146,204	150,233
\$40,000 to \$49,999 farms	467	2,491	1,674	3,601	2,096	1,693
\$1,000	20,586	110,695	74,501	160,367	93,441	75,155
\$50,000 to \$99,999 farms	1,368	8,052	4,945	11,718	6,282	3,486
\$1,000	97,522	581,380	353,319	846,783	448,705	242,915
\$100,000 to \$249,999 farms	1,679	10,911	5,646	14,920	6,521	2,915
\$1,000	269,113	1,773,481	907,375	2,417,878	1,033,957	444,138
\$250,000 to \$499,999	910	5,718	2,859	7,731	2,684	1,250
	319,331	1,978,684	1.001.820	2,679,591	923,282	433,969
\$500,000 or more	1,304	2,845	1,856	4,764	1,814	954
	3,099,838	2,887,662	2,147,748	5,749,264	5,881,064	1,364,666
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:		,	, ,	., .,	.,,	,,
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms, 2007	10,688	49,658	36,142	59,196	36,158	35,077
2002	9,261	50,786	35,457	60,303	36,152	46,370
\$1,000, 2007	2,324,789	10,876,415	5,319,019	10,343,585	4,887,212	1,404,769
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	1,787,172	5,871,542	2,992,747	6,071,272	2,418,447	1,110,209
dry peasfarms, 2007	4,649	42,901	29,038	53,417	28,543	8,729
2002	4,500	45,989	28,463	55,294	30,326	8,326
\$1,000, 2007	806,299	10,257,765	5,021,216	10,123,033	4,510,045	867,298
2002	479,728	5,335,107	2,646,983	5,858,528	2,102,432	518,327
Cornfarms, 2007	1,361	38,668	24,597	49,970	11,839	7,107
	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	132,097	7,073,343	3,114,306	6,796,492	1,697,262	553,127
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wheatfarms, 2007	2,839	9,395	5,033	570	22,430	1,406
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	458,767	229,850	99,664	5,859	1,403,043	58,632
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Soybeansfarms, 2007		34,682	22,569	42,597	13,987	4,447
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007		2,914,745	1,772,861	3,306,656	688,080	249,237
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Sorghumfarms, 2007		736	88	50	11,419	107
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007		21,872	3,302	697	673,559	3,825
31,000, 2007 2002 Barleyfarms, 2007	(NA) 2,121	(NA) 40	(NA) 32	(NA) 72	(NA) 152	(NA) 47
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	151,675	(D)	48	398	1,675	239
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ricefarms, 2007 2002	(NA)	3 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007 2002	(NA)	(D) (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms, 2007	1,156	1,043	704	2,558	1,616	113
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	63,760	16,849	31,036	12,930	46,426	2,239
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota
\$1,000,  Average per farmdollars,	2002 27,413 2007 2,617,981 2002 1,815,803	8,136 7,196 617,190 463,603 75,859 64,425	12,834 12,198 1,835,090 1,293,303 142,987 106,026	7,691 6,075 489,820 384,314 63,687 63,262	56,014 53,315 5,753,219 3,772,435 102,710 70,757	80,992 80,839 13,180,466 8,575,627 162,738 106,083
2007 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)		2,866	3,745	2,380	18,648	26,286
\$1,000 to \$2,499f	,000 1,135 arms 3,043	493 1,058	451 1,240	438 949	2,372 5,502	2,275 4,392
	.000 5.018	1,752 838	2,062 1,248	1,546 839	9,234 5,229	7,350 4,451
\$5,000 to \$9,999f	.000 10.400	2,991 846 5,944	4,522 1,272 8,991	3,022 769 5,329	18,659 5,292 37,544	16,031 4,795 34,430
\$10,000 to \$19,999f	arms 2,448	747	1,112	791	4,715	4,926
\$20,000 to \$24,999f	,000 34,099 arms 719	10,538 202	15,590 357	10,979 244	66,930 1,379	70,768 1,751
\$25,000 to \$39,999f		4,410 328	7,865 629	5,299 362	30,734 2,791	38,828 3,819
\$40,000 to \$49,999f	,000 40,064 arms 483	10,213 151	19,730 281	11,523 156	88,022 1,150	122,318 1,918
·	,000 21,304	6,737	12,462	6,865	51,181	85,686
\$50,000 to \$99,999f	000 75.816	328 22,723	691 49,466	398 27,591	3,342 235,867	6,490 470,986
\$100,000 to \$249,999	arms 1,030 .000 174.107	377 59,785	734 118,385	397 60,648	3,492 549,825	9,479 1,566,188
\$250,000 to \$499,999f	arms 787 .000 294,521	197 67,611	555 201,269	212 73,831	2,054 732,045	6,259 2,228,906
\$500,000 or moref		198 423,992	970 1,394,298	194 282,750	2,420 3,930,806	6,426 8,536,699
2002 value of sales:						
Less than \$1,000 (see text)f	.000 971	2,659 422	3,633 428	1,727 289	17,442 1,558	23,766 1,649
\$1,000 to \$2,499	,000 6,376	975 1,589	1,483 2,412	865 1,376	5,849 9,665	5,258 8,662
\$2,500 to \$4,999f	.000 11.391	777 2,736	1,199 4,286	647 2,243	4,749 17,092	4,417 16,010
\$5,000 to \$9,999	arms 3,194 ,000 22,192	682 4,783	1,067 7,500	623 4,281	5,107 36,516	5,491 39,423
\$10,000 to \$19,999f		578	1,006	_ 555	4,930	5,994
\$20,000 to \$24,999f	,000 33,615 arms 604	8,051 149	14,179 313	7,728 160	70,100 1,499	85,952 2,105
\$25,000 to \$39,999f		3,292 269	6,914 531	3,491 279	33,184 2,839	46,663 4,813
\$40,000 to \$49,999f		8,353 118	16,467 197	8,821 143	89,520 1,180	153,426 2,429
\$50,000 to \$99,999f		5,231 310	8,685 670	6,277 385	52,353 3,229	108,292 8,024
\$100,000 to \$249,999f	,000 90,766 arms 1,529	22,145 350	48,317 814	26,885 380	228,371 3,231	579,548 9,895
·	,000 245,071	56,012	134,476	58,644	513,700	1,597,222
	,000 331,184	163 55,647	630 223,996	176 58,991	1,807 625,875	5,022 1,734,453
\$500,000 or more	952 ,000 1,010,714	166 295,343	655 825,642	135 205,289	1,453 2,094,500	3,625 4,204,328
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:						
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms,	2007 2002 8,241 8,370	4,427 3,825	6,763 6,252	4,162 3,629	32,167 29,697	46,189 45,614
\$1,000,	2007 1,604,647	326,573	629,303	364,481	3,329,928	7,048,913
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	2002 1,065,611	222,356	450,202	277,069	2,362,628	4,562,882
	2002 3,655	254 308	3,501 3,510	126 110	17,140 16,819 1,710,733	36,298 36,628
	2002 368,691	9,146 7,794	307,944 167,555	1,781 1,358	990,921	5,936,153 3,551,017
	2002 (NA)	62 (NA)	2,758 (NA)	117 (NA)	13,472 (NA)	30,207 (NA)
	2002 (NA)	2,574 (NA)	170,038 (NA)	1,737 (NA)	915,597 (NA)	3,316,564 (NA)
Wheatfarms,	2002 (NA)	(NA)	1,486 (NA)	(NA)	6,235 (NA)	6,699 (NA)
	2002 (NA)	148 (NA)	46,832 (NA)	(D) (NA) 3	159,397 (NA)	451,147 (NA)
	2002 (NA)	12 (NA)	2,165 (NA)	3 (NA)	10,749 (NA)	27,407 (NA)
	2002 (NA)	(D) (NA)	84,062 (NA)	(D) (NA)	540,606 (NA)	2,017,731 (NA)
Sorghumfarms,	2007 621 2002 (NA)	(NA)	80 (NA)	(NA)	68 (NA)	5 (NA)
	2002 (NA)	(NA)	`734 (NA)	(NA)	`157 (NA)	6 (NA)
	2007 2002 (NA)	66 (NA)	638 (NA)	(NA)	320 (NA)	1,038 (NA)
	2007 2002 (NA)	(D) (NA)	5,430 (NA)	(NA)	1,778 (NA)	18,393 (NA)
Ricefarms,		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000,		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms,		161	225	6	3,136	5,635
	2002 (NA)	(NA) 3,811	(NA) 848	(NA) (D)	(NA) 93,198	(NA) 132,312
	2002 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item		Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire
Total sales (see text)	\$1,000, 2007 2002	41,959 42,186 4,876,781 3,116,295 116,227 73,870	107,825 106,797 7,512,926 4,983,255 69,677 46,661	29,524 27,870 2,803,062 1,882,114 94,942 67,532	47,712 49,355 15,506,035 9,703,657 324,992 196,609	3,131 2,989 513,269 446,989 163,931 149,545	4,166 3,363 199,051 144,835 47,780 43,067
2007 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)		18,389	30,541	9,986	9,086	878	1,434
\$1,000 to \$2,499	\$1,000	1,447 3,816	3,392 8,938	715 1,991	754 1,956	106 306	246 634
\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$1,000	6,307 3,659	15,075 10,172	3,327 1,784	3,233 1,792	507 269	1,048 466
\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$1,000	13,107 4,029 28,572	36,799 12,872 92,203	6,393 1,934 13,790	6,494 2,186 15,794	941 333 2,329	1,686 469 3,258
\$10,000 to \$19,999	farms	3,630	12,377	2,070	2,819	262	362
\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$1,000	50,987 890	175,934 3,884	29,483 700	40,942 1,059	3,788 72	5,030 104
\$25,000 to \$39,999	\$1,000 farms	19,597 1,361	85,945 7,346	15,502 1,458	23,477 2,568	1,585 154	2,246 195
\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$1,000 farms	42,187 569	230,505 3,217	45,919 757	82,100 1,409	4,779 63	6,153 68
	\$1,000	25,155	142,415	33,612	62,519	2,767	2,992
\$50,000 to \$99,999	farms \$1.000	1,070 74,371	6,634 473,382	2,464 176,539	5,261 384,139	179 12,856	148 10,230
\$100,000 to \$249,999	farms \$1,000	1,049 171,387	5,688 931,139	3,440 563,632	7,947 1,314,877	255 41,570	136 20,713
\$250,000 to \$499,999	farms	852 315,923	2,959 1,072,242	1,807 633,257	5,708 2.052.520	157 53,671	85 29,596
\$500,000 or more		2,645 4,127,741	3,197 4,253,896	1,133 1,280,893	5,921 11,519,186	203 388,370	65 115,854
2002 value of sales:	ψ.,σσσ	1,121,111	1,200,000	1,200,000	. 1,010,100	335,5. 5	,
Less than \$1,000 (see text)	farms \$1,000	16,445 1,331	23,617 2,719	7,968 499	8,002 502	758 79	1,250 187
\$1,000 to \$2,499	farms \$1.000	6,001 9,964	12,492 20,924	2,149 3.565	1,818 3,028	350 569	507 822
\$2,500 to \$4,999		4,572	11,663	1,776 6,327	2,172 7,889	256 921	382 1,327
\$5,000 to \$9,999		16,267 4,260 29,853	42,110 15,249 108,657	2,162 15,484	3,077 22,370	291 1,998	1,327 344 2,394
\$10,000 to \$19,999	farms	3,130	14,053	2,271	4,220	238	247
\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$1,000 farms	43,316 762	197,248 4,034	32,405 772	60,740 1,633	3,350 74	3,434 56
\$25,000 to \$39,999	\$1,000 farms	16,716 1,155	89,156 6,682	17,111 1,780	36,352 4,083	1,623 149	1,223 136
\$40,000 to \$49,999		36,173 433	209,274 2,660	56,409 938	129,416 1,947	4,676 65	4,090 58
\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$1,000 farms	19,158 1,071	117,894 6,931	41,508 3,027	86,639 6,619	2,799 227	2,540 130
\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$1,000 farms	75,649 1,206	487,292 5,271	215,811 3,399	477,834 8,834	16,309 276	9,255 130
	\$1,000	197,863	844,286	526,723	1,411,344	43,170	20,320
\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$1,000	1,269 465,843	2,513 869,753	1,108 373,328	4,126 1,421,255	145 50,710	75 25,996
\$500,000 or more	farms \$1,000	1,882 2,204,162	1,632 1,993,941	520 592,944	2,824 6,046,287	160 320,784	48 73,246
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:							
Crops, including nursery and greenhouse		10,712	44,864	12,102	31,099	1,051	2,259
	2002 \$1,000, 2007	9,724 1,668,028	42,853 3,494,938	11,439 1,273,721	31,493 6,843,325	968 219,341	1,730 106,467
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	2002	1,025,385	1,992,446	733,324	3,388,265	157,730	83,149
dry peas	2002	3,918 3,884	22,731 24,793	6,386 6,517	26,753 28,070	76 97	60 47
	\$1,000, 2007 2002	1,089,873 457,364	2,963,208 1,546,535	1,009,039 507,090	6,528,508 3,091,884	8,455 (D)	838 1,246
Corn	2002	2,113 (NA)	15,663 (NA)	461 (NA)	23,236 (NA)	31 (NA)	55 (NA)
	\$1,000, 2007 2002	430,983 (NA)	1,365,543 (NA)	28,168 (NA)	4,427,937 (NA)	2,392 (NA)	837 (NA)
Wheat	farms, 2007 2002	1,003 (NA)	7,612 (NA)	5,428 (NA)	8,012 (NA)	` 38 (NA)	` 1 (NA)
	\$1,000, 2007 2002	85,569 (NA)	171,548 (NA)	816,021 (NA)	407,325 (NA)	5,678 (NA)	` (D) (NA)
Soybeans		2,695 (NA)	19,048 (NA)	8 (NA)	17,192 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	\$1,000, 2007 2002	405,236 (NA)	1,272,702 (NA)	(D) (NA)	1,487,283 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Sorghum		305 (NA)	1,098 (NA)	(NA) 2 (NA)	1,994 (NA)	(NA) 1 (NA)	(NA)
	\$1,000, 2007 2002	32,893 (NA)	33,141 (NA)	(NA) (D) (NA)	74,590 (NA)	(NA) (NA)	(NA)
Barley		(NA) - (NA)	54 (NA)	2,307 (NA)	35 (NA)	(NA) 6 (NA)	(NA) - (NA)
	\$1,000, 2007	` -	163	102,202	194	283	` -
Rice		(NA) 341	(NA) 435	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	\$1,000, 2007	(NA) 134,617	(NA) 115,434	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
dry peas	2002	72 (NA)	443 (NA)	1,240 (NA)	2,274 (NA)	3 (NA)	(NA)
	\$1,000, 2007 2002	`574 (NA)	4,675 (NA)	62,527 (NA)	131,180 (NA)	(D) (NA)	(D) (NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
otal sales (see text)	10,327	20,930	36,352	52,913	31,970	75,86
	9,924	15,170	37,255	53,930	30,619	77,79
	986,885	2,175,080	4,418,634	10,313,628	6,084,218	7,070,21
	749,872	1,700,030	3,117,834	6,961,686	3,233,366	4,263,54
	95,564	103,922	121,551	194,917	190,310	93,20
2002 2007 value of sales:	75,561	112,065	83,689	129,087	105,600	54,80
Less than \$1,000 (see text)	3,194	7,613	9,847	15,855	10,650	20,01
	1,071	976	1,394	2,484	397	2,94
\$1,000 to \$2,499farms	1,754	2,883	3,157	6,753	736	7,53
\$1,000	2,766	4,669	5,178	11,000	1,241	12,51
\$2,500 to \$4,999	999	2,520	3,075	5,863	868	7,35
	3,522	8,934	11,042	20,983	3,131	26,33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,007	2,252	3,770	5,805	1,215	7,79
	7,011	15,518	26,785	41,134	8,884	55,80
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms	806	1,650	3,674	4,704	1,428	6,82
\$1,000	11,271	22,945	51,093	64,868	20,723	97,44
\$20,000 to \$24,999farms	302	414	1,032	1,124	539	2,2
\$1,000	6,573	9,124	22,778	24,723	12,005	49,2°
\$25,000 to \$39,999farms	468	753	1,883	1,956	1,361	4,4°
\$1,000	14,747	23,397	59,246	61,285	43,335	142,1
\$40,000 to \$49,999farms	188	312	811	809	802	2,0
\$1,000	8,280	13,830	35,982	35,730	35,518	90,60
\$50,000 to \$99,999	462	844	2,253	1,718	2,891	5,5
	31,849	60,242	161,929	121,445	211,633	402,2
\$100,000 to \$249,999farms	461	759	3,295	1,854	4,303	5,7:
\$1,000	72,630	120,633	544,576	309,261	721,316	927,9
\$250,000 to \$499,999farms	286	376	1,805	1,866	3,552	3,2
\$1,000	99,373	132,249	630,352	688,110	1,269,432	1,153,4
\$500,000 or more	400	554	1,750	4,606	3,625	3,0
	727,792	1,762,563	2,868,278	8,932,607	3,756,602	4,109,5
2002 value of sales:						
Less than \$1,000 (see text)	2,927	5,519	9,825	13,520	8,634	18,9
	937	429	1,101	1,841	250	2,4
\$1,000 to \$2,499	2,306	1,993	4,418	8,576	677	9,9
	3,596	3,251	7,245	14,088	1,151	16,5
\$2,500 to \$4,999farms	991	1,408	3,364	6,350	1,004	9,0
\$1,000	3,432	4,981	12,045	22,575	3,690	32,1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	820	1,443	3,223	5,925	1,471	8,7
	5,604	10,168	22,764	41,283	10,702	61,8
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms	692	1,208	3,278	4,585	2,165	8,1
\$1,000	9,562	16,848	45,447	63,873	31,196	115,2
\$20,000 to \$24,999farms	259	378	898	1,273	915	2,4
\$1,000	5,664	8,258	19,765	28,108	20,292	55,0
\$25,000 to \$39,999farms	347	623	1,880	1,848	1,965	4,4
\$1,000	10,858	19,442	59,326	57,476	62,353	139,2
\$40,000 to \$49,999farms	142	270	845	854	1,108	1,9
\$1,000	6,185	11,878	37,496	37,749	49,187	84,6
\$50,000 to \$99,999farms	381	740	3,073	2,208	3,851	5,2
\$1,000	26,794	51,971	225,097	158,105	277,864	373,0
\$100,000 to \$249,999farms	463	773	3,878	2,630	5,221	5,3
\$1,000	72,918	123,777	616,540	439,924	831,944	845,5
\$250,000 to \$499,999farms \$1,000	256	349	1,491	2,579	2,381	2,2
	88,966	123,763	504,859	931,601	816,893	780,8
\$500,000 or more	340	466	1,082	3,582	1,227	1,1
	515,357	1,325,264	1,566,149	5,165,062	1,127,844	1,756,8
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:						
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms, 2007	6,505	7,441	20,009	23,575	18,127	45,0
2002	6,199	4,739	18,743	24,587	16,938	45,4
\$1,000, 2007	851,653	553,140	1,561,927	2,606,279	5,038,521	4,109,7
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	657,494	397,257	1,135,129	2,008,634	2,460,372	2,304,8
dry peasfarms, 2007	1,120	1,054	5,249	9,803	15,377	30,6
2002	1,083	742	4,786	9,513	15,015	30,8
\$1,000, 2007	59,860	132,548	315,647	697,792	4,567,800	3,361,4
2002	29,885	68,256	156,300	359,296	2,083,788	1,541,1
Cornfarms, 2007	797	398	4,332	6,476	6,401	24,0
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
\$1,000, 2007	32,981	70,667	210,169	347,995	821,072	1,643,4
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
Wheatfarms, 2007	`317	`52Ś	1,039	3,179	12,282	11,4
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
\$1,000, 2007	6,656	43,005	28,470	96,691	1,845,619	204`,8
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
Soybeansfarms, 2007	533	4	1,239	7,080	5,994	24,3
	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
\$1,000, 2007	19,279	108	61,789	246,716	780,507	1,495,5
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
Sorghum	16 (NA)	260 (NA)	45 (NA)	233 (NA)	12 (NA)	(1)
\$1,000, 2007 2002	118	12,546 (NA)	122 (NA)	1,495 (NA)	(NA) 44 (NA)	9 (1)
Barleyfarms, 2007 2002	(NA) 46 (NA)	(NA) 9 (NA)	301 (NA)	222 (NA)	4,839 (NA)	(N 1 (N
\$1,000, 2007	416	303	1,118	2,273	254,809	`4
2002 Ricefarms, 2007	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(1)
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
dry peas	116	179	1,583	791	8,719	2,3
	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N
\$1,000, 2007	(NA)	5,920	13,979	2,621	865,748	16,1
2002		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(N

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina
Total sales (see text)farms, 2007	86,565 83,300	38,553 40,033	63,163 58,105	1,219 858	25,867 24,541
\$1,000, 2007 2002	5,806,061 4,456,404	4,386,143	5,808,803	65,908 55,546	2,352,681 1,489,750
Average per farmdollars, 2007	67,072	3,195,497 113,769	4,256,959 91,965	54,067	90,953
2002	53,498	79,822	73,263	64,740	60,705
2007 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)farms	26,638	11,763	21,425	361	11,291
\$1,000 to \$2,499farms	3,400 8,031	2,196 5,687	3,032 6,070	54 126	1,177 3,045
\$1,000	13,365	9,327	10,163	202 140	5,041 2,609
\$2,500 to \$4,999farms \$1,000	9,059 32,379	4,651 16,493	5,609 20,095	511	9,290
\$5,000 to \$9,999farms \$1,000	10,731 75,936	3,934 27,592	5,746 41,029	147 1,054	2,875 20,269
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms	10,529	2,807	4,943	133	1,800
\$1,000 \$20,000 to \$24,999farms	147,880 2,965	38,969 923	70,203 1,545	1,874 46	25,452 489
\$1,000	65,247	20,252	34,269	1,004	10,809
\$25,000 to \$39,999farms \$1,000	4,932 153,476	1,592 49,613	2,884 90,821	68 2,092	964 30,345
\$40,000 to \$49,999farms \$1,000	1,954 86,245	680 29,850	1,219 54,101	25 1,101	325 14,318
\$50,000 to \$99,999farms	4,563	1,838	3,067	56	664
\$1,000 \$100,000 to \$249,999farms	320,139 3,651	129,394 1,939	222,378 5,695	3,896 57	46,571 515
\$1.000	588,738	307,708	972,348	8,642	82,697
\$250,000 to \$499,999farms \$1,000	1,675 603,357	1,077 380,667	2,718 955,587	31 10,369	329 119,053
\$500,000 or more	1,837 3,715,900	1,662 3,374,081	2,242 3,334,777	29 35,109	961 1,987,659
2002 value of sales:			, ,		
Less than \$1,000 (see text)farms \$1,000	20,060 2,257	11,060 1,891	17,658 1,891	207 28	10,752 1,066
\$1,000 to \$2,499farms	9,867	7,813	6,736	80 132	3,744
\$1,000 \$2,500 to \$4,999farms	16,412 9,925	12,606 4,737	11,172 5,881	110	6,148 2,543
\$1,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	35,590 12,452	16,704 4,043	21,088 5,134	388 98	9,104 2,204
\$1,000	87,909	28,351	36,297	659	15,466
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms \$1,000	10,056 139,858	3,107 43,427	4,643 65,183	94 1,310	1,683 23,216
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,777 61,345	804 17,698	1,341 29,660	36 795	434 9,515
\$25,000 to \$39,999farms	5,437	1,591	2,217	45	676
\$1,000 \$40,000 to \$49,999farms	169,164 1,936	49,857 815	69,945 1,075	1,404 20	20,988 245
\$1,000 \$50,000 to \$99,999farms	85,330 4,340	35,978 1,876	47,701 3,823	864 56	10,854 600
\$1,000 \$100,000 to \$249,999farms	302,570 3,647	131,951 1,935	282,356 6,195	4,042 65	41,875 571
\$1,000	568,762	313,626	956,471	10,375	92,109
\$250,000 to \$499,999farms \$1,000	1,609 561,561	1,113 389,960	1,977 678,145	19 6,753	399 142,294
\$500,000 or morefarms	1,194	1,139	1,425	28	690
\$1,000	2,425,646	2,153,448	2,057,051	28,797	1,117,115
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:					
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms, 2007 2002	26,515 22,786	16,488 16,853	33,119 28,094	705 526	8,781 7,869
\$1,000, 2007 2002	1,187,625 819,078	2,976,087 2,194,911	1,869,706 1,320,914	55,602 47,138	798,490 593,245
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and				·	
dry peasfarms, 2007 2002	9,450 10,524	1,845 2,217	15,771 13,621	20 23	3,365 2,755
\$1,000, 2007 2002	698,093 432,194	316,772 149,648	500,428 203,156	94 171	214,661 81,580
Cornfarms, 2007 2002	1,034 (NA)	379 (NA)	13,436 (NA)	17 (NA)	2,591 (NA)
\$1,000, 2007 2002	149,778 (NA)	37,084 (NA)	319,930 (NA)	93 (NA)	129,332 (NA)
Wheat	8,555 (NA)	1,400 (NA)	4,463 (NA)	· -	711 (NA)
\$1,000, 2007	464,517	255,159	45,332	(NA)	17,941
2002 Soybeansfarms, 2007	(NA) 951	(NA) 2	(NA) 5,713	(NA) -	(NA) 1,974
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA) 36,486	(NA) (D)	(NA) 122,103	(NA)	(NA) 64,675
2002 Sorghumfarms, 2007	(NA) 981	(NA)	(NA) 158	(NA)	(NA) 87
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007 2202 2007	38,706 (NA)	(D) (NA)	506 (NA)	(NA)	1,003 (NA)
Barleyfarms, 2007 2002	42 (NA)	331 (NA)	1,787 (NA)	(NA)	25 (NA)
\$1,000, 2007 2002	(D) (NA)	12,468 (NA)	5,325 (NA)	(NA)	115 (NA)
Ricefarms, 2007 2002	` 3 (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007 2002	(NA) (NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and	` '	` '	, ,	, ,	• •
dry peasfarms, 2007	535 (NA)	382 (NA)	4,175 (NA)	3 (NA)	460 (NA)
\$1,000, 2007	7,543	12,017	7,232	1	1,595

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont
otal sales (see text)	31,169 31,736	79,280 87,595	247,437 228,926	16,700 15,282	6,9 6,5
\$1,000, 2007	6,570,450	2,617,394	21,001,074	1,415,678	673,7
2002 Average per farmdollars, 2007	3,834,625 210,801	2,199,814 33,015	14,134,744 84,874	1,115,898 84,771	473,0 96,4
2002	120,829	25,113	61,744	73,020	71,9
2007 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)farms	6,981	27,068	86,279	4,806	1,7
\$1,000 \$1,000 to \$2,499farms	465 1,296	4,089 11,454	11,329 30,608	685 2,253	.,,
\$1,000 \$2,500 to \$4,999farms	2,174 1,077	19,346 9,539	50,794 28,630	3,710 1,857	1,
\$1,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	3,860 1,433	34,108	102,467 30,256	6,595	2,
\$1,000	10,349	11,217 79,899	213,977	1,951 13,855	5,
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms	1,809	7,476	23,546	1,528	_
\$1,000 \$20,000 to \$24,999farms	26,034 706	104,602 2,012	328,934 6,554	21,289 466	9,
\$1,000 \$25,000 to \$39,999farms	15,727 1,576	44,182 3,393	144,638 10,804	10,255 948	4,
\$1,000 \$40,000 to \$49,999farms	50,300 939	105,537 1,319	338,673 4,406	29,897 415	11,
\$1,000	41,910	58,180	194,666	18,463	5,
\$50,000 to \$99,999	3,409 247,296	2,001 139,821	8,774 612,408	860 60,967	28,
\$100,000 to \$249,999farms \$1,000	5,511	1,630	7,238	785	
\$250,000 to \$499,999farms	919,156 3,588	262,088 956	1,154,800 4,296	125,943 400	77,
\$1,000 \$500,000 or morefarms	1,267,732 2,844	342,793 1,215	1,544,859 6,046	141,815 431	108,
\$1,000	3,985,447	1,422,750	16,303,529	982,202	417,
2002 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)farms \$1,000	5,765	24,910	64,572	5,628	1,
\$1,000 to \$2,499	327 1,187	3,698 17,831	9,765 37,501	597 1,664	
\$1,000 \$2,500 to \$4,999farms	1,977 1,412	29,551 12,859	62,090 32,353	2,698 1,455	1,
\$1,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999farms	5,047 1,774	45,398 12,311	115,234 29,248	5,185 1,399	2,
\$1,000	12,886	86,097	205,491	9,822	4,
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,528 36,479	8,129 112,444	23,027 319.231	1,350 19.116	7.
\$20,000 to \$24,999farms	1,002	1,883	5,565	383	
\$1,000 \$25,000 to \$39,999farms	22,154 2,472	41,581 2,822	122,625 9,582	8,512 720	2,
\$1,000 \$40,000 to \$49,999farms	78,246 1,366	87,591 869	299,157 3,645	22,509 308	8,
\$1,000 \$50,000 to \$99,999farms	60,739 4,564	38,353 2,133	161,380 8,769	13,581 788	5,
\$1,000 \$100,000 to \$249,999farms	327,010 6,117	148,735 1,915	610,754 7,465	56,270 788	29
\$1,000	967,274	309,966	1,185,554	126,338	116
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2,324 794,925	1,131 396,453	3,836 1,336,948	419 146,615	92.
\$500,000 or morefarms	1,225	802	3,363 9,706,516	380	
\$1,000	1,527,562	899,948	9,700,510	704,654	202
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:	40.440	00.400	07.007	0.074	
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms, 2007 2002	18,146 17,585	23,108 29,143	67,997 56,090	6,974 5,088	4, 3
\$1,000, 2007 2002	3,383,497 1,575,910	1,147,786 1,072,548	6,565,576 3,731,751	372,396 257,797	99, 71,
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms, 2007	15,123	5,533	14,713	1,496	
2002 \$1,000, 2007	14,792 3,238,162	5,361 496,727	16,490 2,472,814	1,158 58,897	5
2002 Cornfarms, 2007	1,406,137 12,076	344,880 4.494	1,099,460 5,124	30,139 640	2
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(
2002	1,412,488 _(NA)	279,356 (NA)	1,089,321 (NA)	21,199 (NA)	4
Wheat	7,144 (NA)	1,340 (NA)	8,372 (NA)	599 (NA)	
\$1,000, 2007 2002	713,110 (NA)	46,088 (NA)	689,274 (NA)	30,173 (NA)	
Soybeansfarms, 2007	10,122 (NA)	3,133 (NA)	494 (NA)	(NA)	
\$1,000, 2007 2002	949,942 (NA)	164,911 (NA)	29,210 (NA)	(NA)	
Sorghum farms, 2007	421	<sup>.</sup> 78	6,154	7	(
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA) 19,786	(NA) 3,083	(NA) 540,821	(NA) 89	(
2002 Barleyfarms, 2007	(NA) 190	(NA) 16	(NA) 26	(NA) 456	(
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA) 3,795	(NA) 148	(NA) 425	(NA) 4,433	(
2002 Ricefarms, 2007	(NA)	(NA) 6	(NA) 385	(NA)	(
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA)	(NA) 2,293	(NA) 98,385	(NA)	(
2002	(NA)	(NA)	98,385 (NA)	(NA)	(
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms, 2007	2,564	62	1,393	353	
2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA) 139,042	(NA) 848	(NA) 25,379	(NA) 3,003	(
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Total sales (see text)farms, 2007	47,383	39,284	23,618	78,463	11,069
2002	47,606	35,939	20,812	77,131	9,422
\$1,000, 2007	2,906,188	6,792,856	591,665	8,967,358	1,157,535
2002	2,360,911	5,330,740	482,814	5,623,275	863,887
Average per farmdollars, 2007 2002	61,334	172,917	25,051	114,288	104,575
	49,593	148,327	23,199	72,906	91,688
2007 value of sales: Less than \$1,000 (see text)farms	14,738	13,826	7,589	24,588	3,222
\$1,000 to \$2,499farms	2,248	1,852	1,777	3,130	298
	5,453	4,617	4,844	5,708	698
\$1,000	9,177	7,694	7,720	9,485	1,138
\$2,500 to \$4,999farms	5,391	3,817	3,531	5,955	918
\$1,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	19,645 6,191 44,218	13,456 3,717 26,073	12,477 2,913 20,363	21,676 6,732 48,316	3,249 947 6,739
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms	5,141	2,582	2,050	5,865	883
\$1,000	72,012	36,135	28,205	83,710	12,428
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,456	841	488	1,867	378
\$1,000	32,187	18,438	10,783	41,568	8,363
\$25,000 to \$39,999	2,428	1,507	724	3,866	617
\$1,000	75,928	47,606	22,468	123,068	19,602
\$40,000 to \$49,999 farms	971	683	309	1,838	305
\$1,000	42,772	30,190	13,760	81,988	13,600
\$50,000 to \$99,999farms	1,886	1,729	421	5,397	975
\$1,000	132,093	121,344	28,982	389,003	70,601
\$100,000 to \$249,999farms	1,421	1,950	314	8,550	1,176
\$1,000	230,589	321,930	50,839	1,406,417	187,899
\$250,000 to \$499,999	926	1,579	176	4,639	555
\$1,000 \$500,000 or more	339,141 1,381 1,906,175	563,523 2,436 5,604,614	61,461 259 332,829	1,603,196 3,458 5,155,802	196,789 395 636,830
2002 value of sales:					
Less than \$1,000 (see text)farms \$1,000	11,418	10,420	7,835	24,161	2,067
	1,605	1,143	1,015	1,767	160
\$1,000 to \$2,499farms	7,006	4,585	4,219	6,330	828
\$1,000	11,788	7,454	6,709	10,461	1,393
\$2,500 to \$4,999	6,669	3,244	2,712	5,389	575
	23,933	11,473	9,647	19,454	2,057
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6,946	3,106	2,398	5,788	935
	48,954	21,600	16,732	41,633	6,652
\$10,000 to \$19,999farms	5,424	2,628	1,533	6,128	900
\$1,000	75,413	36,480	21,013	87,632	12,611
\$20,000 to \$24,999farms	1,313	826	342	2,234	324
\$1,000	29,035	18,162	7,543	49,569	7,164
\$25,000 to \$39,999farms	2,200	1,643	523	3,924	622
\$1,000	69,178	51,515	16,072	124,830	19,665
\$40,000 to \$49,999farms	860	735	172	2,005	366
\$1,000	38,088	32,358	7,596	89,555	16,255
\$50,000 to \$99,999farms	1,849	2,157	383	7,242	998
\$1,000 \$100,000 to \$249,999	129,275 1,708 277,501	155,079 2,893 470,504	26,226 297 46,513	529,536 9,247 1,454,143	72,729 1,069 168,621
\$250,000 to \$499,999farms	1,137	1,741	172	2,945	441
\$1,000	396,285	606,439	60,455	999,152	148,552
\$500,000 or morefarms	1,076	1,961	226	1,738	297
\$1,000	1,259,855	3,918,533	263,294	2,215,542	408,030
Value of sales by commodity or commodity group:					
Crops, including nursery and greenhousefarms, 2007 2002	16,493	16,374	9,086	43,189	3,622
	17,672	17,117	5,883	36,708	2,701
\$1,000, 2007	858,301	4,754,898	78,308	2,669,326	213,808
2002	718,219	3,582,818	69,693	1,690,071	137,776
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms, 2007	4,119	3,378	697	27,775	1,051
2002	4,164	4,036	496	25,170	896
\$1,000, 2007	269,782	958,931	11,960	1,643,341	72,618
2002	157,985	581,991	9,575	893,272	44,522
Cornfarms, 2007	3,125	849	565	24,112	450
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	115,268	134,673	6,549	1,136,931	25,840
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wheatfarms, 2007	1,328	2,591	113	5,377	345
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	51,197	696,309	1,779	96,576	15,817
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Soybeansfarms, 2007	2,121	11	119	13,821	
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	97,961	642	3,399	390,672	
2002 Sorghumfarms, 2007	(NA) 53	(NA)	(NA)	(NA) 11	(D) (NA)
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	245		(D)	25	(D)
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Barleyfarms, 2007	472	827	35	479	338
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	3,863	58,084	89	1,272	15,346
\$1,000, 2007 2002 Ricefarms, 2007	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peasfarms, 2007	352 (NA)	816 (NA)	113	5,718	344 (NA)
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$1,000, 2007	1,247	69,223	(D)	17,865	15,562
2002	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	United States	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.						
Tobaccofarms, 200; 200; \$1,000, 200; 200;	56,879 1,268,114	- 6 - 698	:	-	-	:
Cotton and cottonseedfarms, 2007 2007 \$1,000, 2007 2007	18,591 24,721 4,898,608	918 1,305 104,632 125,232	-	301 409 147,761 150,682	915 1,192 473,019 379,253	854 1,392 586,267 682,996
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes farms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	59,044 14,683,058	1,602 1,407 33,902	95 86 4,281	2,518 282 865,260 749,667	809 516 38,145	3,958 4,131 5,435,521
2002 Fruits, tree nuts, and berriesfarms, 2001 2002 \$1,000, 2007	112,690 107,707 18,625,459	40,649 1,708 1,548 27,610	4,017 41 22 75	1,326 1,192 97,745	23,342 620 599 13,209	4,785,101 38,034 36,386 11,054,581
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)farms, 200	50,784	20,543 675	(D)	(D)	12,920 357	8,720,660 3,634
200; \$1,000, 2007 2002	16,632,734	797 264,807 251,463	111 15,478 12,680	367 417,792 284,463	330 48,049 46,982	4,423 3,647,057 3,286,627
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	14,744 384,594	59 91 1,036 1,200	2 - (D)	10 15 19 (D)	51 41 1,168 332	322 403 5,704 12,028
Other crops and hay (see text)farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	359,262 9,950,098	8,976 6,234 124,344 87,535	201 198 4,328 3,057	849 777 266,943 186,297	9,555 5,915 74,476 34,672	5,265 5,730 1,068,522 943,216
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 200; 200; \$1,000, 200; 200;	1,094,608 153,562,563	28,121 28,496 3,738,563 2,674,681	303 262 32,271 25,600	8,301 3,220 1,321,538 807,672	29,296 30,956 4,607,833 3,330,014	23,192 22,342 10,982,043 6,584,451
Poultry and eggs	148,911 83,381 37,065,947	4,884 3,839 3,113,194 2,137,299	88 47 207 104	1,022 303 (D) (D)	5,640 5,148 3,716,164 2,617,592	4,114 1,980 1,536,763 1,017,988
Cattle and calves	798,290 851,971 61,209,970 45,115,184	21,356 23,088 408,276 348,253	75 83 768 759	4,078 2,030 585,479 403,959	23,731 25,955 625,996 421,266	12,681 12,897 2,536,571 1,582,334
Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200 200	78,963 31,848,029 20,281,166	165 266 38,270 46,129	7 18 1,487 3,246	190 127 634,509 352,784	369 396 44,770 54,049	1,953 2,422 6,569,172 3,739,213
Hogs and pigs	82,028 18,056,981 12,400,977	547 561 54,618 39,441	50 47 242 205	284 168 (D)	954 867 84,202 123,803	1,267 1,513 34,188 27,488
Sheep, goats, and their products	96,249 704,855	2,410 1,383 3,128 1,534	40 36 48 29	3,437 441 (D) 4,028	1,584 1,033 2,573 1,604	4,635 4,256 71,890 52,418
donkeys	128,045 2,061,862	3,039 2,885 13,434	44 29 247 111	1,452 900 12,126 (D)	2,512 2,707 9,877 12,865	3,937 4,033 72,433 32,397
Aquaculture (see text)	6,409 6,653 1,415,271	13,851 313 449 99,504 80,976	51 47 28,540 20,807	(D) 15 10 2,713 755	12,665 248 244 118,744 92,638	217 204 102,228 64,557
Other animals and other animal products (see text)	43,226 29,391 1,199,649	586 412 8,140 7,198	66 59 731 339	249 151 7,206 1,976	668 509 5,507 6,196	1,583 1,665 58,798 68,057
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption (see text)farms, 200: 200		2,175 1,822	149 110	863 711	1,657 1,476	7,068 6,436
\$1,000, 2007 2007 See featrate(s) at and of table	1,211,270	8,325 8,039	1,682 829	5,247 3,911	8,161 5,674	162,896 114,356

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.						
Tobaccofarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	-	75 80 56,976 36,233	- -	23 115 4,715 15,919	224 822 56,978 89.058	- - -
Cotton and cottonseed	-	- - - -	-	213 267 28,469 21,037	2,577 3,206 434,014 318,013	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes farms, 2007 2002	738	733	234	1,493	1,346	866
	654	582	248	1,559	1,715	666
\$1,000, 2007	289,345	30,230	71,479	1,422,150	459,612	61,256
2002	297,752	19,120	50,773	1,013,022	383,556	54,554
Fruits, tree nuts, and berriesfarms, 2007	767	499	64	8,858	3,397	3,667
2002	582	366	67	9,674	3,611	2,582
\$1,000, 2007	23,192	28,641	(D)	2,144,718	201,504	154,315
2002	15,735	14,721	2,496	1,611,562	122,151	179,475
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	564	638	175	4,778	1,030	1,628
	535	685	129	4,718	1,199	1,386
	299,585	269,221	17,114	2,115,641	317,291	119,593
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 2007	261,426	245,773	22,420	1,844,064	315,324	110,282
	122	338	41	53	144	44
	91	382	58	79	188	19
\$1,000, 2007	1,238	3,840	(D)	390	3,380	282
2002	398	3,407	401	1,056	2,095	336
Other crops and hay (see text)farms, 2007	9,415	1,493	218	3,312	8,593	274
2002	6,410	1,064	227	2,484	7,691	271
\$1,000, 2007	318,285	10,148	2,375	506,801	368,738	75,118
2002	192,590	6,863	1,921	516,974	246,936	86,061
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 2007	17,525	2,040	1,372	21,333	23,271	1,531
2002	16,866	1,490	1,306	20,824	25,319	1,007
\$1,000, 2007	4,079,735	150,181	872,400	1,529,000	4,970,596	83,711
2002	3,308,918	143,110	468,449	1,200,839	3,332,156	88,067
Poultry and eggs	2,515	801	978	2,984	5,041	282
	861	415	857	1,387	3,883	110
	161,320	45,274	837,378	410,148	4,246,765	(D)
	113,256	62,411	440,774	336,295	2,780,214	12,545
Cattle and calves	11,963	805	307	14,146	16,261	713
	11,877	715	276	14,149	18,770	550
	3,156,348	9,405	7,567	436,193	342,392	44,011
	2,632,740	7,025	3,254	328,820	240,070	30,719
Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 2007	447	261	83	227	651	5
2002	260	218	89	452	517	10
\$1,000, 2007	456,076	72,338	21,715	412,211	264,423	7,018
2002	247,095	56,523	20,651	371,691	212,720	21,745
Hogs and pigs	1,230	251	84	1,326	830	148
	1,158	176	86	1,090	995	158
	159,808	616	2,754	2,220	68,369	(D)
	179,415	(D)	2,853	3,154	65,384	4,612
Sheep, goats, and their products	2,273	434	140	2,001	2,244	266
	1,926	269	78	1,249	1,792	145
	84,730	1,094	(D)	2,419	4,137	923
	72,479	528	45	1,348	1,940	1,081
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	3,324	221	92	3,576	2,357	96
	3,764	156	150	3,996	2,677	82
	29,304	4,868	2,278	167,784	21,326	(D)
	21,365	2,671	588	73,858	16,573	418
Aquaculture (see text)	55	49	4	469	146	59
	66	41	13	777	159	67
	11,258	15,142	(D)	61,340	14,075	14,057
	28,805	12,848	240	56,949	5,310	14,005
Other animals and other animal products (see text)farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	1,052	271	57	1,206	762	196
	896	221	23	1,062	433	65
	20,890	1,444	203	36,686	9,109	5,787
	13,763	(D)	43	28,724	9,944	2,940
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption (see text)	2,777	1,099	216	3,181	1,890	1,141
	2,343	853	149	2,479	1,626	796
	22,584	29,752	3,505	19,363	13,146	8,657
\$1,000, 2007 2002 See feetnets(s) at and of table	17,406	17,108	2,856	12,370	8,958	7,089

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.						_
Tobaccofarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	- - -	13 6 2,620 955	267 1,286 6,598 13,290	- 3 - 29	12 - (D)	8,112 29,253 314,151 403,991
Cotton and cottonseed	- - -	-	-		1`10´ 162 13,673 15,762	- - -
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	1,259	1,382	1,380	885	474	2,098
	1,307	1,115	1,175	757	270	1,474
	783,807	103,914	78,719	16,310	24,767	20,937
	752,994	98,067	77,583	19,491	14,317	17,757
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	420	627	749	735	344	713
	340	772	676	412	209	723
	30,036	10,246	19,193	7,371	7,293	3,088
	17,471	18,559	15,787	4,496	(D)	5,941
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)	548	1,159	888	536	399	1,191
	458	1,108	1,117	554	369	1,193
	87,373	435,073	126,241	93,813	77,031	87,748
	66,297	357,506	187,529	77,610	57,561	96,094
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody crops	80	248	202	169	67	129
	56	338	265	215	102	143
	2,096	6,473	2,662	1,026	473	876
	862	7,633	2,775	1,424	(D)	1,019
Other crops and hay (see text)	7,853	9,216	8,493	12,209	13,231	21,670
	6,911	8,005	8,449	12,703	12,466	17,200
	615,179	60,325	64,391	102,032	253,930	110,671
	469,820	53,716	48,800	109,695	225,361	67,080
Livestock, poultry, and their products	12,627	22,851	23,677	38,275	31,417	46,912
	12,155	23,957	24,616	40,829	32,818	47,382
	3,363,976	2,452,692	2,952,272	10,074,511	9,525,971	3,419,792
	2,121,090	1,804,697	1,790,411	6,202,362	6,327,797	1,969,871
Poultry and eggs	1,075	2,708	3,798	3,174	2,388	4,088
	631	1,063	1,614	1,572	1,102	1,649
	12,673	163,507	887,196	872,263	69,807	978,025
	12,636	83,807	455,153	511,949	(D)	561,178
	9,662	16,046	15,088	27,535	27,565	38,212
2002	9,035	17,699	16,879	29,515	29,589	40,429
\$1,000, 2007	1,383,742	808,487	456,657	3,606,633	8,542,872	935,611
2002	1,149,407	624,976	324,054	2,119,935	5,715,204	622,855
Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 2007	809	1,255	2,071	2,465	795	2,273
2002	790	1,442	2,345	2,913	842	2,208
\$1,000, 2007 2002 Hogs and pigs	1,843,788 869,526 728 980 6,757	340,336 226,761 3,063 4,313 1,105,271	583,212 333,339 3,790 4,603 974,290	689,680 442,431 8,758 11,275 4,827,224	376,511 248,542 1,542 1,939 506,448	250,305 214,365 1,210 1,220 90,198
2002	3,260	844,360	633,112	3,078,455	297,505	69,722
Sheep, goats, and their productsfarms, 2007	1,516	2,551	3,000	4,386	1,876	3,508
2002	1,398	2,049	2,525	3,842	1,569	2,270
\$1,000, 2007	27,373	6,523	7,422	40,199	12,027	7,208
2002	22,212	3,591	4,419	23,366	5,986	4,679
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	1,873	1,801	2,749	2,706	1,862	5,391
	2,396	2,269	3,538	2,845	2,120	5,315
	12,808	16,748	15,472	12,681	8,637	952,384
	10,267	15,327	17,440	13,643	(D)	491,345
Aquaculture (see text)	70	54	31	40	26	81
	85	54	47	47	30	146
	56,219	4,011	2,567	3,507	2,228	2,683
	39,840	2,282	3,151	2,308	745	2,017
Other animals and other animal products (see text)	527	896	1,057	940	671	1,262
	301	458	651	563	393	744
	20,615	7,807	25,457	22,324	7,441	203,380
	13,940	3,594	19,743	10,276	5,002	3,709
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption (see text)	2,076	2,818	3,576	2,987	2,140	3,445
	1,632	2,333	3,205	2,455	1,796	2,565
	7,840	25,893	22,268	16,506	9,272	15,173
	5,889	18,412	17,968	11,651	9,001	10,497

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

Item	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.						
Tobaccofarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	-	- -	69 160 1,367	59 50 15,775	- -	- - -
2002 Cotton and cottonseedfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	(D) 644 1,072 173,959	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	2,713 - - -	15,355 - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoesfarms, 2007	158,806 748	976	940	1,010	2,871	2,720
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	659 53,448	977 155,147 126,049	843 56,394 60,488	59,180 38,289	2,676 347,305 322,510	2,774 275,912 291,285
Fruits, tree nuts, and berriesfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	926 886 19,358 (D)	1,102 998 85,183 33,970	608 468 19,393 12,967	1,207 1,086 100,623 55,508	3,407 2,797 392,472 181,469	934 655 18,517 12,948
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)farms, 2007	498	676	691	814	2,128	918
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	665 103,154	769 51,687 37,334	769 208,692 188,484	902 169,167 153,540	2,185 623,097 628,699	983 239,354 224,410
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 2007	87	236	180	280	900	280
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	113 4,670	216 (D) 2,293	204 2,398 2,313	306 (D) 1,800	1,076 29,155 30,411	327 4,984 11,855
Other crops and hay (see text)farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	3,521 2,816 399,517 396,391	2,401 1,757 (D) 14,916	2,850 2,129 33,115 15,682	1,906 1,449 (D) 11,220	14,547 12,504 227,165 208,618	16,042 15,306 573,994 471,367
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	15,107 15,050 1,013,334	3,233 2,546 290,617	5,970 5,426 1,205,787	3,187 2,114 125,338	20,306 18,203 2,423,291	31,511 33,319 6,131,554
2002 Poultry and eggsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	750,192 1,568 1,081 575,989	241,247 1,195 734 75,831	843,101 1,833 1,316 903,531	107,244 1,269 565 13,207	1,409,807 4,831 2,206 258,994	4,012,745 4,392 2,667 1,045,674
2002 Cattle and calves	417,755 10,977 11,925 223,922	78,848 1,447 1,223 15,660	583,343 2,947 3,004 58,293	12,107 1,066 795 12,444	146,700 11,631 11,293 449,371	750,088 22,122 22,961 1,385,740
2002 Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	170,569 321 445 72,020	15,994 461 436 126,392	50,570 676 730 192,426	9,612 310 264 50,485	298,517 2,453 2,738 1,285,571	873,074 5,258 6,226 1,475,929
2002 Hogs and pigsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	82,866 525 540 1,235	87,544 460 310 813	169,458 454 379 (D)	(D) 350 250 2,108	697,920 2,930 2,336 357,495	931,754 4,748 6,390 2,139,877
2002 Sheep, goats, and their productsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	889	(D) 709 490 1,979	8,268 1,137 745 (D)	(D) 697 459 (D)	200,027 2,762 2,307 8,867	1,398,234 2,944 2,891 18,725
2002 Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeysfarms, 2007	392 2.554	801 322	1,179	1,127	6,613 3,010	13,351 2,238
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	1,940 20,118	393 (D) 2,802	674 31,815 23,760	324 5,703 3,879	3,286 23,550 23,743	3,184 11,424 14,669
Aquaculture (see text)	729 474 109,138	98 78 26,300	48 48 4,023	273 140 18,548	87 83 5,721	104 103 12,492
Other animals and other animal products (see text)farms, 2007	41,285 386	31,944 359	1,459 452	9,481	3,316 1,497	8,991 1,193
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	280 10,022	278 (D) (D)	270 3,920 5,065	312 (D) 19,589	1,152 33,721 32,972	1,039 41,692 22,584
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human						
consumption (see text)farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	1,276 1,216 9,175	1,705 1,454 18,419	1,407 1,168 21,220	1,659 1,259 42,065	6,373 4,925 58,923	4,293 3,847 34,667
2002	4,897	11,237	12,551	31,315	37,269	22,763

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.						
Tobaccofarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	2 7	111 338 5,022	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
200 Cotton and cottonseedfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	7 980 2 1,590 7 362,705	5,854 498 596 164,714	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes 1farms, 200	•	137,378 1,340	315	344	49	426
\$1,000, 200 \$200	903 82,498	961 61,705 36,723	242 39,429 28,027	261 63,840 58,337	54 56,356 35,689	320 12,716 8,465
Fruits, tree nuts, and berriesfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200 200	2 1,001 7 33,498	606 1,113 4,315 22,823	412 372 7,877 5,771	253 158 2,594 1,375	42 51 (D) (D)	419 278 12,968 9,321
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)farms, 200	7 479	913	367	371	45	382
\$1,000, 200 \$200	2 390 7 46,007	932 121,280 101,316	318 29,472 33,832	355 41,215 34,259	50 11,949 10,115	337 65,554 53,691
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 200	7 147	131	51	71	1	181
200 \$1,000, 200 200	7,936	196 1,078 1,843	54 232 623	84 592 797	2 (D) (D)	173 (D) 2,028
Other crops and hay (see text)farms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	3,702 7 45,511	25,596 21,460 173,618 139,973	6,981 6,234 187,672 157,980	9,733 9,395 206,577 201,613	942 856 141,930 108,678	1,453 1,099 (D) 8,398
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	2 21,399 7 3,208,753	60,300 65,589 4,017,988	14,392 14,587 1,529,340	23,869 26,809 8,662,710	1,808 1,855 293,928	1,827 1,301 92,584
200 Poultry and eggsfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	7 3,262 2 2,867	2,990,809 6,114 3,103 1,265,166	1,148,791 1,396 501 7,975	6,315,392 1,875 722 165,265	289,259 213 148 (D)	61,686 793 391 15,390
Cattle and calvesfarms, 200 200 200	2 1,490,748 7 14,535 2 16,494	784,986 52,060 57,957	5,243 11,526 11,793	142,442 20,218 23,416	(D) 1,260 1,283	6,251 599 526
\$1,000, 200 200 Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2 228,346 7 219 2 431	1,676,632 1,285,288 2,777 3,233	1,368,699 1,015,169 380 235	7,358,555 5,401,018 494 642	181,758 215,054 57 47	6,743 5,140 225 194
\$1,000, 200 200 Hogs and pigsfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	2 67,954 7 439 2 504	302,684 300,460 2,971 3,752 725,738	54,761 41,842 565 542 36,331	172,066 148,941 2,482 3,594 923,209	98,526 62,074 70 102 (D)	59,132 (D) 298 212 518
200 Sheep, goats, and their productsfarms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	2 82,298 7 1,026 2 794 7 1,659	570,551 3,677 2,598 9,580	26,531 1,522 1,860 20,962	590,581 1,637 1,481 10,072	930 330 338 7,003	(D) 514 351 (D) 785
200 Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeysfarms, 200		5,508 4,482	21,210 2,086	8,288 1,657	6,352 398	785 198
200 \$1,000, 200	2 2,684 7 9,259	5,710 21,369	2,527 13,683	1,761 9,130	448 3,370	174 (D)
200 Aquaculture (see text) farms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200	7 488 2 515	27,111 72 85 9,506	12,870 28 26 3,188	11,098 38 39 3,826	2,928 5 16 (D)	875 25 16 3,734
Other animals and other animal	2 207,181	11,107	4,185	2,170	(D)	3,340
products (see text)farms, 200 200 \$1,000, 200 200	2 272 7 5,343	1,254 874 7,313 5,796	407 444 23,742 21,740	408 309 20,585 10,853	64 76 898 650	289 165 (D) 1,024
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human						
consumption (see text)farms, 200	2 1,192	4,341 3,942	1,287 1,164	1,288 1,088	200 246	982 748
\$1,000, 200 200		20,982 14,712	6,321 4,523	5,902 4,015	1,074 1,606	16,021 10,420

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con.

ltem	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
Total sales (see text) - Con. Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con. Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.						
Tobaccofarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	- - -	- -	1	2,622 7,836 549,636	-	475 1,835 10,229
2002 Cotton and cottonseedfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	- - -	198 271 26,006	(D) - - -	630,397 1,305 2,091 211,129	- -	17,244 - - -
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes i	1,453 1,442	25,704 1,706 446	3,189 2,759	181,835 3,745 3,005	227 261	2,902 2,376
\$1,000, 2007 2002	181,543 167,956	88,996 96,914	338,037 322,577	333,939 215,247	162,655 133,894 66	135,355 136,844 1,865
Fruits, tree nuts, and berriesfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	1,064 966 147,933 87,148	2,484 2,102 105,867 59,061	3,227 2,989 363,295 180,540	1,765 1,376 79,288 55,756	23 (D) (D)	1,865 1,814 45,419 34,532
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)	1,682	231	2,009	2,317	71	2,104
	1,828	223	2,552	2,587	78	2,678
	442,953	60,267	389,117	573,529	9,126	444,855
	356,863	41,585	344,320	424,478	11,025	464,617
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	884	17	844	934	12	594
	899	20	1,001	1,043	15	775
	2,612	8	8,819	65,023	(D)	7,285
	3,852	369	(D)	57,625	(D)	9,323
Other crops and hay (see text)farms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	2,493	3,691	12,091	9,366	6,819	16,062
	2,054	2,187	11,028	8,400	4,972	15,079
	16,751	139,447	147,013	95,943	298,303	105,160
	11,791	105,368	118,837	84,001	231,530	101,213
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 2007	4,017	10,550	17,317	26,448	11,352	33,031
2002	3,553	7,171	17,570	26,948	12,273	34,837
\$1,000, 2007	135,233	1,621,940	2,856,706	7,707,350	1,045,697	2,960,490
2002	92,378	1,302,773	1,982,706	4,953,052	772,994	1,958,654
Poultry and eggsfarms, 2007	1,360	1,150	3,810	6,003	578	5,539
2002	910	465	1,742	4,807	243	3,452
\$1,000, 2007	33,044	(D)	123,727	4,087,004	28,496	883,301
2002	26,041	17,468	106,620	2,382,365	22,365	604,808
Cattle and calvesfarms, 2007	1,136	7,021	10,898	15,953	10,025	21,438
2002	1,227	5,622	11,972	18,584	10,944	22,938
\$1,000, 2007	9,559	576,025	318,080	288,801	856,489	565,746
2002	7,094	533,952	251,121	185,222	625,070	408,242
Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 2007	158	253	5,799	472	410	3,681
2002	138	182	6,681	706	551	4,255
\$1,000, 2007	34,091	1,009,671	2,280,218	161,373	78,959	861,632
2002	29,154	730,083	1,560,895	150,406	65,450	551,877
Hogs and pigs	381	351	1,817	2,459	351	4,505
	378	306	1,490	2,332	474	4,976
	2,349	375	28,302	3,104,731	34,910	571,685
	2,313	381	14,005	2,183,646	25,888	322,687
Sheep, goats, and their productsfarms, 2007	1,218	2,577	2,252	3,544	742	4,907
2002	949	904	2,432	2,267	820	4,848
\$1,000, 2007	1,784	(D)	10,246	6,632	8,479	14,186
2002	1,482	9,433	9,421	2,960	6,979	9,971
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	847	1,354	2,026	2,730	831	3,404
	878	1,186	2,200	2,621	972	5,658
	33,732	7,856	50,616	17,959	(D)	26,271
2002	18,314	6,600	15,223	15,202	(D)	31,260
Aquaculture (see text) farms, 2007	116	16	127	311	4	140
2002	50	19	157	202	6	100
\$1,000, 2007	6,637	3,228	20,417	32,175	(D)	6,582
Other animals and other animal products (see text)	2,223 444 313 14,036 5,758	1,604 304 170 2,982 3,254	15,185 1,439 1,021 25,101 10,235	17,669 1,591 683 8,676 15,581	369 349 33,986 20,866	3,338 2,576 1,707 31,088 26,471
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption (see text)	1,931	1,529	5,338	3,712	444	6,827
	1,769	1,071	4,651	3,054	452	6,205
	30,106	11,193	77,464	29,144	2,429	54,270
	19,126	6,582	59,724	17,245	1,765	37,217

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.					
\$1,000,	2002 - 2007 -	- - -	1,151 893 28,156	-	257 874 73,026
Cotton and cottonseedfarms, \$1,000,	2002 581 2007 68,169	-	15,413 - - -	-	104,521 456 489 46,274
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes 1farms,	2002 43,685 2007 842 2002 586	- 1,462 1,879	4,300 3,779	208 142	33,101 1,511 1,080
\$1,000,	2007 25,315 2002 19,276	339,388 353,996	125,623 125,923	8,111 5,527	126,311 90,457
\$1,000,	2002 2,078	4,187 4,755 515,582 277,745	3,222 2,547 151,101 109,383	159 102 4,483 2,358	1,013 1,077 34,481 40,003
	2002   578	2,583 3,039	2,719 3,073	260 225	623 771
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation	2002 168,259	989,483 806,851	892,279 732,709	40,739 37,593	227,041 219,980
\$1,000,	2002 73	1,320 1,106 116,759 107,984	1,205 1,326 22,727 31,193	49 60 (D) 658	179 152 7,558 2,427
\$1,000,	2002 12,234	8,626 8,225 698,104 498,687	17,525 13,818 149,392 103,136	238 156 (D) 831	3,893 2,933 69,138 21,177
\$1,000,	2002 58.248	19,757 21,030 1,410,055 1,000,586	31,208 29,152 3,939,097 2,936,045	444 305 10,306 8,408	10,604 10,133 1,554,190 896,505
Poultry and eggsfarms, \$1,000,	2007 5,014 2002 2,726	3,070 2,478 119,812 86,506	2,930,045 7,885 4,028 1,015,843 745,624	162 76 1,908 1,766	2,090 1,113 1,289,876 694,290
Cattle and calvesfarms, \$1,000,	2007 45,512 2002 51,414	13,077 13,654 800,336 543,231	19,784 20,571 556,192 441,671	148 118 846 735	6,782 7,139 105,282 76,146
\$1,000,	2007 1,022 2002 989	592 515 401,786 293,927	8,407 9,146 1,890,190 1,393,992	39 28 4,599 3,859	115 215 52,550 46,240
\$1,000,	2007 2,274 2002 2,256	1,466 1,558 5,662 3,540	3,440 3,785 336,437 269,318	81 51 354 227	700 736 77,211 61,589
\$1,000,	2002 3,032	3,671 3,699 20,987 17,397	4,462 3,425 10,322 7,355	97 65 168 104	1,363 991 1,458 878
\$1,000,	2007 4,706 2002 5,711	2,578 3,918 18,935 18,960	3,398 3,220 49,320 41,809	30 36 313 436	1,443 1,444 21,622 13,825
Aquaculture (see text) farms, \$1,000,	2007 56 2002 74	16,360 96 131 16,270 17,054	292 267 44,519 15,325	430 27 15 1,653 863	93 66 4,775 3,173
Other animals and other animal products (see text)farms, \$1,000,	2007 778 2002 664	1,256 1,176 26,267 19,973	2,283 1,456 36,275 20,951	63 40 465 419	578 215 1,415 363
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption (see text)farms, \$1,000,	2002 1,920	6,274 6,383 56,362	7,537 6,082 75,893	249 180 6,292	1,323 1,175 12,660
	2002 3,735	21,411	53,760	3,697	8,287

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont
otal sales (see text) - Con. Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con. Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.					
Tobaccofarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007	-	1,613 8,151 70,634	-	-	-
2002 Cotton and cottonseedfarms, 2007	-	141,412 779	7,226	-	-
2002 \$1,000, 2007	-	920 147,468	8,866 1,885,146	-	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoesfarms, 2007	140	178,354 1,483	1,088,675 2,348	532	506
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	158 3,464 5,192	1,601 71,870 68,516	2,527 2,527 373,704 298,997	347 16,092 13,620	422 13,192 10,140
Fruits, tree nuts, and berriesfarms, 2007	61 43	327 718	7,033 7,496	615	499 325
\$1,000,2007 2002	43 412 (D)	2,552 6,363	7,496 219,819 114,822	460 17,022 6,162	325 15,875 9,270
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)farms, 2007	121	1,517	1,958	254	437
2002 \$1,000, 2007	119 19,984	2,323 325,079	2,137 862,183	275 128,626	418 24,795
2002	18,350	282,815	704,699	92,646	22,803
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 2007	19 14	177 202	254 310	33 26	255 252
\$1,000, 2007 2002	202 (D)	2,018 2,312	7,606 6,541	342 103	3,448 2,372
Other crops and hay (see text)farms, 2007	6,579 6,573	14,786 14,741	45,419 30,044	5,505 3,986	3,050 2,710
\$1,000, 2007 2002	121,272 145,766	31,438 47,896	744,302 418,557	151,418 115,127	36,513 24,231
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 2007	17,573 19,625	47,350	145,480 148,859	9,271 8,059	3,395 3,161
\$1,000 2002 \$1,000 2002	3,186,953 2,258,715	51,367 1,469,608 1,127,266	146,659 14,435,499 10,402,993	6,059 1,043,281 858,101	5,161 574,451 401,482
Poultry and eggsfarms, 2007	977 451	4,369 2,554	12,747 6,319	1,133 645	1,001 571
\$1,000, 2007 2002	140,798 70,820	572,866 359,286	2,113,086 1,260,951	140,359 84,178	10,996 5,875
Cattle and calvesfarms, 2007	15,171 17,060	38,961 42,017	116,626	6,257 5,617	1,937 2,104
\$1,000, 2007	2,307,618	633,303	125,518 10,503,774	347,299	57,581
Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 2002	1,693,838 672	499,143 1,115	8,083,024 1,268	371,418 422	45,106 1,222
2002 \$1,000, 2007	982 279,765	1,048 180,503	1,162 1,245,441	451 292,141	1,393 493,926
Hogs and pigsfarms, 2007	156,498 1,042	173,410 1,160	676,703 4,053	196,812 630	342,440 239
2002 \$1,000, 2007	1,738 381,360	1,130 33,797	3,962 237,504	480 196,595	206 697
Sheep, goats, and their productsfarms, 2007	(D) 1,829	42,632 3,839	128,231 18,416	153,112 1,699	374 645
2002 \$1,000, 2007	2,074 36,697	3,331 6,712	15,314 107,807	1,372 23,377	436 3,851
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and	31,285	4,196	94,164	17,804	1,581
donkeysfarms, 2007 2002	1,408 1,850	5,149 6,847	14,107 15,477	1,610 1,725	266 235
\$1,000, 2007 2002	8,884 (D)	31,212 38,201	117,744 91,567	10,020 7,776	2,454 2,853
Aquaculture (see text)	12 10	106 197	275 392	27 41	23
\$1,000, 2007 2002	3,108 (D)	4,893 4,799	46,102 31,058	4,074 5,746	1,989 1,325
Other animals and other animal products (see text)farms, 2007	351	1,494	4,211	543	
2002 \$1,000, 2007	313 28,723	977 6,322	2,404 64,042	308 29,415	332 258 2,957
2002	23,179	5,599	37,295	21,255	1,927
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human					
consumption (see text)	752 713	3,581 3,392	8,619 8,459	1,584 1,115	1,474 1,163
\$1,000,2007 2002	6,158 3,789	15,380 11,227	38,696 25,639	10,098 6,983	22,863 9,567

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

Table 2. Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Direct Sales: 2007 and 2002 - Con. [For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Total sales (see text) - Con.  Value of sales by commodity or commodity group - Con.  Crops, including nursery and greenhouse - Con.					
Tobacco	892 4,163 68,073 112,503 196 312 25,203	- - - - -	70 530 758 3,413 - -	195 452 3,400 6,111 -	- - - - -
Vegetableş, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes farms, 2007	20,718 1,619	2,082	712	3,320	- 48
2002	1,303	2,041	411	2,957	28
\$1,000, 2007	93,988	809,963	5,811	422,639	3,501
2002	79,345	805,567	4,613	341,615	1,798
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	1,358	5,988	365	1,719	22
	1,251	6,215	404	1,331	11
	68,193	2,081,031	14,206	218,248	(D)
	40,954	1,354,238	11,443	107,972	87
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod (see text)farms, 2007	1,040	1,472	323	1,635	56
2002	1,241	1,883	371	1,487	50
\$1,000, 2007	248,153	327,046	23,371	244,216	6,339
2002	218,698	391,930	26,849	197,439	5,301
Cut Christmas trees and short-rotation woody cropsfarms, 2007	352	534	173	849	3
2002	514	508	184	859	4
\$1,000, 2007	6,949	23,225	935	17,822	(D)
2002	9,633	26,270	1,182	23,412	41
Other crops and hay (see text)	10,432	6,900	7,771	21,691	3,166
	9,156	6,399	4,378	16,449	2,298
	77,961	554,702	21,267	119,660	130,888
	78,384	422,822	12,618	120,249	86,027
Livestock, poultry, and their productsfarms, 2007	27,744	17,178	14,261	39,619	6,797
2002	29,060	14,372	11,616	38,793	6,433
\$1,000, 2007	2,047,887	2,037,958	513,357	6,298,032	943,728
2002	1,642,692	1,747,922	413,121	3,933,204	726,111
Poultry and eggsfarms, 2007	3,790	3,810	2,434	7,058	610
2002	2,140	1,540	995	3,110	254
\$1,000, 2007	971,851	228,825	301,708	375,284	997
2002	750,035	143,962	250,922	224,968	663
Cattle and calves	21,884	9,521	10,474	30,193	4,880
	23,970	8,979	9,513	31,807	4,997
	574,506	716,720	164,962	1,014,553	801,833
	471,703	709,585	117,967	834,895	643,123
Milk and other dairy products from cowsfarms, 2007	1,173	823	161	14,270	32
2002	1,253	884	395	16,972	81
\$1,000, 2007	330,344	873,365	31,386	4,573,294	22,331
2002	275,402	634,908	32,202	2,651,018	7,473
Hogs and pigsfarms, 2007 2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	964 834 56,960 72,213	1,596 1,067 5,921 6,803	1,042 717 2,089 1,992	3,516 3,245 100,309	368 247 41,923
Sheep, goats, and their products	2,215 2,951 2,278 7,710 6,030	2,762 1,971 6,738 4,902	1,892 1,860 1,397 3,241 2,168	79,836 3,212 2,456 17,141 10,545	23,057 1,004 1,019 34,292 28,853
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeysfarms, 2007	2,247	2,938	1,291	2,845	1,967
2002	3,007	2,698	891	2,949	1,555
\$1,000, 2007	46,876	26,134	4,476	12,873	24,631
2002	40,581	18,599	3,787	14,986	12,400
Aquaculture (see text)	182	355	39	169	20
	182	334	50	208	17
	53,032	162,867	3,478	14,182	7,157
Other animals and other animal products (see text)farms, 2007	19,945 1,293	215,130	2,712 737	14,262 1,640	3,213 225
2002 \$1,000, 2007 2002	6,606 6,782	1,398 798 17,388 14,033	737 390 2,017 1,372	1,216 190,395 102,694	174 10,564 7,329
Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption (see text)	2,855 2,513	5,418 4,527	1,990 1,434	6,243 4,918	645 521
\$1,000, 2007	28,878	43,537	7,097	43,491	3,025
2002	16,825	34,753	4,588	29,072	2,381

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 2002 data do not include potatoes, sweet potatoes, or ginseng.

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on March 22, 2010, I posted San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace's Hearing Request and Petition to Intervene and San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace's Petition for Waiver of 10 C.F.R. Part 51 Subpart A Appendix B and 10 C.F.R. § 51.53(C)(2) on the NRC's Electronic Information Exchange. It is my understanding that as a result, the following persons were served:

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Electronically signed by Diane Curran