19 December 2016

California Water Resources Control Board

Re: Proposal for increased un-impaired flows in the Merced River

We are very lucky that some of our output is exported, because for every billion in Ag exports, 27,000 jobs are created in this state – many in the Bay Area and Southern CA. For every dollar in exports, 1.40 is generated in economic activity.

Because of our unique combination of climate, soils and availability of water in the summer, production of specialty crops that is lost here, will not shift to another part of the US economy – it will shift overseas and the jobs will be created there.

For every job in Agriculture, 2.2 additional jobs are created in other parts of the economy. The largest economic multiplier in is in the Ag processing sector: Canneries, almond hullers, wineries, cheese companies, nut processors, meat processors, tomato paste manufacturers, milk processing, frozen fruits and vegetables, and fresh product shippers. These are found all over the state.

Some social and economic justice issues to consider: By almost any measure - unemployment rates, malnutrition, teenage pregnancy rates, dropout rates - Merced County is a poor county on average. Try as we may, we do not have a way to replace the economic activity that surface water brings to our region. The State has a responsibility above all others to consider the welfare if its citizens when making these types of decisions.

Sincerely,

Maxwell Norton, Farm Advisor Emeritus

One attachment.
San Joaquin Valley crops are often high value commodities and in many cases a considerable amount of processing activity is generated in the regional economy as a result of their production.

To estimate the impact on our local economy of an acre of irrigated land, and consequent loss as a result of conversion to other uses, we used a University of California study on the economic multiplier of crops grown in Stanislaus County (1) which gives the economic multiplier factors for individual crops. The economic multiplier summarizes the total direct spending and indirect re-spending affects of farming activity and agricultural processing in the local economy. The agricultural economies of Merced and Stanislaus counties are very similar in that they grow similar crops and they both have substantial agricultural processing industries. We consulted reliable industry sources to obtain typical yields for well-managed operations and multiplied those by recent average prices to give the farm-gate value of the crop. By multiplying the farm-gate value by the multiplier factor, we are able to get a rough estimate of the total economic impact of an acre of irrigated cropland on the local economy.

**Almonds**
Average yield of a well-managed orchard = 2400 lbs/acre
Average price = $4.00/lb
Economic multiplier = 2.5
\[(2400 \text{ lb/acre})(4\text{ lb/lb})(2.5) = \$24,000/\text{acre/year impact on local economy}\].

**Cling Peaches**
Average yield for a well-managed orchard (all varieties) = 19 tons/acre
Average price = $460/ton (2015 negotiated price)
Economic multiplier = 6.0
\[(19 \text{ tons/acre})(460/\text{ton})(6) = \$52,440/\text{acre/year impact on local economy}\].

**Processing Tomatoes**
Average yield for drip-irrigated, well-managed field = 43 tons/ac
Average price = $80.00/ton
Economic multiplier = 6.0
\[(43 \text{ ton/ac})(80/\text{ton})(6) = \$20,640/\text{acre/year impact on local economy}\].

**Shipping Tomatoes**
Average yield for well-managed field = 1200 boxes/ac
Average price = $6.50/box
Economic multiplier = 3.0
\[(1200 \text{ boxes/acre})(6.5/\text{box})(3) = \$23,400 /\text{acre/year impact on local economy}\].

**Sweetpotatoes**
Average yield for well-managed field = 650 boxes/ac
Average price = $15.00/box
Economic multiplier = 3.0
\[(650 \text{ boxes/acre})(15/\text{box})(3) = \$29,250/\text{acre/year impact on local economy}\]

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