

## Part 1 – Agency Profile

### Agency Overview



*The Idaho State Department of Agriculture is housed in the Wilson "Bill" Kellogg building dedicated on October 12, 1979.*

The Idaho Legislature created the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) in 1919 to assist and regulate the state's fast-growing agricultural industry. The primary purposes for establishment were to protect Idaho's crops and livestock from the introduction and spread of pests and transmittable diseases, to help provide the industry with a system for the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and to protect consumers from contaminated products or fraudulent marketing practices. These purposes still drive the department today.

The department derives its statutory authority from multiple sections of the Idaho Code. Section 22-101 creates the Department of Agriculture and the position of director. Section 22-102 provides that the director "shall organize the department into such divisions and other administrative sub-units as may be necessary in order to efficiently administer the department," and section 22-103 lists specific directorial duties. Title 22 also contains the authority for the Plant Industries Division, the Agricultural Resources Division,

and the department's Marketing Bureau. The primary authority for the Animal Industries Division lies within Title 25 and Title 37, while the Agricultural Inspections Division, which includes the Bureaus of Weights and Measures and Bonded Warehouse, derives authority from Titles 69 and 71.

In addition to the six divisions which primarily make up the ISDA, five commodity commissions - the Idaho Alfalfa and Clover Seed Commission, Idaho Honey Advertising Commission, Idaho Hop Commission, Idaho Mint Commission and Idaho Sheep Commission - are also technically housed within the ISDA, although each entity maintains its autonomy. The department works closely with all other agriculture commodity commissions. The Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory was assigned by the Idaho Legislature to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 2005, and the department works cooperatively with the Idaho Food Quality Assurance Institute to administrator the day-to-day operations of the laboratory.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture has a current budget of approximately \$35 million. For FY2011, the state general fund accounts for 18.8 percent of the budget. The remainder of the department's funding comes from various types of fees assessed directly to the segment of industry being regulated or receiving services. Federal sources also assist the department with the funding of certain programs. The department is currently staffed with approximately 327 full-time employees. The Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection and other units of the department also hire hundreds of seasonal employees each year.

The Agriculture industry in Idaho is changing, and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture is changing too. The department of the 21<sup>st</sup> century recognizes that agriculture has a broad constituency that includes not only the industry but the consumers of agriculture products, farm, ranch and urban neighbors. The department considers each new challenge a new opportunity and stands ready to provide leadership and support.

### ***A Mission, A Vision, A Philosophy***

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) has adopted the following mission, vision and philosophy to help direct the agency's regulatory, promotional, and policy-making activities toward a common goal:

#### **Mission**

To serve consumers and agriculture by safeguarding the public, plants, animals, and the environment through education and regulation.

#### **Vision**

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture has an ever-important place in one of the state's largest industry sectors. We recognize that Idaho's economic well-being is forever tied to the health of its farming and ranching. We also recognize that new opportunities exist that will redefine the future of agriculture in Idaho. As agriculture changes, ensuring efficient and superior service delivery will continue to be the department's foremost priority. The pledge has been made to optimize the value of principles our farmers and ranchers have framed over the past century.

The director strives to ensure that organizational programs align with organizational strategies and constantly monitors the external environment for changes in a dynamic economy. She believes that fostering a cooperative atmosphere within the agency and with other state agencies creates the opportunity for increased internal efficiency, as well as, prompt and complete customer-driven service delivery. She will continue to encourage personal and professional development through education and training, and motivate employees by providing meaningful work-related challenges. In addition, her availability to the public and agency employees reinforces her commitment to the success of the industry.

#### **ISDA Goals and Objectives**

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture strives to be the model for government agencies, providing a careful balance of education, regulation and promotion of the agriculture industry in the state. ISDA will:

- Offer superior protection to the public and the agriculture industry.
- Allocate resources to expand and improve Idaho's agricultural position in a globalized economy.
- Improve the quality and uniformity of current services provided to industry.
- Enhance the department's customer service structure.
- Address public concerns regarding animal care and water and air quality.
- Continue to educate the agriculture community about environmental stewardship and statutory obligations.
- Work with the agriculture industry to identify Best Management Practices.
- Provide the public with timely and accurate information on regulatory and monitoring activities.
- Support full implementation of a record management program.
- Work closely with the public, agriculture industry and other government agencies to identify emerging issues.
- Continue to provide leadership in invasive species issues.
- Promote Idaho agriculture products through trade shows, trade missions, in-store promotions, cooking shows, publications and other events.
- Increase the identity, awareness and consumption of products grown and processed in Idaho through the Idaho Preferred® label.
- Foster partnerships to heighten awareness of agricultural products.
- Improve domestic and international transportation systems for agricultural products.
- Increase exports through the management of Idaho trade offices in Mexico, Taiwan, and China while working to identify and remove trade barriers that prohibit or limit export of Idaho products.
- Continue to ensure the accuracy and reliability of scales and devices that are used by consumers and producers.
- Encourage employee innovation, creativity and forward-thinking.
- Continue to examine the department's organizational and operational framework to find efficiencies.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture  
Statutory Responsibilities by Programs and Services

Program or Service	Statutes
<p><b>Abandoned Orchards</b> ISDA works with counties through a Memorandum of Understanding to control and prevent the spread of orchard pests. A county first creates an ordinance and an Orchard Review Board to investigate claims of unkempt orchards. Complaints are investigated and the owner is given help to either control the orchard pests or have a contractor remove the orchard. Orchard Review Boards exist in Canyon, Gem, Payette and Washington counties.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §22-2019</p>
<p><b>Airborne Control of Unprotected or Predatory Animals</b> The ISDA provides a permitting process to engage in airborne control of unprotected or predatory animals to protect resources such as land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, crops or human life. The permit does not allow hunting for sport.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> IDAPA 02.01.03.001 to 500.01</p>
<p><b>Animal Health Emergency Management</b> State law and rules are in place to enable ISDA to prevent and respond to animal health emergencies, occurrence of foreign animal diseases, economically important or zoonotic domestic diseases. The Idaho Veterinary Emergency Response Team (IVERT) is a group of private veterinary practitioners and veterinary technicians trained in animal health emergency management issues to help state and federal animal health officials respond to a foreign animal or emergency disease incident in Idaho.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter B, C, and D</p>
<p><b>Animal Health and Related Programs – General</b> ISDA cooperates with federal and state partners to monitor and regulate specific economically important or zoonotic (transmissible to people) animal diseases. Specific diseases are listed in 25-211 and 25-212, but the department has authority to control any animal disease declared an animal health emergency.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter C and D</p>
<p><b>Animal Health Laboratory (AHL)</b> This lab provides testing services in support of several Federal-State cooperative disease eradication programs. The largest is the Brucellosis Eradication Program, in which animals that are sold, slaughtered, imported, or exported are required to be tested in a federally certified lab. Other cooperative disease control programs supported by the AHL are equine infectious anemia, equine viral arteritis, tuberculosis, Johne’s disease, and avian influenza. The lab also provides training and testing in support of Idaho’s Trichomoniasis Program and testing services on wildlife samples for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The lab conducts tests for disease such as equine infectious anemia, bovine leukosis, and bluetongue that are required by states or countries for import of animals. Diagnostic services are available to practicing veterinarians.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> IDAPA 02.06.21.010 to .150</p>
<p><b>Animal Identification</b> The National Animal Identification System (NAIS) is a state-federal-industry program intended to enable 48-hour traceability of diseased or exposed animals. The ISDA has received several federal grants to implement the program in Idaho.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §25-207B</p>
<p><b>Animal Import &amp; Export</b> All animals entering Idaho, with the exception of slaughter cattle and cattle consigned to specifically approved livestock markets, must have a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and/or an Idaho-issued permit. Animals being exported from Idaho must have appropriate export certificates defined by the destination jurisdiction.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter C and D</p>
<p><b>Animal Welfare</b> In accordance with state law, the ISDA investigates and takes appropriate action in cases of alleged animal abuse or neglect.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-3501 to 3521 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter A</p>
<p><b>Aquaculture</b> All commercial Aquaculture facilities in Idaho are required to be licensed by the ISDA. Licensing requirements include appropriate construction of dam and water inlets, effluent control facilities, and provision of receipts to purchasers.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-4601 to 4605</p>
<p><b>Artificial Insemination</b> A license issued by ISDA is required to practice artificial insemination of domestic animals.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-801 to 813</p>
<p><b>Beef Cattle Animal Feeding Operations</b> All Beef Cattle Animal Feeding Operations are required by state law and rule to be inspected to ensure that state and federal environmental regulations are not violated and protect state natural resources including surface and ground water.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-4901 to 4910 <b>Federal:</b> Clean Water Act</p>

<p><b>Bee Inspection (Apiary)</b> Beehives must be marked, inspected and certified in order to be transported into other states for pollination and honey production. This program also authorizes inspections and control authority to minimize the presence of bee pests and diseases within the state.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2501 to 2513</p>
<p><b>Big Game Animals - Private Feeding of</b> A big game (all wild cervidae) private feeding prohibition zone has been established in parts of eastern Idaho including all of Fremont, Teton, Madison, Caribou and Bear Lake counties and parts of Clark, Jefferson and Bonneville counties.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §25-207A</p>
<p><b>Bonded Warehouse</b> The ISDA regulates structures and facilities in which agricultural commodities are received for storage, shipment, processing, reconditioning and handling. The ISDA's annual inspection of licensed public warehouses includes suitability of storage facilities, review of financial statements and compliance with bonding requirements.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§69-201 to 267</p>
<p><b>Brucellosis</b> Idaho is classified as a Brucellosis Class Free state relative to interstate movement for cattle and swine. Maintaining Class Free status requires heightened surveillance and testing of animals or herds in the state, with emphasis on herds in high-risk areas. All female cattle in Idaho are required by state law to be vaccinated by a veterinarian to prevent Brucellosis, except those cattle that are consigned directly to slaughter or an approved feedlot.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237, §§25-601 to 618 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p><b>CAFO Site Advisory Team</b> Pursuant to the Site Advisory Team Suitability Determination Act, ISDA's engineering and technical services staff serve on a site advisory team to provide hydrogeological expertise and assessment to counties who request assistance in siting CAFOs.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §67-6529</p>
<p><b>Cervidae (Domestic)</b> All facilities that raise domestic Cervidae are required to meet facility, animal identification, reporting, disease testing, and movement requirements.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-3701 to 3709</p>
<p><b>Chemigation</b> The ISDA is charged with safeguarding ground and surface water by requiring those who apply fertilizers or pesticides through any type of irrigation system to be licensed applicators. Chemigators are also required to use specified chemigation equipment for each method of irrigation.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p><b>Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)</b> CWD is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (disease of the brain) that affects animals in the cervid family. All domestic cervidae (fallow deer, elk, reindeer) over 16 months of age that are slaughtered at approved or custom establishments in Idaho are required to be tested for CWD. Fallow deer and reindeer that die or are hunted or slaughtered on a domestic cervidae ranch, an American Zoological Association accredited facility or a USDA licensed facility are exempt from testing unless part of an infected herd investigation.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237, §§25-3701 to 3709 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p><b>Commodity Dealers</b> The ISDA sets requirements for individuals who buy at least \$10,000 worth of agricultural commodities from an Idaho producer. Requirements include a bond, license, audited financial statements, recordkeeping and payments into an indemnity fund.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§69-502 to 525 <b>Federal:</b> U.S. Warehouse Act</p>
<p><b>Commodity Indemnity Fund</b> This program provides financial protection to producers of agricultural commodities grown in Idaho if licensed commodity dealer or bonded warehouse fails. Producers contribute a percentage of the gross dollar amount due them to the indemnity fund.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§69-502 to 525 <b>Federal:</b> U.S. Warehouse Act</p>
<p><b>COOL – Country of Origin Labeling</b> ISDA has a cooperative agreement with USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) to conduct surveillance reviews of retail facilities as selected by the federal agency to ensure compliance with the country of origin labeling provisions of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated there under.</p>	<p><b>Federal:</b> Coop. Agreement #12-25-A-4930</p>
<p><b>Crop Pests &amp; Diseases - Rules Enacted to Detect, Prevent and Control the Introduction of Various</b> The purpose of these rules is to help prevent the introduction of new plant pests and diseases into Idaho, and to help Idaho producers meet importing and exporting certification procedures. Programs included rules governing: Hops (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>); Bacterial Diseases of Beans</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2006, 2012, 2013, 2017; §22-108(2)</p>

<p>(<i>Phaseolus Spp.</i>); White Rot Disease of Onion; Quarantine Rules Pertaining to Apples and Cherries; European Corn Borer; Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>); Peach Tree Diseases; the Disposal of Cull Onions and Potatoes; Mint Rootstock and Clone Production; Grape Quarantine Planting Stock; the Japanese Beetle (<i>Popillia japonica</i>); Rapeseed Production and Establishment of Rapeseed Districts; Seed Potato Crop Management Areas; Non-native Phytophagous Snails; Anthracnose Disease of Lentil (<i>Lens culinaris medik</i>); Rough Bluegrass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>); Karnal Bunt Disease of Wheat, Rye and Triticale; Plum Curculio (<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>); and Ginseng Crop Management for Magic Valley.</p>	
<p><b>Dairy Farms - Control of Ammonia from</b> ISDA and DEQ entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that sets forth a working arrangement between the agencies to provide an inspection program to ensure dairy farms, subject to the ammonia rules, control and reduce ammonia emissions through Best Management Practices.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> IDAPA 58.01.07.760 through 764</p>
<p><b>Dairy Laboratory</b> The dairy laboratory collects and conducts tests on dairy products for quality, adulterants and compliance with standards. In addition, the Dairy Laboratory has FDA authorization to certify private and industry laboratories to conduct tests for official results under the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-401 to 413, §§37-701 to 711</p>
<p><b>Dairy - Milk – Bulk Haulers</b> ISDA dairy investigators inspect bulk milk haulers and sampler procedures, and the sanitary conditions of tank units and appurtenances. In addition, inspectors conduct training and testing of haulers and samplers for licensure.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-401 to 413</p>
<p><b>Dairy – Milk - Farm Center Sanitation</b> ISDA is authorized to inspect the sanitary conditions and construction of milk handling equipment, milking complex, surrounding drug and pesticide usage/storage, and water supplies.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-301 to 343, §§37-401 to 413</p>
<p><b>Dairy – Milk - Interstate Shippers, Farms, and Processing Plants</b> This program provides state evaluation of Grade A dairy farms, dairy plants, single service manufacturers and enforcement procedures of the USDA for compliance with the provisions of Pasteurized Milk Ordinance to provide authority for milk to move in intra and interstate commerce.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-401 to 413 <b>Federal:</b> Pasteurized Milk Ordinance</p>
<p><b>Dairy – Milk – State Processing Plants</b> This program provides for the inspection of milk processing plants for design, construction, installation and operation of equipment, and sanitary inspection of processing facilities. Performance testing of processing equipment is also conducted. Additionally, finished product testing for compliance with state and federal standards is conducted.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-401 to 413, §§37-701 to 711</p>
<p><b>Dairy - Milk – USDA Processing Plants</b> Under a cooperative agreement with the USDA, ISDA is authorized to conduct inspections of milk processing plants for design, construction, installation and operation of equipment, and sanitary inspection of processing facilities. It also conducts performance testing of processing equipment for compliance with USDA plant inspection program.</p>	<p><b>Federal:</b> Voluntary Program, 7 CFR 58 Subpart B</p>
<p><b>Dairy Product – Discrimination and Unfair Competition in Buying and Selling</b> This program establishes the practices for marketing milk and dairy products in Idaho to prevent unfair competition or monopolies.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-1001 to 1015</p>
<p><b>Dairy Product - Inspection and Licensing of Establishments</b> This program establishes inspection criteria, licensure, and testing procedures for licensed dairy plants.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-502 to 519</p>
<p><b>Dairy Product - USDA Grading and Sampling</b> ISDA has a cooperative agreement with USDA to grade and sample dairy products under the USDA Dairy Grading Program to qualify products for sale under AMS programs.</p>	<p><b>Federal:</b> Voluntary Program, 7 CFR 58 Subpart B</p>
<p><b>Dairy Raw Milk</b> Herd share raw mil dairies/owners must register with ISDA. Products must meet quality standards.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-11</p>
<p><b>Dairy Waste Management</b> All dairies, regardless of size, are regulated to ensure that state and federal environmental requirements are not violated.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§37-401 to 413 <b>Federal:</b> Clean Water Act</p>
<p><b>Dead Animal Movement and Disposal</b> All dead animals, carcasses, and parts of carcasses are required to be disposed of in a manner</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237</p>

approved by ISDA.	
<b>Deleterious Exotic Animals</b> The importation, possession, and propagation of deleterious exotic animals are strictly regulated.	<b>State:</b> §§25-3901 to 3905
<b>Egg Retail Inspection</b> Inspection of shell eggs for quality standards at retail.	<b>State:</b> §§37-1501 to 1530
<b>Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory</b> Feed samples are collected by ISDA inspectors and analyzed for label claims such as guarantees for protein, minerals, vitamins and drugs. Selected samples are tested for mycotoxins (poisonous compounds produced by certain molds or for heavy metals). Some are examined by microscope to verify that the ingredients on the label match those actually used. Products found to be misbranded or adulterated may be subject to a Stop-Sale order. Fertilizer samples are collected similarly and analyzed for the guaranteed nutrients. Samples found to be deficient are subject to fines based on the cost of the ingredient(s). The Feed and Fertilizer lab also screens certain products for heavy metals.	<b>Feed - State:</b> §§25-2715 to 2728  <b>Fertilizer - State:</b> §§22-601 to 625  <b>Soil and Plant Amendment - State:</b> §§22-2201 to 2225
<b>Feedlots - Idaho Approved</b> Feedlots inspected and approved by ISDA are allowed to feed certain restricted classes of animals for slaughter.	<b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237, §§25-601 to 618
<b>Feeds – Commercial Animal</b> Under this truth-in-labeling law, animal feed manufacturers are required to register their products with the ISDA and subject their products to periodic sampling and analytical testing to ensure that label guarantees are being met and that the products are not adulterated or misbranded. Labels are also subject to ISDA review for compliance with Idaho and federal law.	<b>State:</b> §§25-2701 to 2732
<b>Fertilizers - Commercial</b> Fertilizer manufacturers are required, under this truth-in-labeling law, to register their products with the ISDA and subject their products to periodic sampling and analytical testing to ensure that label guarantees are being met and that the product is not adulterated or misbranded.	<b>State:</b> §§22-601 to 625
<b>Field Inspection, Export &amp; Phytosanitary Certification</b> ISDA is authorized to inspect and certify agricultural commodities intended for export from Idaho to another state or foreign country, and issue state and federal phytosanitary certificates to certify their export. Federal phytosanitary certificates are issued by the ISDA pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding with the USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine.	<b>State:</b> §§22-103(22), 107, 702
<b>Food Safety Audits</b> This program provides Idaho growers and packers consumer protection in establishing compliance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). This program also facilitates the development of out-of-state markets for Idaho produce.	<b>State:</b> §22-107
<b>Genetically Modified Organisms</b> A database is maintained of all regulated genetically modified organisms permitted by the USDA to enter Idaho. This allows the ISDA to keep abreast of genetic work going on within the state and mediate problems should they arise.	<b>State:</b> §22-2016
<b>Grasshopper &amp; Mormon Cricket Control</b> ISDA Mormon Cricket and Grasshopper Control Program offers help to ranchers, farmers, and the general public in the suppression of economically damaging infestations on private or state owned lands. Pest management information, insecticide bait, and organization of aerial cost share projects are provided. ISDA's program also strives to minimize negative environmental impacts from insecticide application. Participants are required to abide by the EPA-approved product labels and follow principles of sound pesticide stewardship. USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is an important partner in the overall program. APHIS conducts statewide surveys to determine the density and species composition of grasshopper populations on rangelands as well as suppression projects.	<b>State:</b> §22-2019
<b>Hop Inspections</b> Idaho is ranked third in commercial hop production in the United States. The USDA has an agreement with ISDA to sample and inspect hops to determine the percent of leaf, stem and seed. This third party certificate is issued for each lot inspected.	<b>State:</b> §22-702
<b>Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory</b> The Idaho Food Quality Assurance Institute was formed by action of the Idaho Legislature in	<b>State:</b> §§67-8301 to 8306

<p>1996. Members of the 10 person Institute are appointed by the Governor to oversee the management and operation of the Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory in Twin Falls, Idaho. The Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory was built by the ISDA. The appointed Institute members have significant expertise in all aspects of the food system. Historically, partners have included the Idaho Potato and Wheat Commissions, Idaho Growers and Shippers Association, Idaho Alfalfa and Clover Seed Commission, Idaho Mint Commission, IR-4 minor pesticide registration program, and the University of Idaho.</p>	
<p><b>Invasive Species Act of 2008</b>                  The intent of this legislation is to address the increasing threat of invasive species in the State of Idaho, by providing policy direction, planning and authority to combat invasive species infestations and to prevent the introduction of invasive species. A real and present danger to the lands and waterways of Idaho does exist from the threat of certain invasive species including Quagga Mussels, and has prompted the need to act with urgency to prevent their introduction. This legislation establishes certain prohibited actions, duties of the department of agriculture and director, and authorizes the director to promulgate rules and gives authority to conduct inspections and establish check stations as necessary. Other duties include providing for hold orders, invasive species fund, cooperative agreements, authorization to conduct certain control measures, and hold harmless for certain persons and entities in relation to implementation of designated provisions.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-1901 to 1917</p>
<p><b>Idaho Plant Pest Act (Import/Export Certification)</b>                  The purpose of this program is to prevent the introduction of plant pests into Idaho through the movement of plants and plant products or through the movement of the pests themselves. The export certification, Mormon cricket, grasshopper, abandoned orchard, pest and invasive species survey and detection programs fall under this code.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p><b>Livestock Markets</b>                  All public livestock markets are required to operate under a charter issued by the ISDA.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-1719 to 1737</p>
<p><b>Low Flying Prohibitions</b>                  The ISDA is charged with enforcing rules prohibiting aircraft pilots from turning or low flying over specified areas during spray operations.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426  <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA; P.L. 104-170</p>
<p><b>Marketing - Federal-State Market News</b>                  The ISDA Marketing Division has a cooperative agreement with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service. The news service provides the daily price reports for potatoes and onions nationwide, shipping information on organic products nationwide and shipping information on Idaho apples, peaches and nectarines.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §22-103.11  <b>Federal:</b> Coop. Agreement #12-25-A-4931</p>
<p><b>Marketing - Idaho Preferred<sup>®</sup></b>                  Idaho Preferred<sup>®</sup> is a brand identity campaign that uses the Idaho Preferred<sup>®</sup> logo to identify and promote food and agriculture products in the Gem state.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §22-112 IDAPA 02.01.04.000 to .315</p>
<p><b>Marketing – International and Domestic</b>                  This Division promotes the sale of Idaho food and agriculture products around the world and directly assists agricultural producers in expanding their domestic and international markets. International programs include trade missions, trade shows, trade policy, certificates of free sale and exporter education. Domestic programs include farmers' markets, specialty foods, specialty crops and livestock, agriculture development, value-added agriculture and Idaho Preferred<sup>®</sup>. This division also administers USDA specialty crop grants.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-103 (3 -12); §22-103 (20), §22-103 (27)*, §22-112 (1)</p>
<p><b>Metrology Lab</b>                  The metrology laboratory located, within the Bureau of Weights and Measures, maintains custody of primary standards of mass, volume, and length for the State of Idaho. These standards provide traceability to the U.S. National standards. The lab certifies field standards used by the Bureau in its statutory duties and provides traceable measurements for any entity that may require them.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §71-110 and §71-231</p>
<p><b>Mosquito Abatement</b>                  The director or a designated representative shall be considered as an ex-official member of the board of trustees for mosquito abatement districts and may be called upon for advice and assistance in the handling of abatement problems affecting the department's interests.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§39-2801 to 2811; §39-2803</p>
<p><b>Noxious Weeds</b>                  This program provides training, advice, and support to the 21 Idaho Cooperative Weed</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2401 to 2413</p>

<p>Management Areas (CWMA) and counties that are not part of a CWMA; administers the Noxious Weed Cost Share Grant programs; created and maintains a statewide GIS noxious weed database; and provides training and support to county and CWMA specialists for weed mapping and data entry. The ISDA also administers the Noxious Weed-Free Forage and Straw Program.</p>	
<p><b>Noxious Weed Cost Share</b>                  The primary purpose of the ISDA's noxious weed cost share grant program is to accelerate the attack on invasive weeds by <i>supplementing</i> local funds and resources. Cost sharing is also intended to provide additional incentives for local landowners, officials, and citizens to work collaboratively to develop a more comprehensive and effective noxious weed management program. Through strengthening on-the-ground management the major economic and environmental impacts can be more effectively mitigated, improving the quality of life for all Idahoans.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §22-2403 and §22-2404</p>
<p><b>Noxious Weed Free Forage</b>                  The Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFFS) certification allows for the transportation and sale of Idaho forage and straw into and through states and other boundaries where restrictions are placed on such commodities.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §22-101(3), §22-2403, §22-2411 to 2413</p>
<p><b>Nurseries and Florists (Export Certification)</b>                  Idaho has chosen to establish the production of nursery and florist stock as an agricultural pursuit. Periodic inspections are conducted of nursery and florist stock sold in Idaho to provide a high quality, pest and disease-free product to the citizens of Idaho and Idaho's external trading partners. The ISDA is also authorized to issue certificates, permits and licenses to persons affected by the provisions of this chapter.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2301 to 2325</p>
<p><b>Nursery Stock - Virus-Free Certification</b>                  These rules establish procedures for a voluntary program to meet Canadian requirements for the importation of certified virus free nursery stock and planting material. Grower responsibilities, registration, record maintenance, field isolation, inspection, laboratory testing, and plant identification (tagging) requirements are outlined in detail.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-103(22), 107, 702, 2302(5)</p>
<p><b>Nutrient Management</b>                  ISDA is authorized to review and approve nutrient management plans for all beef cattle animal feed operations and dairy farms.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §22-4906 and §37-401</p>
<p><b>Odor Management - Agriculture</b>                  Agricultural operations are required to manage odors so that they do not exceed odors normally associated with acceptable agricultural practices in Idaho. ISDA responds to odor complaints and ensures compliance.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-3801 to 3809</p>
<p><b>Organic Food Products Certification</b>                  This consumer protection program establishes standards for food products marketed and labeled using the term "organic." These standards also facilitate the development of out-of-state markets for Idaho food grown by organic methods. These chapters also comply with the national organic standards as required by the USDA.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-1101 to 1108</p>
<p><b>Pesticide Applicators – Record Keeping</b>                  The ISDA conducts inspections to determine whether professional applicators are maintaining records for their pesticide applications and ensuring pesticides are applied safely and correctly</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426  <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L.104-170*</p>
<p><b>Pesticide Containers - Storage</b>                  The ISDA is authorized to enforce rules safeguarding the environment by ensuring that pesticide containers are handled, transported, displayed, and stored properly.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426  <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L.104-170</p>
<p><b>Pesticide Containment</b>                  The ISDA incorporated the Federal Regulations for containment of bulk agricultural pesticides during the loading, off-loading and repackaging of bulk pesticides.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426  <b>Federal:</b>FIFRA, 40CFR Part 165</p>
<p><b>Pesticide Dealers – Record Keeping</b>                  The ISDA conducts inspections to determine whether pesticide dealers are maintaining records for distribution of restricted-use pesticides and that restricted-use pesticides are only being distributed to properly certified individuals who will be applying the restricted-use pesticide.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426  <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L.104-170*</p>
<p><b>Pesticide Enforcement</b>                  ISDA ensures compliance with the pesticide and chemigation laws and associated rules and</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426</p>

works with the EPA to ensure compliance with FIFRA.	<b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L.104-170
<p><b>Pesticide Certification and Training/Licensing Requirements</b></p> <p>ISDA provides pesticide applicator training and certification for current and potential pesticide applicators (individuals who apply restricted use pesticides for production agriculture). Professional applicators must pass minimum certification requirements, attend recertification training and provide proof of insurance to apply pesticides in Idaho. They must also make a record of their applications and maintain those records for 3 years. Private applicators (who use or supervise the use of restricted use pesticides to produce agricultural commodities or forest crops on land they or their employer owns or operates), or chemigators (who apply pesticides or fertilizers through irrigation systems on land they or their employer owns or operates) must also pass minimum certification requirements and attend recertification training. Pesticide dealers who sell restricted use pesticides (RUP) must also be licensed by ISDA, and maintain records of RUP sales for 3 years. Growers who want to apply restricted use pesticides on their property are also required to pass minimum certification requirements and attend recertification training.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3404 to 3426</p> <p><b>Federal:</b> FIFRA Secs 11, 23 &amp; 30; P.L.104-170*; 40 CFR 171</p>
<p><b>Pesticide Product Registrations</b></p> <p>ISDA regulates the sale of all pesticide and spray adjuvant products in Idaho. Labels are reviewed and approved prior to distribution. ISDA aids the agricultural industry in the development of new, labeled uses of pesticides for special local need and emergency pest problems. Permits are also issued for use of experimental pesticides to develop data for new uses.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3402 &amp; 3403</p> <p><b>Federal:</b> FIFRA Sec. 3, 18, 23, 24, 32; 40CFR 150-189</p>
<p><b>Pesticide - USDA Record Keeping Requirements</b></p> <p>Under a Cooperative Agreement with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, ISDA conducts record keeping educational outreach programs; determines certified applicator compliance with Federal pesticide record keeping requirements; and conducts compliance assistance activities. These records can be made available to emergency medical personnel in case of suspected human exposure to pesticides.</p>	<p><b>Federal:</b> Cooperative Agreement with USDA, AMS</p>
<p><b>Plant Diseases &amp; Other Pests</b></p> <p>Idaho agriculture is diversified, producing more than 144 commodities and agricultural products. The value of Idaho's agricultural production is about \$4 billion. Export markets are a significant sector of the agricultural economy with \$789.2 million in sales or about 20 percent of the farm total from international trade. ISDA has the responsibility to conduct pest survey and detection projects for a wide array of regulated and invasive pest species.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p><b>Plant Pathology Lab</b></p> <p>The Plant Pathology Lab performs a variety of tests to prevent the introduction of certain pathogens into Idaho. For example, beans destined for planting within Idaho must be found free of five bacterial pathogens. Other tests allow Idaho producers to meet the phytosanitary requirements of buyers in other states and countries. The lab is also frequently involved in surveys to determine the scope of a pathogen within the United States.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p><b>Retail Potatoes</b></p> <p>This program verifies the grade at a retail level to ensure the quality of potatoes and mandates the registration of brands offered for sale in Idaho. It also requires that retail outlets offering potatoes for sale show the grade and state of origin.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-901 to 914</p>
<p><b>Poultry - National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)</b></p> <p>All poultry imported into Idaho must be tested for certain diseases OR originate from a National Poultry Improvement Plan (USDA Salmonella testing program) facility.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237</p> <p><b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter G</p>
<p><b>Pseudorabies/Swine Health</b></p> <p>Idaho is a Stage V (free) state in the National Pseudorabies Program. Maintenance of this status requires surveillance and testing of suspicious herds and animals. ISDA has a general program for porcine diseases.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237, §§25-3401 to 3407</p> <p><b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p><b>Pure Seed Law</b></p> <p>Seed which is transported, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or delivered under contract is subject to periodic sampling and analytical testing by the ISDA to ensure compliance with Idaho and applicable federal law.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-414 to 436</p>
<p><b>Quarantines</b></p> <p>Idaho has several quarantines in place to mitigate the entry and/or spread of harmful pests</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2001 to 2023</p>

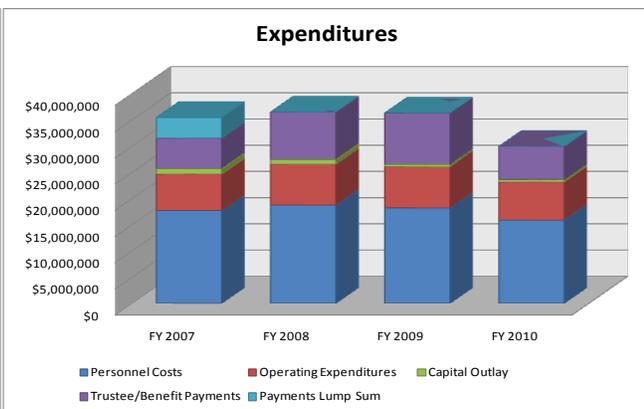
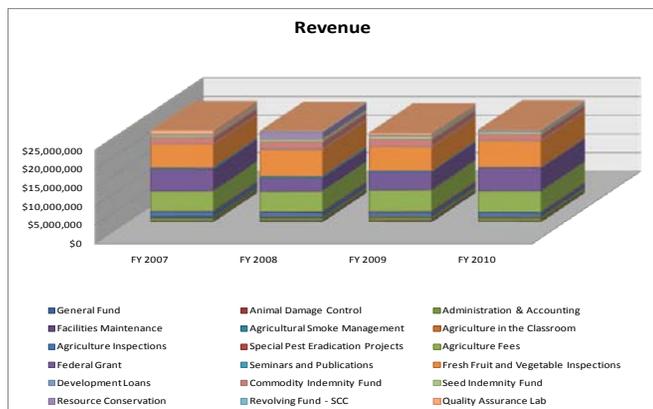
into the state. Quarantines against a particular pest may apply to a wide range of plants or commodities, and even to vehicles and machinery. These quarantines may apply to anything moving into or within Idaho, or only to portions of the state. Anyone selling or bringing plants, agricultural or horticultural commodities, or nursery stock into Idaho should read through the quarantine summary.	
<b>Rainfall - Artificial Production</b> Anyone conducting operations to artificially induce rainfall within the state must register with the ISDA. A description of all activities to be conducted must also be filed with the ISDA.	<b>State:</b> §§22-3201 to 3202
<b>Rangeland Management</b> The Resource Conservation and Rangeland Development Program provides technical support and expertise to Idaho rangeland livestock producers and federal and state agencies for the planning and management of vegetation and other rangeland resources through the application of Best Management Practices and utilization of collaborative management processes.	<b>State:</b> §22-103.25 and §22-2730
<b>REDI-FiT Loan Program</b> The Market Development Division manages a revolving loan program known as the Rural Economic Development and Integrated Freight Transportation Program (REDI-FiT) that provides low interest loans and financial assistance to qualified rail lines or freight shippers to upgrade, expand, rehabilitate, purchase or modernize equipment and facilities for Idaho's freight shipping infrastructure. The program also requires an Interagency Working Group to provide recommendations to the Director and authorizes matching grants not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars as interest funds allow.	<b>State:</b> §§49-2901 to 2905
<b>Registered Servicemen Program</b> The Bureau of Weights and Measures registers service agencies and service persons that demonstrate the necessary knowledge and have standards and testing equipment appropriate in design and adequate in amount. Registered service persons have the authority to remove official rejection tags and to place a new or used weighing or measuring device into service until an official examination can be conducted.	<b>State:</b> §71-111
<b>Rendering Establishments</b> All rendering establishments and dead animal services are required to be inspected and licensed by ISDA.	<b>State:</b> §§25-3201 to 3208
<b>Rural Development Partnership Act</b> The "Idaho Rural Development Partnership" is assigned to access conditions in rural Idaho, advise the governor and legislature on rural issues, seek intergovernmental collaboration, and act as a clearinghouse of rural development resources and information to facilitate public/private rural collaborations and to remove obstacles to rural economic growth. Authorizes a Board of Directors including the Director of the Department of Agriculture, co-chairs, and an Executive Director to carry out these purposes.	<b>State:</b> §67-9001 to 9010
<b>Rural Rehab Loans</b> The ISDA is authorized to receive and administer trust assets from the USDA under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for rural development. The ISDA subsequently offers Agricultural Development Loans in amounts up to \$50,000.	<b>State:</b> §§57-1401 to 1406
<b>Scrapie / Sheep</b> ISDA provides the Idaho Sheep Commission contract veterinary services for the Commission's regulatory authority. Federal regulations require identification of all breeding sheep over 1 year old moving in commerce.	<b>State:</b> §§25-126 to 160 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter B and C
<b>Seed Buyers</b> Oversees seed buyer licensing. The Seed Indemnity Fund (SIF) offers additional protection for producers in the event of a seed buyer failure. This \$12 million dollar fund is supported by producer's assessments and allows producers to recoup 90% of their approved verified claim in the event of a failure.	<b>State:</b> §§22-5101 to 5129
<b>Seed Indemnity Fund (SIF)</b> This program provides financial protection to producers of seed crops grown in Idaho if a licensed seed buyer fails. The SIF is funded by assessments to seed producers who transfer seed crop or store for withdrawal.	<b>State:</b> §§22-5101 to 5129
<b>Seed Dealers License</b> Anyone who wants to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale or deliver agricultural seeds in packages of 8 ounces or more must obtain a seed dealer's license from the ISDA for each location in Idaho. Seed sold by dealers is subject to the Pure Seed Law.	<b>State:</b> §22-434

<p><b>Seed Potatoes</b> To protect Idaho's potato crop, only certified seed potatoes are allowed to be imported and/or planted within the state, except under special conditions set forth in the administrative rules. The seed potato program also provides for arbitration between seed potato buyers and sellers in the case of a dispute.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-501 to 510</p>
<p><b>Seed Laboratory</b> The lab provides testing services for samples collected by ISDA investigators or submitted by the public for regulatory compliance, as well as domestic and international export. Seed purity and germination is determined through a variety of tests. Lab personnel represent Idaho in voting on rule changes to the Association of Official Seed Analyst rules for testing seed.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-418</p>
<p><b>Shipping Point Inspection</b> ISDA has a cooperative agreement with USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) to sample, inspect, and grade at shipping points, fresh fruits and vegetables grown in Idaho using USDA Grade Standards and applicable marketing orders.</p>	<p><b>Federal:</b> Coop. Agreement #12-25-A-4833</p>
<p><b>Soil and Plant Amendments</b> Under this truth-in-labeling law, soil and plant amendment manufacturers are required to register their products with the ISDA and subject their products to periodic sampling and analytical testing to ensure that label guarantees are being met and that the products are not adulterated or misbranded. Labels are also subject to review by the ISDA for compliance with Idaho and applicable federal law.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-2201 to 2225</p>
<p><b>Trichomoniasis</b> All beef breeding bulls, except virgins, located south of the Salmon River are required to be tested annually for Trichomoniasis by a veterinarian. All imported non-virgin breeding bulls over 24 months of age are required to be tested for Trichomoniasis prior to importation into Idaho.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §25-201 to 237</p>
<p><b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b> Idaho requires a TB test for importation of all livestock from some states and all intact dairy cattle over 6 months of age from all states. Some jurisdictions require a negative TB test performed by a veterinarian for importation of Idaho livestock. Idaho is accredited free under the National Cattle TB Program and has 40 accredited TB free cervid herds. Maintenance of free status requires continuous surveillance and testing of suspicious animals or herds.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§25-201 to 237, §§25-301 to 308, §§25-401 to 403 <b>Federal:</b> 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p><b>Unusable Pesticide Collection and Disposal</b> The director or designated agent may, if deemed necessary for the protection of the environment, take possession and dispose of canceled, suspended, or otherwise unusable pesticides. These unusable pesticides are then disposed of in an environmentally conscientious manner.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p><b>Urban Pesticide Program</b> ISDA reduces pesticide misuse and potential exposure to pesticide residues through inspections and education to ensure the proper use of pesticide products. The Urban Pesticide Program encourages the use of integrated pest management techniques (IPM) and alternative pest control measures to reduce pesticide use and potential exposure. The program focuses on public facilities such as schools, government buildings and recreational areas.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p><b>Warehouse - Bonded</b> The ISDA regulates structures and facilities in which agricultural commodities are received for storage, shipment, processing, reconditioning and handling. The ISDA's annual inspection of licensed public warehouses includes suitability of storage facilities, review of financial statements and compliance with bonding requirements. This program also administers the Commodity Indemnity Fund which is supported by producer fees and provides protection to producers in the event of warehouse failure.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§69-201 to 267 <b>Federal:</b> U.S. Warehouse Act</p>
<p><b>Water Quality - Idaho State Pesticide Management Plan</b> The pesticides and water quality program includes the creation and implementation of the Idaho State Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) for Ground Water Protection, monitoring of ground water for pesticides, education of applicators, potential pesticide and ground water specific rules, Best Management Practices and regulation of specific active ingredients.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p><b>Water Quality and Education Program</b> ISDA is the lead agency in implementing ground water protection and education components of the Agricultural Ground Water Quality Protection Program for Idaho adopted in 1996 and the Idaho Pesticide Laws and Rules.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>

<p><b>Weighmaster Licensing</b> The Bureau of Weights and Measures licenses persons acting as public weighmasters. Each applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character, ability to weigh accurately and make correct weight tickets. Applicants must be 18 years old and have not had a weighmaster's license previously revoked.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§71-401 to 411</p>
<p><b>Weights &amp; Measures Device Licensing</b> This program authorizes the ISDA to enforce accuracy, design and operating practices for all commercial weights and measures devices within the state to ensure uniformity and equity for the consumer and the business community. The ISDA also administers the provisions of the Oils Law. The Metrology Laboratory offers traceability to national standards for mass, length and volume.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§71-108 to 411; §§37-2501 to 2520</p>
<p><b>Wind Velocity Restrictions</b> The ISDA is authorized to enforce rules prohibiting application of any pesticide in sustained wind conditions exceeding 10 miles per hour or in wind conditions exceeding product label directions.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> FIFRA, P.L.104-170</p>
<p><b>Worker Protection Standard</b> The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is designed to protect agricultural workers and pesticide handlers from being exposed to agricultural pesticides. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses.</p>	<p><b>State:</b> §§22-3401 to 3426 <b>Federal:</b> 40 CFR 170 to 170</p>

### Revenue and Expenditures:

Revenue	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
General Fund	\$7,900	\$71,400	\$139,300	\$40,200
Animal Damage Control	\$120,000	\$160,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Administration & Accounting	\$963,300	\$881,000	\$893,600	\$904,800
Facilities Maintenance	\$97,600	\$152,400	\$188,800	\$196,200
Agricultural Smoke Management	\$262,600	\$21,000	\$0	\$0
Agriculture in the Classroom	\$36,600	\$36,600	\$0	\$0
	\$1,212,400	\$1,125,500	\$1,090,400	\$4,900
Agriculture Inspections				\$1,106,500
Special Pest Eradication Projects	\$124,400	\$255,000	\$410,000	\$209,000
Agriculture Fees	\$5,434,000	\$5,447,200	\$5,742,800	\$5,751,700
Federal Grant	\$5,909,000	\$3,712,600	\$4,845,000	\$6,140,100
	\$309,300	\$272,600	\$280,300	\$54,400
Seminars and Publications				\$198,100
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspections	\$6,372,000	\$7,326,300	\$6,529,000	\$7,119,100
Development Loans	\$10,700	\$61,700	\$7,300	\$62,900
Commodity Indemnity Fund	\$1,731,800	\$1,912,900	\$1,922,800	\$1,607,500
Seed Indemnity Fund	\$547,600	\$652,300	\$725,200	\$662,500
Resource Conservation	\$385,400	\$2,008,600	\$413,900	\$388,700
Revolving Fund - SCC	\$12,600	\$19,600	\$12,600	\$14,200
Quality Assurance Lab	\$1,031,500	\$235,600	\$592,600	\$206,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,870,000</b>	<b>\$24,366,200</b>	<b>\$23,893,600</b>	<b>\$24,766,900</b>
Expenditure	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personnel Costs	\$17,716,400	\$18,761,700	\$18,217,300	\$15,886,700
Operating Expenditures	\$6,935,800	\$7,796,300	\$7,817,800	\$7,258,800
Capital Outlay	\$1,025,300	\$874,800	\$487,500	\$484,600
Trustee/Benefit Payments	\$5,791,100	\$9,061,700	\$9,789,600	\$6,325,800
Payments Lump Sum	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,468,600</b>	<b>\$36,494,500</b>	<b>\$36,312,500</b>	<b>\$29,955,900</b>



## Profile of Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
<b>Animal Industries</b>				
Investigate suspected diseases, conduct licensing, inspection, and certification for compliance with state or federal Animal Health laws.	4,606	1,323	1,638	3,348
Perform disease tests on animals and animal tissues for regulatory diseases, to meet import/export requirements and for zoonotic diseases	208,338	303,184	367,698	362,905
Inspect, inventory and test domestic cervidae for compliance				1,624
Inspect all dairy farms and plants for compliance with sanitation, quality, and wholesomeness standards	6,632	5,897	7,919	6,932
Perform tests on finished dairy products for quality. Presence of adulterants and to determine producer payment	4,374	3,933	4,130	4,203
Inspect and approve all dairy and beef waste management systems for compliance with state and federal laws	3,291	2,383	2,457	2,863
Animal care investigations and inspections				215
<b>Agriculture Inspections</b>				
License and inspect all warehouses, commodity dealers and seed buyers				177
Certified and inspected organic producers, processors and handlers				200
Inspect and test all known commercially used weighing and measuring devices				29,027
Provide information to public concerning weights and measures issues				Two Press Releases/Two Briefings to Industry/Five Laboratory Tours
Maintain Idaho metrology lab certification by planning for future federal requirements				2009-2010 Two-year Accreditation
Number of pounds of Fruits and Vegetables certified by the Shipping Point Inspection Program				10.9 Billion Pounds
Number of Hop bale inspections conducted by the Hops Program				27,328 Bales
<b>Agricultural Resources</b>				
Review and registration of applications for pesticide registrations	9,875	10,500	10,366	10,339
Pesticide applicator licenses	7,852	7,593	7,594	7,646
Pesticide inspections and investigations	165	183	213	238
Chemigation Equipment Inspections	306	257	274	271
USDA Inspections	160	155	152	150

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Ground water samples collected	3,839	3,695	3,800	1,238
Laboratory analysis of ground water samples collected	55,432	55,668	57,066	27,614
Conduct statewide groundwater sampling follow-ups	829	838	194	377
Laboratory analysis of ground water follow-up samples collected	3,121	3,813	664	8,297
Worker protection training sessions	27	15	11	16
Worker protection inspections	98	118	126	125
Waste pesticides disposed (Pounds)	80,562	71,577	74,930	74,210
Pesticide containers recycled (Pounds)	100,562	111,360	136,690	141,000
<b>Plant Industries</b>				
Review/registration of feed land fertilizer labels and products				18,785
Collect commercial feed samples	613	481	1,378	1,122
Issue Nurseryman/Florists licenses	2,174	2,053	1,890	1,926
Field Inspections - acres	70,692	58,261	66,113.5	72,184
Issue phytosanitary certificates	6,628	6,625	6,406	6,640
Collect seed samples for compliance to Idaho pure seed law, noxious weed law, feed law, and referee testing	121	221	211	147
Perform purity, germination, and special testing of certified seeds for Idaho Crop Improvement Association and uncertified seeds for the seed industry	6,548	5,580	4,948	4,068
Issue seed dealer's licenses	566	697	642	639
Invasive species watercraft inspections				18,000
<b>Marketing and Development</b>				
Lead international trade missions	4	3	3	2
Participate in targeted domestic and international trade shows	7	8	8	18
Develop promotional events and materials	21	26	34	29
Recruit Idaho companies into the Idaho Preferred Program	118	163	209	213

### Performance Highlights:

#### Animal Industries

##### Animal Health

The Division of Animal Industries monitors Idaho's livestock population for regulated diseases through routine inspection and testing in order to maintain their disease-free status for state and federal programs and interstate movement purposes and, therefore, marketability. Additionally, individual animals or herds are inspected, sampled, and tested more frequently in response to potential exposure to regulated diseases.

FY 10 profile of cases completed and/or key services provided:

- 301,109 laboratory tests for brucellosis control and surveillance activities.
- 16,481 laboratory tests completed for other disease surveillance and animal movement activities.
- 46,833 other required laboratory testing (Trichomoniasis, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis Ring Test, Chronic Wasting Disease)
- 2173 inspection/investigations conducted regarding animal disease related activities.
- 166 head of beef cattle were depopulated with state/federal indemnity in response to a brucellosis affected herd identified in eastern Idaho.

- 31 enforcement actions were taken to safeguard animal health.

Services provided above maintained compliance with requirements in federal/state cooperative disease control activities, maintained unrestricted movement of livestock in interstate commerce and ensured that livestock imported into Idaho were in compliance with all animal health requirements.

Additionally, the Division of Animal Industries faced several animal disease incidents. Bovine Tuberculosis was confirmed on a dairy in west Texas in June 2009. Animals from that herd had been sold to dairies and heifer raising lots in many states, including Idaho. Traces were completed into, within and out of the state of Idaho. No Idaho animals were found to be infected with bovine tuberculosis.

In July of 2009, the division was notified by the USDA's National Veterinary Services Lab that 21 stallions had been confirmed as positive for contagious equine metritis. Idaho had 12 mares potentially infected or exposed to the disease. Staff located, quarantined and tested all 12 mares, which were determined to be negative for the disease. All horses were released from quarantine.

A positive brucellosis herd was discovered in eastern Idaho in late November 2009 as a result of slaughter surveillance. In response to the identification of the positive herd, ISDA Animal Industries personnel initiated an epidemiological investigation in cooperation with USDA APHIS Veterinary Services. As a result of the investigation 7,078 head of cattle from 26 herds were tested. Idaho's Brucellosis Class Free status remained intact.

### Domestic Cervidae

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture regulates the domestic cervidae industry. Responsibilities include conducting annual facility inspections and annual inventory verification. The domestic cervidae program involves mandatory Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing and producers in Idaho are required to submit samples on eligible animals (those 16 months or older) for CWD testing.

Over the past 3 years efficiencies in management of the program have resulted in decreased costs to the state. The development of a ranch management plan on just one hunting facility in eastern Idaho dramatically decreased the costs associated with inspections and investigating complaints on that facility.

Proposed rule changes will incorporate ranch management plans on a voluntary basis to allow the Division to better manage the domestic cervidae program within the dedicated funds received.

Profile of cases completed and/or key services provided:

	<u># Cervidae ranches</u>	<u># Cervidae</u>	<u># Inspections</u>	<u># Personnel Hours</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
FY 08	78	6434	90	2292	\$41,180.00	\$61,823.00
FY 09	82	6390	102	1723	\$37,964.00	\$67,478.99
FY 10	83	5939	106	1147	\$34,889.00	\$37,736.96

Goal:

Increase the efficiency of inspection and inventory activities and complaint investigations by implementation of a ranch management plan in order to operate the program within the dedicated fund budget.

### Animal Care

The number of Animal Care complaints received has decreased over the past 3 fiscal years by 42%. Efficiencies have been attained by utilizing local law enforcement, when possible, to assist with the initial investigation of production animal complaints as well as follow-up investigations.

In FY 10, approximately 80% of the animal care complaints received involved companion horses not related to the production of food or fiber. Should the definition of production animals be changed to exclude companion horses from the definition, the overall number of complaints investigated by the ISDA would be reduced by the same percentage.

Profile of cases completed:

	<u># Cases</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 08	369	\$113,119.10

FY 09	294	\$109,989.95
FY 10	215	\$ 76,724.73

### Dairy Bureau

#### **SANITATION:**

*Inspect all dairy farms, bulk milk haulers, milk processing facilities for state and federal sanitary requirements including raw and finished milk and dairy product testing for FY10:*

1. 5,235 Sanitary Inspections
2. 4,164 Finished/Raw Product Testing
3. 197 Laboratory FDA/State Certifications
4. 1,702,805 pounds of milk and dairy products removed/prevented from human food chain
5. 684 regulatory actions taken to comply with State & Federal requirements to protect public health
6. 64 environmental, product, and nuisance complaints investigated
7. 3,071 certificates were issued covering 2,167,825 lbs of dairy products for export
8. Raw Milk – ISDA promulgated new raw milk rules to:
  - a. Improve health standards for raw milk and raw milk products
  - b. Bring underground movement of raw milk sales out in the open
  - c. Funding for the program paid by the dairy industry
9. Passed all Federal Audits on Grade A program
10. Interstate Shipments of Grade A Milk and Dairy Products Maintained
11. Maintained ISDA/USDA Cooperative Agreement for USDA Approved Plant Inspections, Sampling, and Grading Program

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL:**

*Inspect dairy and beef animal feeding operations for environmental compliance including completing the task of identifying all beef animal feeding operations that have not been located and inspected; writing, reviewing and enforcing nutrient management plans; conducting ammonia inspections, construction inspections, engineering designs, complaint investigations, and CAFO Siting Team evaluations for FY10:*

1. 1,622 dairy facility waste inspections
2. 652 beef animal feeding inspections
  - a. 268 “new” beef animal feeding operations identified and inspected
  - b. CAFO’s >1,000 head inspected twice annually including at least 1 wet weather inspection
3. 118 dairy ammonia inspections
4. 389 Nutrient Management reviews, approvals, and verifications including CAFO site evaluations
5. 66 livestock construction inspections
6. 20 waste regulatory letters issued totaling penalties of \$189,471.00

### Agricultural Inspections

#### Organic Food Program

- Assisted 200 applicants to become certified under USDA National Organic Program.
- Reorganized staff section to better meet inspection deadlines.
- Adopted a new July 1 due date for plan submissions to better service organic producers and processors.
- Continued cross training of other ISDA employees and hired contract inspectors to improve public service during peak workloads.

#### Shipping Point Inspection

- Issued phytosanitary inspection certificates on loads of fruit and vegetables certified and shipped to 32 different countries.

- Maintain a chemical maturity monitoring testing station to control sucrose and glucose content levels in potato tubers during the growing and development stages and during storage life.
- Annually conduct over 400 third-party food safety audits for producers and packers.
- Under cooperative agreements with USDA, conducted 44 COOL retail surveillance activities.
- ◆ Rewrote the Shipping Point Inspection computer program to keep up with technological advancements, requests for electronic communication and to provide timely results.

### **Warehouse Program**

- Protected over \$879 million in grain transactions through commodity and seed indemnity funds and the licensing and examination of 177 warehouses, commodity dealers, and seed buyers.
- Worked with industry to obtain passage of new SIF laws to eliminate the risk of loss to the SIF from uninsurable perils, and to end assessments on seed that is delivered for processing but for which no sale or storage is involved.
- Transferred a senior examiner to North Idaho to improve service.
- Completed more than 72 months without a licensee financial failure.
- Attended cereal schools to update and educate producers about program protections.

### **Weights & Measures**

- Inspected 29,027 Commercial weighing and measuring devices from 4,478 business throughout Idaho.
- Approximately 4% of the devices failed compliance inspections and were rejected for repair.
- Investigated 57 consumer complaints against businesses or weighing & measuring devices.
- Licensed 754 weighmasters.
- Metrology Laboratory calibrated 1,902 weighing and measuring artifacts from 80 businesses located throughout the United States.

Metrology Laboratory provides NIST traceable mass, length and volume standards and calibration services for industry and government

### **Agricultural Resources**

#### **Pesticide Disposal Program (PDP)**

During the spring of 2010 ISDA hosted our annual PDP collections of unusable pesticides in southwest and north Idaho. This year, ISDA was able to exceed one million pounds of unusable pesticides that have been safely collected and disposed of since the program started in 1993. These unusable pesticide collections allow the citizens of Idaho a means to safely dispose of these products at no cost to them for the first 1,000 pounds. Under ISDA supervision, these pesticides are collected at specific locations and overpacked by contractors according to EPA and DOT guidelines and then they are shipped to an EPA approved incinerator where the pesticides are destroyed.

### **Marketing**

Within the international program, one of the most successful promotions was the FY2010 WUSATA Yellow Onion Promotion in Mexico that resulted in \$3.2 million in sales of Idaho onions. In addition, the division issued 2,158 Certificates of Free Sale to facilitate trade in processed products.

The division funded eleven specialty crop projects totaling \$796,759.51 under the USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant program. The division also distributed \$1,042,905.74 in aquaculture grants to 16 aquaculture producers under Section 102(d) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

In the domestic program, a key performance highlight is the expansion of the Farm to School program. A total of eight "Incredible Edible Idaho" posters featuring nutrition and production facts on a different Idaho food product each month were sent to over 1,000 teachers and school cafeterias. The Idaho Preferred<sup>®</sup> school fundraiser, in its fifth year, provided schools with the opportunity to sell Idaho apples, potatoes, pears, barley soup and other healthy food items while raising

funds for educational purposes. The new Idaho Farm to School Manual was published and introduced to over 125 school foodservice directors and staff at the Idaho School Nutrition Association meeting in June.

## Plant Industries

### Invasive Species

The first year of a comprehensive prevention program for Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS), specifically quagga and zebra mussels, occurred in 2009. Prevention efforts included mandatory watercraft inspection stations strategically located at 18 sites across the state. These stations performed over 18,000 inspections of boats and other watercraft statewide and over 300 water samples were taken in an effort to monitor any possible populations of quagga or zebra mussels in the state. No mussels were found in Idaho waters, and one boat was impounded for decontamination. Data collected during boat inspections greatly assisted the department in understanding boat traffic patterns and will be valuable in strategizing for future prevention efforts. Each watercraft inspection also provided a valuable opportunity to educate the boating public on invasive species issues.

### Plant Disease

Progress was made in FY2010 on the eradication of Potato Cyst Nematode in Idaho. Several thousand acres of associated fields have been released from regulated status. Only the nine infested fields and a few fields closely associated with those initial nine fields (1,100) acres remain regulated. Since the initial detection of PCN in April of 2006, more than 277,488 soil samples have been collected and analyzed to support Idaho's freedom from PCN. Multi-faceted eradication efforts continue with the centerpiece being soil fumigation of the fields with methyl bromide and Telone®. Treatments have been effective in reducing nematode populations and cyst viability. Cyst viability in a few fields are now approaching zero and the development of a bioassay procedure is underway to confirm the laboratory viability findings. The cooperating agencies are cautiously optimistic that the eradication efforts will be successful. It is anticipated that there will be a series of program management and technical working group meetings to review the program's progress during the winter of FY2011.

### Plant Pests

The Insect and Plant Pest Survey program provides early detection of invasive or exotic plant pests that are high priority threats to the state. Surveys were conducted for: apple maggot, gypsy moth, western cherry fruit fly, European pine shoot moth, Oriental fruit moth, light brown apple moth, grape pests, Japanese beetle, and potato tuberworm. This program also provides data to meet the phytosanitary requirements for a number of countries and states, and validates Idaho quarantines. In FY2010, no adult Japanese beetles were caught in detection traps although ISDA continues watching a serious infestation of the pest in nearby Orem, Utah. In FY2010, five potato tuberworm moths were captured in pheromone traps in southwest Idaho. The statewide gypsy moth survey, a multi-agency effort, captured one male moth near Rexburg, Idaho. Delimitation surveys are ongoing at two sites in Hayden and Meridian, Idaho. A new delimitation survey will be conducted at the Rexburg site during the FY2010/2011 field season. The early detection of new or emerging pests allows for possible eradication, limiting spread and development of appropriate Integrated Pest Management technologies to mitigate a pest's negative environmental and economic impact to the state. A comprehensive summary report of the Division's pest survey, detection and control programs can be found on the Department's website.

Southeast, southwest and northern Idaho experienced major grasshopper outbreaks during the FY2009/2010 field season, with over 400,000 pounds of carbaryl bait being distributed to private landowners. Damage to hayfields, pastures, rangeland, gardens and landscape plants were observed throughout these areas. The southeast and southwest infestations were a mixture of *Melanoplus sanguinipes*, *M. femurrubrum*, *Auloeara ellioti* and *Camnula pellueida* grasshopper species. New infestations were found further north in Kootenai, Benewah and Latah Counties and was dominated by the *Camnula pellueida* grasshopper. The late summer and fall season should have allowed exceptional oviposition opportunities, and there are currently no factors that would indicate any reason to expect major decreases in overall grasshopper populations in FY2009/2010. The Mormon cricket, *Anabrus simplex*, outbreak continued to decline in 2009 compared to 2008 and 2007. The Owyhee County infestation was similar to 2008 while infestations were limited in Adams and Washington Counties and continued to occur in Oneida, Power and Bannock Counties. Control activities have decreased for the second year in a row with fewer calls for assistance on Mormon cricket infestations.

### Phytosanitary Certification

Idaho continues to be a major exporter of agricultural seeds for planting and other agricultural commodities, with exports

to over 84 countries during FY2010. The division continues to work with USDA and industry groups to overcome phytosanitary trade barriers, which restrict the export of Idaho agricultural products. The Department, along with USDA, hosted visits by plant regulatory officials from Korea and Japan during FY2010.

## **Agricultural Resources**

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### Part II – Performance Measures

Performance Measure	2011	2012	2013	2014	Benchmark
Conduct inspections, investigations, surveillance, and testing to prevent the introduction/spread of animal disease.					350,000
Respond to all allegations of improper animal care within 24 hours of receiving complaint.					Complaints 24 hour response %
Provide fresh fruit and vegetable inspection services for all applicant requests assuring product meets marketing order and grade on label while maintaining less than 1% reversal rate.					Applicants 515 Certificates 33,350 % reversal rate
Inspect, test and follow-up compliance on weighing and measuring devices. Reaching a rejection rate of less than 5% and rechecking at least 60% of rejected devices.					Inspections 29,000 % Rejected % recheck
Conduct pesticide-related inspections for compliance resulting in less than 5% of investigations involving repeat offenders for specific violations.					345 inspections % repeat violations
Provide and approve sufficient ongoing recertification training opportunities processing 95% of requests within five days of receipt.					Requests  % approved and posted in 5 working days
Recruit 12 new companies per year into the Idaho Preferred Program and retain 90% of current members per year while attaining a 60% consumer awareness of the Idaho Preferred logo.					New members Retention rate % consumer awareness
Obtain a minimum average overall customer satisfaction rating for promotions, missions, workshops and events using a scale of 1-5, 5 being the highest.					Minimum average customer satisfaction rating of 4

	Complete phytosanitary certificates within a prescribed time frame from date received.					Certificates 38% first day 40% after one day 15% after 2 days 9% after 3 or more days
	Approve or deny with 91 days 95% of feed label and 80% of soil and plant amendment labels that are submitted for review.					Labels reviewed % feed % soil and plant amendment

### For More Information Contact

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