

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 \$39 million. For FY2010, the state general fund accounts for 28.3 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 326 full-time employees. The Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection and other units of the department also hire hundreds of seasonal employees each year.

In August of 2008 the Division of Animal Industries was called upon to respond to an outbreak of Avian Influenza in a game bird farm. The farm was quarantined and subsequently 32,000 game birds were depopulated due to the outbreak. Cleaning and disinfection of the property was completed in late October followed by weekly testing of sentinel birds in the facility over a four week period. With all sentinel birds testing negative, the facility was released from quarantine enabling the producer to repopulate and resume normal business activities. All trade restrictions placed on Idaho producers due to this outbreak were removed by March 1, 2009. The division also completed tuberculosis testing of approximately 40,000 head of Idaho dairy cattle during the late summer and early fall of 2008. The testing involved herds that had imported bulls from a known positive dairy herd in California as well as herds that had received cattle from those producers. Testing was completed as rapidly as possible in order to minimize disruption of normal dairy operations. No tuberculosis infection was found and Idaho's Tuberculosis Accredited Free status was maintained. As a result, Idaho dairy producers were not subject to increased testing of dairy cattle for interstate movement.

As a result of legislative action during the 2009 session, the Invasive Species Sticker, required for boats and other watercraft, provided a funding mechanism for the Invasive Species Fund. The program's focus is on preventing the introduction of aquatic invasive species such as quagga and zebra mussels from entering the state from infested waterbodies in other states. Program development focused on outreach, education, inspection of watercraft and monitoring of waterbodies across Idaho. By the time FY2009 came to a close, 18 inspection stations were in place across the state.

The Agriculture industry in Idaho is changing, and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture is changing too. The department of the 21st 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>Abandoned Orchards 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>State: §22-2019</p>
<p>Airborne Control of Unprotected or Predatory Animals 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>State: IDAPA 02.01.03.001 to 500.01</p>
<p>Animal Health Emergency Management 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>State: §§25-201 to 237 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter B, C, and D</p>
<p>Animal Health and Related Programs – General 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>State: §§25-201 to 237 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter C and D</p>
<p>Animal Health Laboratory (AHL) 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>State: IDAPA 02.06.21.010 to .150</p>
<p>Animal Identification 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>State: §25-207B</p>
<p>Animal Import & Export 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>State: §§25-201 to 237 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter C and D</p>
<p>Animal Welfare In accordance with state law, the ISDA investigates and takes appropriate action in cases of alleged animal abuse or neglect.</p>	<p>State: §§25-3501 to 3521 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter A</p>
<p>Aquaculture All of the 130 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>State: §§22-4601 to 4605</p>
<p>Artificial Insemination A license issued by ISDA is required to practice artificial insemination of domestic animals.</p>	<p>State: §§25-801 to 813</p>

<p>Beef Cattle Animal Feeding Operations 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>State: §§22-4901 to 4910 Federal: Clean Water Act</p>
<p>Bee Inspection (Apiary) 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>State: §§22-2501 to 2513</p>
<p>Big Game Animals - Private Feeding of 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>State: §25-207A</p>
<p>Bonded Warehouse 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>State: §§69-201 to 267</p>
<p>Brucellosis 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>State: §§25-201 to 237, §§25-601 to 618 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p>CAFO Site Advisory Team 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>State: §67-6529</p>
<p>Cervidae (Domestic) All facilities that raise domestic Cervidae (90 facilities) are required to meet facility, animal identification, reporting, disease testing, and movement requirements.</p>	<p>State: §§25-3701 to 3709</p>
<p>Chemigation 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p>Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) 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>State: §§25-201 to 237, §§25-3701 to 3709 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p>Commodity Dealers 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>State: §§69-502 to 525 Federal: U.S. Warehouse Act</p>
<p>Commodity Indemnity Fund 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>State: §§69-502 to 525 Federal: U.S. Warehouse Act</p>
<p>COOL – Country of Origin Labeling 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>Federal: Coop. Agreement #12-25-A-4930</p>

<p>Crop Pests & Diseases - Rules Enacted to Detect, Prevent and Control the Introduction of Various</p> <p>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 (<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>State: §§22-2006, 2012, 2013, 2017; §22-108(2)</p>
<p>Dairy Farms - Control of Ammonia from</p> <p>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>State: IDAPA 58.01.07.760 through 764</p>
<p>Dairy Laboratory</p> <p>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>State: §§37-401 to 413, §§37-701 to 711</p>
<p>Dairy - Milk – Bulk Haulers</p> <p>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>State: §§37-401 to 413</p>
<p>Dairy – Milk - Farm Center Sanitation</p> <p>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>State: §§37-301 to 343, §§37-401 to 413</p>
<p>Dairy – Milk - Interstate Shippers, Farms, and Processing Plants</p> <p>This program provides state evaluation of Grade A dairy farms, dairy plants, single service manufactures 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>State: §§37-401 to 413 Federal: Pasteurized Milk Ordinance</p>
<p>Dairy – Milk – State Processing Plants</p> <p>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>State: §§37-401 to 413, §§37-701 to 711</p>
<p>Dairy - Milk – USDA Processing Plants</p> <p>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>Federal: Voluntary Program, 7 CFR 58 Subpart B</p>
<p>Dairy Product – Discrimination and Unfair Competition in Buying and Selling</p> <p>This program establishes the practices for marketing milk and dairy products in Idaho to prevent unfair competition or monopolies.</p>	<p>State: §§37-1001 to 1015</p>
<p>Dairy Product - Inspection and Licensing of Establishments</p> <p>This program establishes inspection criteria, licensure, and testing procedures for licensed dairy plants.</p>	<p>State: §§37-502 to 519</p>
<p>Dairy Product - USDA Grading and Sampling</p> <p>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>Federal: Voluntary Program, 7 CFR 58 Subpart B</p>
<p>Dairy Waste Management</p> <p>All dairies, regardless of size, are regulated to ensure that state and federal environmental requirements are not violated.</p>	<p>State: §§37-401 to 413 Federal: Clean Water Act</p>

<p>Dead Animal Movement and Disposal All dead animals, carcasses, and parts of carcasses are required to be disposed of in a manner approved by ISDA.</p>	<p>State: §§25-201 to 237</p>
<p>Deleterious Exotic Animals The importation, possession, and propagation of deleterious exotic animals are strictly regulated.</p>	<p>State: §§25-3901 to 3905</p>
<p>Egg Retail Inspection Inspection of shell eggs for quality standards at retail.</p>	<p>State: §§37-1501 to 1530</p>
<p>Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory 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.</p>	<p>Feed - State: §§25-2715 to 2728</p> <p>Fertilizer - State: §§22-601 to 625</p> <p>Soil and Plant Amendment - State: §§22-2201 to 2225</p>
<p>Feedlots - Idaho Approved Feedlots inspected and approved by ISDA are allowed to feed certain restricted classes of animals for slaughter.</p>	<p>State: §§25-201 to 237, §§25-601 to 618</p>
<p>Feeds – Commercial Animal 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.</p>	<p>State: §§25-2701 to 2732</p>
<p>Fertilizers - Commercial 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.</p>	<p>State: §§22-601 to 625</p>
<p>Field Inspection, Export & Phytosanitary Certification 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.</p>	<p>State: §§22-103(22), 107, 702</p>
<p>Food Safety Audits 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.</p>	<p>State: §22-107</p>
<p>Genetically Modified Organisms 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.</p>	<p>State: §22-2016</p>
<p>Grasshopper & Mormon Cricket Control 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.</p>	<p>State: §22-2019</p>
<p>Hop Inspections 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.</p>	<p>State: §22-702</p>

<p>Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory The Idaho Food Quality Assurance Institute was formed by action of the Idaho Legislature in 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>State: §§67-8301 to 8306</p>
<p>Idaho Invasive Species Council Governor Risch signed Executive Order No. 2006-08 continuing the Idaho Invasive Species Council which was created by Governor Kempthorne under Executive Order No. 2001-11. Its purpose is to "... provide policy level direction and planning for combating harmful invasive species infestations throughout the state and for preventing the introduction of others that may be potentially harmful."</p>	<p>Executive Order No. 2006-8</p>
<p>Invasive Species Act of 2008 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>State: §§22-1901 to 1917</p>
<p>Idaho Plant Pest Act (Import/Export Certification) 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>State: §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p>Livestock Markets All public livestock markets are required to operate under a charter issued by the ISDA.</p>	<p>State: §§25-1719 to 1737</p>
<p>Low Flying Prohibitions The ISDA is charged with enforcing rules prohibiting aircraft pilots from turning or low flying over specified areas during spray operations.</p>	<p>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA; P.L. 104-170</p>
<p>Marketing - Federal-State Market News 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>State: §22-103.11 Federal: Coop. Agreement #12-25-A-4931</p>
<p>Marketing - Idaho Preferred® Idaho Preferred® is a brand identity campaign that uses the Idaho Preferred® logo to identify and promote food and agriculture products in the Gem state.</p>	<p>State: §22-112 IDAPA 02.01.04.000 to .315</p>
<p>Marketing – International and Domestic 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®. This division also administers USDA specialty crop grants.</p>	<p>State: §§22-103 (3 -12); §22-103 (20), §22-103 (27)*, §22-112 (1)</p>
<p>Metrology Lab 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>State: §71-110 and §71-231</p>

<p>Mosquito Abatement 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>State: §§39-2801 to 2811; §39-2803</p>
<p>Noxious Weeds This program provides training, advice, and support to the 21 Idaho Cooperative Weed 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>State: §§22-2401 to 2413</p>
<p>Noxious Weed Cost Share 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>State: §22-2403 and §22-2404</p>
<p>Noxious Weed Free Forage 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>State: §22-101(3), §22-2403, §§22-2411 to 2413</p>
<p>Nurseries and Florists (Export Certification) 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>State: §§22-2301 to 2325</p>
<p>Nursery Stock - Virus-Free Certification 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>State: §§22-103(22), 107, 702, 2302(5)</p>
<p>Nutrient Management ISDA is authorized to review and approve nutrient management plans for all beef cattle animal feed operations and dairy farms.</p>	<p>State: §22-4906 and §37-401</p>
<p>Odor Management - Agriculture 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>State: §§25-3801 to 3809</p>
<p>Organic Food Products Certification 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>State: §§22-1101 to 1108</p>
<p>Pesticide Applicators – Record Keeping 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L.104-170*</p>
<p>Pesticide Container Recycling Program (CROP) ISDA, in cooperation with private industry, recycles clean, empty plastic pesticide or fertilizer containers. This program is designed to help Idaho's growers and pesticide applicators find a safe and environmentally sound way to dispose of empty and cleaned pesticide containers. No fees are collected to recycle these containers; this program is a means to combat the growing number of empty pesticide containers finding their way into Idaho's landfills or being illegally disposed of.</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>Pesticide Containers - Storage The ISDA is authorized to enforce rules safeguarding the environment by ensuring that pesticide containers are handled, transported, displayed, and stored properly.</p>	<p>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L.104-170</p>
<p>Pesticide Containment The ISDA incorporated the Federal Regulations for containment of bulk agricultural pesticides during the loading, off-loading and repackaging of bulk pesticides.</p>	<p>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, 40CFR Part 165</p>
<p>Pesticide Dealers – Record Keeping 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L.104-170*</p>
<p>Pesticide Enforcement ISDA ensures compliance with the pesticide and chemigation laws and associated rules and works with the EPA to ensure compliance with FIFRA.</p>	<p>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L.104-170</p>
<p>Pesticide Certification and Training/Licensing Requirements 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>State: §§22-3404 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA Secs 11, 23 & 30; P.L.104-170*; 40 CFR 171</p>
<p>Pesticide Product Registrations 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>State: §§22-3402 & 3403 Federal: FIFRA Sec. 3, 18, 23, 24, 32; 40CFR 150-189</p>
<p>Pesticide - USDA Record Keeping Requirements 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>Federal: Cooperative Agreement with USDA, AMS</p>
<p>Plant Diseases & Other Pests 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>State: §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p>Plant Pathology Lab 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>State: §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p>Retail Potatoes 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>State: §§22-901 to 914</p>

<p>Poultry - National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) 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>State: §§25-201 to 237 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter G</p>
<p>Pseudorabies/Swine Health 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>State: §§25-201 to 237, §§25-3401 to 3407 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p>Pure Seed Law 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>State: §§22-414 to 436</p>
<p>Quarantines Idaho has several quarantines in place to mitigate the entry and/or spread of harmful pests 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.</p>	<p>State: §§22-2001 to 2023</p>
<p>Rainfall - Artificial Production 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.</p>	<p>State: §§22-3201 to 3202</p>
<p>Rangeland Management 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.</p>	<p>State: §22-103.25 and §22-2730</p>
<p>REDI-FiT Loan Program 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.</p>	<p>State: §§49-2901 to 2905</p>
<p>Registered Servicemen Program 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.</p>	<p>State: §71-111</p>
<p>Rendering Establishments All rendering establishments and dead animal services are required to be inspected and licensed by ISDA.</p>	<p>State: §§25-3201 to 3208</p>
<p>Rural Development Partnership Act 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.</p>	<p>State: §67-9001 to 9010</p>
<p>Rural Rehab Loans 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.</p>	<p>State: §§57-1401 to 1406</p>

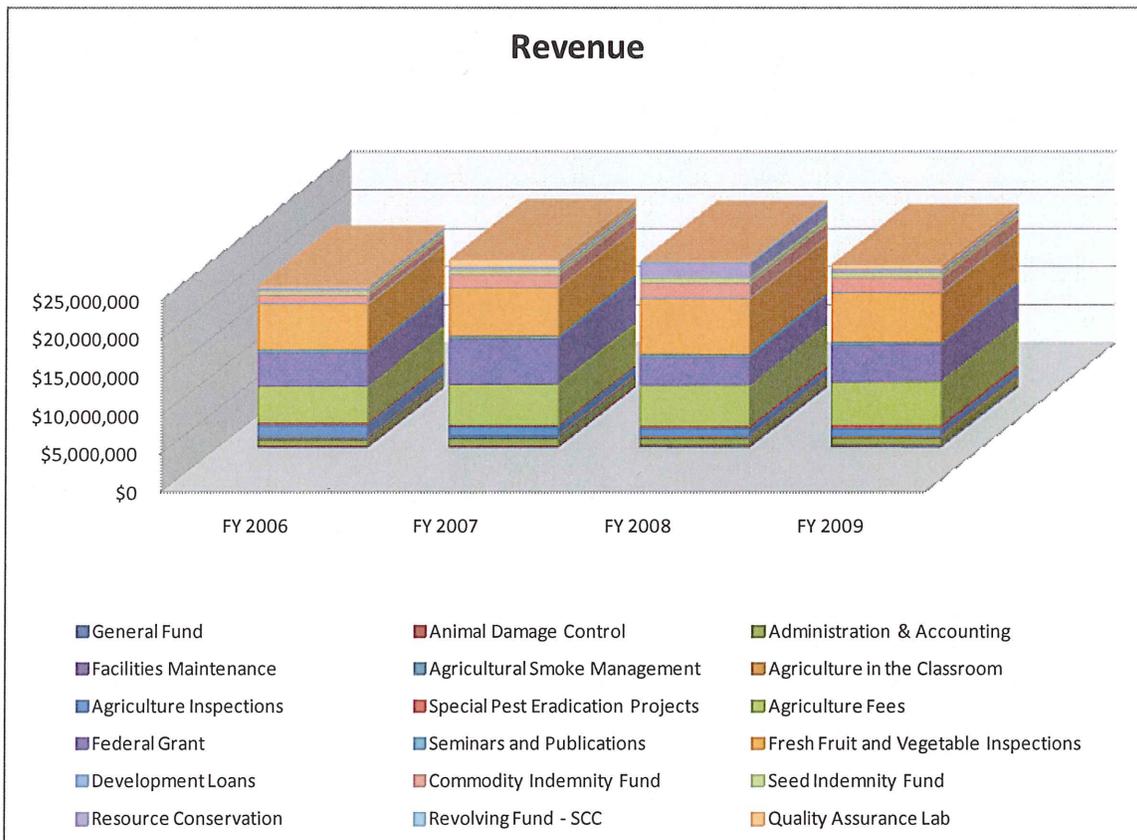
<p>Scrapie / Sheep ISDA provides the Idaho Sheep Commission contract veterinary services for the Commission's regulatory authority. Federal regulations require identification of all breeding sheep over 1 year old moving in commerce.</p>	<p>State: §§25-126 to 160 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p>Seed Buyers Seed buyers, regulated by the Warehouse Control Program, purchase seed crops such as wheat, beans, peas, alfalfa, grass, vegetable and a number of other diverse seed crops grown in Idaho. ISDA 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.</p>	<p>State: §§22-5101 to 5129</p>
<p>Seed Indemnity Fund (SIF) 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.</p>	<p>State: §§22-5101 to 5129</p>
<p>Seed Dealers License 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.</p>	<p>State: §22-434</p>
<p>Seed Potatoes 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>State: §§22-501 to 510</p>
<p>Seed Laboratory 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>State: §§22-418</p>
<p>Shipping Point Inspection 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>Federal: Coop. Agreement #12-25-A-4833</p>
<p>Soil and Plant Amendments 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>State: §§22-2201 to 2225</p>
<p>Trichomoniasis 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>State: §25-201 to 237</p>
<p>Tuberculosis (TB) 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>State: §§25-201 to 237, §§25-301 to 308, §§25-401 to 403 Federal: 9 CFR Subchapter B and C</p>
<p>Unusable Pesticide Collection and Disposal 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>

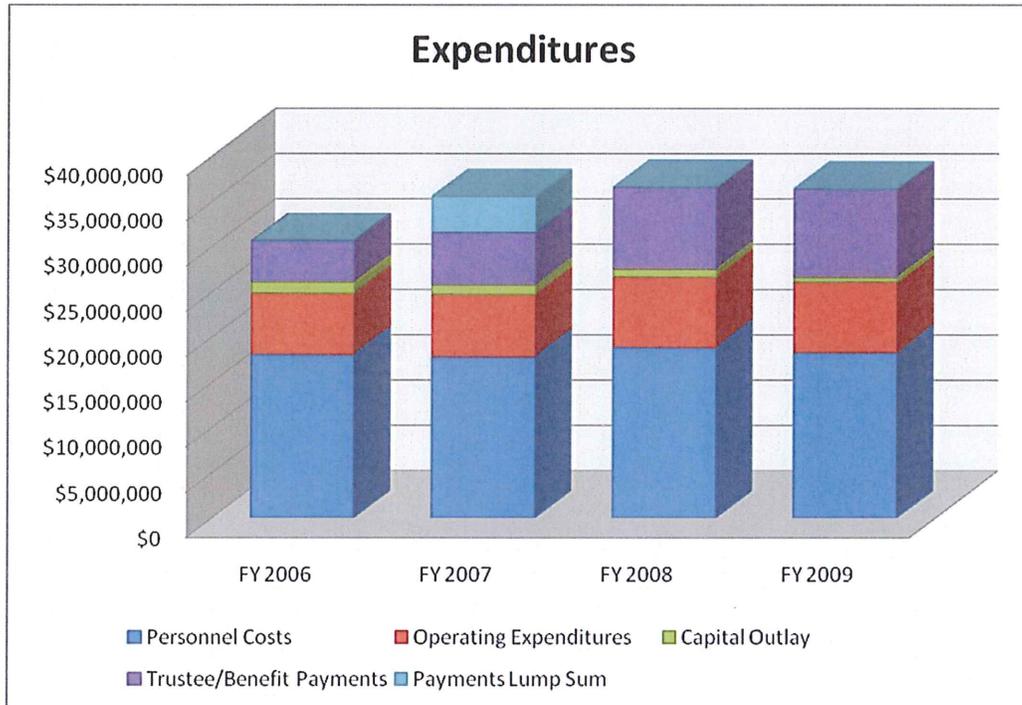
<p>Urban Pesticide Program ISDA reduces pesticide misuse and potential exposure to pesticide residues through inspections and education to ensure the proper use of pesticide products. The Urban Pesticide Program encourages the use of integrated pest management techniques (IPM) and alternative pest control measures to reduce pesticide use and potential exposure. The program focuses on public facilities such as schools, government buildings and recreational areas.</p>	<p>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p>Warehouse - Bonded 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>State: §§69-201 to 267 Federal: U.S. Warehouse Act</p>
<p>Water Quality - Idaho State Pesticide Management Plan 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p>Water Quality and Education Program 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p>Weighmaster Licensing 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>State: §§71-401 to 411</p>
<p>Weights & Measures Device Licensing 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>State: §§71-108 to 411; §§37-2501 to 2520</p>
<p>West Nile Virus Task Force ISDA works in concert with the Department of Health and Welfare, Department of Fish and Game, Health Districts, Bureau of Homeland Security, Mosquito Abatement Districts, Association of Counties, University of Idaho Extension Service, and the Attorney General's representative to develop a plan to respond to the West Nile Virus within Idaho and the efforts to control the disease's mosquito vectors.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Wind Velocity Restrictions 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: FIFRA, P.L. 104-170</p>
<p>Worker Protection Standard 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>State: §§22-3401 to 3426 Federal: 40 CFR 170 to 170</p>

Revenue and Expenditures:

Revenue	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
General Fund	\$20,500	\$7,900	\$71,400	\$139,300
Animal Damage Control	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$160,000	\$100,000
Administration & Accounting	\$784,700	\$963,300	\$881,000	\$893,600
Facilities Maintenance	\$100,100	\$97,600	\$152,400	\$188,800
Agricultural Smoke Management	\$218,700	\$262,600	\$21,000	\$0
Agriculture in the Classroom	\$33,800	\$36,600	\$36,600	\$0
Agriculture Inspections	\$1,617,800	\$1,212,400	\$1,125,500	\$1,090,400
Special Pest Eradication Projects	\$257,400	\$124,400	\$255,000	\$410,000
Agriculture Fees	\$4,854,000	\$5,434,000	\$5,447,200	\$5,742,800
Federal Grant	\$4,382,800	\$5,909,000	\$3,712,600	\$4,845,000
Seminars and Publications	\$289,900	\$309,300	\$272,600	\$280,300
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspections	\$6,103,500	\$6,372,000	\$7,326,300	\$6,529,000
Development Loans	\$12,000	\$10,700	\$61,700	\$7,300
Commodity Indemnity Fund	\$1,085,300	\$1,731,800	\$1,912,900	\$1,922,800
Seed Indemnity Fund	\$541,900	\$547,600	\$652,300	\$725,200
Resource Conservation	\$369,500	\$385,400	\$2,008,600	\$413,900
Revolving Fund - SCC	\$13,100	\$12,600	\$19,600	\$12,600
Quality Assurance Lab	\$326,500	\$1,031,500	\$235,600	\$592,600
Total	\$20,864,400	\$20,870,000	\$24,366,200	\$23,893,600

Expenditure	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personnel Costs	\$17,973,700	\$17,716,400	\$18,761,700	\$18,217,300
Operating Expenditures	\$6,779,600	\$6,935,800	\$7,796,300	\$7,817,800
Capital Outlay	\$1,202,800	\$1,025,300	\$874,800	\$487,500
Trustee/Benefit Payments	\$4,593,400	\$5,791,100	\$9,061,700	\$9,789,600
Payments Lump Sum	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0
Total	\$30,549,500	\$35,468,600	\$36,494,500	\$36,312,500





Profile of Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Animal Industries				
Investigate suspected diseases, conduct licensing, inspection, and certification for compliance with state or federal Animal Health laws.	1,422	4,606	1,323	1,638
Inspect all dairy farms and plants for compliance with sanitation, quality, and wholesomeness standards	6,866	6,632	5,897	7,919
Inspect and approve all dairy waste management systems for compliance with state and federal laws	2,288	3,291	2,383	2,457
Perform disease tests on animals and animal tissues for regulatory diseases, to meet import/export requirements and for zoonotic diseases	118,821	208,338	303,184	367,698
Perform tests on finished dairy products for quality. Presence of adulterants and to determine producer payment	6,022	4,374	3,933	4,130
Livestock environmental and animal care investigations and inspections	896	1,179	1,142	1,163
Agriculture Inspections				
100% Target for licensing warehouses	100%	100%	100%	100%
Inspect and test all known commercially used weighing and measuring devices	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provide information to public concerning weights and measures issues	100%	100%	100%	100%
Maintain Idaho metrology lab certification by planning for future federal requirements	100%	100%	100%	100%
License all those required to be licensed by statute	100%	100%	100%	100%

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Agricultural Resources				
Review and registration of applications for pesticide registrations	9,700	9,875	10,500	10,366
Pesticide applicator licenses	7,930	7,852	7,593	7,594
Pesticide inspections and investigations	177	165	183	213
Chemigation Equipment Inspections	258	306	257	274
USDA Inspections	153	160	155	152
Ground water samples collected	3,650	3,839	3,695	3,800
Laboratory analysis of ground water samples collected		55,432	55,668	57,066
Conduct statewide groundwater sampling follow-ups				
Laboratory analysis of ground water follow-up samples collected	400	829	838	194
	2,130	3,121	3,813	664
Worker protection training sessions	25	27	15	11
Worker protection inspections	88	98	118	126
Waste pesticides disposed (Pounds)	52,669	80,562	71,577	74,930
Pesticide containers recycled (Pounds)	82,600	100,562	111,360	136,690
Plant Industries				
Review/registration of feed labels and products	7,203	11,041	11,496	14,836
Collect commercial feed samples	793	613	481	1,378
Issue Nurseryman/Florists licenses	2,142	2,174	2,053	1,890
Field Inspections - acres	74,936	70,692	58,261	66,113.5
Issue phytosanitary certificates	6,138	6,628	6,625	6,406
Collect seed samples for compliance to Idaho pure seed law, noxious weed law, feed law, and referee testing	90	121	221	211
Perform purity, germination, and special testing of certified seeds for Idaho Crop Improvement Association and uncertified seeds for the seed industry	7,221	6,548	5,580	4,948
Issue seed dealer's licenses	445	566	697	642
Review/registration of fertilizer labels and products	3,681	4,233	4,292	6,509
Marketing and Development				
Lead international trade missions	2	4	3	3
Participate in targeted domestic and international trade shows	7	7	8	8
Develop promotional events and materials	20	21	26	34
Recruit Idaho companies into the Idaho Preferred Program	125	118	163	209

Performance Highlights:

Animal Industries

On December 2, 2008, the Division of Animal Industries released all restrictions on a Treasure Valley game bird farm that had been under quarantine due to an outbreak of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Over 32,000 game birds were depopulated due to the outbreak. The owner qualified for full indemnity from USDA APHIS. Cleaning and disinfection of the property was completed in late October followed by weekly testing of sentinel birds in the facility over a four week period. With all sentinel birds testing negative, the facility was released from quarantine enabling the producer to repopulate and resume normal business activities. All trade restrictions placed on Idaho producers due to this outbreak were removed by March 1, 2009.

The division completed tuberculosis testing of approximately 40,000 head of Idaho dairy cattle during the late summer and early fall. The testing involved herds that had imported bulls from a known positive dairy herd in California as well as herds that had received cattle from those producers. Testing was completed as rapidly as possible in order to minimize disruption of normal dairy operations. No tuberculosis infection was found and Idaho's Tuberculosis Accredited Free status was maintained. As a result, Idaho dairy producers are not subject to increased testing of dairy cattle for interstate movement.

The CAFO Siting Team rolled-out a new site assessment document to evaluate the potential water quality impacts for new or expanding CAFO facilities. The work on the site assessment document started in late 2007 and was rolled-out to the counties, industry and the public on December 11, 2008. The new site assessment will provide the livestock industries and their consultants with an explicit means to analyze environmental vulnerability of a site which will enable the livestock industry to come forth with specific mediation plans for facilities identified to have environmental concerns. In addition, to helping the county officials in their permitting process of CAFO Sites, the CAFO Siting Team will provide the counties with specific expertise towards mitigating sites that have environmental vulnerabilities.

Marketing

The WUSATA (Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association) Mexico Onion Promotion coordinated by ISDA in conjunction with the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Onion Committee was the most successful ever. Four retailers promoted onions in 107 of their stores in 13 cities throughout Mexico in November and December. For the first time ever, Costco Mexico offered yellow onions in their stores. In-store demos, POS materials and recipes promoted yellow onions from the region. Total sales to Mexico topped \$10.5 million for the season.

Plant Industries

The Legislature approved \$1.3 million dollars (after General Fund budget holdbacks) to continue efforts to control Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM). Twelve projects were approved in 2009 that included 613 acres of EWM treatment through the use of divers and herbicide applications. Aquatic surveys have found a number of lakes in the state that are now EWM free. In addition to control efforts against EWM, ISDA has also maintained aggressive efforts to eradicate Hydrilla and Brazilian elodea. Survey and monitoring are essential in Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) efforts against aquatic species. ISDA has also distributed nearly \$2.3 million in the war against terrestrial weeds and the Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) efforts, and are projecting records numbers of acres controlled expected to exceed 190,000 acres statewide.

In April of 2006, the Potato Cyst Nematode was discovered in eastern Idaho, this was the first detection of PCN in the United States. A joint USDA / ISDA detection and eradication program was developed, with USDA as the lead agency. As of December 2008, nine fields comprising 1,100 acres have been found infested with the Pale Cyst Nematode. All of the fields are concentrated in a small area north of Shelley, Idaho. The Idaho PCN program has collected 197,799 - 5 pound samples (103,992 in 2008) as of December 31, 2008. As of August 2008 four fumigations have been completed with another fumigation planned for May 2009. The ninth field was found in December of 2008. In addition to the 1,100 acres know to be infested and additional 27,322 acres have been regulated by USDA due to some connection with fields in the infested acreage. During 2008/2009 15,000 of those acres were deregulated leaving 12,332 still regulated. The Nematology Lab located at the Idaho Food Quality Assurance Laboratory in Twin Falls was closed in March of 2009 and all of those duties transferred to the USDA PCN in Idaho Falls, ID. Viability analysis of PCN cysts is being finalized and should be available in the fall of 2009. A review of the USDA PCN eradication program is scheduled for late August 2009.

In October of 2007 the Canadian Food Inspection Agency announced the detection of the Golden Nematode in two potato seed production fields in Alberta, Canada. On June 3, 2009 the U.S. and Canada signed an agreement for dealing with detection of Golden Nematode and Pale Cyst Nematode in our respective countries. It also establishes a sampling protocol for fields from which seed is to be exported.

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, light brown apple moth, old world bollworm, Japanese beetle, potato tuberworm, imported red fire ant, and exotic nematodes including potato cyst nematode. This program also provides data to meet the phytosanitary requirements for a number of

countries and states, and validates Idaho quarantines. In FY 2009, no adult Japanese beetles were caught in detection traps although ISDA is watching a serious infestation of the pest in nearby Orem, Utah. In FY 2009 no potato tuberworm moths were captured in pheromone traps in southwest Idaho. The statewide gypsy moth survey, a multi-agency effort, captured two males in two traps in Meridian and a single male near Hayden, Idaho. Delimitation surveys at both sites will be initiated during FY 2010. 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.

Several areas of Idaho – including northern, southeastern, and southwestern parts of the state - experienced major grasshopper outbreaks in FY 2009. Damage to hayfields, pastures, rangeland, gardens, and landscape plants were observed in the infested areas. Grasshopper populations in northern Idaho were at a degree unseen in recent history. Infestation rates are expected to increase for grasshoppers in FY 2010. Mormon cricket outbreaks continued to decline in 2008 compared to the previous two years. Again this year, infestations were distributed across the state, focusing on the southwestern and southeastern parts of the state.

As a result of Legislative action during the 2009 session, funding was available to begin program development efforts in late FY 2009. The Invasive Species Sticker as required for boats and other watercraft provides a funding mechanism for the Invasive Species Fund as it was developed in 2008 in Title 22, Chapter 19, Idaho Code. Program development focused on Outreach and Education as well as watercraft inspection stations located across the state. By the time FY 2009 ended, ISDA had worked with partner state agencies, local agencies, and contractors to put 18 inspection stations in place across the state. The program's focus is on preventing the introduction of aquatic invasive species (AIS) such as quagga and zebra mussels from entering the state from infested waterbodies in other states. The program also includes monitoring for AIS in waterbodies across Idaho.

Agricultural Resources

The Water Program staff worked to implement the Idaho State Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) for Ground Water Protection and the Rules Governing Pesticide Management Plans for Ground Water Protection (IDAPA 02.03.01). This work is conducted with the Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) Advisory Committee, authorized under IDAPA 02.03.01. The Water Program staff worked to implement the Chemical Specific Pesticide Management Plan (PMP) for the herbicide Dacthal (DCPA). The Water Section staff worked to further implement the Pesticide and Surface Water Quality Protection Program. Monitoring of ground water and surface water has been conducted to support rules, decision making, and educational processes for these programs. Water Section staff produced numerous reports and educational materials, and provided educational training throughout Idaho to licensed applicators and the public in general. The program is successful in working with agricultural groups in protecting water quality and human health from pesticides in Idaho.

During FY2009 ISDA personnel continued to provide and assist in mosquito control specific training with approximately 250 individuals participating. The training covered small pesticide spill response, integrated pest management strategies, public health aspects of pest control, mosquito control techniques, chemical control agents, pesticide regulatory issues, applicator licensure and administrative processes. ISDA staff collaborated with the Bureau of Home Land Security and the Idaho Division of Purchasing to develop a contract proposal for mosquito control aerial application resources. The contract is in place and available for state agencies and local governments to use as needed. ISDA continues to work with the mosquito abatement districts, counties, cities and interested individuals related to monitoring and control of mosquitoes that are spreading WNV or other potential vector borne diseases. ISDA's Division of Agricultural Resources also conducts pesticide regulatory inspections and outreach contacts such as serving, upon request, as an ex-official abatement district board member to insure compliance with state and federal pesticide laws and rules. ISDA's Division of Animal Industries continues to stress the importance of vaccinating horses against the West Nile Virus infections. The results of this collaborative effort is evidenced by the implementation of newly formed abatement districts and the existing abatement districts' to reduce the numbers of confirmed WNV cases in Idaho during 2009. There were 36 confirmed human cases in 2008 compared to 132 cases recorded in 2007 (1016 cases in 2006). There was one human fatality in 2008 due to a West Nile Virus infection. As of the end of June 2009 only one confirmed human case of WNV has been reported. Cases involving horses resulted in only 1 infected animal reported in 2008 and 4 confirmed in 2009 (all southwestern Idaho).

Part II – Performance Measures

Performance Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009	Benchmark
1. Inspect, test and grade all milk and dairy products. Inspect all dairy farms, milk processing facilities for sanitation requirements, and inspect all dairy farms for compliance with environmental rules.	100%	100%	100%	100%	7500 sanitary inspections 2400 environmental inspections
2. Assure disease-free condition of plants and plant products for export through phytosanitary certification.	74,757 acres 5,924 certificates	74,936 acres 6,138 certificates	70,692 acres inspected; 6,628 certificates issued	66,113 acres inspected; 6,406 certificates issued	62,000 acres inspected; 6,625 certificates issued
3. Conduct chemigation inspections for compliance with state law.	255	258	306	272	250 inspections conducted
4. Ensure employees are trained in Incident Command Systems. (New measure 2009)				65% Managers 80% Staff	100% Managers 80% Staff
5. Zero-base budget two divisions per fiscal year. (New measure 2009)				Completed all divisions	2 Divisions
5. Lead domestic and international trade shows and trade missions.	9	9	11	11	11 annually
6. Recruit Idaho companies to the Idaho Preferred® program	105	125	118	209	220 annually
7. Inspect and test all known commercially-used weighing and measuring devices.	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%
8. Maintain licensing of all warehouse program licenses as required by statute.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
9. Maintain a 100 percent level of providing inspection services to all those who request such service.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

For More Information Contact

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