

Part I – Agency Profile

Agency Overview

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 five divisions which primarily make up the ISDA, four commodity commissions—the Idaho Honey Advertising Commission, Idaho Hop Commission, Idaho Mint Commission and Idaho Sheep and Goat Health Board—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 \$37 million. For FY2015, the state general fund accounts for 21.7 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 325 full-time employees. The Bureau of Shipping Point Inspection and other units of the department also hire hundreds of seasonal employees each year.

Idaho agriculture has been the engine of our state's economy, and the department embraces each new opportunity and stands ready to provide leadership.

Core Functions/Idaho Code

- **Animal Health:** Responsible for regulatory animal disease control and prevention programs through the inspection and investigation of livestock and livestock facilities, and the regulation of movement of animals in intrastate, interstate and international commerce.
- **Plant Health:** Responsible for the registration and inspection of commercial feed, fertilizer and soil and plant amendments; export certification; pest exclusion; control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets; prevention and control of noxious weeds and invasive species.
- **Inspection Services:** Inspect commodities for quality and condition at the shipping point, using official grade standards developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and ISDA for fresh fruits and vegetables. Also inspect and certify organic operations, all weighing devices and licensed warehouse.
- **Pesticide Registration:** Registers pesticides, trains and licenses pesticide applicators and chemigators.

- Market Development:** The mission of the Market Development program is to “promote Idaho’s food and agriculture industry by expanding opportunities in domestic and foreign markets fostering industry growth and profitability.” Much of this is accomplished by providing direct assistance to farmers, ranchers, shippers and processors in establishing new customers for their products, increasing sales, and stimulating growth of Idaho’s economy.

Revenue and Expenditures

Revenue	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY2014	FY2015
General Fund	\$6,500	\$100	\$0	\$0
Animal Damage Control	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Administration & Accounting	\$881,100	\$857,300	\$823,700	\$823,900
Facilities Maintenance	\$232,000	\$263,700	\$285,300	\$278,900
Agriculture Inspections	\$1,114,500	\$1,119,300	\$1,143,900	\$1,238,500
Weights and Measures	\$378,000	\$404,900	\$406,200	\$455,500
Invasive Species	\$35,900	\$22,700	\$5,700	\$17,500
Special Pest Eradication	\$349,400	\$1,461,500	\$389,300	\$324,000
Agriculture Fees	\$5,724,700	\$6,307,100	\$6,282,400	\$6,483,000
Redifit Intermodel	\$86,400	\$80,900	\$69,000	\$80,000
Federal Grant	\$5,927,400	\$3,994,100	\$3,203,200	\$2,576,900
Rural Partnership	\$4,500	\$7,000	\$0	\$0
Seminars and Publications	\$137,300	\$153,200	\$181,800	\$122,900
USDA Publications	\$31,100	\$31,000	\$100	\$0
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspections	\$7,270,200	\$7,412,200	\$8,022,600	\$9,085,900
Development Loans	\$5,500	\$6,400	\$4,100	\$1,700
Commodity Indemnity Fund	\$2,389,500	\$2,061,800	\$270,200	\$246,300
Seed Indemnity Fund	\$752,700	\$795,400	\$765,900	\$773,500
Resource Conservation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revolving Fund – SCC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Quality Assurance Lab	\$213,900	\$203,900	\$215,600	\$235,300
Total	\$25,598,600	\$25,282,500	\$22,169,000	\$22,843,800
Expenditure	FY2012	FY2013	FY 2014	FY2015
Personnel Costs	\$15,185,000	\$16,667,100	\$17,398,400	\$18,002,100
Operating Expenditures	\$6,831,900	\$7,018,600	\$6,968,900	\$7,650,200
Capital Outlay	\$1,50,100	\$794,500	\$958,200	\$908,500
Trustee/Benefit Payments	\$5,463,100	\$4,252,800	\$3,790,100	\$3,519,300
Total	\$29,030,100	\$28,733,000	\$29,115,600	\$30,080,100

Profile of Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY2014	FY2015
Animal Industries				
Investigate suspected diseases, conduct licensing, inspection, and certification for compliance with state or federal Animal Health laws	3,246	3,715	3,839	4,080
Perform disease tests on animals and animal tissues for regulatory diseases to meet import/export requirements and for zoonotic diseases	100,454	110,944	105,090	99,276
Inspect, inventory, and test domestic cervidae for compliance	1,271	876	1,022	280

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY2014	FY2015
Inspect all dairy farms and plants for compliance with sanitation, quality, and wholesomeness standards	8,024	8,786	8,854	8,688
Perform tests on finished dairy products for quality. Presence of adulterants and to determine producer payment	5,911	7,012	7,965	8,215
Inspect and approve all dairy and beef waste management systems for compliance with state and federal laws	2,570	2,239	2,518	2,687
Animal care investigations and inspections	60	64	65	66
Agriculture Inspections				
License and inspect all warehouses, commodity dealers, and seed buyers	177	177	174	163
Certified and inspected organic producers, processors, and handlers	210	214	218	229
Inspect and test all known commercially-used weighing and measuring devices	26,726	24,035	24,934	27,845
Provide information to public concerning weights and measures issues	2 Legislative Subcommittee Briefings / 3 Metrology Lab Tours / 3 News Media Stories	1 Briefing to Industry / 3 Metrology Lab Tours / 1 Negotiated Rulemaking / 1 News Media Contact	1 Briefing to Industry / 5 lab tours / 1 negotiated rulemaking / 5 media news contacts	1 Briefing to Industry / 5 metrology lab tours / 3 media news contacts
Maintain Idaho metrology lab certification by planning for future federal requirements	2012-2013 Two Year Accreditation	2013 Accreditation	2014 – 2015 Two Year Accreditation	2015 Accreditation
Number of pounds of fruits and vegetables certified by the Shipping Point Inspection Program	11.3 Billion Pounds	11.5 Billion Pounds	11.7 Billion Pounds	12.1 Billion Pounds
Agricultural Resources				
Review and registration of applications for pesticide registrations	10,520	10,734	11,063	11,376
Pesticide applicator licenses	8,143	8,668	8,368	7,925
Pesticide inspections and investigations	598	755	781	644
Chemigation Equipment Inspections	268	283	322	270
USDA Inspections	198	50	0 ¹	0 ¹
Groundwater samples collected	1,351	1,466	1,651	1,534
Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples collected	34,255	33,338	38,153	34,825
Conduct statewide groundwater sampling follow-ups	163	170	247	168
Laboratory analysis of ground water follow-up samples collected	3,794	3,880	5,473	3,712
Worker protection training sessions	11	16	16	18
Worker protection inspections	147	225	253	194
Waste pesticides disposed (Pounds)	118,868	132,651	199,193	146,230
Pesticide containers recycled (Pounds)	173,573	188,276	215,485	235,000
Plant Industries				

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY2014	FY2015
Review/registration of feed and fertilizer labels and products	20,017	23,023	27,199	24,741
Collect commercial feed samples	1,062	1,120	1,065	831
Issue Nurseryman/Florists licenses	1,843	1,781	1,824	1,811
Field Inspections – acres	51,404	50,045	50,300	55,846
Issue phytosanitary certificates	5,043	4,257	4,914	4,865
Collect seed samples for compliance to Idaho pure seed law, noxious weed law, feed law, and referee testing	152	81	101	114
Perform purity, germination, and special testing of certified seeds for Idaho Crop Improvement Association and uncertified seeds for the seed industry	2,810	2,102	3,107	4,468
Issue seed dealer's licenses	624	637	632	623
Invasive species watercraft inspections	42,000	47,000	46,953	55,394
Number of Hop bale inspections conducted by the Hops Program	24,814 Bales	19,312 Bales	24,156 Bales	27,529 Bales
Marketing and Development				
Lead international trade missions	3	4	6	4
Participate in targeted domestic and international trade shows	17	14	14	17
Develop promotional events and materials	31	31	29	31
Recruit Idaho companies into the Idaho Preferred Program	273	297	304	287

Performance Highlights

Animal Industries

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 2015 profile of cases completed and/or key services provided:

- 24,680 laboratory tests for brucellosis control and surveillance activities (increase due to testing requirements in the Brucellosis Designated Surveillance Area).
- 22,884 laboratory tests completed for other disease surveillance and animal movement activities.
- 51,712 other required laboratory testing (Trichomoniasis, Tuberculosis, Chronic Wasting Disease).
- 1,945 inspection/investigations conducted regarding animal disease related activities.
- 18 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.

Domestic Cervidae

The Domestic Cervidae Program is a regulatory program, administered by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture since 1994. Currently, Idaho is home to 55 active domestic cervidae farms and roughly 6,700 elk, fallow deer, and reindeer inhabiting those farms. The primary objectives of the program are to inspect and approve cervidae handling facilities, verify herd inventory and individual animal identification, and prevent the introduction and transmission of diseases such as tuberculosis and chronic wasting disease between cervids.

Domestic Cervidae Program Summary:

	<u># Cervidae ranches</u>	<u># Cervidae</u>	<u># Inspections</u>	<u># Personnel Hours</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
FY 11	66	4804	115	1775	\$47,599	\$ 87,091
FY 12	62	4952	94	1368	\$47,277	\$ 80,731
FY 13	62	4229	103	1312	\$43,218	\$ 56,187
FY 14	58	4411	76	897	\$48,238	\$ 49,591
FY15	55	6714	20	753	\$71,978	\$47,026

FY 2015 was the first year in over a decade in which the domestic cervidae program did not experience a budget deficit. Due, in part, to the increased fee schedule, proposed by the industry and approved by the 2014 Legislature, increasing herd numbers and the revised inspection schedule, the domestic cervidae program accumulated a program savings of nearly \$25,000. As a result, it was not necessary to support the program using the Livestock Disease Control Fund, and program services were maintained for the duration of the fiscal year, thereby avoiding a program shutdown, as was experienced in each of the previous two years. The 2015 Legislature approved several rule changes directly affecting the cervidae program, including a controversial revision to the Rules Governing the Importation of Animals that provided for the import of cervids from east of 100th meridian, a provision originally implemented in 2003 as a preventative measure against the introduction of the meningeal worm parasite into Idaho. There were two reported cervidae escapes, two enforcement actions, and 10 administrative letters issued to producers in FY 2015.

Goal:

Continue to minimize program expenses and build upon the program savings that were accumulated in FY 2015. Also, due to the newly revised import rules, it will be necessary to develop sufficient disease testing and import requirements that will maintain appropriate levels of disease surveillance on imported cervids and minimize the risk of importing diseases such as CWD and the meningeal worm parasite.

Animal Care

The Division of Animal Industries continues to investigate animal care complaints involving production animals. 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 11, approximately 80% of the animal care complaints received involved companion horses not related to the production of food or fiber. Since the definition of production animals was changed by the legislature in 2011, to exclude companion horses, the overall number of complaints investigated by the ISDA declined dramatically as local law enforcement handled the majority of companion horse animal care complaints.

Profile of cases completed:

	<u># Cases</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 11	208	\$ 68,546.31
FY 12	60	\$ 30,853.64
FY 13	64	\$ 48,129.57
FY 14	65	\$ 43,088.76
FY 15	66	\$ 19,685.42

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 FY 2015:

1. 8,467 Sanitary Inspections, water testing, bulk hauler licenses, and plant licenses
2. 8,172 Finished/Raw Product Testing
3. 221 Laboratory FDA/State Certifications
4. 1,007,678 pounds of milk and dairy products removed/prevented from human food chain

5. 994 regulatory actions taken to comply with state and federal requirements to protect public health
6. 22 environmental, product, and nuisance complaints investigated
7. 1,499 certificates were issued covering 2,443,508 lbs of dairy products for export
8. Raw Milk
 - a. 209 small farm exemption, two herd share facilities, and nine Grade A raw milk facilities have been permitted
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
12. Milk and Cream Procurement and Testing
 - a. 10 industry and private labs are tested bi-monthly for compliance with milk component accuracies used for producer payments

ENVIRONMENTAL:

Inspect dairy, beef, and poultry animal feeding operations for environmental compliance; writing, reviewing and enforcing nutrient management plans; conducting ammonia inspections, construction inspections, engineering designs, complaint investigations, and CAFO Siting Team evaluations for FY15:

1. 1,511 dairy facility waste inspections
2. 590 beef animal feeding inspections
 - a. 19 "new" beef animal feeding operations identified and inspected
 - b. CAFOs >1,000 head inspected twice annually including at least one wet weather inspection
3. 77 dairy ammonia inspections
4. 457 Nutrient Management reviews, approvals, and verifications including CAFO site evaluations
5. 52 livestock construction inspections (45 dairy, 7 beef)
6. 8 poultry facility inspection
7. 5 waste regulatory letters issued totaling penalties of \$4,961.75
8. 22 non-compliance waste letters issued

Agricultural Inspections

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspection

- Inspected and certified over 12 billion pounds of Idaho produce.
- Conducted 18 initial reviews and 4 follow-up reviews for the Country of Origin labeling agreement.
- Issued 981 Phytosanitary Certificates on multiple commodities.
- Performed 479 Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practice food safety audits.

Organics

- Organic Program certified and inspected operations grew by 5% over prior year to 229, with new applications up by 16% at midyear. Additionally, the Organic program has seen significant increase in certification inquiries, and anticipates consistent growth over the next several years.

Warehouse

- The Warehouse Program licensed and inspected 46 grain warehouses, 41 commodity dealers, and 76 seed buyers. Two smaller companies were purchased by larger companies, a trend which has continued over time. Two companies moved 9 separately licensed locations under other existing licensing which accounted for the bulk of the reduction in licenses from prior year.

- The Commodity Indemnity Fund balance is just under its \$12 million legal limit. The Seed Indemnity Fund is at \$6.9 million having increased \$692,000 from the prior year.

Weights and Measures

- The Metrology Laboratory received the National Institute of Standards and Technologies (NIST) 2-year certificate of recognition.
- Investigated 89 consumer complaints related to weights and measures issues.
- Inspected 27,845 commercial weighing or measuring devices, 9.4% of which failed the initial inspection.

Agricultural Resources

Unusable Pesticide Disposal

Since the start of the Pesticide Disposal Program (PDP) in 1993, we have safely collected and disposed of over 1.75 million pounds of unusable pesticides in Idaho. As a result of this program, we have seen the number of investigations of illegal dumping of pesticides drop to zero (0). BLM has also seen a large reduction in the amount of pesticide containers illegally dumped onto public ground.

Pesticide Container Recycling

When the Container Recycling Program (CROP) started in 1994, the program collected and recycled approximately 9,000 empty pesticide containers for recycling. Since then, the program has been in great demand and has grown from one person in 1994, to three (3) mobile chipping trucks located in North, Southwest and Eastern Idaho today. In 2014, over 298,000 containers were recycled. This program has kept over 2.5 million empty pesticide containers out of the landfills, remote locations, or from being destroyed illegally. The program continues to experience increased interest from growers and applicators throughout the state.

Pesticide Inspections

Routine inspections of applicators, such as checking records, facilities, and equipment, have increased over the last 15 years, resulting in more time spent working with applicators on the routine activities of their profession. As a result of these routine inspections, there has been a significant decrease in the number of complaints. Complaints dropped from 91 in 1999 to 37 complaints in 2015. During the same time, the number of routine inspections has increased from 146 to 621.

¹ USDA Recordkeeping program was discontinued after FY 2013 due to a lack of federal funding.

Marketing

Idaho agriculture exports set another record in 2014 for the fourth straight year. Top markets were Canada, Mexico, South Korea, China and Japan. Dairy exports were the leading category including cheese, whey products, milk powders, and lactose.

Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter led 18 Idaho companies on a trade mission May 9-16, 2015 to Lima, Peru and Mexico City, Mexico. Agriculture industries represented included dairy products, vegetable seeds, potatoes, onions, natural and organic foods, wheat and oilseed. The mission was a tremendous success. In both countries, excellent contacts were made. Some new opportunities were identified in both markets. One participant reported that the mission will "translate to hundreds of thousands of dollars in new sales."

In the past year, the division has worked closely with Idaho's dairy industry on several export initiatives. One of those was participation in the FEPALE Dairy Show in Mexico in September. Three dairy processors exhibited in the show. Agreements were reached for over \$500,000 a month in new business.

Domestically, the Idaho Preferred program continued to develop strong recognition among consumers by identifying Idaho products as being locally grown or processed. Market research conducted in October 2014 by the University of Idaho confirms that consumer awareness of the Idaho Preferred brand remains strong at over 52% statewide and as high as 66% in southern Idaho. The success of this ISDA state branding program is due to a comprehensive marketing strategy that includes consumer advertising and social media, retail and foodservice promotions, and a growing Farm to School program.

To maximize advertising dollars, digital media was combined with television to expand reach and messaging to a wider consumer demographic. A series of native ads focusing on seasonal produce was introduced on the Idaho Statesman's website reaching over 100,000 consumers each month. Facebook and Google were also added to six weeks of traditional television advertising to increase consumer awareness of seasonal local foods. All advertising leads consumers to the Idaho Preferred website. Updated in 2014, the site is mobile-friendly, allows consumers to "Take the Local Pledge," contains an interactive monthly seasonal availability calendar, provides links and maps to all Idaho Preferred members, and features over 200 recipes for local foods. The website, in addition to monthly consumer newsletter, seasonal blogs, and Facebook and Instagram posts, are great resources for consumers looking for information about Idaho products.

Consumers spend nearly half of their food dollar at foodservice and restaurants are an important market for Idaho producers. To help increase knowledge of local products available, Idaho Preferred hosted two chef tours in the fall of 2014 that included fruit, vegetable, poultry, lamb, and hop farms and also sponsored the Chef Association's "Knowledge Bowl" that included six chef/student teams answering questions about Idaho food and agriculture. In addition, Idaho Preferred worked with distributors to increase local food availability to restaurants. As a result, Sysco developed a local food guide that helps their foodservice customers find Idaho Preferred products, Food Services of America created a local food promotion, and Grasmick Produce began distributing its "Fresh Sheet" to let restaurants know what was in season and available through their warehouse.

According to the consumer market research, over two thirds of Idaho consumers buy local products at traditional grocery stores. Custom signage naming individual Idaho Preferred producers for Walmart, in-store demos at Albertsons, and retail display contests at Paul's Markets are a few examples of the retail promotions conducted to increase consumer awareness and purchase of local products at retail.

Schools represent another viable market opportunity for Idaho producers. With funding from a USDA National Farm to School Conference and Events Grant, Idaho Preferred hosted a series of workshops to connect producers with school foodservice decision makers. In February, a session for producers was held to help them understand the school foodservice market including budgets, bids, nutritional standards and kitchen facilities. In June, two workshops were held in Payette and Twin Falls attended by over 150 foodservice personnel. These sessions included information on availability and sources of Idaho foods, using geographic preference in bids, and tours of local farms and food companies.

Plant Industries

Plant Pests

A Japanese Beetle eradication program initiated in Boise during 2013, following the discovery of an infestation in 2012 (based on the capture of 56 JB adults in pheromone-baited monitor traps) was continued throughout the summer of 2014. Approximately 2,500 traps set up in Boise demonstrated where the beetles were active and moving—information used to delineate areas in Boise that needed to be targeted for insecticide treatment. Trap data also indicated that treatment carried out in 2013 was effective, as JB numbers dropped from 3,058 in 2013 to a total of 1,283 the following year. During 2014 approximately 500 residential/commercial properties received two applications of granular pesticide in turf (as opposed to 100 properties being treated in 2013) along with 14 city-owned parks maintained by Boise Parks and Recreation. An additional 500 traps set up throughout the rest of the state captured no Japanese Beetles.

During 2014, annual programs to monitor the presence/absence of Apple Maggot, Western Cherry Fruit Fly, European Pine Shoot Moth, Karnal Bunt and Gypsy Moth were continued. A second year of delimit trapping, in response to one male European Gypsy Moth being captured at a trap in Shoshone County during 2012, was carried out in that area with no moths being caught.

In conjunction with the federal CAPS/Farm Bill programs, during 2014, surveys were undertaken for three potential invasive insect pests (Cucurbit Beetle, Black Maize Beetle, and Wheat Bug) and one potential mollusk pest (Eastern Heath Snail) in Idaho wheat fields as well as two potential orchard diseases (Apple Proliferation Phytoplasma and Plum Pox Virus). All of those surveys indicated that the pests were not currently present.

In 2014, ISDA continued to suppress outbreaks of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets. There were 133 complaints (over 90% were for grasshoppers), and 106 private landowners in 16 counties received assistance. This assistance was in the form of 32,300 lbs of Carbaryl bait and 695 gallons of liquid insecticide. Valley County had a significant grasshopper outbreak for the second consecutive year. A landowner reimbursement program was implemented in Valley County for ground and aerial application of liquid insecticide. Nearly 70% of the Carbaryl bait and 100% of the liquid insecticide was applied in Valley County.

Invasive Species & Noxious Weeds

During 2014, ISDA distributed a total of \$1.53 million from cost share grants to Cooperative Weed Management Areas for on-the-ground integrated weed management. Program applicants provided over \$5 million in matching contributions, which allowed for treatment of a total of over 290,000 acres of noxious weed, and for nearly 900,000 acres to be surveyed and mapped.

ISDA worked cooperatively with several local governments to establish and operate 15 mandatory invasive species inspection stations statewide on major highways and roads during the 2014 boating season. The Idaho Invasive Species Program inspected boats from all 50 states during the 2014 season. The State of Idaho has conducted approximately 230,000 mandatory watercraft inspections since July 4, 2009. More than 46,000 watercraft inspections were conducted between February and October, 2014, with 15 mussel-fouled boats intercepted in Idaho during the season. Staff also continued survey for aquatic invasive species including Eurasian Watermilfoil and zebra/quagga mussels. Idaho is working successfully with other western states to share education and outreach messages on various invasive species, providing consistent messaging to the travelling public. More than 300 Idahoans have been trained to inspect watercraft for zebra and quagga mussels. To date, no zebra or quagga mussels have been detected in Idaho's waterbodies. Early detection rapid response (EDRR) of a water hyacinth population discovered in the Snake River proved successful in 2012-13 eradication efforts, and staff continues to monitor the area.

In 2014, 23,167 acres of certified forage and straw was grown by 116 different growers. There were 208 inspections, with 35 of the 44 counties participating. About 81% of the forage was remanufactured into forage cubes, pellets, and twice-compressed forage bales.

Phytosanitary Inspections

In 2014, ISDA issued 4,552 federal and 313 state phytosanitary certificates for 308 different types of commodities to 81 countries. The total number of acres inspected for crop disease was 75,648.55. The Division of Plant Industries also certified over 87.4 million pounds of seed and other commodities for export. The ISDA operates this program under a Memorandum of Understanding with the USDA, and the division continues to work to overcome phytosanitary trade barriers, which restrict the export of Idaho agricultural products.

Potato Cyst Nematodes

At the end of FY 2015 there were 10,316 acres regulated for PCN, 2,897 of those acres being infested, totaling 26 infested fields. These fields are located in northern Bingham and southern Bonneville Counties.

In December 2014, USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine deregulated 2,094 field acres that were previously regulated for PCN. These fields, located in Bonneville and Bingham counties, were able to be deregulated after successfully completing negative soil samples for the pest, with each survey occurring after the harvesting of a host plant. These surveys were conducted in conjunction with ISDA. Despite this success of deregulated acres, 994 acres were added to the regulated area. Deficiency warrant funding approved by the Board of Examiners has continued to help fund this program, and conversations continue to be held to locate a different funding source for this program. Additionally, ISDA approved Invasive Species permits for the University of Idaho and a private grower, to allow them to use Litchi Tomato (*Solanum sisymbriifolium*) in a research project to monitor its effectiveness as a trap crop. At the time of this report, the research trials for this program are still ongoing, and no report has been filed with ISDA.

Through a grant funded from USDA Foreign Ag Service, ISDA facilitated PCN surveys of acres identified for production of fresh potatoes for export to Mexico in FY 2015. As part of export protocols established by Mexico, acres are required to be surveyed for PCN prior to planting of potatoes for export. The number of acres surveyed for this program totaled 2,451.99 during FY 2015.

Part II – Performance Measures

Performance Measure	2012	2013	2014	2015	Benchmark
Conduct inspections, investigations, surveillance, and testing to prevent the introduction/spread of animal disease.	103,700	118,358	108,929	103,356	350,000 annual inspections, investigations and tests
Respond to all allegations of improper animal care within 24 hours of receiving complaint.	60 cases 100%	64 cases 100%	65 cases 100%	66 cases 100%	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.	579 applicants 28,924 certificates issued 1 reversal	626 Applicants 29,646 certificates issued 1 reversal	667 Applicants 29,996 certificates issued 2 reversals	642 Applicants 30,619 certificates issued 6 reversals	Applicants 515 Certificates 28,000 1% 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.	26,726 device inspections 6.4% rejected 76.5% of the rejected devices rechecked	24,035 device inspections 6.0% rejected 57.8% of the rejected devices rechecked	24,934 device inspections 8.2% rejected 64.4% of the rejected devices rechecked	27,845 device inspections 9.4% rejected 75.5% of the rejected devices rechecked	Inspections 27,000 <5% Rejected 60% Recheck
Conduct pesticide-related inspections for compliance resulting in less than 5% of	0.3%	0.29	0.64	0%	% repeat

Performance Measure	2012	2013	2014	2015	Benchmark
investigations involving repeat offenders for specific violations.	(2÷598)	(2/690)	(5/781)	(0/644)	violations
Provide and approve sufficient ongoing recertification training opportunities processing 95% of requests within five days of receipt.	894 Seminars 97.3%	897 Seminars 98%	791 Seminars 97%	822 Seminars 97%	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.	40 new companies 94% retention 66% consumer awareness	47 new companies 95% retention 50% consumer awareness	22 new companies 97% retention 50% consumer awareness	5 new companies 95% retention 52% consumer awareness	New members % Retention rate % consumer awareness
Obtain a minimum average overall customer satisfaction rating of 4 for promotions, missions, workshops and events using a scale of 1–5, 5 being the highest.	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	Minimum average customer satisfaction rating
Complete phytosanitary certificates within a prescribed timeframe from date received. 78% processed within 24 hours, 15% processed after 2 business days, 7% processed after 3 business days or more.	47% within 24 hours 37% after one business day 11% after 2 business days 5% after 3 or more days	80% within 24 hours 11% after 2 business days 8% after 3 or more days	56% within 24 hours 24% after one business day 15% after 2 business days 5% after 3 or more days	53% within 24 hours 17% after one business day 19% after 2 business days 11% after 3 or more days	% within 24 hours % after 2 days % after 3 or more days
Approve or deny within 91 days, 95% of feed labels and 80% of fertilizer and soil and plant amendment labels that are submitted for review.	65.5% feed within 91 days 100% fertilizer within 91 days 100% soil and plant amendment within 91	64% feed within 91 days 100% fertilizer within 91 days 100% soil and plant amendment within 91	74% feed within 91 days 100% fertilizer within 91 days 100% soil and plant amendment within 91	66% feed within 91 days 75% fertilizer within 91 days 81% soil and plant amendment within 91	% feed within 91 days % fertilizer within 91 days % soil and plant amendment within 91

Performance Measure	2012	2013	2014	2015	Benchmark
	days	days	days	days	days

For More Information Contact

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