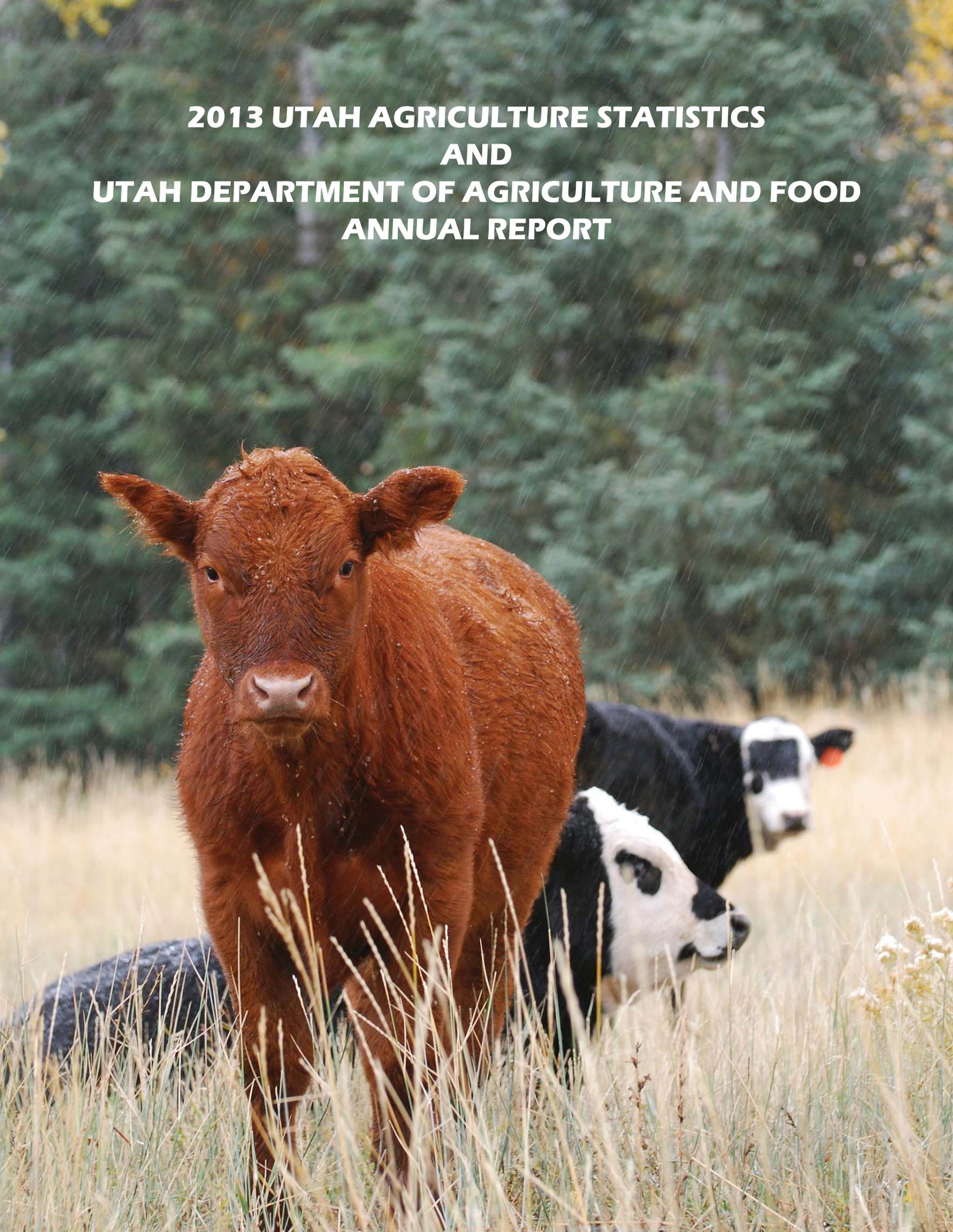


**2013 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT**





STATE OF UTAH

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

SPENCER J. COX
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends,

As Governor, it is my privilege to introduce the 2013 Annual Report for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). On behalf of Utah residents, I extend our appreciation to all UDAF employees for working diligently to promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve and enhance our lands and natural resources, and protect our food supply.

I am continually impressed by our residents' support of Utah agriculture. In the latest Wasatch Front public opinion poll, a whopping 97 percent of Utahns think farming and ranching are important to the future of our state; besides, 84 percent of our residents think farmers are responsible stewards of the land. Indeed, Utahns and other people across the United States value locally-grown foods. More than eight out of 10 consumers say they want foods to be produced domestically. I agree: our local farmers and ranchers produce the safest, most nutritious, and most abundant supply of food. In fact, I encourage all Utah residents to champion our farmers and ranchers by directing our buying power to Utah-grown foods.

A supply of locally-grown foods is not the only benefit of our agriculture and food industries; jobs, economic opportunities, and tax revenue are also produced by the bushel. Utah State University reports that the agriculture segment employs 78,000 Utah residents and contributes more than 14 percent of the state's economy. The "Utah's Own" program calculates that if Utahns shifted one percent of our food dollar to purchase Utah products instead of national brands, it would generate approximately \$63 million for our state's economy. Accordingly, purchasing Utah-grown foods is a tremendous way to support families and individuals who earn their livelihoods in agriculture and related industries, as well as to strengthen Utah's economy in general and our rural economy in particular.

Thank you for your support of the healthy growth of Utah agriculture.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Herbert
Governor

**UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT**



Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

Leonard M. Blackham	Commissioner
Kyle R. Stephens	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Assistant
Melissa Ure	Policy Analyst
Sarah Dalton	Administrative Secretary

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
Dr. Bruce King, Director & State Veterinarian	Animal Industry
Dr. Weston Judd, Director & State Chemist	Laboratory Services/Chemistry
Robert Hougaard, Director vacant	Plant Industry & Conservation Regulatory Services
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security

Agricultural Advisory Board

Chairman	Mark Gibbons Utah Dairymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman	Leland Hogan Utah Farm Bureau
Kent Bushman	Utah Farmers Union
Tom Boyer	Utah Wool Growers Association
Wallace Schultess	Utah Cattlemens Association
Dolores Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
Vacant	Food Supplement Manufacturers
Stuart Sprouse	Utah Horse Industry
Wendell Stembridge	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Vacant	Utah Livestock Marketing Association
Marilyn K. Albertson	Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees	Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Haven Hendricks	Utah Pork Producers Association
Cliff Lillywhite	Egg & Poultry Representative

Department Phone Directory - Area Code (801)

For information and numbers not listed below.....538-7100

Internet: <http://ag.utah.gov> - email: larrylewis@utah.gov

Commissioner's Office

Commissioner.....	538-7101
Deputy Commissioner.....	538-7102
Administrative Assistant	538-7103
Public Information Officer	538-7104
Policy Analyst	538-4976
Administrative Secretary.....	538-7190

Administrative Services

Director.....	538-7110
Budget and Accounting	538-7032
GIS	538-9904

Marketing and Development

Director.....	538-7108
Deputy Director	538-7141
Marketing Specialist.....	538-4913
Livestock & Market News	435-230-0402

Utah Conservation Commission

Executive Dir.....	538-7120
Ag Resource Development Loans (ARDL)	538-7172
Ag. Certificate Environmental Stewardship (ACES).....	538-7120

Animal Industry

Director/State Veterinarian	538-7162
Assistant State Veterinarian.....	538-4910
Animal Health (import permits).....	538-7164
Animal Health Desk.....	538-7161
Brand Bureau Chief.....	538-7166
Animal Identification (brands)	538-7137
Aquaculture	538-7046
Elk Farming	538-7166
Meat Inspection	538-7117

Chemistry Laboratory

Director.....	538-7128
Bacteriology Laboratory	538-4928
Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory.....	538-7133
Meat Laboratory.....	538-7132
Pesticide Residue Laboratory.....	538-7135

Plant Industry

Director.....	538-7180
Entomology	538-7184
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection.....	435-757-3726
Seed, Organic & Fertilizer.....	538-7187
Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT).....	1-801-392-2292
Insect Infestation Emergency Control.....	538-7184
Noxious Weeds & Feed.....	538-7186
Pesticides	538-7183
Seed Laboratory	538-7182
Groundwater.....	538-9905
Grazing Improvement Program (GIP).....	435-279-3603

Regulatory Services

Director.....	538-7150
Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn.	538-7151
Dairy Compliance	538-7145
Egg & Poultry Compliance	538-4943
Food Compliance	538-7149
Meat Compliance	538-7149
Metrology (measurement) Laboratory	538-7153
Motor Fuels Testing Laboratory.....	538-7154
Weights & Measures	538-7158

*Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Leonard M. Blackham*



This will be my last annual report. After 25 years of public service, it is time to hang my spurs on the wall and retire. It has been a great experience. I have enjoyed serving for the last nine years as the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food. The Department is full of good, dedicated and hard-working employees, and the Utah agriculture community represents the heart of this prospering state.

Our Department has the charge to help assure a safe and abundant food supply for all of us in this state. We take this charge seriously. Each day at breakfast, lunch and dinner, I am reminded of the blessings of living in this land of great bounty.

I thank those who came before and those that provide these great blessings today. I am especially grateful for the good farmers and ranchers who work in all kinds of weather and face challenges to provide us with such an abundance of food.

Today's agriculture is much different than it was just 40 years ago. New technology, genetics, and improved management allow a very small number of people to produce our food. Combined with additional trade from all regions of this nation and with the world, we enjoy food choices like no other people before.

Our job at the Department is to help our agriculture community provide safe food, free from disease-causing organisms or contaminants. We also help farmers improve their conservation of water, soil, and general environmental stewardship. We all take these duties very seriously.

Farmers and ranchers are indeed the first conservationists. Long before it was stylish to be environmentally friendly, farmers were acting to protect soils and water resources because it sustained their operations. They continue their land stewardship, and we in the Department are proud to assist them as they improve modernize their conservation efforts. Finally, our job is to help the farmers/ranchers remain in business so that the bulk of our food supply originates locally, or regionally. We never want to be dependent on foreign sources for our most basic need - food.

I have great faith in the ability of our farmers and ranchers and their industry support system to continue to provide an abundant food supply. However, we need the support of the citizens and elected officials of this state to protect and not over regulate or remove agriculture from our lands. This is especially true when it comes to grazing on our public lands. Plants all need to be regularly harvested. Livestock is the most important management tool that can improve rangeland and forest healthy. Cattle and sheep transform the grasses and plants that spread forest fires into an important source of protein that contributes to a healthy diet.

It has been an exceptional experience working with Governors Herbert and Huntsman, and I hope we have served the public well during my time in this important department. May God bless us all.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leonard M. Blackham". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Leonard M Blackham

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to “Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply.”

It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. The Department's **Vision Statement** is: To be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

The Department values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

Food safety, public health and consumer protection is a critical and essential function of state government. In order to accomplish this mission, with increased population and industry growth, we are identifying ways and means to fund the regulatory functions of the Department. In addition, we continue to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and the value of maintaining a viable agriculture industry.

We will promote the responsible stewardship of our state's land, water and other resources through the best management practices available. We will promote the economic well-being of Utah and her rural citizens by adding value to our agricultural products. We also aggressively seek new markets for our products. And we will inform the citizens and officials of our state of our work and progress.

In carrying out that mission, Department personnel will take specific steps in various areas of the state's agricultural industry, such as the following:

Regulation

Department operations help protect public health and safety as well as agricultural markets by assuring consumers of clean, safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and measured or weighed products. This includes products inspected by UDAF's animal industry, plant industry, weights and measures, and food and dairy inspectors, compliance officers and field representatives. It involves chemical analysis by the state laboratory, which is part of the Department. It also includes other consumer products such as bedding, quilted clothing and upholstered furniture.

This inspection also protects legitimate producers and processors by keeping their markets safe from poor products and careless processing.

Conservation

Through its variety of programs in this area, the Department will work to protect, conserve and enhance Utah's agricultural and natural resources, including water and land, and to administer two low-interest revolving loan funds aimed at developing resources and financing new enterprises.

Marketing and Development

UDAF marketing section strengthens Utah's agriculture and allied industries financially by expanding present markets and developing new ones for Utah's agricultural products, locally, in the United States, and overseas as well. It also helps develop new products and production methods and promotes instate processing of Utah agricultural products for a stronger state economy.

This annual report is available on the Internet at:
www.ag.utah.gov

Visit our website on your mobile device by scanning this Quick Response code.



Commissioner's Office

Responding to Governor Gary Herbert's charge to develop a blueprint to reduce catastrophic wildfires in Utah, Commissioner Blackham assembled a broad ranging body of land resource managers to develop a catastrophic wildfire reduction strategy. The committee identified 14 statewide pilot projects designed to offer the greatest positive impact on community safety, our water supply, utility and transportation infrastructure, waterways and reservoir storage. The projects totaled more than \$100 million and are viewed as the first step in a decades-long process to reverse the degradation of Utah's forests and rangelands.

Livestock grazing is one method to reduce grassy fuels that can spread fire over range and forest lands. The committee's recognition of this valuable grazing tool is one example of the innovative approach taken by the working group.



*The power of a barbed wire fence
Grazing livestock on the right side reduced the small grasses that grow between the sage brush, preventing the fire from spreading from the burning ungrazed area.*

The Department initiated the Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship (ACES) program that recognizes farmers and ranchers for using best management practices that protect the land while feeding a growing population. It also educates producers about the laws and regulations they should be using. ACES helps producers overcome the increasing challenges of environmental regulations. It also offers benefits such as:

- Increased production with fewer expenses
- Access to planning experts
- Financial resources
- Marketing and promotion
- Potential 10 year certification

The Department launched its redesigned Internet website in September. The website is organized to better serve the needs of the thousands of visitors who use the Internet to do business with the State, or simply learn how this historic agency is serving their needs. The website features easy-to-access online services, the latest livestock auction or commodity trading news, pesticide applicator training, and dozens of other services. The site is divided into logical agricultural topics such as Animals, Plants, Insects, and Food Safety. Farmers and ranchers who visit the site will see information organized to help them conserve their resources, and be more productive in their operations. Business owners who work with the UDAF can find shortcuts to licensing and registration services that will speed them through the paperwork. And for consumers, there are many pages devoted to information about Utah agriculture, food recalls and ways to help protect our local source of food. Visit www.ag.utah.gov/ or impress your family with how computer savvy you are by scanning the QR code on the previous page.

For the second year in a row, the UDAF awarded substantial funds for the Invasive Species Mitigation efforts throughout Utah. This year Commissioner Blackham and Plant Industry Director, Rob Hougaard announced that nine ongoing projects and several new projects were to receive \$1.3 million in grants from the Invasive Species Mitigation Fund. The projects targeted several invasive and destructive weeds, many of which increase the severity of wildfires.



(left) Wasatch County weed supervisor Quintin Lewis and Summit County noxious weed enforcement officer, Dave Bingham spray noxious weeds from a rail car in the Heber Valley

Deputy Commissioner

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

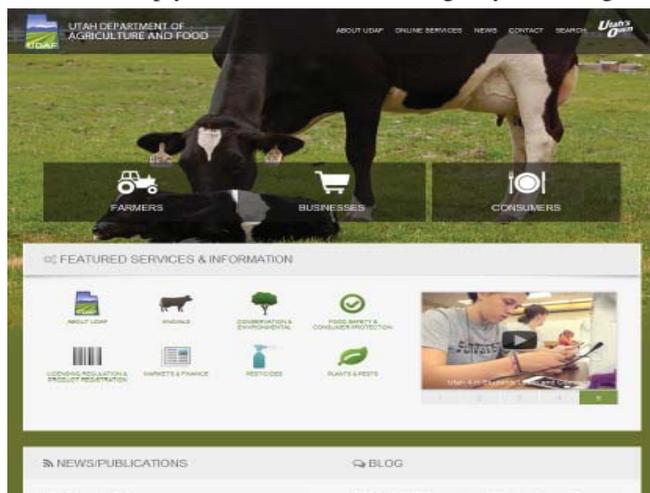


Kyle Stephens is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Kyle coordinates the Certified Agriculture Mediation Program and the Utah Horse Racing Commission. He is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, promulgation of all Department Administrative Rules, collection of predator assessment head tax, is the Department's Hearing Officer and serves on the Utah Dairy Commission and Utah Dairyman's Association as an ex-officio member. He is the Department's representative on the state Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee (Greenbelt). Kyle also oversees and coordinates the Department's SUCCESS Program that focuses on measurable results that drive operations and the budgeting process.

Communications Office

The Communications office is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and other state agencies. The office publishes various brochures, articles, newsletters, web pages, videos as well as create displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and responds to news media enquires about agriculture and the UDAF. In addition to the printed medium, the office uses video-tape to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at <http://www.youtube.com/utahagriculture/>. The Department's Facebook page is located at: www.facebook.com/utahagriculture.

The Department launched a redesigned Internet website in 2013. The website is organized to better serve the needs of the thousands of visitors who use the Internet to do business with the State, or simply learn how the historic agency is serving their



www.ag.utah.gov

Thousands of Internet users visit the Department's website each month looking for crops reports, livestock entry permits, news about agriculture and our online services.

needs. The website features easy-to-access online services, the latest livestock auction or commodity trading news, pesticide applicator training, and dozens of other services.

The Communications Office also interacts with local schools, offering students lessons on the connection between the farm and our food. A complete list of UDAF news releases is available at: <http://www.ag.utah.gov/news.html>

Agriculture Mediation Program

The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 34 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

Utah farmers and ranches who rely on the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program to help them through difficult economic times have had that valuable service extended after the passage of the Agriculture Mediation Bill. The program helps farmers and ranchers seek confidential advice and counsel to address loan problems and disputes before they grow to be too much for the producer to handle. The legislation will continue to authorize funding of the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program for five years. Mediation provides a neutral, confidential forum to discuss complex issues and build strong working relationships with producers, lenders and government agencies.

Agriculture in the Classroom

The mission of AITC is to increase agricultural literacy in Utah by developing a program that improves student awareness about agriculture and instills in students an appreciation for our food and fiber system. This program is necessary because agriculture affects our quality of life and our environment.

The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy.

Administrative Services Division

The Division of Administrative Services provides support to all divisions within the department to insure state policies and procedures are implemented to meet audits conducted throughout the year by state finance and the state auditor's offices. We have added new federal grants each year and to date we are tracking more than 30 federal grants. We are responsible for processing more than 450 state grants and contracts annually. Purchasing cards are being used by the majority of the field staff, and few requests for petty cash reimbursements are being requested by employees.

Conservation Commission

Thayne Mickelson
Executive Director,
Utah Conservation Commission



The Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) is authorized under the Utah Code. The act's purpose as declared in code is: "The Legislature finds and declares that the soil and water resources of this state constitute one of its basic assets and that the preservation of these resources requires planning and programs to ensure the development and utilization of these resources and to protect them from the adverse effects of wind and water erosion, sediment, and sediment related pollutants." With this in mind, the Legislature created in 1937 this unique state government entity and it has been active continually since, evolving to meet new environmental and social conditions. Today the commission consults with stakeholders as it strives to protect the natural resources within the state and administers the Conservation District programs.

The mission of the Conservation Districts is to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. This is done in cooperation with the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) and Utah's 38 Conservation Districts (CD). Conservation Districts are authorized by state law. Together, they work with many other state and federal natural resource-oriented agencies and special interest organizations to bring about many short and long-term public benefits. Districts are the local leaders that influence conservation on private, state and federal lands. Their efforts towards conservation improvements can be directed at a large scale watershed approach or assisting an individual landowner. It is through the local leadership of conservation districts that brings positive change and sustainability of Utah's farm and range lands. The Department of Agriculture and Food also provides staff support for the UCC, which is chaired by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food.

Conservation districts are using county resource assessments as a base for identifying concerns. Coordinated Resource Management Plans are being developed to collaborate with the local citizens, city and county officials, and state and federal technical staff. Planning efforts and implementation of natural resource improvements are improving watershed health and Utah's natural resources. The UCC and conservation districts have continued to aid the Department in further implementation of the Grazing Improvement Program and the Invasive Species Mitigation Act (War-on-Cheatgrass).

Low Cost Loan Programs

Several low interest loan programs are provided for farmers, ranchers and other agribusinesses. The loans have aided the agriculture community by providing funds when conventional loans are unavailable by:

- Providing project funding to assist operators to conserve resources and improve their efficiency.

- Assisting beginning farmers to purchase farm and ranch properties.
- Aiding financially distressed operators with long term funding.

The portfolios are comprised of approximately 800 loans, and the combined assets of the programs as of October, 2012 totaled more than \$51 million. Loans are funded from revolving funds that grow each year from the earnings of the programs. These programs benefit Utah's economy in numerous ways. Loss history has been minimal. They include:

Agriculture Resource Development Loan Program (ARDL)

The largest program in the Loans Section with 55 percent of its assets and nearly 600 loans, ARDL is administered by the Section for the Utah Conservation Commission. Technical service and marketing of the program are provided by local conservation districts and the Utah Association of Conservation Districts as well as other conservation partners, both federal and state. Examples of eligible projects include animal waste management, water usage management (irrigation systems and wells), rangeland improvement, on farm energy projects, wind erosion control and disaster mitigation and cleanup. Borrowers are charged three percent interest and a four percent administration fee, which covers marketing and project planning, costs, and loans have a maximum term of 12 years. Borrowers are encouraged to use these loans to help fund projects jointly with federal and state grants. They can also finance stand-alone projects.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

The two programs, distinguished by whether they use federal or state monies, comprise the rest of the agriculture loans. They are administered by the Section for the Agricultural Advisory Board. Their various purposes are to:

- Provide assistance to producers with viable businesses who have need of long term financing in order to continue in business, and cannot obtain adequate financing from commercial lenders.
- Help beginning farmers to obtain farms and ranches. This includes providing financing for the transfer of ownership of family farms and ranches from one generation to another. These are essentially loans of last resort requiring that applicants be declined by conventional commercial lenders. They are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years with longer amortizations. Interest rates charged are four percent or less. These long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations to remain in business. Maximum loan size is usually limited to \$250,000.

Besides agriculture loans, the Loans Section has been working with DEQ's Division of Environmental Response and Remediation since 1996 to underwrite loans to property owners, mostly fuel retailers, who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement or other necessary procedures. The program has recently been expanded and the maximum loan size has been increased from \$45,000 to \$150,000. Loans are limited to a maximum of ten years at three percent interest.

The division is also working with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under the Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non-point source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans.

Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship

Utah law requires the Conservation Commission to develop the Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship (ACES), applicable to each agricultural sector. It helps agricultural producers, of all sizes, evaluate their entire operation and make management decisions that sustain agricultural viability, protect natural resources, support environmentally responsible agricultural production practices, and promote positive public opinion. To become eligible, producers must complete three comprehensive steps:

1. Document completion of education modules,
2. Complete a detailed application to evaluate on-farm risk, and
3. Participate in an on-farm inspection to verify program requirements applicable to state and federal environmental regulations. The certification will be for a five-year term, with renewal for an additional five years upon inspection.

Agricultural Sectors

Identified sectors include the farmstead, animal feeding operations, grazing lands, and cropping systems.

Protects Natural Resources

The ACES process ensures all participating agricultural producers are making decisions that balance production and environmental demands. Measures aimed at protecting soil, water, air, plants, animals, and other environmental factors mean ACES producers are committed to farming and ranching practices that protect Utah's natural resources.

Viable & Sustainable Agriculture

The production of food and fiber is essential to a healthy population. ACES's is based on scientific standards that allow farmers to address environmental concerns while remaining economically viable.

Connects Farms & Public Opinion

Agriculture plays a vital role in Utah communities, and ACES strengthens the relationships between farmers and their neighbors. Producers who closely examine their operation's potential impact on soil, water, air, plants and animals understand the impact these practices can have on their neighbors.

ACES's is a collaborative effort of Utah producers, Department of Agriculture and Food, Utah Conservation Commission, Farm Bureau, local Conservation Districts, Department of Environmental Quality, commodity organizations, universities, and other state and federal agencies.

Benefits of ACES

The ACES will offer alternatives to regulatory permits, provide an extra level of protection against frivolous complaints, and help producers market their commodities.

Expectations of ACES

- Enable producers to evaluate their agricultural practices and make necessary adjustments.
- Recognize significant conservation goals that have already been achieved.
- Adopt land use practices that maintain or improve agricultural land, while sustaining natural resources.
- Create new opportunities to use conservation for income.

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike Linnell
Federal Program Director

The Utah Wildlife Services (WS) program is a cooperative effort between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Protecting Utah's agriculture includes protecting livestock, with the majority of the program's effort directed at protecting adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation.

Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including Federal appropriations and State General fund. Livestock producers also contribute through a livestock assessment nicknamed the "head tax" because it is assessed per head of livestock. Individual producers, livestock associations, and counties also make voluntary contributions to the program to pay for contract helicopter flying.

Coyotes remain the most problematic predator species in Utah, both in terms of population size and in the amount of livestock they kill. Calves are vulnerable to coyote predation for a short period just after birth, and the majority of the calf protection is concentrated in the spring calving season. In the absence of predator management, calf losses would be expected to exceed 5%, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to well below 1%. The WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer mountain range, and on winter range in the desert. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

Cougars and bears are also a significant predator of sheep, especially in the summer when sheep and cattle are grazed in the mountains. Of the predation on lambs reported to WS, about 40% are by these two predators. Predation management for cougar and bear is implemented on a corrective basis, and does not begin until kills are discovered and confirmed by WS. In order to limit losses caused by cougars or bears, the WS program must be prepared to respond quickly when killing occurs.

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations, and the WS program works with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. To accomplish this, the program utilizes a combination of 38 full time and seasonal staff, 4 agency fixed-wing aircraft, 2 agency helicopters, and 8 helicopter contractors. In 2013 the program worked in 19 deer units, 11 sage grouse areas, 5 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 8 waterfowl nesting areas, specifically for the protection of native wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas, and conducted feral swine monitoring in specific locations within Utah.

To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been

completed to assess the impacts of the program. While the program is very successful at protecting livestock and selected wildlife resources, there are no negative impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds, or other parts of the environment. Annual monitoring of our program impacts is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid.

Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to ensure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature, a wolf management plan has been put in place and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves, as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in dealing with predator-related problems, and our skills are needed to assure professional management of wolves as federally protected wildlife and through the transfer of authority to a State managed species.

The WS program plays a critical role in the early detection and management of wildlife-borne diseases. WS is conducting surveillance for early detection of highly pathogenic Avian Influenza. The WS program has assisted the UDWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease is a concern. WS has collected samples for plague, tularemia, West Nile Virus, raccoon roundworm, and other zoonotic disease monitoring around the State, and responds to mortality events in wild birds to assist in detection of diseases. WS has a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife related damage throughout the State, such as wildlife hazards to commercial aircraft and urban wildlife problems such as skunks, raccoons, and urban waterfowl. In 2013 WS discontinued its free service of removing skunks and raccoons from residential areas within Salt Lake County due to Federal budget reductions, but WS continues to provide assistance to the public in the form of technical assistance or cooperatively funded projects. WS continues to conduct disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide when assistance is requested by the UDWR.

In order to maintain healthy populations of wildlife and concurrently sustain productive agriculture, a professional wildlife damage management program must be in place to mitigate the damage while protecting wildlife populations.

Animal Industry



Dr. Bruce King
State Veterinarian & Director

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:

1. Animal Health – focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
2. Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
3. Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
4. Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
5. Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks – Regulating this new domestic livestock industry with an emphasis on protecting our wild elk population
6. Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories - for disease diagnosis and surveillance.

Major accomplishments in these areas during the past year are as follows:

Animal Health

During the past year, disease free status was maintained for the following diseases:

- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Pseudorabies
- Salmonella pullorum
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum

Disease monitoring for heartworm, equine encephalitis (Eastern, Western, and West Nile), equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Salmonella sp., Mycoplasma sp., BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), trichomoniasis, etc. has continued during the past year.

More than 15,500 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program year from October 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013. An additional 4,000 bulls were tested after the end of the official trichomoniasis test year as of June 10, 2012. Testing identified 19 infected bulls - up from the previous year of 10 positive cases. A rule change this year required Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing of trichomoniasis samples instead of the culture technique that had been mostly used in the past. This test methodology has proven more sensitive in finding positive samples. The Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory is researching the possibility of

being able to “pool” multiple test samples in one test run to lower the price of each individual sample tested. The results of the sensitivity of this “pooling” will be available later this summer.

The division responded to two separate outbreaks of Equine Herpes Virus-1 Neurologic form (EHV1) in Cache County during September through October 2012, and February through March 2013. Three horses on one single premise were tested positive in September 2012 and all three were humanely euthanized due to the severity of neurologic symptoms. Nine horses on seven distinct premises were confirmed positive for EHV1 in February-March 2013. Four of the nine horses were humanely euthanized due to the severity of neurologic symptoms.

Monitoring for avian influenza is continuing in Utah. Serological samples for avian influenza are taken and tested from each egg laying flock of chickens in the State quarterly. A minimum of 60 serological samples are taken at the turkey processing plant per month and monitored for avian influenza. The results of these tests are reported to the state veterinarian.

The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in the State. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

Division veterinarians continue to monitor livestock imports into the State by reviewing incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated and citations issued. CVI from other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination.

Animal health has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in the continued oversight of the Division’s disease control and monitoring plan. This program is administered by the division of animal industry, using private veterinarians on contract with the State. Six livestock auctions that hold weekly sales were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also served at several junior livestock shows around the State to verify the health of the livestock prior to being admitted to the show.

The Animal Disease Traceability rule from the United States Department of Agriculture became effective March 11, 2013. This rule requires individual official identification of each animal that moves across state lines. The Division is in the process of

updating our programs and software to be able to better track animals both moving into and out of the state.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau is designed to deny a market to potential thieves & to detect the true owners of livestock. The bureau consists of 16 full time inspectors, that include 11 special function officers and one law enforcement officer, and 43 half time or part time inspectors. The inspectors verify proper ownership of livestock before they are sold, shipped out of state, or sent to slaughter. The bureau also has a strong presence at each of the six weekly auctions inspecting all cattle and horses.

During 2012, a total of 447,104 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents a total of 21,399 inspection certificates issued. The entire team of livestock inspectors helped to return 2753 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts to over \$2.3 million dollars.

Two and a half years after the brand renewal was held in 2010, we continue to have people register brands for their livestock. Each brand owner receives a plastic wallet sized "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. Utah has a total number of 14,999 registered cattle/horse brands, cattle earmarks and sheep brands and earmarks. A brand book and CD are available for purchase that has the latest information. It is also found on the department web site. The Brand Bureau is also involved with tying the existing brand inspection program to the new Federal Animal Disease Traceability Program, where each livestock owner is required to identify his livestock before moving interstate.

During the year brand inspectors collected \$777,716 in Beef Promotion Money. Beef Promotion money helps with any action aimed at advancing the image and desirability of beef and beef products with the express intent of improving the competitive position and stimulating sales of beef and beef products in the marketplace. Among check off programs in promotion are paid consumer advertising; retail and food service marketing; food-media communications; veal marketing; new-product development; beef recipe development; and other culinary initiatives.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2012, livestock inspectors continued to collect predator control money. This money, like the beef promotion money, is used for the protection of the states livestock producers. The money is forwarded to the Wildlife Services Program for its use where it is used in an effort to safeguard adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port of entry personnel, a livestock inspector is assigned to work monthly in each port of entry. These inspectors are authorized and equipped to chase down those livestock transporters who ignore the signs requiring all livestock hauling vehicles to stop. This is an effort to help prevent diseased animals from entering the state and stolen animals from leaving the state.

The Livestock Inspection Bureau is also stepping up education and enforcement action. The education sessions will be held on

a request basis and conducted by the local livestock inspector. It is up to the association or group to request the session and set up the meeting.

Education opportunities may also surface during local rodeos, horse shows, and sales; where livestock inspectors may attend without any enforcement action to be taken. Inspectors should have brochures and contact information with them and will be open to answering any questions participants might have.

In addition to education, enforcement measures will be performed. The Livestock Inspection Bureau will be performing traffic stops, working with Ports of Entry, placing temporary ports throughout the state, and working with shows and rodeos. All of this will be in an attempt to verify proof of ownership on livestock moving interstate and intrastate. In the cases of livestock events, Livestock Inspectors will be required to work with event managers to make sure that no undue stress is put on any contestant or animal performing at a show or rodeo.

In 2005 a range rider/investigator was hired to travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations. He has been actively involved in several cases of theft and loss of livestock with all but two of those cases having been resolved or cleared during the 2012 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 35 farms and 12 hunting parks licensed with a total of 2341 domestic elk on inventory. CWD tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2012. No positive samples were found. One elk were reported as escapes in 2012 but was either captured or harvested prior to making it to the wild. The majority of the animals are sold to hunting parks as trophy animals or sent to packing plants for processing of a "leaner" meat product.

Meat Inspection

The Meat and Poultry Inspection program is considered equal to the Federal Meat Inspection program. We currently have two State harvesting plants, 10 State harvesting and processing plants, seven State processing only plants, with one Talmadge Aiken (T/A) harvesting plant, five T/A harvesting and processing plants and eight T/A processing only plants which that gives us a total of 33 official plants. We also have 38 custom exempt plants and 32 Farm Custom Slaughter permittee's (Tri-Pod mobile Harvesting rigs) for an overall total of 103 establishments throughout Utah.

The Utah Meat Inspection program is scheduled for a federal in-plant audit in the summer of 2015. The federal audit teams select a number of state harvesting and processing facilities to conduct an in plant audit once every 4 years if there are no major findings from the previous audit. Once a year we submit to the Federal State audit branch a comprehensive State assessment that covers 9 components in which we need to comply by. Component 1: Statutory Authority, Component 2: Inspection, Component 3: Product Sampling, Component 4: Staffing and Training, Component 5: Humane Handling, Component 6: Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection, Component 7: Compliance, Component

8: Civil Rights, and Component 9: Financial Accountability. We need to provide documentation that shows we are in compliance with all 9 components we have from August 15th to November 15th of each year to provide this information.

We are currently testing four major pathogens: Salmonella, E coli 0157: H, Non 0157:H7 STEC, and Listeria Monocytogens. We also test for biological residue in cattle; Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that harvest and/or handles carcass beef are required to have a written a plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many federal rules and regulation that the small and very small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection program personnel have assisted help to these small and very small business owners as much as possible to make sure they understand what is required to remain in compliance.

We presently have 25 dedicated meat inspectors in the program which including one Enforcement Investigation Analysis Officers (EIAO). They perform Food Safety assessments in all State inspected facilities; an assessment takes from 4 to 6 weeks to complete. We have two trainers that perform training activities throughout the State and one custom exempt specialist that perform sanitation inspections in all the custom plants throughout the State of Utah. Our Meat Inspection program received a top rating for 2013 due to the help of our three frontline supervisors. We also have three public health veterinarians, who perform sanitation reviews and all of our harvesting establishments along with performing dispositions on all suspect animals.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread of disease among the Utah commercial aquaculture facilities and prevents the entry of fish pathogens and aquatic invasive species into Utah. This is done through regulation, prevention, inspection, licensing, approving in-state aquaculture facilities and out-of-state facilities for live sales and entry permits. Also, the program works closely with other state agencies in disease prevention and control to include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board and the State mercury working group.

Licensed facilities included 19 commercial aquaculture facilities, (6 aquaculture facilities also licensed for fee fishing), 97 fee fishing facilities, 5 brokers, 4 mosquito abatement districts, and 5 fish processing plants. A total of 9 aquaculture facilities (including brokers) sold live game fish to providers in Utah. Three licensed fish processing plants sell dead fish to commercial processors to be sold to the public. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for 20 species of aquatic animals including channel catfish, diploid and sterile rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, diploid and sterile brook trout, diploid and sterile brown trout, cutthroat trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, arctic char, mosquito fish, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, hybrid stripped bass and cutbows.

During the period 92 entry permits were issued for 18 species of fish for a total of approximately 1,212,935 fish and 4,287,000 fish eggs imported into Utah. Twenty-one of the 92 entry permits were issued for aquatic marine species for the Living Planet Aquarium and one entry permit was issued for the Hogle Zoo. A total 15 different marine facilities were issued entry permits to import aquatic animals into the Living Planet Aquarium. Seven out-of state private and 18 out-of state government facilities were approved to import game fish into Utah. Total fish and fish eggs imported into Utah approximated 5,499,935. A total of 41 imported populations were diploid fish species and a total of 29 imported populations were sterile fish species.

Twelve water quality tests were conducted at 12 different sites. Water quality parameters tested for include total dissolved gas, pH, nitrates, nitrites, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, alkalinity and hardness. A total of three inspections testing 180 trout for sterility were also conducted at two aquaculture facilities. A total of 840 game fish were sacrificed for laboratory testing from the seven facilities that were fish health inspected. Inspected species included (60) fathead minnows, (540) rainbow trout, (120) brown trout, (60) brook trout and (60) tiger trout. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 10 pathogens at two nationally approved accredited labs. Pathogens inspected included IHN virus (840), IPN virus (840), VHS virus (840), Aeromonas salmonicida bacterium (240), Yersinia ruckeri bacterium (240), Renibacterium salmoninarum bacterium (360), Myxobolus cerebralis parasite (360), SVC virus (780), OM virus (780) and EHN virus (780). A total of 240 ovarian fluid samples were procured from 3 species of trout. Disease-free status was maintained at all in-state facilities for all of the above tested pathogens. All Utah aquaculture facilities tested for whirling disease were negative.

During the period, 22 fish health approvals were provided for seven in-state facilities and 15 for out-of-state facilities, approving the live importation for 23 species of game fish. These included sterile and diploid rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, fathead minnow, sterile and diploid brown trout, tiger trout, hybrid and diploid bluegills, smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, triploid grass carp, cutthroat trout, golden trout, diploid and sterile brook trout, virgin river chub, tiger muskie, muskie, kokanee, razorback sucker, lake trout, wound-fin minnow, bonytail chub, razorback sucker, and Colorado pike minnow. Fish Health approvals were provided for Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, and West Virginia. A total of 13 fish health inspections (including sterility testing) were conducted in Utah for the reported period. Four fish health inspections of mosquito fish were done independent of UDAF by the four licensed Mosquito Abatement Districts.

Six Utah aquaculture facilities were fish health inspected for trout and one aquaculture facility was fish health inspected for game fish other than trout (fathead minnows). Four veterinarians employed by UDAF (Animal Industry) assisted with fish health inspections.

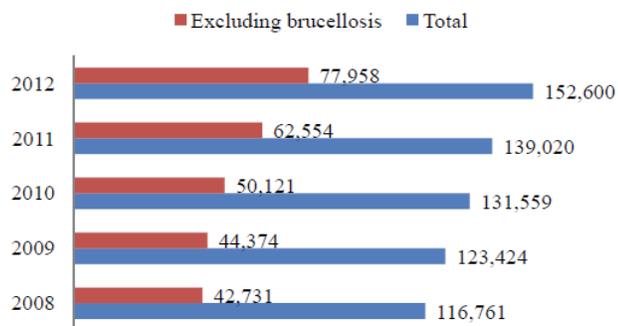
Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL)

In 2012, Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL) personnel consisted of eight veterinary specialists and ten support staff, divided between two laboratories, a main laboratory in Logan (Cache County) and a branch laboratory in Nephi (Juab County). Total laboratory tests (assays), 2008 – 2012

Although from 2011 to 2012 the number of accessions decreased, the number of laboratory assays performed increased by 13,580 (9.77%) to 152,600. Compared to 5 years ago (2008), assay numbers have risen by 35,839 (30.7%). Since brucellosis serologic assays are by far the most numerous tests performed, numbers of diagnostic assays including and excluding brucellosis are provided to reveal trends in both total tests and non-brucellosis tests performed.

Testing numbers for each of the past 5 years are provided below for the main and central laboratory branches.

Number tests, UVDL, 2008 – 2012



Chemistry Laboratory



Dr. Weston Judd
Director

The Laboratory Services Division operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Food. The Division laboratories provide chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses. All samples analyzed in the laboratories are collected and forwarded by various field inspection personnel from the divisions of Plant Industry, Conservation and Resource Management, Regulatory Services, and Animal Health. Most of these samples are tested for specific ingredients as stated by the associated label guarantee. Some products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing Grade "A" Raw Milk and finished dairy products. The laboratory also administers an industry laboratory certification program. Our laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues; and ensuring proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our microbiologists serve as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officers (LEOs) who have jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the state. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. The laboratory personnel administer a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts. We also test finished products for label compliance (protein, %SNF, water, and fat). Raw milk testing for pathogens is also done when requested. The laboratory works closely with the division of Regulatory Services inspectors to ensure safe and wholesome dairy products.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities in Utah. Tests are performed to measure fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat, carcass, and surface swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella, E. coli 0157:H7, and Listeria on a regular basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing samples of herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are in compliance with state labeling laws. The Pesticide Residue Laboratory tests for the presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residues in

plants, fruits, vegetables, soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of the pesticide. Milk samples are tested yearly for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

Commercial Feed (agricultural and pet) samples are tested for moisture, protein, fat, fiber, minerals, toxins, antibiotics, and vitamins in the Feed Laboratory. Seed moisture determinations are also performed for the state Seed Laboratory. The Fertilizer Laboratory tests solid and liquid fertilizer samples for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace element content, and heavy metals. All feed and fertilizer results are compared to label guarantees to ensure compliance with state labeling laws.

Special Consumer Complaint samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, and adulterations. The samples are checked to verify validity of complaint, and if found positive, the matter is turned over to departmental compliance officers for follow-up action.

Significant Events:

1. The Dairy Testing Laboratory received renewal of ISO 17025 accreditation by the American Association of Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Only one other state laboratory is accredited for testing milk according to FDA pasteurized milk ordinance (PMO) standards.
2. The Dairy Testing Laboratory personnel and our QA/QC Manager were UDAF recipients of the Governor's Award in recognition for establishing and operating an internationally recognized quality management system.
3. As of April 1, 2013, routine testing of raw milk samples for pathogens was discontinued, pursuant to S.B. 244.
4. Annual testing of Utah dairy milk samples for pesticide residue is ongoing. The number of samples and tests performed will be tallied upon completion and reported in the 2014 Year-End Report.
5. A new Director of Laboratory Services was named in March 2013 - Dr. Weston Judd.

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs by the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

	FY	2011	2011	2012	2012	2013	2013
		Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of samples	Number of tests	Number of samples	Number of tests
Retail Meat		332	664	231	526	393	1,100
Grade A Dairy Products		3,222	21,070	3,236	21,112	3,253	9,963
Raw Milk (Pathogens)		59	638	81	824	38	172
Fertilizer		211	631	171	487	132	397
Feed		334	1,231	223	947	252	791
Pesticide Formulation & Residue		10	14	2	4	12	13
Special Samples		34	49	16	25	14	19
Ground Water		140	5,984	0	0	0	0
Milk Pesticide Residue		240	3,060	237	2,964	0	0
Federal Meat/Pathogens		237	238	389	389	194	201
TOTAL		5,010	34,300	4,586	27,278	4,288	12,656

The higher number of tests performed in FY2011 and FY2012 is a reflection of an increase in the number of quality control tests associated with the establishment and renewal of ISO certification. Discontinuation of the ground water testing and routine raw milk pathogen testing programs is also reflected in the reduced number of tests performed in FY2013. Annual milk pesticide residue analysis is currently in progress; numbers will be reported in FY2014.

Dairy Lab Employees Win Governor's Excellence Award



(l-r) Dr. Mohammed Sharaf, Utah Governor Gary Herbert, Dr. Steven Wright, Jennifer Sung, Commissioner Blackham, Sushma Karna, and Lt. Gov. Greg Bell.

Homeland Security

Dr. Chris Crnich
Director



In recognition of the ever present potential threat of agricultural terrorism, the natural elements for emergency agricultural scenarios, and unintentional economic/production challenges, Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The mission of this division is to organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, maintain awareness, and respond to the potential/actual threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers of agricultural products. The challenges of a threatening and changing world face all agricultural producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life could be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease/event that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The security of our food and fiber production resources is crucial to all the citizens of this great state and nation.

Preparation is one of the best methods to avert many of the debilitating aspects of any emergency. Efforts to maintain a prepared individual employee, division, and Department continue to make up the majority of this Division's energies. The Department demonstrated natural disaster preparation during a very successful earthquake exercise this year during the Great Utah Shakeout 2013. Each of our employees became part of the exercise as they practiced the Drop, Cover, Hold-on drill the morning of the exercise. Following the initial simulated earthquake sheltering drill, each staff member and visitor to the building was evacuated from the building and accounted for by their respective Division Director. This is but one example of the many preparedness training events that were conducted during this past year.

Citizen awareness and organization are also a significant part of the Division's goals and objectives. A national program to assist community awareness and preparation for agricultural emergencies has been developed through the national Extension Services. The program is named Strengthening Community Agro-security Planning (S-CAP) and is designed to help local/regional emergency planning agencies prepare agricultural annexes to their current emergency response plans. Since each of the state's emergency management regions is unique in their agricultural production and commodity developments, local emergency plans must also be individually created to respond to those unique areas within the state. After a two day awareness and interactive training session, each region will be left with a template to create their specific agricultural annex. Communities will then have the opportunity to develop what their regional area requires for an all-hazard response plan. The S-CAP certified training team assists those agencies evaluate their planning annexes, test their local responses, and make appropriate modifications to their an-

nexes to respond to agricultural emergencies in their communities. Six training events through-out the state were presented in 2012 – 13.

As part of the continuing efforts to be prepared as a state agency, a coordinated effort to uniformly train all the key leadership of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been accomplished. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). A specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. This plan has been developed to assist in the response to events that may disrupt normal activities within the Department of Agriculture and Food, whether they are minor or catastrophic. The COOP provides a roadmap of predetermined actions to reduce decision-making during recovery operations, resume critical services quickly, and enable resumption of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost effective manner. This plan will help to establish, organize, and document risk assessments, responsibilities, policies and procedures, and agreements and understandings for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food with other agencies and entities that will be responding to an emergency, directly involve with an incident, or involved in the collateral actions coordinated with an agricultural emergency event. In light of the nature of any emergency, a communication plan, equipment list, and operational contingency has been developed to assist our leadership and staff to stay in contact and ready for any potential communication outage that may occur during emergencies. Recent devastating wildfires continue to demonstrate the versatility of our Department personnel to respond to and protect Utah agriculture.

Commissioner Blackham has committed resources and time to train all staff employees as well as provide timely and important training information and exercises for our customer base. When our employees are fully trained and prepared, they will be in a better position to serve our public customers following any disaster. The Commissioner's goals are to prepare our UDAF agricultural specialists to be aware and ready to respond with personnel, experience, and equipment to any emergency/disaster that may affect the agricultural community and ultimately the economic and social basis of our Utah culture, lifestyle, livelihood, and heritage. There are plans to continue to present awareness training to the general agriculture community, to target those special agricultural groups that produce food and fiber products through-out Utah, and maintain a highly motivated and educated agricultural work force within UDAF. Our agricultural production and emergency ethics will influence preparation and response through-out all sectors of Utah's future.

Marketing & Economic Development



Jed Christenson
Director

Marketing and Economic Development is a small division but plays a major part in meeting the Department's mission to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." The staff includes Director, Jed Christenson; Deputy Director, Seth Winterton; Marketing Specialist, Tamra Watson; and Market News Reporter, Michael Smoot. Our staff is committed to creating economic success for agriculture, rural Utah and the food industry through effective local, domestic and international marketing opportunities.

Local Marketing

The "Utah's Own" Program is the major focus to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and purchase products made and grown in the State. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers and businesses, but it has a multiplying affect as those dollars are re-invested in the local economy.

The Marketing and Economic Development Division has received funding from the state legislature in past years to promote Utah's Own. Using the appropriations judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. Unfortunately, with tight budgets, limited new money has been allocated since 2008 requiring that many activities and promotions be curtailed. To leverage existing funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores, Smith's, Nicholas and Company, and media groups that meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

Promotional activities are designed to reach and educate consumers about the benefits of buying local. Utah's Own companies participate on a voluntary basis showcasing their products in ads and sampling in grocery stores and at other venues. This exposure puts a name and face on local products and increases sales for those companies. The additional sales means the local company buys more goods and services from other local companies, who in turn buy more goods and services, and so on. They hire new employees and expand their facilities as their business grows. The multiplying effect of dollars being spent and re-spent cause the economy to grow exponentially.

Tremendous momentum and growth has been created in the first few years of promoting Utah's Own. We will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. A new

interactive Utah's Own website will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the website by accessing educational information, introduction of new local products, and directions to Farmers Markets and other direct market opportunities. Consumers will also be invited to interact through Utah's Own blog and Face book.

The Division seeks policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are encouraged to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

There is focus on helping agricultural producers explore new crops, value added and niche marketing possibilities to their existing operations. Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

Marketing and Economic Development is working with local grain and oilseed growers to investigate the possibility of establishing a "Small Grains and Oilseed Marketing Order" for the state of Utah. A positive vote of more than 50% of responding producers is required to authorize the Commissioner to create the Order and seat a Board of Directors. A vote was scheduled for 2013.

The Division is working with Farmers Markets to help foster more direct marketing opportunities from producers to consumers. Utah is one of the most urbanized states in the country with close access to over two million consumers along the Wasatch Front that have shown a strong desire to purchase wholesome fresh locally grown produce and value added products. There is also a market for certified organic and natural products in Utah. Meeting this growing market provides new opportunities for local producers.

Wherever possible, the Division will partner with local commodity groups, farm organizations, associations and other agencies to promote Utah's Own, other local marketing efforts and value added projects.

Domestic Marketing

The goal of the domestic marketing program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products in regional and national markets. This can be accomplished imple-

menting most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

The Division works with federal agencies and marketing groups such as USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association to promote Utah's agriculture and food products whenever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

International Marketing

One of our goals is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies interested in investigating international markets for their products can work with the Division to access USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and Western United States Agricultural Trade Associations (WUSATA) programs.

WUSATA services and activities include export promotion, customized export assistance, a reimbursement funding program, international trade exhibitions, overseas trade missions, export seminars, in-country research, and point-of-sale promotions in foreign food chains and restaurants.

WUSATA's Generic Program supports industry-wide promotional projects that are managed by the Division or counter-parts in other western states such as inbound and outbound trade missions and exhibiting at international trade shows. As a participant in a Generic Program tradeshow, a company can receive valuable services without incurring additional costs. Examples include interpreters, freight, trade appointments, arranged market tours and more. A project leader helps companies get ready for the show and is available during the show to assist with needs.

WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of brand name food and agricultural products in foreign markets. Made possible by FAS funding, the program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities. The Division provides seminars from time to time to help educate Utah companies about the Branded Program so they can take advantage of available funding for their export activities.

Market News Reporting

Accurate and unbiased commodity price information is critical to agriculture producers and agribusinesses, especially in decision making. To provide this important service and insure the integrity of sales information, the Division monitors livestock auctions in Cedar City, Salina, Ogden and Logan on a weekly basis. The Market News Reporter also compiles current hay sales information from alfalfa hay buyers and sellers weekly. The information is disseminated through the Department's website, print media, radio broadcast, and call-in service.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Funds are allocated by an agreed upon formula to shows that promote youth

involvement and offer a quality educational experience. The Utah Junior Livestock Shows Association has developed rules with which shows and youth participants must comply to qualify for State assistance. The funding must be used for awards to FFA and 4H youth participants and not for other show expenses. During the past year, 14 junior livestock shows were awarded funds based on the number of youth participants involved in each show.

Plant Industry & Conservation



Robert Hougaard
Director

The Division of Plant Industry and Conservation is responsible for ensuring consumers of disease free and pest free plants, grains, and seeds, as well as properly labeled agricultural commodities, and the safe application of pesticides and farm chemicals.

Invasive Species Mitigation (ISM) Program

It is the roll of the Division to allocate invasive species mitigation funding to projects which have Management Strategies with a high degree of success in the State of Utah.

Process for Approving Grants

Applications are submitted to the Division of Plant Industry and Conservation Director. The Grant Ranking Committee meets to rank projects based on Project Ranking Criteria. The Commissioner of Agriculture, in consultation with the Conservation Commission and the Department of Natural Resources approves projects to be funded.

Invasive Species Mitigation Funding

The statute governing the Ivasives Species Mitigation Fund requires the following Ranking Criteria be considered: Effectiveness of a project in preventing increasing encroachment of an invasive species.

- Damage to a local economy.
- Damage to habitat for wildlife or livestock.

Specific Ranking Criteria

- Priority is given to projects which focus on an invasive plant that has a high degree of success in the first 3 years.
- Cooperative Weed Management Areas which can demonstrate multiple stakeholder success.
- Ability to show previous project successes on similar projects.
- Local involvement of private land owners.
- Projects with matching funds.

Number of ISM Applications.....	71
Number of ISM Projects Funded	31
Number of Invasive Species Treated	17
Total Treated Acres	41,263

Noxious Weed Control Program

The State Weed Specialist administers the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17) and coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the state. The Twelve agricultural field representatives located throughout the state make hundreds of visits and inspections each year. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

- Retail and wholesale Establishments

- Nursery outlets and sod farms
- Weed Supervisors and other County Officials
- State Agencies
- Federal Agencies
- Utility Companies
- Private Landowners
- Hay and Straw Certification
- Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's)

Cooperative Weed Management

During the past several years, UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and the counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships which control noxious or invasive weed species. The CWMA's break down some of the traditional barriers that have existed for many years among agencies. The County Weed Departments and the local managers of State and Federal lands, along with private land owners are now able to cooperate and collaborate on similar noxious weed issues. They share resources and help with weed control problems on lands that they do not administer. We now have 25 organized Cooperative Weed Management areas in Utah.

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the Compliance Specialists.
2. Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

Certification of hay and straw to be free from noxious weeds has become an important part of allowing these materials to be fed or utilized on public lands throughout Utah and other western states. Weed free certification is now required for all hay and straw used on public land. Plant Industry Compliance Specialists performed the following activities in connection with this program:

- Inspections in 21 counties
- Inspections for 99 producers
- Number of Inspections: 138

Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP)

GIP is a broadbased program focused on rangeland resource health. Its mission is to “To improve the productivity, health and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds.

Goals:

- Strengthen Utah’s Livestock Industry
- Improve Rural Economies
- Enhance the Environment

Additionally, a staff of Range Specialists located in six regions throughout the state offer the livestock industry sound information and assistance regarding grazing issues. The program supports grassroots opportunities for producers to provide program direction through six Regional Grazing Advisory Boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board.

The six UGIP regions and coordinators are as follows:

- Northwest - Troy Forrest (435-257-5403 ext. 17);
- Northeast – Terrell Thayne (435-722-4621 ext. 138);
- Central - Tom Tippetts (435-835-4111)
- Southwest - Randy Marshall (435-438-5092 ext. 106);
- Southeast - Slate Stewart (801-455-5804)
- Sage Grouse Initiative Coordinator – Taylor Payne (435-757-6115)

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants are provided for projects that will enhance grazing management and rangeland resource health. These projects are planned and implemented at the regional level, where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. From 2006 to August 2014, over \$9.278 million in UGIP funds have been obligated to 482 projects. Including matching funds from producers, NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service), BLM (Bureau of Land Management), USFS (U.S. Forest Service), SITLA (State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration), DWR (Division of Wildlife Resources), and other sources, over \$20 million have been invested in the program. Most of the projects are focused on improving grazing management by increasing water availability and building fences to enhance control of livestock. By summer 2013, we estimate that the program will have benefited 2.5 million acres.

Projects that are funded by UGIP are monitored in several ways. Grantees may gather their own data by taking photos of the affected area before and after project completion, and keeping grazing records. UDAF biologists visit projects to gather more in-depth data, including vegetation species composition and cover. Some projects are also monitored using low-level aerial photography.

UDAF/UGIP is currently working with partners on three large-scale projects in Rich, Sevier/Piute and Box Elder Counties that total over 1.5 million acres

We believe that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will elevate the lives of every Utahn.

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), Entomology Program provides leadership to: Nursery, Insect, Phytosanitary, and Apiary Programs, with customers in diverse markets, including: horticulture, pest management, field crops, apiarists, government, academic, agriculture, public, conservation, forestry, natural resources and medical. The full-service approach combines broad-based project management capabilities and extensive value added services like insect and plant disease recognition, public outreach /education, current knowledge of national issues affecting stakeholders that produce effective regulatory programs and protect and conserve Utah’s lands and natural resources.

Increased production costs, loss of markets, increased pesticide use, and ecological damage are effects often caused by newly introduced invasive and native harmful insect species. Monitoring projects utilize traps and visual surveys to determine the presence of a wide variety of economic insect species. Invasive insects are most often associated with the global movement of plant material. In addition to the nursery plant trade, the hardwood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

During 2013, there were approximately 924 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomology Program. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomology Program also responded to more than 375 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Such assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and participation in various education meetings and workshops.

The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, the Nursery Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2013 are summarized below:

Newly Detected Invasive Insect Species

Velvet longhorn beetle: *Trichoferus campestris* (Faldermann)
Longhorn beetles are a widespread group of insects that bore into trees. The immature form of the longhorn beetle bores into the cambium layer of trees and shrubs, which contributes to the decline of the plant. There are many established species of longhorn beetles in Utah, including pine sawyers, twig girdlers, and root borers. Most recently, an invasive species, the Velvet longhorn beetle, was detected in South Salt Lake City (2010,2013), Murray City (2012), Salt Lake City (2013), East Millcreek (2013), Millcreek (2013), Alpine (2013), Pleasant Grove (2013), Orem (2013) . To date 108 adult specimens of this exotic wood borer has been collected from 11 sites in two Utah counties. The sites where this beetle has been detected are orchards, riparian areas, and industrial sites. This exotic beetle species likely arrived via hardwood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

Spotted wing Drosophila: *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura)

Vinegar flies are most commonly a nuisance to home-owners; they are attracted to rotten and fermenting fruit and are normally not considered a threat to agriculture. Also, *Drosophila* species are commonly used by researchers studying genetics at academic institutions. The spotted wing *Drosophila* was detected in California in 2008 and has quickly spread throughout North America. Spotted wing *Drosophila* are documented pests on soft skinned fruits including cherry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, plums, nectarines, and recent evidence indicates that they may feed on wine grapes. This pest was detected at the Utah State University Extension: Kaysville Research Farm, in August - September, 2010. Detection of this pest continues to occur in Davis County.

Rangeland Insects

Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are native insects that can periodically adversely affect crop and rangeland habitats. Annual visual surveys are deployed to monitor populations of these insects. Priority is given to agricultural areas which are experiencing high populations of these insects. Typically, land owners organize and partner with state and federal agencies to conduct suppression projects. In 2013, approximately 28,000 acres were treated cooperatively in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Emery, Iron, Sanpete, Washington, and Wayne. These projects targeted several species of grasshoppers, post spray surveys indicate that grasshopper populations were reduced to sub-economic levels.

Honey Bee

Africanized honey bee (AHB) is visually identical to its European relative; however its aggressive nature has earned this honey bee the reputation of being a public hazard. Early detection, supported with information and education, will be a major defense mechanism against this devastating and alarming insect. Considerable education and public awareness activity has occurred since the AHB was discovered in Southern Utah in the summer of 2008. Our survey has expanded to include managed colonies and natural migration areas. AHB was detected in Washington, Iron and Kane Counties in 2008. In 2010 it was detected in San Juan County, although its prevalence and distribution remained unknown.

The Utah Bee Inspection Act provides for inspection of all apiaries annually in order to detect and prevent the spread of infectious bee diseases. Without a thorough inspection program, highly contagious diseases could spread rapidly, resulting in serious losses to the bee industry in Utah, with corresponding losses to fruit and seed crop producers who are dependent on bees for pollination. During 2013, approximately 5,200 colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 3.5 percent.

Quarantined Insects

Exotic orchard pests and their respective host plants, and are subject to quarantines of other states. The UDAF helps Utah's fruit growers meet export requirements by administering: a survey program, compliance agreements, and sampling. This program has successfully provided Utah's fruit industry access to out of state markets for their commodities. Since the apple maggot

and cherry fruit fly were detected in 1985; UDAF assists property owners by advising orchard spray management techniques and recommending the removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2013 exceeded 1,000 trees in abandoned orchards.

Cereal leaf beetle (CLB) is a pest of barley, oats and wheat. It can reduce crop yields up to 75%, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments. CLB was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties. UDAF assists growers by offering inspections that enable growers to export small grains. UDAF also assists a cooperative insectary program with Utah State University (USU) that provides beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on CLB. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by USU and the UDAF into the biology and life expectancy of CLB in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Gypsy moth is a notorious pest of hard wood trees. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. Gypsy moth was first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time, UDAF has been the lead agency in the administration of a successful eradication program. Eradication efforts have been successful and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Japanese beetle (JB) is a pest of more than 300 different types of plants. In addition to being a public nuisance its presence would cause loss of markets and increased production costs for Utah's horticultural and fruit growing industries. In 2006, a small population of JB was detected in Orem City. Since then UDAF has successfully implemented an eradication program. As of October, one beetle has been detected in an industrial area in Salt Lake City. This represents a 100% reduction relative to the number of beetles caught in 2007. The decrease in the population is due to the treatment activities starting in 2007.

European corn borer (ECB) is a damaging insect of corn; Utah has a quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor ECB in order to keep this pest from entering the state. A state trapping program is annually conducted in major corn producing areas for this serious pest.

Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) is a public nuisance and a federally quarantined insect. The following activities take place annually: early detection survey, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education. The Utah RIFA surveys indicate that Washington County is free from RIFA population.

Exotic Pest Survey

The Cooperative Agricultural Program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to provide a holistic framework for planning, preparedness, response and recovery from invasive pests of regulatory significance. In 2013, UDAF cooperation with Utah State University (USU), is conducting early detection programs for exotic insect and pathogens that would pose a significant threat to Utah's agricultural economies.

Due to the increase of international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, such as wood-boring long-horned beetles and bark beetles. UDAF has selected 18 sites throughout the State where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the three years this program has been in operation, eight new insect records have been established for the State of Utah.

Asian defoliators pose a significant threat to the economic viability of Utah's forest product and ornamental industries. Economic potential is high risk because these organisms attack hosts or products with significant commercial value (such as timber, pulp, or wood products). The organism directly causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms. Damage by an organism causes a decrease in value of the host affected; for instance, by lowering its market price, increasing cost of production, maintenance, or mitigation, or reducing value of property where it is located. Organisms may cause loss of markets (domestic or foreign) due to presence and quarantine significant status. In 2012 UDAF has targeted 200 sites with pheromone traps where the possible introduction of these insects would likely occur. No introductions of these insects have been detected in the state of Utah.

The exotic alfalfa and corn pest survey targets five different exotic insects. There is a substantial risk of introduction of several insect pests of regulatory concern, especially along the I-15 corridor where many of these operations are located. The risk is amplified because all of these pests have multiple hosts that are present in Utah. If any of the pests were to become established, it would severely impact the agricultural industries, which yield over \$550 million annually. Monitoring for all of these target species is of high importance for the continued success of Utah growers. In 2013, Utah State University monitored 50 farms for exotic alfalfa and corn pests.

According to the 2006 GAO report on invasive forest pests the emerald ash borer (EAB) can kill all 16 types of ash trees. As of 2005, the pest had killed an estimated 15 million trees (GAO 2006). Due to increased international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, including EAB. Exotic forest insects have the potential to kill trees and disrupt native forest ecosystems. The monitoring program will assist in detecting the presence of EAB. In 2013, USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 42 sites throughout the State of Utah. Currently no EAB has been detected in the state of Utah.

Biological Control

Cereal Leaf Beetle Biological Control. USU, sampled forty-five grain fields in northern for CLB from early May through mid-July. Beginning in mid- June, CLB larvae were collected from fields for dissection in the laboratory to determine parasitism by the larval parasitoid *Tetrastichus julis*. Very cool, wet spring con-

ditions delayed the appearance of CLB eggs and the development of the larval beetle populations. Infestation levels by CLB were low in a large number of fields, moderate (but not of economic significance) in some fields, and high (and economically threatening) in a few fields. Initial dissections indicate that large percentages of CLB larvae were parasitized in most fields sampled in June.

Assessing the success of weed biocontrol in Utah. In collaboration with APHIS and the Forest Service, USU, visited rangeland sites infested with Dalmatian Toadflax in May-July throughout northern Utah. These were sites at which the weevil *Mecinus janthinus* had previously been released. The vegetation (including toadflax) at these sites was censused by Daubenmire quadrats (following standardized monitoring procedures for the weed and associated vegetation). Stem samples were also collected at the sites and have been brought to the laboratory, where they are now being dissected and processed to determine rates of infestation by the weevil.

The Utah Weed Supervisors Association in cooperation with APHIS, provides grant monies to county weed districts. The funding is used purchase, collect, and disperse biological control agents for control of invasive weeds.

Nursery Inspection Program

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food regulates perennial plants sold within the state. The Nursery inspection program ensures consumer protection by maintaining high standards of plants and decreases the spread of plant pathogens and insects.

The Nursery Program facilitated 4 Compliance Agreements and reviewed approximately 1,700 interstate plant shipments for quarantine compliance from 21 states and 6 foreign countries. These shipments included an estimated 1,400,000 individual plants which resulted in 16 inspections, three Hold Orders, and two Notice of Violations. In 2013, 811 commercial nurseries were registered with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food of which 719 were inspected for compliance to the applicable rules and regulations.

Salinity Program

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

The division currently receives approximately \$2 million from the Colorado River Basin States Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt that enters the Colorado River, which has increased significantly from the initial \$350,000 received in 1997. Historically, these funds have been allocated solely to improve irrigation practices; however, in 2011 the Forum is allowing improvements on rangelands. The irrigation projects installed through the salinity program are an economic benefit to the agriculture in eastern Utah. The new irrigation systems increase watering efficiency, decrease water use, and improve crop production and uniformity. For the next 2 years UDAF, using Basin States salinity dollars, is funding a \$2.98 million pressurized pipeline for irrigators in the Cedar Hollow area of Manila.

Pesticide Programs

Pesticide Enforcement Programs cooperative grant agreement with EPA

UDAF administers the Utah Pesticide Control Act, which regulates the registration and use of pesticides in Utah. This Act authorizes pesticide registration requirements and the pesticide applicator certification program. UDAF has primacy for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in Utah. UDAF administers sections of FIFRA under which programs are developed and implemented by cooperative grant agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These programs include the Worker Protection Program, Endangered Species Program, Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Certification Program, and Pesticide Enforcement.

Worker Protection Program

This program provides general training, worker and handler pesticide safety training, "train the trainer" program, training verification, outreach and communication efforts, reporting and tracking, and performance review actions. UDAF has adopted the national Worker Protection Standards (WPS) Verification Program and distributes WPS Worker and Handler Verification cards to qualified WPS trainers and performs WPS training as necessary.

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan that allows the state to provide protection for federally listed species from pesticide exposure while tailoring program requirements to local conditions and the needs of pesticide users. Utah's plan focuses on the use of pesticides as they relate to the protection of threatened and endangered species on private agricultural land and lands owned and managed by state agencies. UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for administering the plan as it relates to the use of pesticides. Through an interagency review committee, special use permits or landowner agreements can be established to allow for the continued use of certain restricted pesticides for those locations that contain threatened and endangered species.

Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program

UDAF has a Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan to prevent pesticide contamination of the nation's ground water resources. The Utah Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan is a state program that has been developed through cooperative efforts of UDAF with various federal, state, and local resource agencies. The plan includes an assessment of risks posed to the state's ground water by a pesticide and a description of specific actions the state will take to protect ground water resources from potentially harmful effects of pesticides.

Certification Program

UDAF has a cooperative agreement with EPA to undertake the following as part of the department's Pesticide Certification program: maintaining state certification programs, state coordination with Utah State University (USU) Extension, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification

activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts, UDAF works with USU Extension to develop pesticide applicator certification manuals and test questions and administers examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

UDAF enforcement activities include the following: cancellation and suspension of pesticide products, general compliance monitoring, tracking, sample collection and analysis, enforcement response policy, ground water and endangered species pesticide enforcement activities, and FIFRA Section 19 (f) enforcement actions.

Number of Commercial Pesticide Businesses	1,074
Number of Commercial, Non-Commercial and Private Applicators:	7,135
Number of pesticide dealers:	116
Number of pesticide investigations:	645
Number of applicator & dealer record audits	37
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	1,464
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	28
Number of pesticide violations:	87
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	32

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	1,106
Number of pesticide products registered	11,456
Number of product registration requests by Compliance Specialists:	32

Fertilizer Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Fertilizer Act (Title 4, Chapter 13) regulates the registration, distribution, sale, use, and storage of fertilizer products. UDAF regulates and licenses fertilizer blenders; monitor the applicators that spray or apply fertilizer, and take samples for analysis.

Major functions performed in this program in 2012:

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	395
Number of products received and registered	4,128
Number of products registered because of investigations	46
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	70
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	12
Guarantee analysis corrected	10

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed during this program in 2012 are summarized below:

Number of feed products registered:	10,585
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	778
Number of violations:	57
Number of Custom Formula Feed licenses	45

Organic Food Program

The organic food program certified over 50,190 acres of pro-

duction farm and pasture ground in 2012. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for cattle. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

Utah was accredited in 2002 as a certifying agent for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program, and continues to provide services to the residents of our great state. The organic program continues to offer educational opportunities for the local producers and processors in order to upgrade and modify system plans to meet the requirements of the regulations. There are also opportunities for consumers to learn about organic foods and the requirements for organic food production.

Organic Participants in Utah

Program	Number Participants
Organic crops	31
Organic livestock	3
Organic processing	29
Total organic participants	63

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. The Seed Control Official issues letters of violation on all lots of seed that are in violation of the seed act. The labelers of seed have 15 days to correct the violation. Inspectors make an inspection of the seed lots to determine if the violation has been properly corrected. Seed lots are withheld from sale until the violation is corrected.

Seed analysis work performed in 2012 is summarized below:

Number of official samples submitted by Inspectors	469
Number of samples in violation	110
Percent violations	23.45%
Number of service samples submitted by industry	1,202
Number of seed samples tested:	1,671

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts conduct tests on seed samples submitted by agricultural inspectors, seed companies, and other interested parties. Most common tests include percent germination, purity, and presence of noxious weeds; although a number of other tests are performed upon request. Inspectors monitor the seed trade by collecting representative samples for testing and by checking for proper labeling of all seed offered for sale and for the presence of noxious weeds and other undesirable factors.

Grain Inspection

The Federal Grain Inspection Service provides, under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2, Section 2, and under designated authority, grain inspection services. Following is a summary of work performed during the past fiscal year under dedicated credit provisions, with expenses paid by revenue received for grading services:

Total number of activities performed: 13,288

NOTE: Volume of work is influenced each year by a number of factors, among which are weather conditions, governmental crop programs, and marketing situations.

Regulatory Services



The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products in the areas of food, weights and measures, dairy and bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing. Our staff prides itself in professional and sound services to ensure wholesome, clean and uniform products throughout the state. In this new era of security we are dedicated to providing helpful information and trained professionals to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

There were many exciting accomplishments in 2012. The Manufactured Food Program was awarded a five-year grant for \$300,000 annually. This grant will enable us to develop an ongoing quality improvement system in the program. There will be added value in that parts of the system will be transferable to other programs in the division. It's a terrific window of opportunity for us and will result in benefits for the 20 years. The Division has been developing a nationally integrated food safety system. Our nation has needed this for three decades and due to a lot of effort by many fine professionals it finally has healthy momentum. The division director served on two committees of the National Conference for Food Protection, one committee of the Western Association of Food and Drug Officials and two workgroups of the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance (FSPCA). The FSPCA is an organization composed of industry, government and consumers created to facilitate the implementation of the 2011 Food Safety Modernization Act.

The Division was successful for the first time in many years in attracting and hiring young professionals. A legacy concern of the Division has been our aging workforce and inability to bring in young people. We are still concerned about this, but hope 2012-13 proves to have been the year which reverses the trend.

No governmental program is funded to do all of the work it is charged to do. One technique used to mitigate the effects of inadequate resources is to provide short term intense focus on a problem area to get it back on the right track. We have done this in the area of ground beef regulations. For several years the rate of violations for inaccurate fat and water content has been rising. At the end of 2010 we implemented a project wherein we closely tracked violations and made enforcement a priority. By the end of 2012 the violation rate had dropped from 15% to 7%.

An excellent example of a program changing its focus to meet new needs and expectations is the Weights & Measures Program implementation of a gold scale inspection system in 2012. The number of gold buyers and sellers has risen in recent years. They are found anywhere from pawn shops to small stands in the corridors of our shopping malls. We began the project in late 2012, and

preliminary results indicate that this is a much needed consumer protection effort.

We are proud of our Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing Program Manager, Michelle Jack. Michelle has been the program manager only a few years. However, in 2012 she became the President of the International Association of Bedding and Furniture Law Officials! Michelle reflects the type of dedication and professionalism valued in the Division.

An evaluation of our Grade "A" Dairy Program resulted in its continued recognition as a model member of the Nation Conference On Interstate Milk Shipments. The program has held this distinction for many years and we are honored to carry it another 3 years!

For the immediate and long range future, the Division has identified several challenges that will demand our attention: These include:

1. Inability to recruit young people into regulatory positions. We are happy to have mature, stable employees. However, our ability to develop and maintain an 'institutional memory' is endangered, as is the future ability of the Division to meet its mission. As stated earlier, 2012 gave us a momentary reversal of this trend.
2. Static resources versus growing service demands. In all of the areas that we provide services, we see growth. The regulated community continues to get larger. However, with the exception of food compliance, our resources have remained stagnant. Our inspectional resources have actually declined as we have had to redirect inspectors to other activities.
3. Becoming a full partner in a nationally integrated food safety system.
4. Partnering with industry to adopt the FDA 2009 Food Code.
5. Continued pressures to protect public health in an era where the popularity of raw milk and other "natural" practices threatens a regression in the public health improvements gained over the last century.
6. Advocating with industry for better consumer information at the retail level regarding used mattresses.
7. High turnover rate in the Egg & Poultry Grading Program. This program is an essential service to Utah's egg and poultry producers. It is an expensive process to recruit hire, train and license our graders. Over the past three years there has been a high turnover rate which results in added stresses to the other graders and staff.

Food Safety

Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. The Food Program currently has 3,825 registered food facilities which is an increase from the 3,689 in the previous year.

Our Program went through some significant changes in 2012. First, the program was reorganized into retail Food and Manufactured Food sections. This acknowledges the national trend to separate these due to different regulations and training needs in the two areas. Second, we have hired eight new people. Two of these were hired to fill the vacancies created by the retirements of two very experienced compliance officers. Two new inspectors were approved for our Food Program by the Legislature. Our Manufactured Food Program was also awarded a \$300,000 annual Grant in regards to the FDA MFRPS (Manufactured Foods Regulatory Program Standards). This grant runs for five years. As part of the Strategic Plan we were approved to hire three employees to run the MFRPS Program. These are Project Manager, Compliance Coordinator and a Secretary.

Our Food inspectors completed a total of 3,471 inspections in 2012. Our inspectors are well trained in Food Safety and they are Utah licensed Environmental Health Scientists. They use their expertise on these inspections to evaluate risks to the food supply during the processing, storage and transportation of food in Utah. Our inspectors are also knowledgeable in accessing and evaluating the safety of high risk food processes. When priority violations are noted, our inspectors will follow up with these facilities in a timely manner to confirm corrections to the problems. During the calendar year 2012, there were 23 voluntary destructions and Hold Orders involving 3,209 pounds of food for a total of \$4,589.

The Cottage Food Program responsibilities grew 31% during the year. We now have 209 Cottage Food facilities and about 35 which are currently in application and review. There was another significant increase from the previous year's numbers. The process to approve these facilities is elaborate and very challenging. Some of the more simple and easy to review applicants are now being done by the compliance officers rather than the program specialist, for quicker processing.

The Outdoor Markets (farmers markets) have increased dramatically. We have made an effort to communicate with the market coordinators and vendors as we have been holding meetings to discuss outdoor market guidelines and issues found at markets during the previous seasons. We teamed up with UDAF Marketing and some changes and additions were just recently added to the guidelines and a new pamphlet was created. We are hoping to educate the market operators so that they can play a vital role in food safety at their own markets.

Our FDA Food Inspection Contract increased from 130 facilities in 2011 to around 135 in the 2012 contract. We had six

inspectors working on FDA inspections and that will increase 9 or 10 in the next year. Quincy Boyce is coordinating these efforts and we have organized a plan to monitor and track inspections in timely manner. We have started using the ESAF system which is the FDA's electronic inspection entering program. This should help with our review and more timely submittals.

UDAF is now going into its 5th year of enrollment in the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards. We have completed Standard 1 and 7. We completed a self-assessment of Standard 2 which is Standardization and Training. Each inspector was trained according to FDA Standardization Procedures and the majority of the inspectors have completed standardization. This will allow for consistency in inspections throughout the State of Utah. Training and standardization is an ongoing process and a work plan has been developed to satisfy completion of this Standard. This past year we made a commitment to Standard 3 which relates to our inspection program being based on HACCP Principles.

We continue to focus on improving our relations with State and local health departments. Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) have been updated in some counties. The MOU with State Health Department has been going very well. We have been communicating back and forth with regards to recalled food products and foodborne illness outbreaks. Updates are in place to coincide with requirements to the FDA MFRPS.

We continue to monitor a large number of Class I food product recalls. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat and these are a priority for the Division. Our new compliance and enforcement officer has stepped into a larger role in this monitoring. He has been working on writing new policy and procedures concerning recalls. FDA and USDA are the lead agencies and we are notified by e-mail. Each recall is investigated as to whether or not the products are in the State by using a group e-mail involving the recall coordinators for the industry firms. Faster means of communication has resulted in our ability to communicate and check recalls in a much more timely and effective manner. Most of the recalls have been related to food allergen issues. Our local food establishments have been doing an excellent job in following strict recall procedures. There were about 151 recalls in which product was suspected to be in Utah with many of them being related to the Sunland Peanut products.

In 2011 UDAF responded to 103 consumer complaints. Many of the complaints were concerning foreign objects in food ranging from fungal objects to insects. Complaints of dogs in stores are still a common issue. "I got sick from this and that," is also a common complaint. The Utah Department of Health rolled out a new website called "I Got Sick" and this has been a helpful tool for gathering information. We also have concerned customers who are reporting issues they have seen in food establishments.

Shellfish and COOL

The Division has a certified Inland Shellfish component. The component is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, making Utah a member of the handful of states allowed to have interstate shellfish shipments to originate. This has proven to be an economic boom for Utah industry.

The Division is contracted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to audit food retailers for Country of Origin Labeling (COOL). This labeling is important for the Utah consumer to be knowledgeable of where foods in the marketplace are obtained.

Meat Compliance

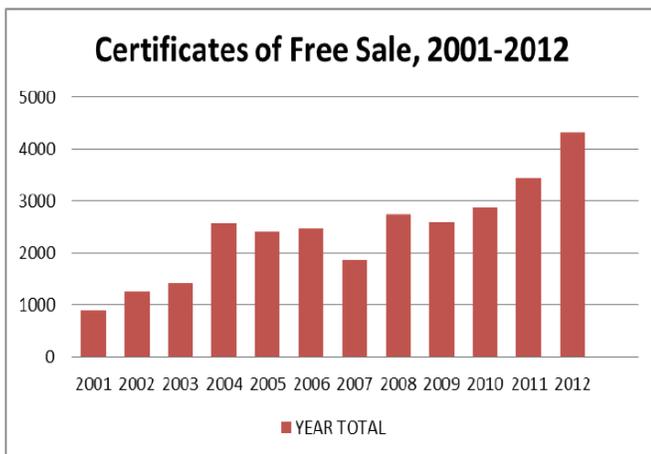
The meat compliance program completed 475 meat reviews across the State. Meat reviews are completed regularly at our assigned food establishments in order to verify inspected sources and proper labeling. These retail meat facilities are also audited regarding any hotel, restaurant or institution accounts which may fall under their retail exemptions. We also have planned compliance reviews assigned to each inspector. Many of these facilities have had prior violations which we follow up on. Restaurants are also reviewed in order to verify safe meat sources.

Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of free sale are a component of the Food Compliance Program that much of our population is completely unaware of. However, it is very important to the Utah economy and the food and industries. Without the certificates, Utah businesses would not be able to export their food products internationally. The certificates certify that the foods are produced in sanitary settings and that their production meets current Good Manufacturing Practices. Issued by the Division, the certificates are accepted by governments worldwide. In 2012 the number issued was 4,332, an increase of 380% since 2001!

Dairy Compliance Program

The number of Utah dairy farms has dropped by 18 over the past year, while cow numbers continue to grow. The larger operations continue to absorb the majority of the cows being sold. The 18 farms were small producers and were adversely affected primarily by soaring feed costs. The larger producers have been forced to improve the efficiency of their feeding operations to



stay ahead of the feed costs. Hydroponics appears to be coming to Utah Dairy Farms as one of the methods to improve nutritional programs and cut back on feed costs.

Raw Milk for Retail operations have grown by only one dairy over the past year. One additional Raw Milk for Retail goat dairy has joined the program. The current Raw Milk for Retail standards were developed in 2007 and have proven to be effective in protecting public health. The 2013 Utah Legislature made some changes to the standard and they were made effective in May.

2012 Inspection Statistics

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS/TESTS
Grade A Cow Dairies	224	672
Grade A Goat Dairies	3	6
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	11	24
Dairy Processors	53	175
Raw to Retail Dairies	7	15
Milk Haulers/Samplers	152	113
Milk Trucks	260	200
Pasteurizers	57	176
Total	767	1381

In late 2012, the U.S Food & Drug Administration conducted its triennial evaluation of the Utah Grade “A” Milk Program. The evaluation measures the program’s compliance with the national Pasteurized Milk ordinance and the requirements of the Conference of Interstate Milk Shippers. The program was found to be in compliance with both, and was again determined to be a model member of the conference. Eight minor deficiencies were identified and the work to correct those is underway.

2012 Cow Statistics

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	224 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	90,000 cows
Average herd size	391 cows
Total milk production	1.951 billion pounds
Average milk production per cow	21,678 pounds per cow per year

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, & Quilted Clothing Program

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahans hygienically clean products, to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles and to help maintain fair competition for manufacturers. This enables consumers to make price/value/performance based buying decisions. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state. Application forms, and other program informa-

tion as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: <http://www.ag.utah.gov/about-udaf/divisions-and-programs.html?id=123>. Utah's manufacturing sites are inspected for cleanliness and truthful labeling. Products in retail markets are also inspected to ensure compliance.

In 2012, Utah issued 3,435 licenses which generated over \$360,000 in revenue. Almost all of this revenue came from overseas manufacturers. Annual license fees make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminants. In 2012 the number of licenses almost tripled from what was issued in 2001. One full time staff member is currently employed. The overwhelming increase in the administrative burden over the past 11 years has severely curtailed the program's core function---to conduct inspections, identify violations and correct the violations.

Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials, and increased offshore manufacturing continue to keep state regulatory officials busy. Regulation and inspection help to maintain a level playing field and help ensure honesty in labeling and advertising.

Egg & Poultry Grading

The Utah Department of Agriculture & Food administers the Poultry and Egg Grading Program through a State Trust Fund Agreement with the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides employees licensed by USDA/AMS and performs grading and certification services throughout the state of Utah.

Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about these characteristics through a common language. The use of the official USDA Grade Shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal

Program activities include:

- Shell Egg Grading
- Egg Products Inspection
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Poultry Grading
- School Lunch Commodities

Shell Egg Grading

Between June and August, to contain an outbreak of avian flu, Mexico's poultry farmers slaughtered 22.3 million birds. During 2012 the United States exported 15,696,287 dozen eggs to Mexico. To help supply Mexico's demand for eggs during 2012, Utah graders graded 187,200 dozen shell eggs that were exported to Mexico. Utah graders also graded approximately 315,480 dozen eggs that were exported to Hong Kong. Grading eggs for export is an important part of what Utah Graders do.

During 2012, USDA licensed Egg Graders graded 2,337,785 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). Of these cases: 28,664 cases were Jumbo, 274,589 cases were Extra Large, 1,793,262 cases were Large, 224,568 cases were Medium, and 16,702 cases were Small. This is a sizeable increase over last year's total of cases 1,642,664/ 30 dozen cases USDA graded in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

The term "egg products" refers to eggs that have been removed from their shells for processing. Basic egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks and various blends, with or without non-egg ingredients, that are processed and pasteurized. They may be available in liquid, frozen and dried forms.

The Egg Products Inspection Act provides for the mandatory continuous inspection of the processing of liquid, frozen and dried egg products. Egg products are inspected to ensure that they are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, properly labeled, and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers. Egg Products are used extensively in the food industry in the production of bakery items, pasta products, ice cream, eggnog, etc. and by restaurants and institutions in meals.

Nationally during calendar year 2012, shell eggs broken totaled 2,114 million dozen, up two percent from the comparable period in 2011. During 2012, 758,364 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah.

Shell Egg Surveillance

Most eggs are bought and sold as shell eggs. Shell eggs that are undesirable for human consumption are called restricted eggs. The U.S. Standards for shell eggs limit the number of restricted eggs that are permitted in consumer channels, and there are mandatory procedures for the disposition of restricted eggs. At least four times each year, a State Shell Egg Surveillance Inspector visits each registered packing plant to verify that shell eggs packed for consumer use are in compliance, that restricted eggs are being disposed of properly, and that adequate records are being maintained.

During 2012, State Surveillance Inspectors graded and inspected 407 samples associated with the USDA Surveillance Program.

Poultry Grading

Utah is ranked 12th in the nation for Turkey production. According to the USDA, Utah produced 4,200,000 turkeys in 2012.

The USDA licensed Poultry Graders of Utah graded 45,869,182 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2012.

School Lunch

The National School Lunch Program provides cash and commodity assistance to assist schools in providing nutritious lunches to school children. USDA provides States with commodities for use in preparing school lunches. Every dollar's worth of donated commodities used in a school menu frees up money that a school would otherwise have to spend on food purchases. On an average

day, commodities make up about 15 to 20 percent of the product served on the school lunch line. Utah Schools served 57,316,062 lunches in 2012,

Utah Egg and Poultry Graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared.

The USDA licensed Graders of Utah inspected 556,448 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2012.

Weights & Measures

The Weights and Measures Program involves all weights and measures of every kind and any instrument or device used in weighing or measuring application. The purpose of the program is to ensure that equity prevails in the market place and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed or measured and properly identified. A goal of the program is to prevent fraud by routinely conducting unannounced inspections. Weights and Measures also respond to consumer complaints.

Eleven Weights and Measures inspectors are strategically located throughout the state to ensure equity in the marketplace prevails throughout Utah. There were 4,384 businesses registered in Utah with 47,205 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2012.

Almost every commodity imaginable is traded in some form of measurement, whether by weight, measure, count, length, etc. To ensure fairness from producer to consumer the Utah Weights and Measures Program is involved in almost every consumer transaction. The program assures consumers that the weight or measure of food and nonfood products, services, or commodities purchased in Utah is correct.

Our inspectors routinely examine many types of scales that are used in commercial applications. Other devices the program inspects include diesel and gasoline pumps, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, high volume petroleum meters and propane meters. Fuel Quality is checked to verify that the consumer is getting the quality that is stated on the pump. Our inspectors also verify the price at the checkout register assuring that price scans correctly and the customer is paying the advertised price. Inspectors check the net quantity statement on packaged goods and verify that the item contains the amount that is stated on the label.

The state of Utah's Metrology Laboratory maintains the legal standards of mass, length, and volume. This lab is operated and maintained by one person. Our State Metrologist checks the accuracy of our Weights and Measures field standards. The accuracy of equipment that is used by repair service companies is also verified by the program. These calibration services are provided using standards for mass, length, and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards of and Technology.

Accomplishments

Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially include gasoline pumps, propane meters, high volume gasoline meters, rack meters, vehicle tank meters, scales, etc.. These inspections are unannounced to help both the business and the consumer receive an accurate measurement. These devices are checked to make sure they are operating correctly, legal for trade, and free from fraud and misuse. Utah helps assure that the market place is fair and equitable for both the business and the consumer.

In 2012, 702 gas stations, 16,559 gasoline pumps and 2,144 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected. Twenty five percent of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. Increased focus was placed upon gas stations that had not been inspected in three years or more. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, displays function properly, anti-drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Weights and Measures Inspectors and the state motor fuel specialist, routinely screen gasoline in the field and in the State Motor Fuel Quality Lab to verify ethanol presence and octane levels. This included reviewing fuel delivery documentation, labeling of the fuel dispensers, and testing fuel storage tanks for water content. During 2012 we were able to add several new pieces of analytical equipment to expand the fuel parameters for which we can test.

Our metrology lab continues to maintain recognition from the National Institute of Standards and Technology by meeting all Echelon III parameters. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

In the Metrology Lab 1,614 artifacts from industry and 406 artifacts from our Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The State Metrologist met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

A total of 208 Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections were conducted. These scales are used for law enforcement of weight limits on Utah highways.

Our Weights and Measures program has remained active in the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). The NCWM is the nation's consensus body that develops model weights and measures regulations adopted by Utah and the rest of the United States. This conference acts as a source of information and a forum for debate in the development of consensus standards for weighing and measuring devices and commodities sold by weight, measure or count, in promoting the use of uni-

form laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

A total of 844 establishments that have small capacity scales (0 lb – 1,000 lbs) received a routine inspection. This included 6,260 small capacity scales.

A total of 397 price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

Inspectors verify the net quantity of contents of packages kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold by weight, measure or count. Routine verification of the net contents of packages is important to facilitate value comparison and fair competition. Consumers have the right to expect packages to bear accurate net content information. Those manufacturers whose products are sold in such packages have the right to expect that their competitors will be required to adhere to the same standards. 14,674 packaged items were inspected for net content.

Our weights and measures LPG inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG, either through dispensers or delivery trucks. 233 propane meters were inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. 232 Vehicle tank meter, 73 rack meter, and 48 water meter inspections were conducted.

Large-scale capacities include 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., within inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards, etc. A total of 618 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,160 large scales received an inspection. Our heavy capacity scale inspections trucks are old and had continuous breakdowns for extended periods of time. One was replaced in May 2013.

Complaints

In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 113 consumer complaints in 2012. Complaints were related to Motor Fuel Quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, net contents of packaged goods, and getting charged an incorrect price at the retail cash register scanner.

Fuel analysis was performed on fuel samples that were taken for routine inspections and were a response to consumer complaints. Samples are tested for the items listed in the table.

Emphasis was continued to be placed on testing for ethanol in fuel. Customer complaints were received and investigations were made and identified stations that had water and ethanol present in fuel without the proper labeling. Octane testing has

been performed identifying stations that have a lower octane than what was posted on the gasoline pump. Fuel samples are now being tested for sulfur, viscosity and copper corrosion. 360 fuel samples were tested during the 2012 year.

The registered service person component has continued to be an important part of the Weights and Measures Program. During the 2012 calendar year, training continued for the service technician for retail motor fuel devices. Additional service technicians including those from out of state have been becoming registered and getting a certificate of registration. These individuals have become aware of the requirements of the program which includes taking a class, passing a basic knowledge exam, registering a security seal, having calibration equipment with a current certificate from a NIST recognized laboratory, and sending in placed in service reports. Registered Service persons are required to send a placed in service report when placing a weighing and measuring device into service. During the 2012 calendar year 408 placed in service reports were submitted by service persons. This program helps protect the consumer and business owner by improving the security and the accuracy of the gas pump.

Applying uniform weights and measures standards to commercial transactions is important to a strong economy. As population and industry growth continues, so does the need for business and the associated industry. Along with that comes the need to provide weights and measures inspection service to those affected.

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