

**2012 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS  
AND  
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD  
ANNUAL REPORT**





GARY R. HERBERT  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

GREG BELL  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

November 8, 2012

Dear Friends,

As Governor, I am pleased to present a status report on Utah agriculture. In a year dominated by fire and drought, there are a number of positive developments in the agriculture industry. Our hay exports to the Middle and Far East continues to increase, thanks to the reputation of our high quality alfalfa. As the residents in these regions of the world add more animal protein to their diet, the need for high quality feed for their animals increase. Bailey Farms International of Ephraim is working with local hay growers to meet increasing demand.

Here at home, our Utah's Own program continues to grow. This year, the number of Utah's Own companies grew by 25 percent to more than 700 companies. Consumers are looking for locally grown and produced foods as a means to support Utah farms and ranches, as well as provide fresh, nutritious food for their families.

While Utah did not escape the impacts of drought this year, our farmers were able to hold their own in areas served by irrigation sources. Our Department of Agriculture and Food is working with those hit hardest by fire and drought to reseed valuable livestock rangeland, restructure farm loans, and even offer financial advice for operators who face a crossroads in their careers.

With our eye set on progress and the future, I am excited to see several innovative agriculture research projects funded by the Department. I am optimistic that safe technology in agriculture is our best approach if we are to meet the food security needs of our growing population.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary R. Herbert".

Gary R. Herbert  
Governor

# 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

## Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
Dr. Bruce King, Director & State Veterinarian	Animal Industry
Vacant, Director	Laboratory Services/Chemist
Robert Hougaard, Director	Plant Industry
Richard W. Clark, Director	Regulatory Services
Bill Hopkin, Director	Grazing Improvement
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security
Thayne Mickelson, Executive Director	Utah Conservation Commission

## Agricultural Advisory Board

Chairman	Mark Gibbons Utah Dairymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman	Leland Hogan Utah Farm Bureau
Kent Bushman	Utah Farmers Union
Allen Olsen	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
Rick Lovell	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](mailto:larrylewis@utah.gov)

Commissioner's Office	
Commissioner.....	538-7101
Administrative Assistant .....	538-7103
Deputy Commissioner Stephens .....	538-7102
Public Information Officer .....	538-7104
Administrative Services	
Director.....	538-7110
Budget and Accounting .....	538-7032
GIS .....	538-9904
Payroll .....	538-7121
Marketing and Development	
Director.....	538-7108
Deputy Director .....	538-7141
Marketing Specialist.....	538-4913
Livestock & Market News .....	435-230-0402
Utah Conservation Commission	
Executive Director.....	538-7171
Ag Resource Development Loans (ARDL) .....	538-7030
Grazing Improvement Program (GIP).....	
Secretary.....	1-(801) 389-6951
Secretary.....	538-7175
Animal Industry	
Director.....	538-7162
State Veterinarian .....	538-7162
Animal Health .....	538-7164
Animal Identification (Brands).....	538-7137
Aquaculture .....	538-7046
Elk Farming .....	538-7164
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.....	435-752-6263
Seed, Organic & Fertilizer.....	538-7187
Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT).....	1-801-392-2292
Insect Infestation Emergency Control.....	538-7180
Noxious Weeds & Feed.....	538-7186
Pesticides.....	538-7188
Seed Laboratory .....	538-7182
Groundwater.....	538-9905
Regulatory Services	
Director.....	538-7150
Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn. ....	538-7151
Dairy Compliance .....	538-7145
Egg & Poultry Compliance .....	538-7159
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*



Greetings.

Utah's farmers and ranchers, like their counterparts in nearly every other state in the Union, suffered through one of the most severe and extensive droughts in at least 25 years. Every one of our 29 counties was designated a drought disaster area by the USDA. The impact on our crop and livestock sectors will most likely affect food prices and force many operators to reconsider their future in the Ag. industry.

Acres harvested and yields in Utah this year, compared with 2011, are down because of drought. Wheat yields fell from 49.4 to 45.4 bushels per acre. Oats yield fell from 81 to 76 bushels per acre and barley yields fell from 83 to 80 bushels per acre. Many livestock owners reduced their herd sizes or sold them off completely in response to high feed costs or rangeland fires. The USDA reports that only 27 percent of our range and pastures were in good to excellent condition this year.

Despite the gloomy summary, I am continually amazed at the resiliency of our Utah farmers and ranchers. They invariably find ways to respond to the challenges imposed by Mother Nature, and continue working the land for the benefit of us all. When fire destroyed valuable livestock range grasses, hay producers from another counties step up to offer their excess supply.

Our Grazing Improvement Program worked closely with ranchers to document their losses, find available relief and expedite the reseeding of their valuable rangeland. Our agriculture loans program offered to adjust repayment schedules as a means to help affected operators.

Looking to the future, I have been tasked with chairing a committee whose goal is to prevent future catastrophic fires from devastating so much of our open ranges. I look forward to working with our primary land management agencies to prevent the spread of fire-prone invasive species and protect our grazing and outdoor recreation resources.

Thanks for your interest in Utah agriculture.

Sincerely,

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

Leonard M Blackham  
Utah Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

# 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.

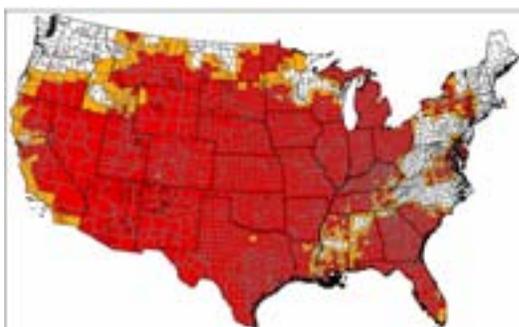
## The Department values:

- 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.

**Providing timely assistance, knowledge and resources to Utah farmers and ranchers during a nation-wide drought.**



USDA map showing counties granted drought disaster area status (red or shaded).

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](http://www.ag.utah.gov)

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



# Commissioner's Office

The department continues to prioritize its programs based on the changing needs of its customers. In 2012 about 1,000 fires consumed more than 400,000 acres of valuable range and timberland, destroyed several homes and cabins, claimed the lives of humans and animals and cost more than \$50 million to fight. As a result Governor Herbert tasked Commissioner Blackham to organize an effort involving state, federal and local land management agencies to find ways to reduce the severity and frequency of wildfires in Utah.

One focus of the effort is to accelerate the war on invasive weed species. Fast burning grasses such as cheatgrass are responsible for quickly spreading fire through vast areas of the state.

Weeds invade valuable farmland reducing the amount of crops a farmer can grow. Some weeds pose a health threat to livestock as they are poisonous and can kill or sicken cattle and sheep. From a consumer stand point weeds can limit access to recreation areas, and require expensive weed control along our highways.

One tool to help reduce the size of wild fires is the use of livestock grazing to reduce the accumulation of fire-prone weeds. Areas that are routinely grazed tend to support grasses that are greener and more fire resistant. The photograph below demonstrates that point. In the Baboon Fire in Millard County flames quickly burned through invasive weeds (left) until they reached a fence line bordering an area that is regularly grazed by cattle.



## Sustainability Task Force

Following seven months of study, the Utah Agriculture Sustainability Task Force offered 29 recommendations designed to protect and enhance Utah agriculture. The recommendations generally call for the creation of new laws and policies at the federal, state and local levels that remove obstacles for safe and modern farming and ranching. The full report is available at: <http://www.ag.utah.gov/divisions/conservation/documents/TaskForceFinal021512.pdf>

The Department approved 16 Specialty Crop Grants totaling \$260,151. Twenty seven applications were submitted which

requested a total of \$600,000 in funding. The USDA funds were used on projects such as: Mitigating the effects of Africanized honeybees (AHB) in Southern Utah; Increase child and adult nutrition knowledge and consumption of fruits and vegetables; Develop a test plot for commercial asparagus operation in Emery County and to determine feasibility of further expansion of this crop in the region; Implementation of cherry fruit fly killing stations to reduce the use of hazardous insecticides in commercial and home orchards.

Following federal funding cuts, the various programs of the Division of Conservation and Resource Management were re-assigned to the Division of Plant Industry and the Utah Conservation Commission. The Low Cost Loans, Rural Rehabilitation Loans were assigned to the Conservation Commission. The State Groundwater Program and Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program and the Monitoring Program were assigned to Plant Industry.

The Utah Conservation Commission also implemented the Utah Certification of Environmental Stewardship Program (UCES). The UCES will help agricultural producers evaluate their operation and make management decisions that sustain agricultural viability, protect natural resources, support environmentally responsible production practices, and promote positive public opinion. A website was created to serve the program. <http://ag.utah.gov/divisions/conservation/stewardshipcertification/index.html>

## Accomplishments

Our **Regulatory Services** Food inspectors discovered and put a stop to a home-based cheese maker who was responsible for sickening more three dozen people.

When fire consumed tens of thousands of acres of livestock rangeland and lead to the deaths of scores of sheep, cattle and horses, our **Animal Industry** range specialists helped the impacted ranchers cope with the crisis. The "Feed the Animals" web page was established to coordinate the movement of donated hay and cash for the ranchers in need.

The UDAF **Grazing Improvement Program** continues to assist in the replanting and rehabilitation of fire-damaged rangeland. Livestock grazing is expected to play a part in conditioning range grasses to be more fire resistant.

**Plant Industry's War on Weeds** is working to transform landscapes covered in weeds with species that are native and less prone to burn. The War on Weeds is also targeting infested areas that inhibit public access to lakes and streams, and displace valuable cropland.

# 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. 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 Balanced Scorecard that is an outcome-based measure of our performance.

## 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:

During the past year, the office created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as: Invasive species eradication, food safety inspection recalls, grazing improvement, healthy landscapes, Japanese beetle eradication, Mormon

cricket and grasshopper control.

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: [www.ag.utah.gov/news/index.html](http://www.ag.utah.gov/news/index.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.

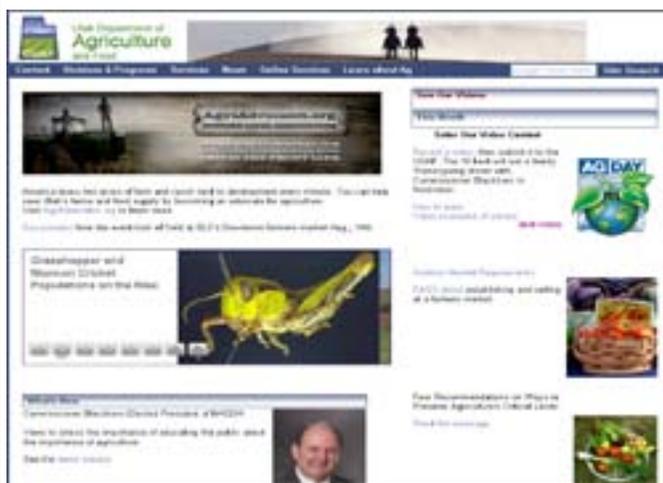
## Agriculture in the Classroom

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.



[www.ag.utah.gov](http://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 to use our online services.*

# Utah 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.

The mission of the Conservation Districts 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 grass-roots nature 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.

Currently the Conservation Districts are completing county resource assessments. The assessment is designed to provide districts with a set of measurable goals and direction for improving natural resource conditions. The UCC and many conservation districts have continued to aid the Department in further implementing the Grazing Improvement Program, 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. The loans are now included in the ARDL program with some modifications.

#### Certification of Environmental Stewardship

Utah law requires the Conservation Commission to develop the Utah Certification of Environmental Stewardship (UCES), 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 5 years upon inspection.

#### Agricultural Sectors

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

#### Protects Natural Resources

The UCES 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 UCES 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. UCES 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 UCES 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.

Who is behind UCES? UCES 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 UCES

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

#### Expectations of UCES

- 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 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%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and 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 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 (DWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2012 the program worked in 24 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 5 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 7 waterfowl nesting areas, specifically for the protection of wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas.

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 DWR 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, and raccoon roundworm monitoring around the State. WS has a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies. Our personnel are experts in back-country work from horseback, and our help is often solicited to recover disease samples and even in human search and rescue missions.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife related damage throughout the State, such as wildlife hazards to commercial aircraft and urban wildlife problems. In Salt Lake County, WS operates an urban wildlife damage program which helps businesses, home owners, and public institutions with wildlife problems. Raccoons and skunks cause significant problems and WS provides technical assistance to alleviate these problems, as well as assisting in the removal of individual animals causing damage. Urban waterfowl, such as mallard ducks and resident Canada geese cause damage to landscaping and are a human health and safety concern. WS also conducts disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide.

The public, including farmers and ranchers, place a high intrinsic value on wildlife. 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. In Utah the cooperative Wildlife Services program fills that need.

# 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. have continued during the past year.

More than 16,000 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Testing identified 10 infected bulls which is down from the previous year of 33 positive cases.

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 weekly livestock 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

## 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 2011, a total of 570,846 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents a total of 38,386 inspection certificates issued. The entire team of livestock inspectors helped to return 3,266 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts to over \$2 million dollars. Almost two 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 14,531 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 ([www.ag.utah.gov](http://www.ag.utah.gov)). In addition to this, the Brand Bureau is actively involved in tying the existing brand program to the new Federal Animal Disease Traceability Program, where each livestock owner will be required to identify his livestock before moving interstate. He may also choose to record a premises number that ties his address to a computer number for ease of use. This number was added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops. There are approximately 11,500 premises recorded. Utah ranks among the top ten states in the nation in percentage of premises recorded. During the year brand inspectors collected \$745,686.00 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 2011, 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. In September 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 84 cases of theft and loss of livestock with 72 of those cases having been resolved or cleared during the 2011 year.

#### Elk Farming

The Department presently has 35 farms and 10 hunting parks licensed with a total of 1902 domestic elk on inventory. Chronic Wasting Disease tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2011. No positive samples were found. Two elk were reported as escapes in 2011 but were either captured or harvested prior to them 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 three State harvesting plants, nine state harvesting and processing plants, seven state processing only plants, with one Talmadge

Aiken (T/A) harvesting plant, four T/A harvesting and processing plants and 10 T/A processing only plants which that gives us a total of 34 official plants. We also have 44 custom exempt plants and 40 Farm Custom Slaughter permittee's (Tri-Pod mobile Harvesting rigs) for an overall total of 118 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 four 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 nine 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 nine components we have from August 15th to November 15th of each year to provide this information.

We are currently testing for 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 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. For many years Utah's rules for poultry exemption have been very vague, we are happy to announce as of June 1, 2012 we have updated, our Rule R58-11 Slaughtering of Livestock and Poultry to include detailed guidelines to be able to produce poultry under Utah's poultry exemption Rules.

We presently have 21 dedicated meat inspectors in the program including one who is Enforcement Investigation Analysis Officers (EIAO). They perform food safety assessments in all state inspected facilities; an assessment takes from four to six 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 2012 due to the help of our three frontline supervisors.

#### Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread of disease among the Utah commercial aquaculture facilities and prevents the en-

try 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, the aquatic invasive species task force and the State mercury working group.

Licensed facilities include 19 commercial aquaculture facilities, (6 aquaculture facilities also licensed for fee fishing), 95 fee fishing facilities, five brokers, four mosquito abatement districts, and five fish processing plants. A total of 12 aquaculture facilities sell live game fish to providers in Utah. 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, and cutbows.

During last year, 61 entry permits were issued for 17 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,392,930 fish and 3,261,495 fish eggs were imported into Utah. Nine out-of state private and 13 out-of state government facilities were approved to import game fish into Utah. Total fish and fish eggs imported into Utah approximated 4,654,425. A total of 42 imported populations were diploid fish species and a total of 20 imported populations were sterile fish species.

Twenty-six water quality tests were conducted at 13 different sites. Water quality parameters tested for include total dissolved gas, pH, nitrates, nitrites, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, alkalinity and hardness. Two fee-fishing facilities were tested for whirling disease. A total of 4 inspections testing 240 trout for sterility were also conducted at two aquaculture facilities. A total of 1,746 game fish were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 11 pathogens at 2 approved qualified labs: IHN virus (1,564), IPN virus (1,560), VHS virus (1,500), *Aeromonas salmonicida* bacterium (360), *Yersinia ruckeri* bacterium (360), *Renibacterium salmoninarum* bacterium (420), *Myxobolus cerebralis* parasite (494), LMB virus (30), SVC virus (1,260), OM virus (1,560), EHN virus (1,260). A total of 300 ovarian fluid samples were procured from 3 species of trout.

Disease-free status was maintained for the following pathogens: IHNV, IPNV, VHSV, *Aeromonas salmonicida*, *Yersinia ruckeri*, *Renibacterium salmoninarum*, largemouth bass virus, SVCV, OMV, CCV, and EHNV. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, *Ceratomyxa shasta* and other non-prohibited pathogens. During the period no facilities were under biosecurity or quarantine due to the whirling disease (WD) contagion.

During the period, 32 fish health approvals were provided for 11 in-state facilities and 21 out-of-state facilities, approving

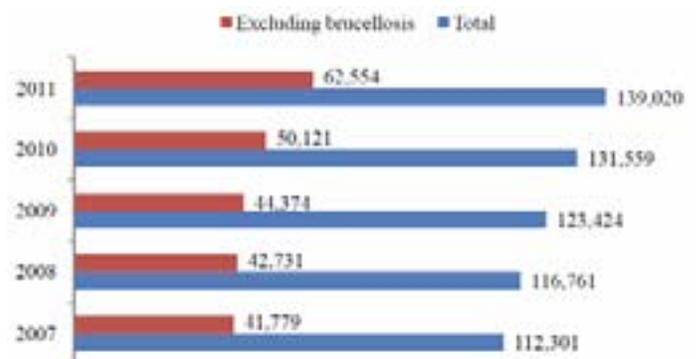
the live importation for 25 species of game fish. These include sterile and diploid rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, fathead minnow, sterile and diploid brown trout, tiger trout, triploid Arctic char, black crappie, hybrid and diploid bluegills, smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, triploid grass carp, cutthroat trout, diploid and sterile brook trout, virgin river chub, tiger muskie, muskie, kokanee, razorback sucker, lake trout, channel catfish, woundfin 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, Minnesota, and West Virginia. A total of 31 aquaculture inspections were conducted in Utah, including four done independent of UDAF by Mosquito Abatement Districts.

Ten Utah aquaculture facilities were fish health inspected for trout only and three aquaculture facilities were fish health inspected for game fish other than trout, including redbreast shiner, fathead minnow, bluegill and largemouth bass. Five veterinarians employed by UDAF (Animal Industry) assisted with fish health inspections.

Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL):

In 2011, UVDL personnel consisted of seven 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 number of laboratory tests performed in 2011 is 139,020, an increase of 7,461 (5.7%) from 2010. Over the past 5 years, total tests performed have increased each year. Consequently, the total number of tests performed in 2011 is 26,719 (23.8%) more than in 2007. Since brucellosis serologic assays are by far the most numerous test performed, the number of diagnostic assays other than brucellosis is provided in the chart below so trends in non-brucellosis tests are evident.



# Chemistry Laboratory



Dr. David H. Clark  
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, Regulatory Services, Animal Health, and Conservation and Resource Management. 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  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 supervisor and a microbiologist 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 also administer a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts. We also test finished products for label compliance (protein, %SNF, water, and fat), and raw milk for pathogens. 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 for herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and/or 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 presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide resi-

dues 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 to 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 elements, 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 has received 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. Some our staff retired last year so we have been getting replacement personnel trained.
3. This has resulted in a reduction in number of samples tested.
4. Division Director, Dr. David Clark retired as of September, 2012 and his position is vacant as of November, 2012.

# Grazing Improvement



Bill Hopkin  
Director

The Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP) is a broad-based program focused on rangeland resource health. Its mission is to “improve the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds.”

#### Goals:

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

The program staff includes: Bill Hopkin (Director), Troy Forrest (Field Operation Manager), Jan Reinhart (Monitoring Coordinator), Thérèse Aschkenase (State Project Coordinator).

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 2013, over \$8.1 million in UGIP funds have been obligated to 425 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 Utahan.

For additional information about the benefits of GIP

visit: <http://www.youtube.com/utahagriculture/>

**U G I P**

Strengthen Utah’s livestock industry

Improve rural economies

Enhance the environment



Many UGIP projects work to benefit both livestock and wildlife habitat such as sage grouse breeding grounds.

# 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 potential or 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 culmination of two and a half years of planning was demonstrated in one of the state's largest and very successful earthquake exercise, the Great Utah Shakeout 2012. Each of our employees became part of the exercise as they practiced the Drop, Cover, Hold-on drill the morning of the exercise. Each of the Department's divisions was present over the next three days of the exercise to perform in the statewide simulated earthquake that hit the Salt Lake area. Innovative employees met the challenges of this simulated disaster and worked out manageable solutions to problems presented to them, either real or as part of the exercise scenario. Training, discussion, practical exercises, and dedicated personnel form the foundation of a staff that is ready for any contingency. This is but one example of the many exercises that were conducted during this past year. Each exercise continues to bring more expertise to the disaster events occurring around us daily.

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. In Utah it is administered by our state extension veterinarian and extension service staff with the support of certified staff in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. 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. They 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 annexes to respond to agricultural emergencies in their communities.

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) by successfully completing a series National Incident Management System (NIMS) training modules found on-line and in classroom settings. 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 is organized to deliver maximum resources to the event or incident while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. 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.

# Marketing & Development



Jed Christenson  
Director

The Division of Marketing and Development plays a vital role in the Department's mission to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." The Division Staff is committed to create economic success for agriculture, rural Utah and the food industry. The staff includes Director Jed Christenson, Deputy Director Seth Winterton, Marketing Specialist Tamra Watson, and Market News Reporter Michael Smoot.

The objectives of the Division of Marketing and Development are to raise the awareness of Utah agriculture and food products; and enhance local, domestic and international marketing opportunities. Division goals include increased profitability for agriculture and related businesses; and, fostering a vibrant, healthy rural and state economy.

## Local Marketing

The "Utah's Own" Program is a major focus to accomplish the goal of local marketing 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 Division has received funding from the state legislature in past years to promote Utah's Own for which we are very appreciative. 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, no new money was allocated during the 2009, 2010, 2011 or 2012 legislative sessions requiring that many activities and promotions be curtailed. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores, Smith's, Nicholas and Company, and media groups chosen because they are far reaching, 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. To sustain this growth, the Marketing Division will ask the legislature for additional ongoing or one-time funding to continue building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

In the meantime, Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. An 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.

A challenge for the Division is to encourage policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are mandated to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

There is focusing 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.

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. The Department's nationally recognized Organic Certification program is complimentary to this growing consumer interest. 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 implementing 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 Department works in partnership with federal agencies and marketing groups to promote Utah's agriculture and food products. The Division has the responsibility of working with these agencies such as USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association. The Division will take advantage of existing programs and matching funds wherever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

The Marketing Division has taken a contingency of Utah companies to the Winter Fancy Foods Show in San Francisco in past years and will consider a "Utah" pavilion in January 2013 if funding permits.

### International Marketing

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

FAS promotional programs include the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program and the Market Access Program. It also sponsors U.S. participation in several major international tradeshows.

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 counterparts in other western states. These projects can be designed to promote an industry's product in foreign markets that would benefit three or more companies that are not eligible for FAS's Cooperator's Market Access Program Funds. 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; and 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, call in service and summary mailers.

### 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



Robert Hougaard  
Director

The Division of Plant Industry 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.

## 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 2012, there were approximately 863 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 350 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 2012 are summarized below:

## Newly Detected Invasive Insect Species:

**Chinese 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 Chinese longhorn

beetle, was detected in South Salt Lake City, in 2010, and again this year in Murray City. 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 2012, approximately 68,000 acres were treated cooperatively in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Washington, and Wayne. These projects targeted several species of grasshoppers, post spray surveys indicate that grasshopper populations were reduced to sub-economic levels.

High Mormon cricket populations have been observed in following counties: Beaver, and Millard. Protection of crop land was the focus of aerial treatments. Smaller bands of Mormon crickets have been observed in Juab County. Black grass bug is an early hatching insect that preferentially feeds on introduced range grasses. High populations of this insect can decrease forage and damage rangeland seedings. Populations of this insect were generally low, however small infestations were documented in Beaver, Box Elder, Juab, and Millard counties.

## 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, sup-

ported 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 2012, approximately 1,100 colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 3.0 percent.

#### Quarantined Insects:

Apple maggot and cherry fruit fly are pests of 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 2012 exceeded 1,000 trees in abandoned orchards. No Apple Maggots or Cherry Fruit Flies have been found in commercial orchards for several years.

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, (3) beetles have been detected in or adjacent to retail nurseries. This represents a reduction in numbers 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 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 2012, 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 2012, 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 2012, USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 100 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 grain fields in Northern Utah 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 conditions 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 bio-control 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 quadrants (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 seven Compliance Agreements and reviewed approximately 2,400 interstate plant shipments for quarantine compliance from 21 states and 6 foreign countries. These shipments included an estimated 1,500,000 individual plants which resulted in 23 inspections, two Hold Orders,

and two Notice of Violations. In 2012, 806 commercial nurseries were registered with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food of which 644 were inspected for compliance to the applicable rules and regulations.

#### 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 Division continues testing the feasibility of using rangeland management methods for salinity control at its two project sites in Emery County. These projects have the potential to provide ranchers with another funding source for increasing production and protect natural resources. The Conservation Division is currently developing new technology for quantifying salt savings 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. This year UDAF, using Basin States salinity dollars, funded a \$1.9 million pressurized pipeline for irrigators in the Hancock Cove area west of Roosevelt.

#### Monitoring Program:

At the end of fiscal year 2010, the division purchased an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) drone that has the capability to take high resolution photography at designated GPS locations. The drone allows staff to do extensive field work during the summer months and analyze the data in the office during the winter. In the 2011 and 2012 field seasons, division staff used the drone to collect baseline data on 20 projects funded by the Conservation, Grazing Improvement, and Plant Industry Divisions. The data capture plant species measurements, ground cover, and changes in rangeland condition. The drone has proven to be a successful tool, improving quality of field work and increasing efficiencies.

#### 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:	7,415
Number of pesticide dealers:	116

Number of pesticide investigations:	311
Number of applicator & dealer record audits	37
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	1,464
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	6
Number of pesticide violations:	127
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	30

#### Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	1,075
Number of pesticide products registered	11,061
Number of product registration requests by Compliance Specialists:	92

#### 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 2011-2012:

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	406
Number of products received and registered	4,153
Number of products registered because of investigations	45
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	171
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	37
Guarantee analysis corrected	37
Number of violations of the fertilizer Act	82
Number of blenders licensed	45

#### 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 manufacturers or registrants contacted:	653
Number of feed products registered:	10,453
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	769
Number of violations:	50
Number of Custom Formula Feed licenses	41

#### 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 land owning 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 20 counties
- Inspections for 113 producers
- Number of Inspections: 140

### Organic Food Program

The organic food program certified over 50,190 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2011. 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 of Participants
Organic crops	33
Organic livestock	3
Organic processing	28
Total organic participants	64

### 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 2011-2012

Number of official samples submitted by Inspectors	410
Number of samples in violation	98
Percent violations	23.90%
Number of service samples submitted by industry	1,206
Number of seed samples tested:	1,616

### 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.

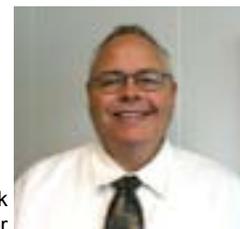
### Grain Inspection

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:

Number of samples tendered:	11,493
Number of miscellaneous tests conducted:	9,122
Total number of activities performed:	20,615

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



Richard W. Clark  
Director

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.

Our Food Compliance Program enrolled in the Manufactured Foods Regulatory Program Standards. This is an important policy move which helps assure that the program will be able to meet its mission as the nation's food safety and defense system evolves substantially in the next few years.

The Division was successful in continuing to build a working and cooperative dialogue with farmers market operators and vendors statewide. As the local food movement gains momentum, we will see more and larger farmers markets in Utah. As such, they have moved to near the top of our service priority list.

The year presented raw milk challenges for our Dairy Compliance Program. The program played an important role in shutting down an illegal cheese operation that had been contributing to an on-going Salmonella outbreak in Utah. The case received a high level of local media coverage. Raw milk and products made from raw milk are inherently risky to consume. Disease outbreaks caused by raw milk are difficult to identify and control.

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

1. Challenges in recruiting younger employees into the division. Our recent hires, with the exception of one, have all been at least 50 years of age. We are happy to have mature, stable employees. However, our ability to develop and maintain an "institutional memory" may impact the Division's future ability to meet its mission.
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, our resources have remained stagnant. Our inspection resources have actually declined as we have had to redirect inspectors to other activities. The continued sluggish economy and budget restrictions and cut-backs will make this situation more critical.
3. Menu Labeling for Restaurants, Retail Food Establishments Similar To Restaurants, and Vending Machines. This law requires calorie posting on menus and vending machines. The Division

will work closely with the FDA and the industry to make sure the regulations are reasonable and are implemented smoothly.

4. Motor Fuel Dispenser Technician enforcement. For the last two years the Division has invested significant resources toward the training and competency of motor fuel dispenser technicians in Utah. While successful for the most part, we have come to understand that education does not assure competency all of the time. Strong enforcement will be a necessary focus of this program in 2012.

5. Modernization of the Food Compliance Program, including conducting a self-evaluation of our compliance with the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards.

6. Adoption of the FDA 2009 Food Code.

7. Updating the Raw For Retail Milk regulations.

8. Promulgating a standard of identity and labeling requirements for honey.

## FOOD COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

### 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 3,689 registered food facilities which is an increase from the 3,514 in 2010.

Our Program went through some changes in 2011. Over the past we had three of our veteran inspectors retire. We have replaced one and are in the process of replacing the other two. 2012 will be a year of intensive training for our 3 new employees.

Our 11 Environmental Health Scientists conducted 3,196 inspections in the year 2011. Our inspectors are well trained in Food Safety and they are licensed Environmental Health Scientists. They use their expertise out 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 on timely corrections to the problems.

The Cottage Food Program continues to grow rapidly and this growth tends to correlate with the Outdoor Market popularity. We now have about 160 Cottage Food facilities and 78 are currently in application and review. This is another significant increase from the previous year. Product Review and Label review along with extensive consulting make oversight of this program very challenging. The Cottage Food Program was highlighted by Governor Herbert as a good example of government striving to remove needless barriers from commerce.

The Outdoor Markets have nearly doubled in numbers. 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. Some changes and additions were just recently added to the guidelines.

Our FDA Food Inspection contract increased from 108 facilities in 2010 to around 130 in the 2011 Contract. We have 6 inspectors working on FDA Inspections. Quincy Boyce is coordinating these efforts and we have organized a plan to monitor and track inspections in a timely manner. The FDA Manufactured Food Program has enrolled in the FDA Manufactured Foods Voluntary Program Standards. We have had several visits and trainings with FDA and are currently working on a Self Assessment and Work Plan. This is all part of FDA's vision for an Integrated Food Safety System.

UDAF is now going into its 4th year of enrollment in the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards. Standard 1 was initiated with the adoption of the 2005 Food Code. Standard 1 has been audited and was verified. The 2009 Food Code has since been published and will be adopted in the Spring of 2012. This last year we completed Standard 7- Industry and Community Relations. A Food Safety Task Force has been formed and we are attending quarterly meetings with Industry, USU extension, State Health and many of the Local Health Departments. Standard 7 was successfully audited in 2011. We are now working on 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 is being developed to satisfy completion of this Standard

In the past few years we have seen increasing numbers 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. FDA and USDA are the lead agencies and we are notified by email. Each recall is investigated as to whether or not the products are in the state by using a group email 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. The most significant recall in 2011 to affect Utah, was the Jensen Farm Cantaloupes which were contaminated with Listeria bacteria. Our local food establishments have been doing an excellent job in following strict recall procedures. There were about 116 recalls in which product was suspected to be in Utah.

In 2011 UDAF responded to 103 consumer complaints. Many of the complaint were for foreign objects in food. These objects ranged from fungal objects to insects. Metal objects were also found in food. Complaints of dogs in stores are still a common issue. During the calendar year 2011, there were 25 hold orders

involving 415 pounds of food were issued coming to a total of \$1,100. The food was destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated. There were 27 Voluntary destructions involving 636 pounds of food for a total of \$1,344.

#### Shellfish

The Division has a certified Inland Shellfish component. The component has 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. 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 a successful audit from USDA in 2011. There were a significant number of meat compliance investigations completed in 2011 and the USDA looked through a number of those to verify procedures to our program. The meat compliance program completed 561 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 HRI 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. However, it is very important to the Utah economy and the food industry. 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 the production meets current Good Manufacturing Practices. Issued by the Department, the certificates are accepted by governments worldwide. In 2011 the number issued was 2,861, about the same as in 2010.

#### Looking Ahead

Our Food Compliance Program is at something of a crossroads. It is based on a food safety paradigm developed in the 1950s. During the intervening decades it has served Utahans well, and we take pride in that. But, today's world is much different than that world 60 years ago. The food system is global. manufacturing techniques, components and ingredients are different. Transportation systems have changed significantly. Even the food borne diseases have changed. Security of the food supply is preeminent, whereas it was not even a discussed concept even 15 years ago. While there are fewer events of failed food integrity today, the events are much bigger in scope. An event

now can impact people in several states or countries. An event now can shut down entire industries and cost economic losses approaching a billion dollars.

We are in the process of transforming the Program to meet modern needs. Change is difficult for organizations. Employees are uncomfortable, customers are uncomfortable, and the burden on administrators increases significantly and there is usually a financial cost that comes with it. A major constraint to our evolution is financial. We have been fortunate to have increased the flow of federal revenues into the program the last two years. However, there has been no complimentary increase in local revenues. In fact, they have decreased. Without investment by Utahans, the Food Compliance Program cannot be the effective agency that our citizens expect it to be and even take for granted that it is.

Other challenges for 2011 include:

1. Continuing improvement in the Outdoor Markets area.
2. Implementing a modernized Food Safety Management System computerized inspection database.
3. Working with the FDA and industry to implement the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act.
4. Adopting the 2009 FDA Food Code.

#### DAIRY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Utah's dairy farm numbers have dropped about 100 farms since 2005, but the number of dairy cows in the state remains about the same, 88,000. This is due to the increase in herd size, from an average of 255 cows per dairy in 2005 to 367 cows per dairy in 2011. There was an increase in dairy farm numbers in 2011, because of new little farmstead cheese operations that started up last year, bringing the total of farmstead cheese facilities in Utah to 15.

#### 2011 Inspection Statistics

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS/TESTS
Grade A Cow Dairies	242	718
Grade A Goat Dairies	4	8
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	15	30
Dairy Processors	55	177
Raw to Retail Dairies	7	17
Milk Haulers/Samplers	166	55
Milk Trucks	180	85
Pasteurizers	56	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1293</b>

#### 2011 Cow Statistics

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	242 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	88,000 cows
Average herd size	367 cows
Total milk production	1.9 billion pounds
Average milk production per cow	21,068 pounds /cow / year

#### 2011 Processing Plant Statistics

##### Types of Plants

Aseptic Plant	1
Butter Plant	1
Cheese Cutting and Wrapping	5
Dairy HACCP Plants	1
Frozen Dessert Plant	1
Grade 'A' Fluid Milk Plant	20
Ice Cream Plants	11
Manufacturing Grade Cheese	19
Grade 'A' Drying Plant	1
Raw for Retail Dairies	7
Wash Bays	7
Robotic Milkers	0
Single Service Fabricating Plants	6
Soft Serve Ice Cream Machines	Don't Track
Yogurt Plants	2
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	15
Goat Dairies	4
Sheep Dairies	1

#### Dairy History

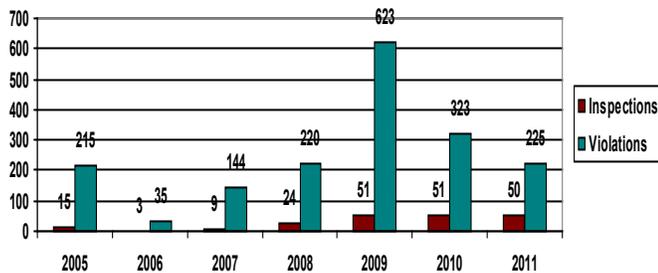
Year	Dairy Farms	Reduction from Previous Year	Milk production X 1,000,000	Average cow No.s by 1,000	Yearly Milk production
1990	693				
1995	588	15%			
2000	416	30%			
2001	400	3%			
2002	372	7%			
2003	359	3%			
2004	347	3%			
2005	323	7%	1,661	88	18,875
2006	301	7%	1,747	86	20,314
2007	269	13%	1,732	85	20,376
2008	251	7%	1,776	85	20,894
2009	238	6%	1,767	84	21,036
2010	238	0%	1,819	85	21,400
2011	242	+2%	1,854	88	21,068

### Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing

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 and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. 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 information as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: <http://ag.utah.gov/divisions/regulatory/bedding/index.html>

In 2011, Utah issued 3,097 licenses which generated over \$325,000 in revenue. 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. The year 2011 shows more than two and half times the number of licenses was issued than in 2001.

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing Inspections and 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 Egg and Poultry Grading program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers 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. These grading services are made possible through cooperative agreements with the USDA. During FY-2011 USDA utilized 374 state employees nationwide to carry out this voluntary grading program. We administer this service using licensed department employees, USDA Standards, regulations and supervision. 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

In FY-2011 Nationally 2.07 Billion Dozen eggs were officially graded. In Utah during 2011, 49,279,920 million dozen eggs or 1,642,664/ 30 dozen cases were officially graded by USDA licensed graders. Of these cases: 9,650 cases were Jumbo, 197,966 cases were Extra Large, 1,245,184 cases were Large, 175,610 cases were Medium, and 14,254 cases were Small. This is a slight increase over last year's total of 1,258,272 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) USDA graded.

### Egg Product Inspection

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 they are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, and 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.

The Egg Products industry was once the salvaging of eggs unmarketable through normal marketing channels. It has now turned into a major part of the egg industry. Nationally about 30% of all eggs produced are broken into an egg product of one kind or another. During year 2011, 565,945 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is a slight decrease from last year's, 630,396 (30 dozen per case) cases.

### Shell Egg Surveillance

The Egg Products Inspection Act also requires that all egg producers with over 3,000 layers, firms grading and packing eggs from production sources other than their own and Hatcheries be registered with USDA. These firms are visited quarterly to verify that shell eggs packed for the consumer are in compliance, that restricted eggs are being disposed of properly, and that adequate records are being maintained.

Utah licensed graders conducted 32 initial visits grading 421 samples in 2011.

### Poultry Grading

Total turkeys raised in the United States during 2011 was 248 million, up two percent from the number raised during 2010. Many of these turkeys were grown in Utah. The turkey growers of Utah produce and process turkey and turkey products, which are distributed to consumers worldwide. Many of these products are graded by Utah licensed poultry graders. The USDA licensed poultry graders of Utah graded 106,016,822 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2011. This is an increase over last year's 77,256,784 lbs.

### School Lunch

The National School Lunch Act in 1946 created the modern school lunch program, though USDA had provided funds and food to schools for many years prior to that. About 7.1 million children were participating in the National School Lunch Program by the end of its first year, 1946-47. In Fiscal Year 2007, more than 30.5 million children each day got their lunch through the National School Lunch Program. Since the modern program began, more than 219 billion lunches have been served.

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 518,156 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2010.

### Weights and Measures Program

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 4,245 businesses registered in Utah with 45,446 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2011. There are many more establishments that should be added to the database.

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 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 programs Metrologist. 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.

A total of 655 gas stations and 13,359 gasoline pumps and 1,868 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected during the 2011 calendar year. 18% of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. 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, proper function of displays, anti-drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Weights and measures inspectors and the Motor Fuel Specialist, Motor Fuel Quality Lab routinely screened gasoline 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.

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.

Our Metrologist participates in Inter-laboratory comparisons. This verifies the labs accuracy and precision by comparing metrology programs throughout the country. The Metrology Lab successfully completed all requirements. The Metrologist makes sure that the Weights and Measures Program field staff standards are accurate. Repair service personnel also rely on the Metrology Lab for testing the accuracy of equipment used to calibrate measuring devices.

A total of 2,635 artifacts from industry and 155 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. This is an increased amount of artifacts tested as a result to the requirements of the registered service person program.

The Utah Metrology Laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During the year we sent our Metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program yearly training meeting. The state Metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections totaling 156 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 uniform laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

805 establishments that have small capacity scales (0lb – 1000lbs) were inspected. This included 5,677 small capacity scales.

333 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. 18,647 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. 214 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. 271 Vehicle tank meter, 75 rack meter, and 59 water meter inspections were conducted.

Large-scale capacities include 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, grav-

el, 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 610 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,300 large scales received an inspection.

#### Complaints

In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 125 consumer complaints in 2011. 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 in 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. 57 fuel samples were tested during the 2011 year.

The registered service person has continued to be an important part of the Weights and Measures Program. During the 2011 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 2011 calendar year 385 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.

# UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

