

Department of Agriculture and Food In-Depth Budget Review

**Report to the
Executive Appropriation Committee
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Executive Summary

Subject to UCA 63J-1-701, the Legislative Management Committee requested that the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) conduct an in-depth budget review of the Department of Agriculture and Food. Within this study GOPB has been requested to provide information on the following:

- Program objectives
- Performance measures
- Program size
- Alternative funding if appropriate
- Priority ranking
- Budgetary information requested by the legislative fiscal analyst
- Additional recommendations of the Governor

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

The department administers food safety and compliance; plant, insect and weed control; animal inspections; rangeland improvement; and other regulatory services. All of these services are administered across the state with an average of 205 FTE and a budget of \$26 million. Of that amount, \$12 million is General Fund. Although approximately 80 percent of the budget is appropriated to the administrative line item, the department's organizational structure is divided into multiple divisions.

Three analysts were dedicated to the in-depth study and worked from mid June through October completing site visits and reviewing the following:

- Department's budget from FY 2007 – FY 2012
- Background information on programs and activities within each division
- Program information and needs
- Statutory authority of programs
- Performance measures of each program for depth and usefulness
- Motor pool vehicles assigned
- Requests for new buildings
- Personnel data regarding salary adjustments and job title changes
- Transparency

The following recommendations are presented for the Executive Appropriations Committee for consideration:

1. Replace the laboratory facility through construction of the Unified State Laboratory, Module 2.
2. Implement computerized reporting for full-time inspectors within the Animal Identification/Brand Registration and Inspection Programs.
3. Revise Administrative Rule R58-18-9(3)(g) to be in alignment with Utah Annotated Code 4-39-304 regarding the tattooing of elk calves.

4. Conduct a market comparability study on the Divisions of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, and Wildlife Services.
5. Request funding for seven additional FTE for the Food Compliance Program in order to meet federal food safety inspection standards by 2017.
6. Replace older, high mileage, large capacity, scale trucks in the Weights and Measures Program.
7. Revise UCA 4-18-4(2)(h), such that representatives from the seven districts cannot serve simultaneously on the Conservation Commission and the UACD Board.
8. Determine where funding for conservation should be spent and adopt performance measures tied to the funding.
9. Determine a limit on reserve accounts for outside entities.
10. Establish metrics that measure appropriate public and landowner benefits through clearly defined performance measures in the Grazing Improvement Program.
11. Improve transparency and accountability in the Grazing Improvement Program.
12. Compare and evaluate activities of the Grazing Improvement Program and the Watershed Restoration Initiative Program to identify overlap through a joint resolution prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Natural Resources.

Introduction

Agriculture has been an important part of Utah's history. Various agricultural organizations were formed with statehood and the State Board of Agriculture was created in 1921. Over the next few decades the department underwent a series of name changes. In 1941 it became the Department of Agriculture and in 1997 it officially became the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

The mission of the department is to, *"Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply."*

The department administers food safety and compliance; plant, insect and weed control; animal inspections; rangeland improvement; and other regulatory services. All of these services are administered across the state with an average of 205 FTE and a budget of \$26 million. Of that amount, \$12 million is General Fund. For budget purposes, the department is broken into six line items with approximately 80 percent of the budget appropriated to the administrative line item. Organizationally, the department is structured into multiple divisions with the first six divisions listed below rolled into the administrative line item. The divisions include:

- Administrative Services
- Marketing and Development
- Laboratory Services
- Animal Health
- Plant Industry
- Regulatory Services
- Wildlife Services
- Conservation and Resource Management
- Grazing Improvement Program

The department also contracts with the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) to provide services to the 38 Conservation Districts across the state. The money appropriated to the Conservation and Resource Management line item passes through to UACD.

Statutory Authority:

The Department of Agriculture and Food is granted Statutory Authority in Utah Code Title 4 Chapters 1-40. The department was specifically established in 4-2-1-2.

- *4-2-3: Authority rests in the hands of the Commissioner who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Governor.*
- *4-2-4: The Commissioner also has the authority to organize the department into divisions.*

Process:

Throughout the in-depth budget review the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) reviewed all divisions of the Department of the Agriculture and Food and applied the following criteria set forth in UCA 63J-1-702:

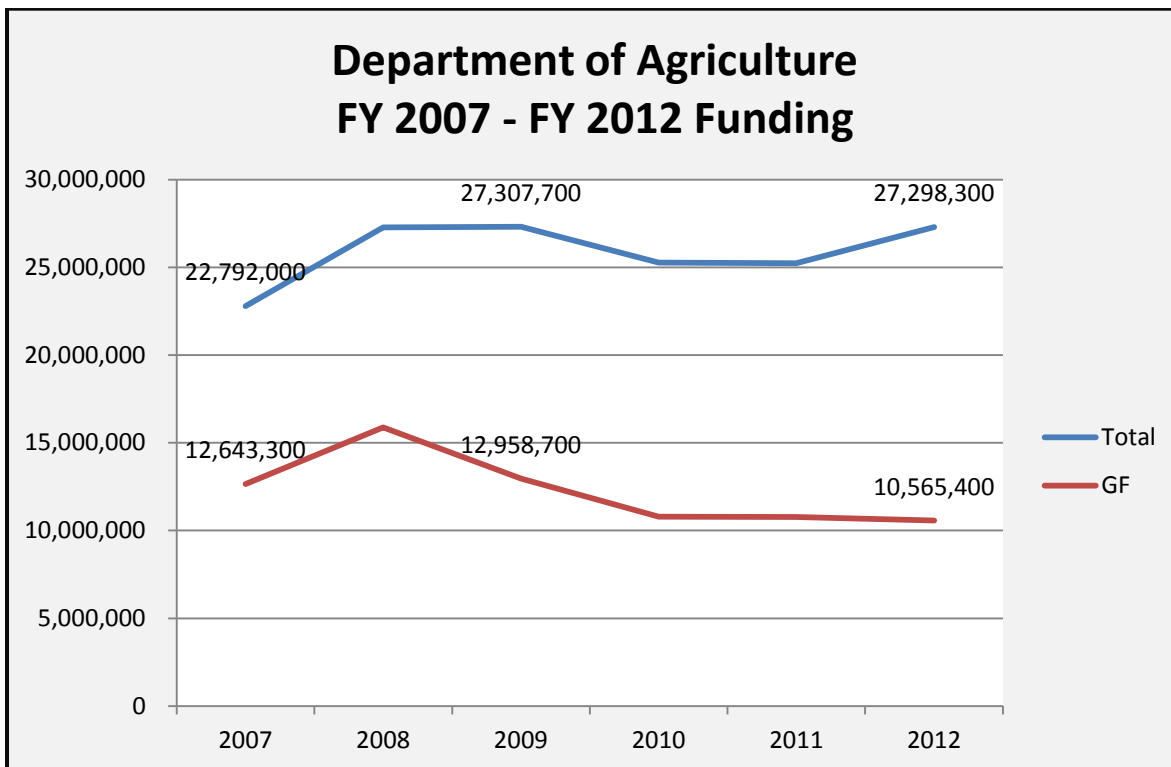
- Determine whether each department or program warrants continuation of its current level of expenditure

- Evaluate program objectives
- Evaluate effectiveness of program measures
- Determine alternative funding levels if necessary
- Include recommendations as appropriate

Based on the above criteria GOPB:

- Reviewed the department’s budget from FY 2007 – FY 2012
- Provided background information on programs and activities within each division
- Reviewed each program to verify they were operating within statutory authority
- Reviewed performance measures of each program for depth and usefulness
- Reviewed department motor pool vehicles
- Reviewed department requests for new buildings
- Reviewed all personnel data for salary adjustments and job title changes
- Participated in site visits
- Reviewed several reports checking for transparency

Budget:



Recommendations

1. The existing building that houses the Department of Agriculture and Food was designed as administrative space. Currently a portion of the building is being used for laboratory space. As a result, several problems have arisen including persistent and costly HVAC deficiencies, health hazards, inability to expand testing, and increased demands of added bioterrorism/chemical terrorism monitoring.

GOPB recommends replacement of the laboratory facility through construction of the proposed Unified State Laboratory, Module 2. (see page 18)

2. There is an overlap of work between individuals in the field and data entry employees at the home office that can be eliminated through computerized reporting.

GOPB recommends the implementation of computerized reporting for full-time inspectors within Animal Identification/Brand Registration and Inspection. (see page 23)

3. Administrative rule is not in compliance with code regarding the tattooing of elk calves.

GOPB recommends revision of Administrative Rule R58-18-9(3)(g) as it is in contradiction with Utah Annotated Code 4-39-304 regarding the tattooing of elk calves. (see page 23)

4. Two of the largest divisions, among others, have the lowest paid employees. Recruitment and retention of high quality employees may be hard to find.

GOPB recommends a market comparability study be done for employees in the Divisions of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, and Wildlife Services. (see pages 23, 29, & 39)

5. Utah is not in compliance with federal food safety standards requiring a ratio of 280-320 facilities to be inspected per FTE inspector. The state's ratio is 627:1.

GOPB recommends that the agency request funding for seven additional FTE to bring the program into compliance with the minimum federal standards by September 30, 2017. (see page 35)

6. The department has had two of the three large capacity scale trucks in the shop and has spent \$18,000 in repairs in the first two months of FY 2013.

GOPB recommends that the Weights and Measures program replace two older, high mileage large capacity scale trucks. Having two out of three trucks repeatedly offline for repairs is costly and negatively impacts weighing and measuring device inspections. (see page 35)

7. The Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) is made up of 16 members, seven of which are representatives of the Conservation Districts. These representatives are not only on the UCC, but also on the Utah Association of Conservation District Board, which creates a conflict of interest.

GOPB recommends changes to UCA 4-18-4 (2)(h), such that representatives from the seven districts cannot serve simultaneously on the Conservation Commission and the UACD Board. (see page 46)

8. The department contracts with the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) to provide programs, training, technical assistance, administration of the ARDL program and other services for the Conservation Districts with little oversight and few performance measures tied to the funding.

GOPB recommends that regardless of where funding dedicated to conservation in the state is sent, performance measures be adopted and UACD report to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environmental Quality Appropriations Subcommittee regarding allocated state funds. (see page 46)

9. The Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) receives both General Fund and Agricultural Resource Development Loan (ARDL) funds passed through from the department. These funds are appropriated by the legislature each year. As of June 30, 2011, UACD had \$1,855,364 in savings which includes \$954,708 in ARDL funds.

GOPB recommends that the Legislature set a limit of up to four months on reserve accounts for outside entities based on typical federal guidelines. (see page 47)

10. The Grazing Improvement Program lacks adequate performance measures in how funding benefits the public.

GOPB recommends that the Grazing Improvement Program establish metrics that measure appropriate public and landowner benefits through clearly defined performance measures and report on a regular basis to the Commissioner. (see page 50)

11. The Grazing Improvement Program is funded through the General Fund yet projects are often defined in terms of benefits to private landowners.

GOPB recommends that the Grazing Improvement Program improve transparency and accountability. (see page 50)

12. Although there are clear differences between the Grazing Improvement Program and the Watershed Restoration Initiative Program at the Department of Natural Resources, they often have similar benefits.

GOPB recommends that the Department of Agriculture and Food and the Department of Natural Resources prepare a joint resolution of how to eliminate overlap between the missions of the two programs. The joint resolution should focus on the most efficient and effective way of meeting the needs of the public. (see page 50)

Administration

Purpose:

Several programs fall under the administration of the Department of Agriculture and Food including Administrative Services whose mission is to, *“provide continuous, efficient, and high-quality administrative support and services to the public and to agency users, with a goal of assisting in the overall development of agriculture in Utah. Our motto is: Provide Exceptional Customer Service.”* Other programs include:

- Bonding – This program is specific to producers of agriculture products (livestock, hay, grain, vegetables, etc.). Individuals who are engaged in the buying and selling of agricultural products are required to post a bond and be licensed with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The minimum bond is \$10,000 and it protects producers from hazards and loss of sale within the state.
- Licensing – The department licenses several different areas from beekeepers to pesticide dealers. Fees are set each year by the legislature and licenses are renewed annually by the licensee.
- Homeland Security – The Division of Agriculture Homeland Security was established in recognition of the threat of potential agricultural terrorism. The mission of this program is to *“organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, and maintain awareness to the potential threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers of agricultural products.”*
- Public Information Officer – The department has identified the PIO as a link between the public and private entities, employees and other state agencies. The PIO is responsible for articulating the work of the department through articles, news releases, newsletters, and the web page.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Administration shows:

- 68 percent of the budget is General Fund
- 40 percent of the budget is nonlapsing funds

Administration Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$1,983,300	74	\$4,853,700	80	\$3,429,500	97	\$1,698,600	55	\$1,781,600	52	\$1,921,400	49
Federal Funds	517,200	19	772,000	12	458,400	13	704,500	22	611,700	18	713,400	18
Dedicated Credits	0	0	360,100	6	540,100	15	280,000	9	446,900	13	644,500	17
Restricted Fund	29,200	1	(54,200)	0	16,500	0	29,200	0	19,500	0	80,000	2
Transfer	39,200	1	70,400	1	0	0	7,700	0	7,000	0	31,500	0
Pass Through	6,000	0	10,500	0	7,700	0	36,000	1	6,000	0	6,000	0
Beginning	1,799,200	67	1,388,700	22	396,000	11	1,678,800	55	1,596,500	47	1,431,700	37

Nonlapsing												
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,720,000)	-64	(1,298,600)	-21	(1,310,900)	-37	(830,200)	-26	(1,037,000)	-30	(861,800)	-22
Lapsing	0	0	0	0	0	0	(472,700)	-15	0	0	(71,000)	-2
Total Revenue	\$2,654,100	100	\$6,102,700	100	\$3,537,300	100	\$3,131,800	100	\$3,432,200	100	\$3,895,900	100

Administration Expenditure

Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$1,268,800	47	\$1,753,600	29	\$1,643,900	46	\$1,653,700	53	\$1,574,200	46	\$1,778,000	46
Travel*	43,700	1	43,700	0	20,900	0	21,800	0	20,500	0	39,200	0
Current Expense	348,500	13	355,500	6	790,400	21	409,800	13	362,400	11	423,800	11
Data Processing	479,300	18	522,900	9	715,100	20	365,800	12	516,700	15	599,400	15
Other**	513,800	19	3,427,000	56	367,000	11	680,700	22	958,400	28	1,055,500	28
Total Expenditure	\$2,654,100	100	\$6,102,700	100	\$3,537,300	100	\$3,131,800	100	\$3,432,200	100	\$3,895,900	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

Statutory Authority:

After review of Administration, it is determined all programs are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for Administration are outlined in the Utah Code Annotated:

- 4-1: Short Title and General Provisions
- 4-8: Agricultural Fair Trade Act

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R51-1: Public Petitions for Declaratory Rulings
- R51-2: Administrative Procedures for Informal Proceedings Before the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food
- R51-3: Government Records Access and Management Act
- R51-4: ADA Complaint Procedure

FTE/Fleet:

When looking at employees for this program they have been broken out between the Commissioner’s Office and Administrative Services. The Commissioner’s Office has five employees with an average hourly rate of \$39.12 and 23 years of service. The Commissioner’s Office has experienced turnover of one Deputy Commissioner in FY 2012 and does not intend on replacing the position. Administrative Services has 11 employees with an average hourly rate of \$22.04 and 14 years of service. During the years in which budgets were analyzed, four employees were hired in Administrative Services.

There are three vehicles assigned to the Commissioner’s Office, none to Administrative Services.

Marketing and Development

Purpose:

The mission of the Division of Marketing and Development is to “raise the awareness of Utah agriculture and food products and enhance local, domestic and international marketing opportunities.” The division is responsible for *Utah’s Own*, Marketing News, and Promotion.

- *Utah’s Own* – The Utah Food Council was created in 2001 with a small grant from the Risk Management Agency of the USDA. In December 2002, *Utah’s Own* was officially created. Today there are hundreds of companies from growers to manufacturers who proudly display Utah’s Own logo. To be a Utah’s Own company you must be owned and headquartered in Utah; and the product must have 51% of its value derived from Utah products and services. Utah’s Own products are sold in many local grocery stores including Fresh Market, Harmon’s, Smith’s, Macey’s, and Dan’s.
- Marketing News – All Utah market reports including Utah grain prices, hay market summary, and local livestock auction reports are produced by the Department of Agriculture Market News Office. Various reports are made weekly, monthly and/or quarterly.
- Marketing and Promotion – Efforts within the division are made to connect Utah agriculture and food producers with consumers to expand local marketing. It is the goal of the division to increase profitability for agriculture and related business as well as to create and sustain a healthy rural economy throughout the state.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Marketing and Development shows:

- 93 percent of the Marketing and Development is General Fund
- Approximately 50 percent of expenditures is personnel

Marketing and Development												
Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$571,200	64	\$873,100	82	\$712,500	72	\$649,200	119	\$647,900	120	\$534,200	100
Federal Funds	113,600	13	102,000	10	220,300	22	24,200	4	0	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits	32,600	4	2,100	0	200	0	1,000	0	100	0	0	0
Pass Through	0	0	0	0	10,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	462,300	52	139,700	13	71,600	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(288,100)	-32	(48,400)	-4	(21,000)	-2	(126,900)	-23	(109,000)	-20	0	0
Total Revenue	\$891,900	100	\$1,068,600	100	\$993,600	100	\$547,600	100	\$538,900	100	\$534,100	100

Marketing and Development Expenditure												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$383,600	43	\$414,600	39	\$416,600	42	\$366,100	67	\$367,300	68	\$365,500	68
Travel*	13,500	2	13,200	1	6,600	0	4,800	0	2,500	0	5,400	0
Current Expense	120,000	13	250,900	24	222,400	23	58,600	11	81,300	15	81,800	16
Data Processing	4,000	0	1,200	0	12,800	1	23,900	5	17,800	3	11,400	2
Other**	370,800	42	388,700	36	335,200	34	94,200	17	70,000	14	70,000	14
Total Expenditure	\$891,900	100	\$1,068,600	100	\$993,600	100	\$547,600	100	\$538,900	100	\$534,100	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- FY 2008 *Utah's Own* received a one-time \$125,000 General Fund appropriation along with \$150,000 supplemental.
- FY 2009 an appropriation of \$75,000 ongoing General Fund and \$100,000 one-time.

Since that time no additional appropriations have been made.

Statutory Authority:

After review of Marketing and Development, it is determined all programs are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for Marketing and Development are outlined in the Utah Code Annotated:

- 4-2-2: Department; Functions, powers, and duties of department – fees for services – marketing orders – procedures

FTE/Fleet:

Marketing and Development has four full-time employees with an average hourly rate of \$25.33. Marketing has been an ongoing effort throughout the department for several years. Two of the four employees have been with the department for 27 and 25 years respectively.

There are no vehicles assigned to Marketing and Development.

Performance Measures:

Marketing and Development is part of the department-wide Balanced Scorecard. As such, they have developed specific metrics to gauge the performance of the programs within the division.

Utah's Own values the number of companies that carry the *Utah's Own* logo. The program believes that if it provides benefits to companies participating in the program, new companies will join. Providing benefits such as planned

advertising, buying local, added value, and partnerships with local industry help grow Utah companies. The goal is to increase the number of *Utah's Own* companies by 15 each quarter or 60 in a year.

Year	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Target	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Actual	71.00	110.00	134.00	136.00	112.00
% of Target	118.3%	183.3%	223.3%	226.7%	186.7%

From the above table, it is apparent that the program has exceeded the goal every year. An obvious question becomes, why hasn't the goal increased?

Is the number of companies the only measurement or even the best measurement of success? What is the value of being a *Utah's Own* company? Quantifying the economic benefit to the company or the state of buying local and keeping Utah businesses viable and creating jobs will help *Utah's Own* better evaluate their successes.

The Market News program is responsible for providing accurate and unbiased market information to farmers, ranchers, insurance adjusters and lawyers who need information to track livestock and grain and hay prices throughout the year. The program tracks who is collecting information through the number of hits on their website. The program does not have a way of deciphering the type of individual who is visiting and the performance measurement does not distinguish between what part of the website was visited. The measurement is set at 1,000 hits per month or 12,000 per year.

Year	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Target	N/A	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Actual	N/A	16,377	16,836	21,653	24,764
% of Target	N/A	163.5%	140.3%	180.4%	206.4%

Again, from the table above, you can see that their target is set too low as the actual number of hits is well above the target each year of collected data. Delineation of the type of information that was viewed would be helpful in evaluating the statistics.

Laboratory Services

Purpose

The mission of Laboratory Services is to, *“provide analytical services for the department and other government agencies as required.”* They are responsible for the chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses of a wide variety of products, with the goal of protecting the state’s consumers, farmers, and industry.

Laboratory Services Division includes four analytical laboratories:

- Dairy Microbiology Lab – The lab tests four major areas including Grade AA Raw Milk, Industry Laboratory Certification, Milk Quality, and Consumer Products. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah with the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) having jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the State.
- Feed and Fertilizer Testing Lab – The lab tests commercial feed samples for moisture, protein, fat, fiber, minerals, toxins, antibiotics, and vitamins. Seed moisture determinations are also performed for the seed laboratory. The Fertilizer Lab tests solid and liquid fertilizer samples for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements. All feed and fertilizer results are compared to label guarantees to ensure compliance with state labeling laws.
- Meat Testing Lab – The lab analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of state plant, processing facilities, and retail samples. Tests for levels of fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. Samples from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella, E. coli O157:H7, Listeria, and Shiga toxin producing E. coli (STEC).
- Pesticide Testing Lab – The lab tests for the presence of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residue in plants, fruits, vegetables soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when department inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of a pesticide. The Pesticide Formulation Lab tests herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are correct and in compliance with state labeling laws.

Statutory Authority:

After review of Laboratory Services it was determined all activities are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for the line item are outlined in Utah Code Annotated:

- 4-2: Utah Agricultural Code

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R63-1: Fee Schedule
- R68-2: Utah Commercial Feed Act Governing Feed
- R68-3: Utah Fertilizer Act Governing Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

- R68-7: Utah Pesticide Control Rule
- R70-320: Minimum Standards for Milk for Manufacturing Purposes, its Production and Processing
- R70-330: Raw Milk for Retail
- R70-563: Food Protection
- R70-560: Inspection and Regulation of Cottage Food Production Operations

R58-10, Meat and Poultry Inspection, was repealed this year as it is redundant to UCA 4-32-2.1.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Laboratory Services shows:

- 96 percent of Laboratory Services is General Fund
- 85 percent of expenditures is personnel

Laboratory Services Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$890,600	80	\$862,400	92	\$889,400	96	\$766,300	96	\$755,400	97	\$789,000	96
Federal Funds	79,800	7	77,000	8	21,000	2	24,600	3	10,500	1	21,000	2
Dedicated Credits	3,100	0	1,400	0	5,500	1	9,000	1	14,000	2	14,700	2
Transfers	79,300	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	60,000	6	0	0	9,200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lapsing	100	0	(200)	0	(300)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	\$1,112,900	100	\$940,600	100	\$924,800	100	\$799,900	100	\$779,900	100	\$824,700	100

Laboratory Services Expenditure												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$742,100	67	\$796,900	85	\$785,900	85	\$697,700	87	\$714,500	92	\$704,000	85
Travel*	4,100	0	3,200	0	3,100	0	2,400	0	2,600	0	3,600	0
Current Expense	112,100	10	129,700	14	101,400	11	92,000	12	61,000	8	104,200	13
Data Processing	16,400	2	0	0	400	0	7,800	1	1,800	0	12,900	2
Other**	238,200	21	10,800	1	34,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	\$1,112,900	100	\$940,600	100	\$924,800	100	\$799,900	100	\$779,900	100	\$824,700	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- FY 2009 appropriations included \$92,900 General Fund for chemistry staff and operations and a supplemental reduction of (\$45,000) for increased meat and milk pathogen testing personnel.

FTE/Fleet

Laboratory Services is staffed by the state chemist (director) and seven chemists/microbiologists for a total of eight employees. The average length of service is 12.5 years but is skewed on both ends of the experience scale. Employees earn an average hourly rate of \$26.03.

Prior to FY 2007, the division had 11 FTE. Budget reductions in FY 2009 and FY 2010 reduced the total FTE to eight, a loss of one technician and two chemists.

Referencing the FY 2009 personnel funding above, the division indicates that the dairy lab testing workload could still use an additional FTE to meet workload but lab space limitations prevent it.

There are no vehicles assigned to Laboratory Services.

Performance Measures:

Laboratory Services' performance measures are not found on the departmental Balanced Scorecard sent each month to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget but are included under tabs for each of the divisions. The division tracks performance by unit and as a whole. It maintains performance data for milk pesticides, raw milk, dairy testing, state meat, feed, fertilizer, pesticides, groundwater, federal meat, and consumer complaints. It tracks sample costs, test costs, number of tests, and laboratory turn-around and tracks each result against a performance target.

Additional Information:

Risks to Laboratory Services include policy and regulatory changes, budgetary pressures, and problems with the physical location of the labs. Department of Agriculture and Food labs were not included in the state labs complex in Taylorsville even though its needs were included when determining to build that facility. Department of Agriculture and Food's labs have been relegated to a phase two should that be built.

Appendix III includes a report on building information wherein the building needs of the department are discussed further.

Additionally, budget pressures have affected accreditations. Currently, the lab must be accredited as follows:

Dairy - FDA (Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah) and American Association of Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) for ISO accreditation. All labs - government, commercial, and international – are moving toward ISO accreditation. The division has a tri-annual FDA audit and just received its A2LA accreditation, which requires bi-annual audits. The lab has been threatened with accreditation loss by FDA for the dairy lab due to the environment. FDA also limits the work environment to no more than two microbiologists working at a time due to bench space.

Pesticide residue - EPA, FDA, USDA - The labs have limited capabilities due to outdated instrumentation and reduced personnel (the division lost its chemist). The building environment will not allow for defensibility measurements to be made using “state-of-art” equipment.

Pesticide Formulation - EPA and American Association Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) for label guarantees. Accreditation was lost due to lack of instrumentation and personnel. Plant Industry has determined it does not wish to continue the testing.

Federal Meat - FSIS for chemical and pathogen testing. Pathogen testing should be done in Level II or higher laboratory. Department of Agriculture and Food does not have this type of lab. Dairy Raw Milk pathogen testing is performed in the same lab.

Feed and Fertilizer – There are no federal requirements but labs must meet American Association of Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) and American Association of Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO) guidelines.

Generally, Laboratory Services has avoided building block requests by utilizing available non-lapsing funds but these funds are under the control of the department and not the division, therefore critical (and expensive) equipment needs are subject to prioritization agency wide.

Recommendations:

- **GOPB recommends replacement of the laboratory facility through construction of the proposed Unified State Laboratory, Module 2.** The laboratory facility’s deficiencies (size, condition, and impact on the rest of the administration building) warrant consideration for replacement. A proposed new facility would be incorporated as a joint project with Departments of Health and Public Safety at the Unified State Labs site at a cost of \$30 million. For further discussion, see this report’s Building section.

Animal Industry

Purpose:

The mission of Animal Industry is to, *“protect the public from disease of animal origin; protect the animal population from disease; protect the livestock industry from disease loss; and facilitate the export and marketability of Utah products.”* The Animal Industry program is responsible for the oversight of Animal Health, Animal Identification, Elk Farming, Fish Health, Meat Inspection and the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

- Animal Health – Guarantees the health of animals imported, exported, or traded within the state of Utah. They check for various diseases among animals and ensure that animals are free of diseases that can pass from animals to humans. The main responsibilities are to enforce import health requirements; issue licenses and certify disease status; coordinate disease reporting; perform epidemiological investigations; implement emergency responses to outbreaks; provide testing; perform export inspections; provide inspections at auctions; and offer training.
- Animal Identification– *“Provides quality, cost efficient, timely, and courteous service to the livestock men and women of the state, in an effort to protect the cattle and horse industry.”* Branding is the largest activity within Animal Industry. There are 12 full-time inspectors who are POST certified but are classified as “special function officers.” These officers are assigned throughout the state to specific areas, counties, and/or regions to investigate missing and stolen animals and verify proper ownership of animals at check points and auctions. In FY 2011 there were 84 cases of missing or stolen animals that were investigated throughout the state and 3,200 animals were returned to their owners at an estimated value of \$2 million.
- Elk Farming – The Domestic Elk Act was passed by the Utah Legislature in 1997 creating a domestic elk industry in the state. There are 45 Elk Farms and 10 Hunting Parks throughout the state. All parks must be licensed every year and require an inspection and verification of inventory. This falls under the responsibility of the Animal Identification or Branding Inspectors.
- Fish Health – *“Promotes the practice of aquaculture in order to augment food production, expand employment, and promote economic development, while protecting the aquaculture industry and the public fishery resource from aquatic animal diseases.”* This program provides information and enforces rules that govern the operation of aquaculture facilities and the spread or introduction of disease. The program registers commercial aquaculture and fee fishing facilities, conducts fish health inspections for operators who would like to sell live products, and issues entry permits for all imports into the State of Utah.
- Meat Inspection – *“The purpose of the program is to work in partnership with plan owners to ensure that consumers purchase a clean, wholesome, properly labeled meat product.”* There are 23 full-time inspectors throughout the state who inspect 34 plants. Fourteen of the plants are Talmadge-Aiken plants. The state has contracted with the federal government and formed a cooperative agreement where the state has agreed to adopt federal guidelines and match federal funding 1:1, but the inspectors are state employees.
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory – Provides efficient and cost effective veterinary services to the state and safeguards the public from dangerous transmissible animal to human diseases. This cooperative effort between Utah State University (USU) and the Department of Agriculture and Food provides an array of diagnostic services that benefit the entire state. The main lab is on the campus of USU in Logan with an additional branch in Nephi.

Budget Summary:

Animal Industry budget is under the Administrative line item (SAAA):

- 21 percent of the line item budget is Animal Industry;
- 58 percent is General Fund
- 26 percent is federal funds
- 18 percent is restricted funds

Animal Industry Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$2,936,400	59	\$3,159,900	60	\$3,071,700	58	\$2,849,400	58	\$2,833,400	59	\$2,516,300	54
Federal Funds	1,402,900	27	1,432,100	27	1,328,900	25	1,433,400	29	1,261,600	26	1,194,300	25
Dedicated Credits	18,600	0	13,000	0	10,500	0	52,200	1	52,300	1	165,500	4
Restricted Fund	903,300	18	947,700	18	935,700	18	912,400	18	932,500	19	950,900	20
Transfer	47,300	0	53,200	1	21,800	0	10,000	0	3,600	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	45,000	0	0	0	154,300	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	1,600	0	(127,900)	-2	(75,700)	-1	(310,700)	-6	(199,600)	-4	0	0
Lapsing	(335,800)	-6	(250,100)	-4	(160,300)	-3	0	0	(68,300)	-1	(135,600)	-3
Total Revenue	\$5,019,300	100	\$5,228,000	100	\$5,286,600	100	\$4,946,900	100	\$4,815,600	100	\$4,691,300	100

Animal Industry Expenditure												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$3,486,300	69	\$3,714,900	71	\$3,831,400	72	\$3,581,000	72	\$3,633,700	75	\$3,590,100	77
Travel*	84,100	2	110,200	2	84,600	2	87,700	2	74,400	1	80,100	2
Current Expense	632,500	13	598,000	11	583,500	11	573,100	12	569,900	12	497,000	10
Data Processing	15,200	0	74,400	2	70,800	2	54,600	1	24,100	1	11,600	0
Other**	801,200	16	730,500	14	716,300	13	650,500	13	513,500	11	512,500	11
Total Expenditure	\$5,019,300	100	\$5,228,000	100	\$5,286,600	100	\$4,946,900	100	\$4,815,600	100	\$4,691,300	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- Animal Health was appropriated \$81,000 ongoing in FY 2007 for a Veterinarian

- Meat Inspection Program was appropriated \$60,000 ongoing in FY 2009 for an additional inspector.

In FY 2013 the Meat Inspection Program was appropriated \$32,000 ongoing to increase the production capabilities at the Jensen plant.

Statutory Authority:

After review of Animal Industry, it is determined all programs and activities are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for Animal Industry are outlined in the Utah Code Annotated:

- 4-21: Beef Promotion
- 4-24: Utah Livestock Brand and Anti-theft Act
- 4-25: Estraying and Trespassing Animals
- 4-26: Animal Enclosures and Fences
- 4-30: Livestock Markets
- 4-31: Control of Animal Disease
- 4-32: Utah Meat and Poultry Products Inspection and Licensing Act
- 4-37: Aquaculture Act
- 4-39: Domestic Elk Act

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R58-1: Utah Requirements for Admission and Inspection of Livestock, Poultry, and Other Animals
- R58-2: Utah Requirements for Reporting and Quarantinable Animal Diseases
- R58-4: Use of Animal Drugs and Biologicals in the State of Utah
- R58-6: Utah Poultry Rule
- R58-10: Meat and Poultry Inspection
- R58-11: Slaughter of Livestock
- R58-12: Record Keeping and Carcass Identification at Meat Exempt Establishments
- R58-13: Custom Exempt Slaughter
- R58-16: Utah Administrative Rule on Swine Garbage Feeding
- R58-17: Utah Aquaculture and Aquatic Animal Health Rule
- R58-18: Emergency Chronic Wasting Disease Rule (Elk Farming)
- R58-19: Compliance Procedures
- R58-20: Domesticated Elk Hunting Parks
- R58-22: Equine Infectious Anemia
- R657-3: Collection, Importation, Transportation, and Possession of Zoological Animals
- R657-16: Utah Aquaculture and Fish Stocking Rule
- R657-52: Commercial Harvesting of Brine Shrimp and Brine Shrimp Eggs
- R657-53: Amphibian and Reptile Collection, Importation, Transportation, and Possession

- R657-59: Private Fish Ponds

FTE/Fleet:

Animal Industry is the largest program within the department having 99 full-time employees. They also have the lowest average hourly rate of \$15.62. Of the 99 employees 38 are classified as Agriculture Inspector I at an average hourly rate of \$10.41. Average length of service for these employees is 11.4 years, which is close to the overall average length of service of the program as a whole of 12.3 years.

There are 40 fleet vehicles assigned to Animal Industry; 20 to Meat Inspection, 3 to Animal Health, and 17 to Brand Inspection.

Performance Measures:

Animal Industry has its own Balanced Scorecard with several metrics that roll up to the department wide scorecard. All of their measurements are reviewed monthly and are consistently within their target ranges.

The performance measures for Animal Industry are static and tend to measure process rather than outcome. The Fish Health Program measures compliance of inspected facilities, specifically looking at the percentage of acceptable reviews. What is the public benefit of inspecting the facility? Do we have healthier fish, bigger fish, better opportunities to catch a fish in a local pond, cleaner fish in our grocery store? Is there an economic benefit in imports or exports?

Deeper questions surrounding outcome rather than process on performance measures will lead to better measurements throughout the program.

Additional Information:

The Meat Inspection Program must meet federal regulations and is given authority through a cooperative agreement between the State of Utah and the US Department of Agriculture that allows the state to operate an official inspection program. Part of the regulations stipulates that an inspector be on-site throughout the slaughter and processing of meat at all plants. If the state were to reduce funding to the meat inspection program there would be more than just a loss of inspectors at federal Talmadge-Aiken (7 U.S.C 450) plants. Due to the location of plants throughout the state, inspectors often are assigned to both federal and state plants. A loss of funding would reduce inspections at all plants. The cooperative agreement also provides the department with equipment and software at a 50 percent cost share. Additionally there is initial full-time training as well as ongoing training throughout employment. A cut in funding would result in the states oversight in meat inspections throughout the state at both federal and state plants. We would lose the cooperative agreement and be forced to pull out of the federal plant. Due to lack of manpower, state plant inspections would also be reduced or cut and the ability to provide much needed equipment, software, and training to the inspectors who remain in the field would be lost.

Recommendations:

- **GOPB recommends the implementation of computerized reporting for full-time inspectors within Animal Identification/Brand Registration and Inspection.** There is one investigator, 12 full-time inspectors, and five part-time inspectors. All collect money; fill out a daily recap, a monthly recap, and a report on each identification, brand registration and inspection transaction. At the end of each month the reports and collections are put into an envelope and sent to the department where an accountant logs the information for each of the 18 individuals, enters the information into the computer, and deposits the money. If each full-time employee in the field had a computer connected to the department database the information could be entered into the system in real time, saving time and resources.
- **GOPB recommends revision of Administrative Rule R58-18-3(4-6) as it is in contradiction with Utah Annotated Code 4-39-304 in regards to tattooing of calves.** Code states that elk calves must be tattooed no later than September 15th, rule states March 1st. Code states that the tattoo shall consist of a four-digit herd number assigned by the department over a three-digit individual animal number, rule indicates the department number as UTxxx and any alphanumeric combination consisting of not less than three-digits representing an individual animal ID. GOPB recommends the department clean up the inconsistencies between code and rule to ensure compliance by all parties and to alleviate any confusion.
- **GOPB recommends a market comparability study be done for employees in Animal Industry.** Animal Industry is the largest division in terms of total individuals. There are 99 people in the division which represents 41 percent of the department. Many are among the lowest paid with an average hourly rate of \$12.30. Recruitment and retention of high quality employees may be hard at these wages.

Plant Industry

Purpose:

The Utah Department of Agricultural and Food Division of Plant Industry is responsible for, *“ensuring consumers disease-free and pest-free plants, grains, seeds; properly labeled agricultural commodities; and the safe application of pesticides and farm chemicals.”* The division has three main areas: 1) Plant Industry 2) Emergency Insect Infestation and Plant Quarantine and 3) Grain Grading.

Plant Industry

- Noxious Weed Program - In administering the Utah Noxious Weed Control Act, the State Weed Specialist coordinates and monitors weed control programs throughout the state. The Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the Compliance Specialists. Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted, and control programs are developed through the county supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowning agencies. The Weed Specialist and the Compliance Specialists work continually with extension and research personnel to encourage the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
- Nursery Inspection Program - The Utah Nursery Inspection Act tasks Department of Agriculture and Food with conducting nursery inspections that result in protecting consumers and aiding Utah’s horticultural industries by certifying nursery stock for export. Inspections and sanitation requirements prevent the introduction of plant pests, noxious weeds, and pathogens. It also ensures consumer and industry protection against diseased or misrepresented plant products. The Utah Nursery Inspection Act functions in tandem with the Insect Infestation, Plant Quarantine, and Noxious Weed Programs to ensure that the nursery plant trade does not act as a pathway for invasive/quarantine species.
- Seed Program - The Utah Seed Act was enacted to enable farmers, and others who desire good quality seed, to obtain such seed by making full use of the information required to be on the label or tag attached to the seed container. The Utah Seed Act charges Department of Agriculture and Food with the duty and responsibility of administering and enforcing the act to maintain the quality and purity of agricultural, vegetable, flower, tree and shrub, and sprouting seeds sold, offered for sale, or transported for sale within the state. Department of Agriculture and Food maintains a seed laboratory to test seed samples submitted by the field representatives, seed companies, and farmers. This laboratory is authorized by law to test seed as a service to the public for a fee. Service samples may be sent to the laboratory at any time, and accurate information will be given as to the percentage of pure seed, the possible germination, and the weed infesting danger of the seed. The seed tests are carefully conducted, in accordance with the "Rules of Testing Seeds" adopted by the Association of Official Seed Analysts.
- Feed Program - Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. The Feed Program also licenses and inspects customer formula feed mix establishments. Under a grant with the FDA, the department also conducts inspections to check for BSE-prohibited materials.
- Fertilizer Program - As administrators of the Utah Fertilizer Act, Plant Industry regulates the registration, distribution, sale, and storage of fertilizer products. It regulates and licenses fertilizer blenders, and takes samples for analysis.
- Pesticide Program - Department of Agriculture and Food is the lead agency for administering state and federal pesticide programs in Utah and has received primacy from the EPA for this role. The pesticide program’s five main functions are as follows:

1. Registration: Regulate the registration, sale, use and storage of pesticide products.
 2. Certification: Conduct training/education and licensing of all licensed pesticide applicators in Utah.
 3. Enforcement: Ensure that pesticide applicators apply pesticide products according to label directions to protect humans, animals, and the environment.
 4. Worker Protection Standards: Educate farmers and nursery owners and their employees on the proper use of pesticides. Train owners and employees to ensure safety of workers when pesticides are used on the farm.
 5. Other programs are the Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Threatened and Endangered Species/Pesticide Program, Utah Pesticide Discharge Elimination System (UPDES), and Pesticide Disposal Program.
- Organic Program - Organic Production is a system that is managed by both state and federal standards for the response to site-specific conditions in the growing or processing of foods. It is the intent of the organic program to promote organically grown or produced products. This program is intended to serve producers, processors, and consumers of agricultural products. The goal is to manage a process that will maintain the integrity of food products produced without the use of restricted chemical inputs. Department of Agriculture and Food is the only Accredited Certifier based in the State of Utah. There are private companies that come into the state and conduct audits of organic establishments as well.
 - Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Grading - Department of Agriculture and Food has adopted the standards and grades established by the Agricultural Marketing Service, US Department of Agriculture, for fresh fruits and vegetables. In the case of apricots for processing, no federal standards have been established; therefore, Utah standards have been developed for the commodity. Phytosanitary inspection shall be in accordance with federal standards as well as those of the importing country or state. All other grading of fresh fruits and vegetables in Utah shall be done according to official federal grade standards.

Emergency Insect Infestation and Plant Quarantine

- Insect Program - The Emergency Insect Infestation and Plant Quarantine Program protects agricultural industries from increased production costs and loss of markets due to the presence of economic or quarantine species. Managing insects is essential in accomplishing the mission of Department of Agriculture and Food. Although most insects are beneficial, pest infestations can be devastating. Some economic estimates of losses to US food crops due to pests have approached 40 percent. Both newly introduced insects and outbreaks of endemic species can cause sudden losses much like a natural disaster. Trends that contribute to this potential include erratic weather patterns and climate change, intensive monoculture farming methods, and global commerce, which commonly transports materials of risk great distances. The Emergency Insect Infestation and Plant Quarantine Program aims to protect Utah agriculture, food, and quality of life from losses due to insects.
- Phytosanitary Inspection and Certification Program - Agricultural exports represent an important sector of Utah's agricultural economy. Phytosanitary inspections enable the movement of agricultural commodities to domestic and foreign markets. Certifications are in accordance with federal standards as well as those of the importing country or state. Technical advice and assistance to industry is critical to develop inspection and surveillance procedures to meet export requirements.

Grain Grading

- Grain Inspection Program - State grain inspection services provide official analysis of submitted samples and of samples taken directly from vehicles at the grain inspection facility in Ogden. Rail cars are officially sampled by special arrangement. Types of samples include small grains, as well as safflower, with the exception of oil content. In addition, the State Grain Inspection Service is NFTA (National Forage Testing Association) certified to test haylages/sillages and forage using near Infra-red analysis.

Budget Summary:

Plant Industry budget is under the Administrative line item (SAAA):

- 17 percent of the line item budget is Plant Industry;
- 20 percent of Plant Industry is General Fund
- 38 percent of Plant Industry is federal funds
- 38 percent of Plant Industry is dedicated credits

Plant Industry Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$1,853,500	46	\$1,471,700	34	0	0	\$375,100	10	\$382,000	11	\$484,000	16
Federal Funds	1,492,200	37	1,546,600	35	1,574,700	36	1,818,800	47	1,216,300	36	1,042,400	35
Dedicated Credits	873,600	21	989,700	23	1,317,500	30	1,863,400	48	1,821,100	54	1,629,900	54
Pass Through	6,900	0	6,500	0	2,800	0	3,100	0	5,100	0	2,300	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	439,100	11	1,158,900	26	1,515,800	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(603,700)	(15)	(797,800)	(18)	(50,500)	(1)	(182,000)	(5)	(23,700)	(1)	(149,900)	(5)
Total Revenue	\$4,061,600	100	\$4,375,600	100	\$4,360,300	100	\$3,878,400	100	\$3,400,800	100	\$3,008,700	100

Plant Industry Expenditures												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$2,423,800	60	\$2,588,500	59	\$2,479,200	57	\$2,207,800	57	\$2,215,600	65	\$2,098,500	70
Travel*	160,300	4	177,300	4	99,000	2	76,400	2	73,700	2	57,100	2
Current Expense	401,100	10	339,000	8	311,600	7	432,600	11	268,600	8	330,200	11
DP	89,600	2	29,200	1	27,700	1	100,200	3	63,800	2	11,900	0
Other**	986,800	24	1,241,600	28	1,442,800	33	1,061,400	27	779,100	23	511,000	17
Total Expenditure	\$4,061,600	100	\$4,375,600	100	\$4,360,300	100	\$3,878,400	100	\$3,400,800	100	\$3,008,700	100

**Includes in and out of state travel*

***Includes Capital expenditure, pass through, and other charges*

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- Weed program was appropriated \$10,000 one-time General Fund in FY 2007 and \$20,000 one-time General Fund in FY 2008 for weed control.
- Pesticide program was appropriated \$270,000 ongoing dedicated credits in FY 2008 for fee increases, and the organic program was appropriated \$45,900 ongoing dedicated credits in FY 2010 for fee increases.
- Mosquito abatement appropriation was reduced (\$182,600) ongoing General Fund in FY 2009 and as a supplemental reduction in FY 2009. Additionally, there was a base budget reduction to the program of (\$130,000) in FY 2010.
- Utah State University was appropriated \$100,000 ongoing General Fund in FY 2009 for a plant diagnostic lab.
- Dyer's Woad Weed Program was appropriated \$17,000 one-time dedicated credits in FY 2009.
- The Tamarisk treatment was appropriated \$30,000, emergency reseeding was appropriated \$2,500,000, and Japanese beetle containment was appropriated \$200,000 supplemental General Fund in FY 2009.
- Plant Industry appropriation was reduced (\$382,000) and Insect Infestation appropriation was reduced (\$260,300) supplemental General Fund in FY 2010.

Statutory Authority:

After review of Plant Industry, it is determined all programs and activities are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for the Plant Industry Division are outlined in the Utah Code and Administrative Rules Annotated:

- 4-2-2: Utah Agricultural Code; describing the functions, powers, and duties of the department
- 4-11: Utah Bee Inspection Act
- 4-12: Utah Commercial Feed Act
- 4-13: Utah Fertilizer Act
- 4-14: Utah Pesticide Control Act
- 4-15: Utah Nursery Act
- 4-16: Utah Seed Act
- 4-17: Utah Noxious Weed Act
- 4-35: Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act
- 4-36: Pest Control Compact

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R68-4: Standardization, Marketing, and Phytosanitary Inspection of Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, and Other Plant and Plant Products
- R68-5: Grain Inspection

- R68-18: Quarantine Pertaining to Karnal Bunt
- R68-20: Utah Organic Standards

FTE/Fleet:

Plant Industry program has 43 full-time employees with an average of 10.9 years of service. The average hourly rate is \$17.80. There are only three employees in the seed lab and three in the grain inspection program. With such a small number, the knowledge base is critical. It is important to make sure policies and procedures are not lost and the quality of work remains.

There are 26 fleet vehicles assigned to the Plant Industry Division consisting of 18 in the Plant Industry program, 7 in the Insect Infestation program, and 1 in the Graining Grading program.

Performance Measures:

Plant Industry has a Balanced Scorecard it submits to the Commissioner each month. There were inconsistencies of quarterly measures changing from month to month, one measure having no target for a few of the months, and from one month to another there was absolutely no change in the scorecards that were reviewed. The Balanced Scorecard measures performance in food safety and consumer protection, conservation and enhancements to Utah's natural resources, building partnerships and advocacy in developing leaders, and improving communication and awareness. Of these measures there are a select few that are included in the departmental Balanced Scorecard submitted to the Governor.

Consumer Protection – The pesticide program measures the number of repeat pesticide violations or the number of applicators with previous violations. The number represents the follow-ups conducted to determine if the applicators previously in violation have made the corrections needed to comply with the statute and regulation. This helps the pesticide program verify if the work (investigations, citations, and/or warning letters) is ensuring adherence to the Pesticide Control Act and Rule. This is measured quarterly and the target is 15. For June 2012 there were only two repeat violations.

The nursery program measures the percentage of nurseries in compliance or the percentage of licensed nurseries. The measurement monitors violations documented during inspections of establishments or nursery plant shipments. This important metric highlights the inspection program which results in the following: 1. The nursery plant pathway is monitored to prevent invasive species and non-compliant shipments from entering the state, which could result in severe economic damage to industries within the state; 2. Consumers are protected from non-viable, diseased, and infested plants. This is measured quarterly with a target of 95%. For June 2012 the percentage of nurseries in compliance was 95%.

Conservation and Enhancement – The invasive species program for weeds does program monitoring to measure the number of acres treated and/or approved for treatment. This metric was created to track the number of acres impacted by invasive species and demonstrates the reduction of an invasive species population specific to the Invasive Species Mitigation grant projects. It is an actual measurement of land parcels treated using one of the approved species mitigation methods. Projects are measured using GPS, GIS, aerial photography, photo point, and other recognized technologies. This is measured semi-annually and the target is 8,197 acres. For June 2012 there were 9,723 acres treated or approved.

The grasshopper and Mormon cricket program measures the number of acres treated for the year. The metric is an important tool for division management to evaluate the progress of current suppression projects targeting grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks. Evaluation of this metric provides information to accurately allocate assets to achieve program objectives which, in turn, assists Utah farmers and ranchers in protecting valuable economic acreages. This is measured quarterly however, from March to June 2012 there was nothing measured.

Recommendation:

- **GOPB recommends a market comparability study be done for employees in Plant Industry.** Plant Industry is the second largest division in terms of individuals. There are 43 employees in the division which represents 17 percent of the department total. The employees are the second lowest paid at an average hourly rate of \$17.80. Two of the three employees at the Grain Lab have been there for over 30 years each. Their knowledge base is hard to replace. Recruitment and retention of high quality employees may be hard to find at these wages.

Regulatory Services

Purpose:

The mission of the Division of Regulatory Services is to, “ensure a high-quality, safe, readily available, and sustained supply of food and fiber for the citizens of the State of Utah.”

Regulatory programs protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation; protect public health by regulating the production, labeling, transportation, handling, and distribution of milk, meat, poultry, and other food products. The division is divided into several programs:

- Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing – The program exists to prevent the sale of substandard bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing products made with filling material. This applies to every manufacturer, supply dealer, wholesaler, and importer, whose products include filling material and are offered for sale in the state.
- Dairy Compliance – The program provides for effective public health control throughout the production, handling, pasteurization, and distribution of milk and milk products.
- Egg and Poultry Grading – The program provides egg, meat, and poultry inspection programs.
- Food Compliance (also includes Food Labeling and Meat Compliance) – Monitors and evaluates the food supply as it moves in commerce.
- Weights and Measures – The program ensures that equity prevails in the market place, and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed or measured and properly identified. Inspection of weighing and measuring devices for correctness and accuracy helps to protect both consumers and retailers from unfair business practices. The fuels program promotes the safety and welfare of users of motor fuels and promotes the orderly marketing of motor fuels.

Statutory authority:

After review of Regulatory Services, it is determined all programs are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for the line item are outlined in Utah Code Annotated:

- 4-2: Utah Agricultural Code
- 4-3: Utah Dairy Act
- 4-4: Eggs
- 4-5: Utah Wholesome Food Act
- 4-9: Weights and Measures
- 4-10: Bedding, Upholstered Furniture and Quilted Clothing Inspection Act
- 4-22: Dairy Promotion Act
- 4-32: Utah Meat and Poultry Products Inspection and Licensing Act
- 4-33: Motor Fuel Inspection Act
- 4-34: Charitable Donation of Food

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R58-11: Slaughter of Livestock and Poultry
- R58-12: Record Keeping and Carcass Identification at Meat Exempt (Custom Cut) Establishments
- R58-13: Custom Exempt Slaughter
- R70-101: Bedding, Upholstered Furniture and Quilted Clothing
- R70-201: Compliance Procedures
- R70-310: Grade A Pasteurized Milk
- R70-320: Minimum Standards for Milk for Manufacturing Purposes
- R70-330: Raw Milk for Retail
- R70-350: Ice Cream and Frozen Dairy Foods Standards
- R70-360: Procedure for Obtaining a License to Test Milk for Payment
- R70-370: Butter
- R70-380: Grade A Condensed and Dry Milk Products and Condensed and Dry Whey
- R70-410: Grading and Inspection of Shell Eggs with Standard Grade and Weight Classes
- R70-440: Egg Products Inspection
- R70-530: Food Protection
- R70-540: Food Establishment Registration
- R70-560: Inspection and Regulation of Cottage Food Production Operations
- R70-610: Uniform Retail Wheat Standards of Identity
- R70-630: Water Vending Machine
- R70-910: Registration of Servicepersons for Commercial Weighing and Measuring Devices
- R70-920: Packaging and Labeling of Commodities
- R70-930: Method of Sale of Commodities
- R70-940: Standards and Testing of Motor Fuel
- R70-950: Uniform National Type Evaluation
- R70-960: Weights and Measures Fee Registration

R58-10, Meat and Poultry Inspection, was repealed this year as it is redundant to UCA 4-32-2.1.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Regulatory Services shows:

- Approximately 47 percent is General Fund
- Approximately 82 percent of expenditures is personnel

Regulatory Services Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$1,914,200	62	\$2,060,600	61	\$1,914,300	59	\$1,508,400	49	\$1,514,400	47	\$1,528,800	47
Federal Funds	133,900	5	185,500	6	196,100	6	232,800	7	172,500	5	181,200	6
Dedicated Credits	879,600	28	1,027,300	31	1,018,300	31	1,254,400	41	1,400,900	44	1,545,200	48
Restricted Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pass Thru Funds	133,700	4	145,200	4	127,400	4	143,800	5	181,200	6	197,900	6
Transfers	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	40,200	1	0	0	179,800	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	(58,700)	-2	(198,500)	-6	(57,200)	-2	(68,200)	-2	(223,700)	-7
Lapsing	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	\$3,102,000	100	\$3,359,900	100	\$3,239,000	100	\$3,082,200	100	\$3,200,800	100	\$3,229,400	100

Regulatory Services Expenditures												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$2,508,700	81	\$2,622,800	78	\$2,709,400	84	\$2,586,600	84	\$2,649,800	83	\$2,638,400	82
Travel*	63,400	2	75,300	2	63,700	2	49,400	2	60,900	2	85,500	3
Current Expense	264,000	8	292,200	9	270,200	8	267,000	8	277,700	8	295,400	9
Data Processing	89,000	3	40,200	1	61,800	2	34,800	1	28,800	1	47,600	1
Other**	176,900	6	329,400	10	133,900	4	144,400	5	183,600	6	162,500	5
Total Expenditure	\$3,102,000	100	\$3,359,900	100	\$3,239,000	100	\$3,082,200	100	\$3,200,800	100	\$3,229,400	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- Department-wide personnel reductions in FY 2009 resulted in the loss of 0.8 FTE in Weights and Measures. When a Weights and Measures Inspector retired, the position was filled at 0.8 FTE. However, the person was still on probation when a decision was made to terminate all employees on probation.
- FY 2009 appropriations included \$35,000 ongoing and \$17,000 one-time dedicated credits for a Bedding and Upholstery position. Department of Agriculture and Food reports that these monies never actually made it into the budget, thus its appropriated funds were never received.

- FY 2010 appropriations included fee increases for food establishments and weights and measures establishments totaling \$766,400 in dedicated credits and reducing the General Fund appropriation by the same amount.
- FY 2011 funding source adjustments, current expense and travel reductions, and personnel reductions affected the division in two important ways: 1) inspectors were required to do work as close to home base as possible resulting in fewer services to rural Utah; and 2) restrictions on out of state travel reduced opportunities for quality continuing education and training in some areas.

FTE/Fleet:

Regulatory Services employs 44 employees. Their average length of service is 11.4 years and they earn an average hourly rate of \$19.09. Seven employees have 20 or more years of service, nine employees have less than five years.

Regulatory Services has 30 vehicles: three ten-wheel large capacity scale trucks owned by the department and 27 vehicles assigned from Fleet. Of the latter, six are fully depreciated.

Performance Measures:

Regulatory Services has a Balanced Scorecard it submits to the Commissioner each month. It measures performance in the food, dairy, egg and poultry, weights and measures programs, as well as internal department initiatives such as improving public communication and awareness, conserving fuel, and building people and relationships. Of these measures, food safety and weights and measures are included in the departmental Balanced Scorecard submitted to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

- Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing – The division maintains data on the number of licenses issued (3,097 in 2011) and the number of inspections conducted (50 in 2011) and violations (225 in 2011). During this review GOPB found the program lacked a clear performance measure and noted the minimal size of the program (the program separated from Food Labeling in 2008) makes its overall impact unclear. Program staff suggested that the increase in licenses issued is tied to inspections but GOPB found the data was not linked within a metric. There are thousands of retail outlets to inspect. Resource limitations prevent the program staffer from conducting more sampling at more locations. It would be interesting to determine whether additional inspections would improve compliance over time. In proposing a metric, the division reviewed its data and advised that 12 percent of the 50 inspection locations resulted in no violations. During the review, GOPB recommended the program be defined with appropriate performance measure(s) and to report to the Commissioner on a regular basis the effectiveness of its inspection efforts. Even before this report could be drafted, division staff implemented a new metric – the ratio of inspections to violations – by developing and maintaining a database of inspections, violators, and compliance/enforcement efforts and show how many first-time licenses are issued as a result of the compliance efforts. A divisional team has been created to explore how to improve systems and training for better results.
- Dairy Compliance – The dairy program submits three metrics to the Commissioner: milk withdrawals due to antibiotic residues, unclean dairy farm equipment, and unclean dairy processing plant equipment. While none of these make the departmental scorecard, the effect of the metrics is to ensure milk delivered to processors and ultimately to the consumer is uncontaminated. Inspectors track the number of dairy farm and dairy plant inspections and note the percentages of those inspections that result in unsanitized equipment violations. The

first metric mentioned counts the number of times milk has been removed from commerce due to drug residue violations – the target is zero instances.

- Egg and Poultry Grading – Egg and poultry grading measures and reports to the Commissioner the number of product retentions due to non-compliance with grading standards. Retentions are indicative of plant conditions rather than staff actions. This metric is not included in the departmental summary report page.
- Food Compliance (including Food Compliance, Food Labeling, and Meat Compliance) – The division includes a metric titled Food Program that measures the percentage of food facilities with high risk. The program includes inspecting food retail and manufacturing firms for compliance with sanitation and health standards, and ensuring the correction of violations found.
- Weights and Measures – Two metrics are included in the report to the Commissioner: 1) gasoline station compliance, and 2) weighing and measuring device compliance. Both track the percentage inspected that are in compliance.

Additional Information:

Food Compliance:

The main risk facing the division right now is whether or not it has the ability to meet the *Federal National Voluntary Retail Food Regulatory Program Standards* and the *Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards* within the next five years. The *Federal Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011* directed the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to develop an integrated food safety system with the states. The division received a grant from FDA with the expectation that the state will have made substantial progress in meeting the standards.

The division is instituting a plan and process to meet the federal standards. The difficulty will be meeting the standard of 280-320 facilities per inspection FTE. Currently, the ratio is 627:1 with 7.5 inspection FTE. The division needs seven additional FTE to meet the standards. FTE can be increased incrementally to meet the standard.

Weights and Measures:

The program tests and certifies scales and other measures used in commerce in the state.

1) The program consists of 14 FTE including 11 inspectors, a motor fuel specialist, a metrologist, and a program manager. The division has determined that the addition of four FTE devoted to gas pump inspections would optimize that facet of the program. As far as total optimization, the number has not been calculated. The program only checks a small percentage of scanners, small scales, and packages in the state annually.

2) Two of the three large capacity scale trucks (used to inspect scales capable of measuring upwards of 1,000 pounds, generally for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc.) are in the shop. These trucks were due to be replaced two years ago based on recommended mileage turn-over (both trucks have high engine miles). The division reports that it has spent \$18,000 in repairs in FY 2013. Not replacing these vehicles may result in taking them out service due to high repair costs. If this occurs approximately two-thirds of the large capacity scale operators in the state will not receive service from the division. 1,300 large scales were inspected in FY 2012. Since this review started, the department has identified \$150,000 in available funds and has prepared a bid packet for State Purchasing, and will commence the bid process to replace one of two high mileage vehicles.

Recommendations:

- **GOPB recommends that the agency request funding for seven additional FTE to bring the program into compliance with the minimum federal standard of 320:1 by September 30, 2017.** An inability to adequately inspect the food supply could have a negative impact.
- **GOPB recommends that the Weights and Measures program replace two older, high mileage large capacity scale trucks.** Having two out of three trucks (each truck is used to complete approximately 400 inspections per year) repeatedly in the shop for repairs is costly and negatively impacts weighing and measuring device inspections. The remaining truck is not designed for rough ground inspections (such as those encountered in agricultural or mining settings). UDAF has commenced a process to replace one of the two older trucks with available funds.

Wildlife Services

Purpose:

The mission of Wildlife Services is to, “protect livestock, poultry, and crop raising industries from loss and destruction caused by predatory animals and depreddating birds.”

Also known as the predator program, Utah Wildlife Services Program is a cooperative program between the US Department of Agriculture – Wildlife Services and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food providing relief and protection from wildlife-caused damage. Both federal and state employees conduct predation management activities for livestock and wildlife protection, urban wildlife damage management activities for the protection of humans, property, and agricultural crop protection activities from migratory and invasive bird damage.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Wildlife Services shows:

- Approximately 50 percent is General Fund
- Approximately 57 percent of expenditures is personnel

The program receives federal funding, state funding, and other funding from annual predator control fees on sheep, goats, cattle and turkeys on a per head basis.

Wildlife Services Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$758,100	49	\$768,800	47	\$831,500	56	\$783,200	58	\$792,900	54	\$783,200	50
Federal Funds	180,000	35	100,000	34	0	37	0	39	0	39	0	21
Dedicated Credits	109,500	12	0	6	0	0	56,700	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted Funds	545,300	7	567,400	0	542,200	0	534,400	4	572,100	0	324,500	0
Pass Thru Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	500,000	33	500,000	30	500,000	34	400,000	29	525,000	36	625,000	40
Beginning Nonlapsing	400	0	232,500	14	154,200	10	150,000	11	150,000	10	200,000	13
Closing Nonlapsing	(232,500)	-15	(154,200)	-9	(150,000)	-10	(150,000)	-11	(200,000)	-14	(200,000)	-13
Lapsing Funds	(327,500)	-21	(367,100)	-22	(406,400)	-27	(415,300)	-30	(367,100)	-25	(164,300)	-11
Total Revenue	\$1,533,300	100	\$1,647,200	100	\$1,471,600	100	\$1,359,000	100	\$1,472,800	100	\$1,568,500	100

Wildlife Services Expenditure												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$842,900	55	\$879,700	53	\$909,900	62	\$865,900	64	\$889,800	60	\$901,700	57
Travel*	36,300	2	36,000	2	35,500	2	25,800	2	27,700	2	30,400	2
Current Expense	394,100	26	414,800	25	325,000	22	322,500	24	426,900	29	370,600	24
Data Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Other**	260,000	17	316,700	19	201,200	14	144,800	11	128,400	9	265,700	17
Total Expenditure	\$1,533,300	100	\$1,647,200	100	\$1,471,600	100	\$1,359,000	100	\$1,472,800	100	\$1,568,500	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- FY 2009 included a budget reduction of (\$37,800) General Fund. This reduction was attributed to the retirement of one employee that was not replaced. The impact is not apparent in the tables above for the reduction was offset by employees from other divisions assisting in Wildlife Services and an increase to employee wages authorized previously by the legislature. The combination results in a net increase in actual expenditures for personnel of \$20,200.
- FY 2012 Predator control reductions of (\$247,100) ongoing restricted funds. The Legislature reduced the appropriation to more accurately reflect the collections available for funding. Since the \$247,100 was never collected, it has never been spent, so this appropriation reduction has no impact on the division’s operations.

Statutory authority:

After review of Wildlife Services, it is determined all programs are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for the line item are outlined in Utah Code Annotated:

- UCA 4-23: Agricultural and Wildlife Damage Prevention Act

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R58-14: Holding Live Raccoons or Coyotes in Captivity
- R58-15: Collection of Annual Fees for the Wildlife Prevention Act

FTE/Fleet:

The table below shows state and/or federal employees in the predator program. The director advised that while the number of federal personnel has increased, the federal field personnel dedicated to livestock and agricultural protection has decreased. No new federal employees, other than two seasonal/intermittent pilots, were dedicated to cooperatively funded projects involving human health and safety at airports or wildlife disease monitoring and interdiction. Wildlife

Services has also moved two of three original federal pilots from full-time year-round status to seasonal positions. This was accomplished through attrition when the two pilots left service and the positions were replaced with seasonal pilots as part of a salary savings effort.

Wildlife Services has 17 state employees that have served an average of 19.8 years and earn an average hourly wage of \$15.72. This is an experienced group with the newest employee serving eight years.

Year	Federal Employees (USDA) *	State Employees (UDAF)
2007	16 (1 seasonal)	17
2008	18 (1 seasonal)	17
2009	18 (1 seasonal)	17
2010	18 (2 seasonal, 2 part time)	16
2011	18 (2 seasonal, 2 part time)	16
2012	21 (6 seasonal, 1 part time)	17 (1 part time)

** The seasonal/part time employees are included in the total number of each cell*

The department has received requests from Northern Utah livestock operators to restore the position cut in FY 2009 to better serve the livestock and wildlife interests. To date, the department has been able to provide limited service on a seasonal basis, utilizing funds and resources from other areas, signifying that the need is sufficient to warrant funding this full-time. The Northern Utah area is particularly affected from increased pressures from the Sage-grouse initiatives, possible wolf predation from adjoining states, and declining Mule Deer populations in critical habitat areas. This is in addition to the on-going support needed by the livestock industry.

The department would like to reauthorize and fund the position. It notes that employees in this program have historically maxed out their comp time hours and the majority has not been able to utilize their accrued annual leave. These employees, whose jobs are critical to meeting the overall objective of maintaining the economic viability of livestock operations, are among the lowest paid in the agency, at an average of \$15.72 per hour. The department requests market comparability studies be conducted for this group of employees.

The program has 16 vehicles assigned by Fleet.

Performance Measures:

The program measures its success by tracking livestock and wildlife losses. Four measures are identified:

- Hold lamb losses to less than 5%
- Hold adult sheep losses to less than 3%
- Hold calf losses to less than 1%
- Hold lethal take of non-target wildlife to less than 2% of total

The program intends to minimize losses while recognizing that cougar and bear losses will occur according to the policies of the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources. Of the fourth measure, in essence an environmental assessment, the program seeks to maximize selectivity of methods while protecting wildlife populations. Results over the past five years indicate the program is meeting its measures.

It is difficult to isolate the measures strictly to the state side of the program both the federal and state programs are so closely integrated. The existence of the Governor-appointed board that oversees administration of the program and direct responsibility to the Commissioner provides considerable accountability for results. The objective of the collaboration is to maximize efficient use of resources to the benefit of both the Federal and State taxpayers. The results meet the standards set.

Those standards are national standards and as a cooperative program between USDA and Department of Agriculture and Food, the state does not have the ability to arbitrarily set a different standard.

Losses	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
% Lamb losses	5.0	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9
% Adult Sheep losses	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
% Calf losses**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
% Non-target take	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2

**Not all data for State FY 2012 is entered into the MIS computer system*

*** Many of the calf losses are due to bear and lion depredation. In accordance with DWR and Wildlife Services (WS) policy, WS only conducts corrective action after they have killed livestock. This precludes preventative control by WS.*

Additional Information:

There is a current environmental assessment that is required under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that addresses the statewide predator control program. It is in the process of being re-written and a draft will be published in 2013. The participating stakeholders are: Department of Agriculture and Food, USDA-Wildlife Services, Bureau Land Management, Forest Service and the Division of Wildlife Resources.

The department reports increased pressures from the federal side of the program for administrative workload requirements. It also reports more requests for protection of cattle operations and sheep numbers continue to increase which makes hitting the targets more difficult. Fewer field staff reduces the amount of service the program is able to provide for livestock and wildlife protection efforts. Additionally, there is pressure to direct resources toward the Sage-grouse initiatives, declining mule deer numbers and wolf predation problems, while at the same time trying to maintain an effective level of service to the livestock industry.

Recommendations:

- **GOPB recommends a market comparability study be done for employees in Wildlife Services.** The study should also consider the level of staffing required to meet State predator control needs. Wages, hours, and working conditions may make recruitment and retention of high quality employees difficult.

Conservation and Resource Management

Purpose:

Conservation and Resource Management is responsible for the oversight of the Utah Watershed Review, Coordinated Resource Management Planning, Section 319 Project Reporting, Agricultural Loans, CAFOs, Ground Water Program, Salinity Control Program, Range Monitoring Program, and Utah's Conservation Districts through the Conservation Commission. Each of these activities and programs has grown out of the desire of the Department of Agriculture and Food to preserve and protect the resources of the state from adverse effects of wind and water erosion.

- Utah Watershed Review – Is the official publication of the Utah Nonpoint Source Task Force and is produced by the Department of Agriculture and Food. The review has been published since 1998 and is an annual publication.
- Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) – Allows for direct participation of planning, problem solving, and management in a given area by all involved in natural resources. The goal is to improve management of the area and minimize conflict among land owners, government agencies and all interested parties. The idea and planning process for CRMPs originated with Utah State University (USU) Extension but no one agency is solely responsible for all of the planning. The process brings together all interested groups and typically begins at the local level to solve conservation issues. The department and Conservation Districts are involved in the planning to ensure all rules and guidelines are followed throughout the planning process. There are no dedicated FTE to the oversight of CRMPs.
- Section 319 Project Reporting – The department tracks and reports on projects funded under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act which deals with non-point sources (NPS) of pollution. Land use activities like agricultural production, road and building construction, mining and forestry can all create non-point source pollution. Some of the projects funded by the department include Little Bear River Watershed, Otter Creek Watershed, Chalk Creek Watershed, and Beaver River Watershed along with Statewide AFO-CAFO technical assistance. Although NPS 319 falls under the purview of Conservation and Resource Management, funding for this program is appropriated to the administrative line item under Environmental Quality. Funding for NPS 319 projects require a 60/40 match; those who are responsible for implementation of the projects must put up the match. Between 2007-2012, the department received \$7.4 million for implementation of the 319 program. Of that, 63% was passed directly through to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, a non-profit corporation, for implementation of projects throughout the state, 3% was passed through to USU, and 33% stayed in the department.
- Agricultural Loans – Provides low interest loan programs to farmers, ranchers and other agribusinesses. These loans assist agriculture throughout the state with projects that conserve resources and improve efficiency, assist beginning farmers and aid financially distressed operators with long-term funding when conventional loans are unavailable. The portfolio consists of roughly 800 loans with combined assets of \$51 million. Loans are funded from revolving loan funds that grow from earnings of the program and loss on return is less than two percent a year.
 - Agricultural Resource Development Loan (ARDL) Program – This is the largest of the loan programs with 55 percent of the assets and 600 loans. It is administered by the Conservation Commission but technical services and marketing are provided by the local Conservation Districts. Loans are made for a maximum

of 12 years at three percent interest with a one-time administrative fee of four percent which is used to cover administrative and marketing costs. Funds from these loans are often used to fund projects jointly with federal and state grants.

- Rural Rehabilitation Loan Program – These are loans of last resort; the borrower must show they have been turned down by conventional commercial lenders. The terms of these loans are a maximum of 10 years, four percent interest or less, and a maximum of \$250,000. It has helped several Utah farmers stay on their farms and ranches as well as helped to facilitate the transfer of ownership of family farms from one generation to another.
- Petroleum Storage Tank Loans – The department took over this loan program in 1996 to meet a 1998 federal deadline for remediation of underground petroleum storage tanks. Loans are made to property owners who have underground storage tanks that require removal or replacement. The maximum loan size was recently increased from \$45,000 to \$150,000.
- State Revolving Fund Water Quality Loan – Under the Division of Water Quality, the department underwrites loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non-point source water pollution on privately owned lands. The cost of each project cannot exceed \$150,000. The program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans. A grant is awarded to an individual if the sewer user fee is greater than 1.4 percent of their median adjusted gross income. That determination is made by the Water Quality Board at the Division of Water Quality.
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) – How to handle manure on a farm/ranch has become one of the hottest water quality topics in the nation, both the EPA and the USDA have weighed in on the issue. If animals are confined and fed for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period and crops, vegetation, and forage are not sustained over any portion of the lot and there are specific numbers of animals (i.e. 1,000 cows) the owner meets the criteria of a CAFO and is subject to the regulations of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting program, which regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States (40 CFR Part 122). The Division of Water Quality has been delegated authority for administration of the federal Clean Water Act; they are responsible for implementation of all federal regulations and must be functionally equivalent to the federal program. If the state does not abide by the tenets of delegation we risk having that delegation revoked and all programs remanded back to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 40 CFR Part 123.63(a) of the federal code identifies the conditions under which the EPA may withdraw program approval, it includes, “*where the operation of the State program fails to comply with the requirements of this part.*” The department has implemented plans to keep primacy in the state.
- Ground Water Program – The program was implemented in 1996 to test the quality of drinking, irrigation, and livestock water of private well owners. Although several items are tested, the general area of concern that continues to appear in high numbers across the state is coliform bacteria: 30% in 2011, 49% in 2010, 38% in 2009, and 23% in 2008. This particular bacteria does not pose an immediate health threat but the presence of the bacteria in the well water indicates that contamination is getting into the well. E-coli is the more serious threat showing positive levels of 9.3% in 2010, 10% in 2009, and 3.5% in 2008. The Ground Water program is another program that falls under the purview of Conservation and Resource Management but has its funding appropriated under the Administrative line item, Environmental Quality program. Funding for this program was as high as \$923,000 in FY 2007 General fund and slowly began declining; FY 2008 \$640,000, FY 2009 \$24,000, FY 2010 \$15,000, and FY 2011 \$800. The program was eliminated in FY 2011 due to lack of funding.

- Salinity Control Program –The division receives approximately \$2 million from the Colorado River Basin States Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt that enters the Colorado River. This program began in 2009 and the department has received just over \$10 million. The current program will end in September 2012 and all money must be spent by December 2012. Utah has been awarded a new salinity control grant that began in October 2011 and ends in September 2016. Historically these funds have been allocated to improve irrigation practices. However, in 2011 the Forum allowed improvements to rangelands and the department has allocated \$500,000 to test the feasibility of using rangeland management methods for salinity control. This project is located in Emery, Utah. The department has installed weather stations to measure conditions in the area and they have planted range grass species that are intended to slow down water flow. This past summer (2012) fences were installed around the rangelands to provide for grazing management strategies that will be applied to the area and monitored for effectiveness of grazing on soil salinity. Monitoring equipment will be permanently installed in the soil to track concentration of salts at different levels; the goal is to have 10 monitoring meters at each site. The goal of the program is to retain soil salts and reduce movement of water and sediment in the rangeland areas. They will compare and analyze data from the implementation areas to make future decisions on the effectiveness of rangeland management methods for salinity control.
- Range Monitoring Program – The department believes that monitoring range trends is key to the management program. The division purchased a Remotely Piloted Vehicle drone in FY 2010 to take high resolution images. It is equipped with a GPS to store the location of the images, and to allow field specialists to do more work during the summer months and analyze data in the winter months.
- Conservation Commission – The great “Dust Bowl” of the 1930s led many states to look for ways to improve soil conservation practices. In 1937, the Utah State Legislature created the state’s Soil Conservation District Law. Today it has evolved into the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) that oversees all conservation programs throughout the state and its purpose is defined as: *“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.”* The UCC is made up of 16 members including the Commissioner of Agriculture, directors of three state agencies, director of USU Extension, president of the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, chair of the State Grazing Advisory Board, president of the County Weed Supervisors Association, and seven district supervisors. The district supervisor members must be recommended by the commission and appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The UCC has been given the statutory authority for conservation throughout the state; UCA 4-18-5 outlines the functions and duties. Duties include: development of programs that protect, conserve, utilize and develop the soil, air, and water resources of the state; formation, reorganization, or dissolution of conservation districts; approval of ARDL loans for rangeland improvement and/or watershed protection projects; development of best management practices and technical standards; requirements for certified conservation planners; authority to employ, with approval from the department, necessary technical experts and employees; and execute contracts.
 - Conservation Districts – Conservation Districts are the outgrowth of the Soil Conservation District Law passed in March of 1937. There are 38 districts divided into seven zones. Conservation Districts are locally led and governed by a board of five elected supervisors. It is a way to connect federal and state programs to the landowners and communities as well as protect and preserve soil, water, air and other

natural resources. The Utah Association of Conservation Districts is currently the voice of the Conservation Districts. ARDL Program was established to help farmers and ranchers conserve soil and water, increase agricultural yields, maintain and improve water quality, conserve/develop energy, and reduce damage to agriculture. Conservation Districts are responsible for administering and implementing the loans in their respective regions. The chart below outlines the number of loans and the amount of money that has reached each of the seven zones over the last 5 years.

Zone	Number of Loans	Amount
1	43	\$ 2,801,138
2	2	52,223
3	8	375,842
4	83	6,208,744
5	49	3,155,205
6	70	3,379,354
7	44	3,648,398

- The Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) – UACD is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. It was created in 1948 and incorporated in 1982. From the records received from UACD, it appears as though they began receiving state funding in 1983. The Department of Agriculture and Food contracts with the Association each year to provide funding for technical assistance to the Conservation Districts including engineers, planners, GIS, education, staff support and training. Through the years UACD has grown from three employees and state funding of \$205,116 in FY 1983 to 48 employees and state funding of \$1,316,246 in FY 2011.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Conservation and Resource Management shows:

- 76 percent of the budget is General Fund
- 74 percent of the General Fund and 87 percent of the restricted funds are passed through directly to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts

Conservation and Resource Management												
Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$1,087,000	77	\$1,238,800	79	\$1,228,100	79	\$1,227,300	76	\$1,131,800	74	\$1,130,800	71
Federal Funds	7,900	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits	300	0	500	0	300	0	400	0	700	0	400	0
Restricted Fund	333,300	23	333,300	21	386,100	25	386,100	25	386,100	25	508,800	32
Beginning	2,900	0	5,000	0	0	0	48,000	3	43,700	3	27,100	2

Nonlapsing												
Closing Nonlapsing	(5,000)	0	0	0	(48,000)	-2	(43,700)	-	(27,100)	-2	(44,300)	-3
Lapsing	(3,000)	0	0	0	(2,300)	0	(2,300)	0	0	0	(36,200)	-2
Total Revenue	\$1,419,700	100	\$1,577,600	100	\$1,564,200	100	\$1,615,800	100	\$1,535,100	100	\$1,586,700	100

**Conservation and Resource Management
Expenditure**

Expenditure	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$182,400	13	\$232,800	15	\$208,200	13	\$228,800	14	\$229,300	15	\$250,400	16
Travel*	64,400	5	81,500	5	51,300	3	71,500	4	59,700	4	80,800	5
Current Expense	20,100	1	28,500	2	18,900	1	26,200	2	19,600	1	28,700	2
Data Processing	4,900	0	3,400	0	900	0	2,600	0	400	0	300	0
Other**	1,147,900	81	1,231,600	78	1,284,900	82	1,286,600	80	1,226,100	80	1,226,500	77
Total Expenditure	\$1,419,700	100	\$1,577,600	100	\$1,564,200	100	\$1,615,800	100	\$1,535,100	100	\$1,586,700	100

**Environmental Quality
Source of Revenue**

Revenue Source	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%	Budget	%
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	\$325,100	13	\$353,500	14	\$224,000	7	\$361,100	12	\$361,100	14	\$357,600	10
Federal Funds	1,192,900	48	1,008,800	40	3,531,500	72	1,509,900	52	2,023,800	65	2,587,500	73
Restricted Fund	0	0	0	0	(200)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer – Pass Through	1,037,000	42	1,306,300	51	1,078,600	22	1,131,400	39	843,900	21	718,400	20
Beginning Nonlapsing	40,000	2	0	0	127,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(106,200)	-4	(122,800)	-5	(22,900)	0	(87,900)	-3	(20,500)	0	(92,900)	-3
Total Revenue	\$2,488,800	100	\$2,545,800	100	\$4,938,600	100	\$2,914,400	100	\$3,208,300	100	\$3,570,600	100

**Environmental Quality
Expenditure**

Expenditure	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	\$513,300	21	\$542,100	21	\$645,300	13	\$662,700	23	\$689,500	22	\$518,100	15
Travel*	10,600	0	13,500	0	11,300	0	16,600	0	14,600	0	14,700	0
Current Expense	37,700	2	27,200	1	31,800	1	40,800	1	34,300	1	35,700	1
Data Processing	8,800	0	3,500	0	2,100	0	800	0	63,500	2	42,800	1
Other**	1,918,400	77	1,959,800	77	4,248,100	86	2,193,500	76	2,406,400	75	2,959,300	83

Total Expenditure	\$2,488,800	100	\$2,545,800	100	\$4,938,600	100	\$2,914,400	100	\$3,208,300	100	\$3,570,600	100
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*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- The Utah Conservation Commission was appropriated \$20,000 ongoing General Fund and \$25,000 one-time in FY 2007. They received \$49,400 ongoing General Fund in FY 2008 and \$28,500 in FY 2009.
- Funding appropriated to the Conservation Districts through the Utah Association of Conservation Districts increased in FY 2007 one-time by \$100,000 and \$200,000 ongoing General Fund in FY 2009. Funding was reduced ongoing General Fund in FY 2009 by (\$55,000); funded one-time in the same year.
- Resource Conservation personnel was reduced (\$43,000) ongoing General Fund in FY 2009 which led to a reduction in FTE of 0.5
- Resource Conservation was appropriated \$122,700 ongoing restricted funds in FY 2012 from the Rural Rehab Loan Fund to be used for the administration of the conservation program.

Beginning in FY 2013 the Conservation and Resource Management line item was re-organized by the department. The Salinity, Range Monitoring, and CAFO programs have been moved to other line items within the department. The NPS 319 program is no longer an active program within the department. This will affect the revenue and expenditures within this line item and reduce the number of FTE.

Statutory authority:

After review of Conservation and Resource Management, it is determined all programs and activities are operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for the Conservation and Resource Management line item are outlined in the Utah Code Annotated:

- 4-2-2: Utah Agricultural Code; describing the functions, powers, and duties of the department
- 4-2-8.8: Salinity Offset Fund
- 4-18: Conservation Commission Act
- 4-18-6: Agriculture Resource Development Fund
- 4-19: Rural Rehabilitation
- 4-20: Rangeland Improvement Act
- 17D-3: Conservation District Act
- 19-6-405: Petroleum Storage Tank Loan Program

There is additional authority and responsibilities outlined in Rule:

- R64-1: Agriculture Resource Development Loans (ARDL)

FTE/Fleet:

The Conservation and Resource Management line item has seven full-time employees with an average hourly rate of \$24.88. The majority of the employees are in the loan program.

There are three vehicles assigned to Conservation and Resource Management by Fleet.

Performance Measures:

The Conservation and Resource Management division has several metrics listed under its own Balanced Scorecard that roll into the department wide scorecard. The measurements are reviewed either monthly or annually depending on the type of metric.

Most of the measurements currently in use are difficult to measure the true value. Using a metric that simply states “improved soil quality” or “improved water quality” is hard to quantify. The division uses acres improved as the definition but does not clearly state what was done on the acres to improve the soil or water. Clearly defining both the measurement and the benefit will help lead the division to better understanding what the outcome measurement should represent.

Recommendations:

Throughout the review of the Conservation and Resource Management, GOPB found many programs under the purview of the director of Conservation with budgets under the Administrative line item, Environmental Quality. Beginning in FY 2013 the department re-organized the Conservation and Resource Management line item changing it to the Conservation Commission Division. GOPB believes that these changes are beneficial to the department and will help alleviate some of the budgetary issues of transparency. See page 52 in Appendix I to view full details of the organizational changes.

- **GOPB recommends changes to UCA 4-18-4 (2)(h), such that representatives from the seven districts cannot serve simultaneously on the Conservation Commission and the UACD Board.** The Utah Conservation Commission has 16 members, seven of those members are district supervisors recommended by the commission and appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Statutorily the seven members “provide district representation”; however, historically the members have become district members who serve on the UACD board. This gives UACD eight of the 16 votes on UCC. This creates a conflict of interest between UCC, statutorily created to enter into contracts with organizations to protect, conserve, and utilize soil, air, and water resources and a non-profit corporation whose objective is to obtain that contract. GOPB recommends a change in code that would not allow UACD board members to sit on the UCC board simultaneously thereby removing the conflict of interest.
- **GOPB recommends that regardless of where funding dedicated to conservation in the state is sent, performance measures be adopted and UACD report to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environmental Quality Appropriations Subcommittee regarding allocated state funds.** Funding for conservation currently passes through to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, a non-profit corporation. The Department of Agriculture and Food contracts with UACD each year to provide programs, training, technical assistance, administration of the ARDL program, and other services for the Conservation

Districts. They have received \$7,050,310 from the department over the last six years. Zone Coordinators, secretaries, and technical experts are employees of UACD paid for by state funds. State funds are also used to draw down federal money that is not overseen or approved by the state. UACD plays an important role in conservation and has helped in the vitality of the Conservation Districts around the state. However, they have held the purse strings and have grown into a monopoly. UACD has become the only place the Districts can go for assistance, and there is a lack of oversight. UACD has not been held to a high level of accountability for the funds received from the state. The contract has very few specifics, most are employment related rather than associated with conservation projects. There are few performance measures tied to the funding passed through to UACD. GOPB recommends funding dedicated to conservation, regardless of where the money is sent; to the Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), directly to the Conservation Districts, or by contract through UDAF to UACD, be tied to performance measures that are strategic, objective driven, and articulate exactly the goal of project. These objectives and strategies will be determined for the state by the Utah Conservation Commission and locally by Conservation Districts as outlined statutorily.

- **GOPB recommends that the Legislature set a limit of up to four months on reserve accounts for outside entities based on typical federal guidelines.** The Department of Agriculture and Food passes through State funds to several outside entities, one of which is the Utah Association of Conservation Districts. UACD receives both General Fund and Agricultural Resource Development Loan (ARDL) Funds. They also contract with cities, counties, other state agencies, the federal government, and leverage state funding to receive federal grants. Over the last five years the budget of UACD averaged \$2,740,000 with \$1,155,002 coming from the State. Over the same time period they were able to put \$444,575 away in a savings account, \$209,953 directly related to ARDL funds appropriated by the legislature. UACD, as of June 30, 2011, had \$1,855,364 in savings; \$954,708 of which was identified as ARDL funds. UACD makes the claim that they have saved up funds for 20 years through diligent budgeting. We believe that placing the funds in savings has reduced the effectiveness of those funds as they are not being expended towards projects on the ground. UACD board policy does allow them to have six months of reserve on hand; but they were in violation of their own policy by \$400,000. On May 21, 2012 the Board of UACD voted to change their policy from a six month to a 12 month reserve policy. The board also approved the following motions:
 - UACD will contribute an additional 11% to employee 401(k) plan for FY 2012. From previous minutes on May 8th the cost of \$128,586 was retrieved.
 - \$15,000 was approved for the purchase of iPads for board members and zone coordinators along with \$20.00 a month for 3G service.

Regardless of UACD board policy, State funding ultimately falls to the legislature.

Grazing Improvement Program

Purpose:

The mission of the Grazing Improvement Program (GIP) is, *“Improving the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watershed for the benefit of all.”* GIP was created in FY 2009 to expand the authority and ability of regional and state grazing boards to impact federal management plans and rangeland issues. State grazing boards are established in code to receive advice and recommendation from regional boards concerning management plans for public lands, state lands, and school and institutional trust lands within regional regions. They also deal with issues that impact grazing, and recommend state policy positions in participation with federal and state land management plans. Regional grazing boards provide advice and recommendations to the state board; both may receive funding from the Rangeland Improvement account.

GIP is also responsible for expanding the number of projects that rehabilitate our natural resources through increasing livestock grazing productivity and protection of the landscape. Both objectives are beneficial for all Utahns in quality of life and local food abundance. Projects include restoration work like improvement of rangeland health, productivity, water availability and quality, and livestock management. Other examples include: elimination of invasive species, reseeding, livestock watering development, fencing, grazing management education, and watershed.

General fund is appropriated through the Rangeland Improvement Restricted Account and projects are divided by region; Central, Northeast, Northwest, North Central, Southeast, and Southwest.

Budget Summary:

An average of the last six years of budget information for Conservation and Resource Management shows:

- 62 percent of the budget is General Fund
- 30 percent of the budget is restricted funds from the Agriculture Resource Development Loan Program

Grazing Improvement Program												
Source of Revenue												
Revenue Source	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
General Fund	-	-	-	-	\$402,200	70	\$312,500	70	\$312,100	57	\$355,800	50
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	1,500	0	9,400	0	52,900	10	159,000	22
Dedicated Credits	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	4
Restricted Fund	-	-	-	-	175,000	30	175,000	30	175,000	32	175,100	25
Transfer Pass through	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	8,000	1	80,800	11
Closing Nonlapsing	-	-	-	-	0	0	(200)	0	0	0	(92,800)	-12
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-	\$578,700	100	\$496,700	100	\$548,000	100	\$707,900	100

Grazing Improvement Program Expenditure												
Expenditure	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Year	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Personnel	-	-	-	-	\$335,300	58	\$273,600	55	\$402,200	73	\$505,000	71
Travel*	-	-	-	-	10,400	2	12,000	2	28,800	5	50,600	7
Current Expense	-	-	-	-	27,700	5	28,300	5	38,700	7	52,500	7
Data Processing	-	-	-	-	300	0	1,700	3	1,800	0	3,300	0
Other**	-	-	-	-	205,000	35	181,100	35	76,500	15	96,500	15
Total Expenditure	-	-	-	-	\$578,700	100	\$496,700	100	\$548,000	100	\$707,900	100

*Includes In and Out of State Travel

**Includes Capital expenditure, pass through and other charges

The following is a review of itemized budget appropriations during the fiscal years 2007-2012:

- In FY 2013 \$1,346,300 ongoing was appropriated to Rangeland Improvement and \$500,000 ongoing to Invasive Species Mitigation from restricted funds.

Beginning in FY 2013 Invasive Species has been moved to Plant Industries. The legislature passed SB 61 *Invasive Species Amendments* (Okerlund) which appropriated \$1,000,000 ongoing General Fund to the Invasive Species Mitigation Account and gives the Department of Agriculture and Food the authority to spend the money.

FTE/Fleet:

The Grazing Improvement Program (GIP) has nine full-time employees and one part-time employee with an average hourly rate of \$23.25. GIP began in FY 2009 and three employees have been with the program from inception. The average length of service within the program is 2.4 years.

There are three vehicles assigned to the Grazing Improvement Program by Fleet.

Performance Measures:

The Grazing Improvement Program has its own Balanced Scorecard with a set of metrics that roll into the department scorecard. A majority of the measurements are reviewed monthly with a couple of them reviewed annually.

As with Conservation and Resource Management division, GIP needs to look at their measurements to help clarify the benefit of acres impacted.

GIP Projects 2007-2012			
Fiscal year	Projects	Projects Completed	Acres Affected
2007	23	18	144,405
2008	66	53	424,249
2009	73	57	273,713
2010	69	45	877,245
2011	70	38	238,604
2012	57	8	49,725

Statutory Authority:

After review of the Grazing Improvement Program it was determined that all programs were operating within existing statutory authority.

The authority and responsibilities for Grazing Improvement Program are outlined in the Utah Code Annotated:

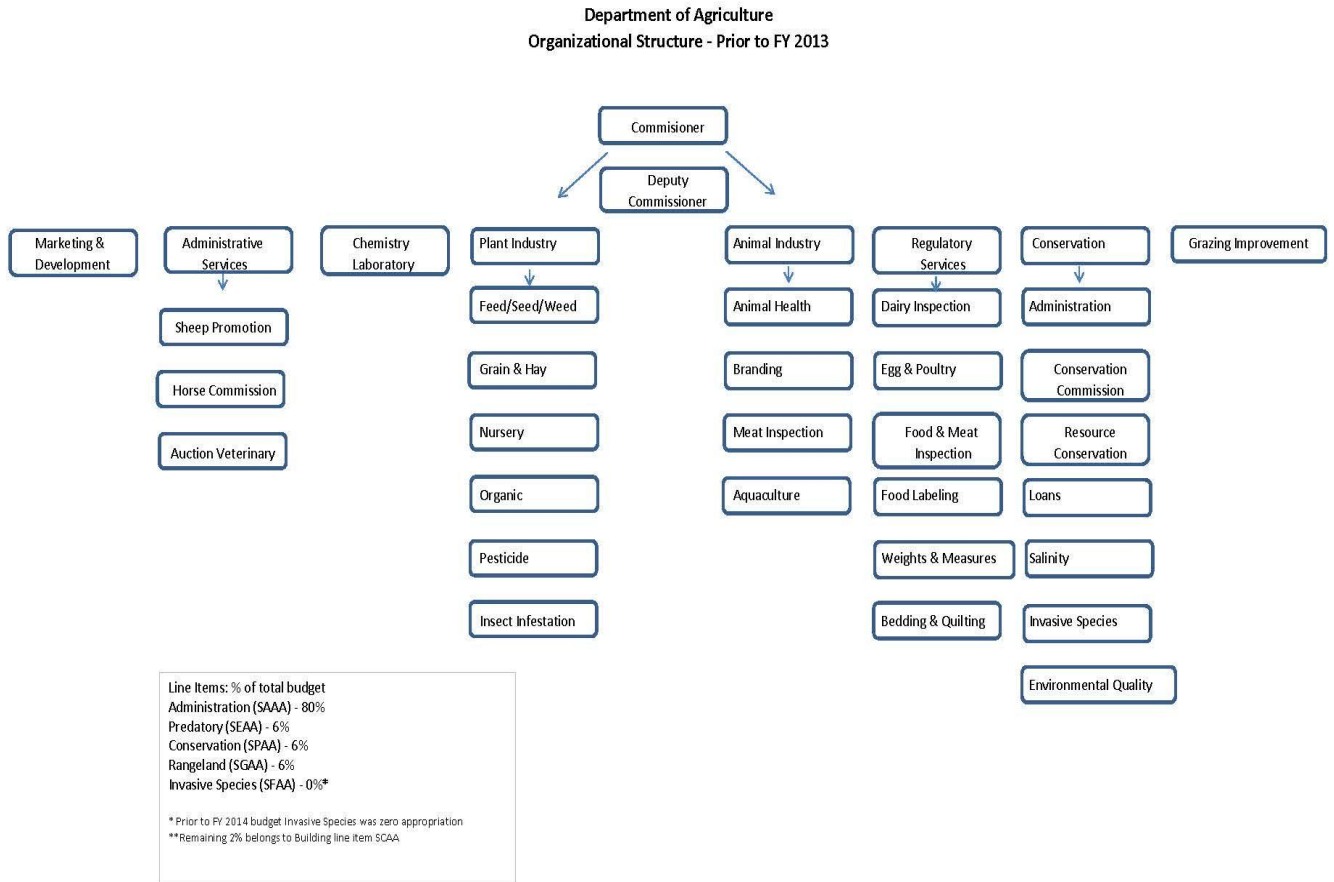
- 4-20: Rangeland Improvement Act

Recommendations:

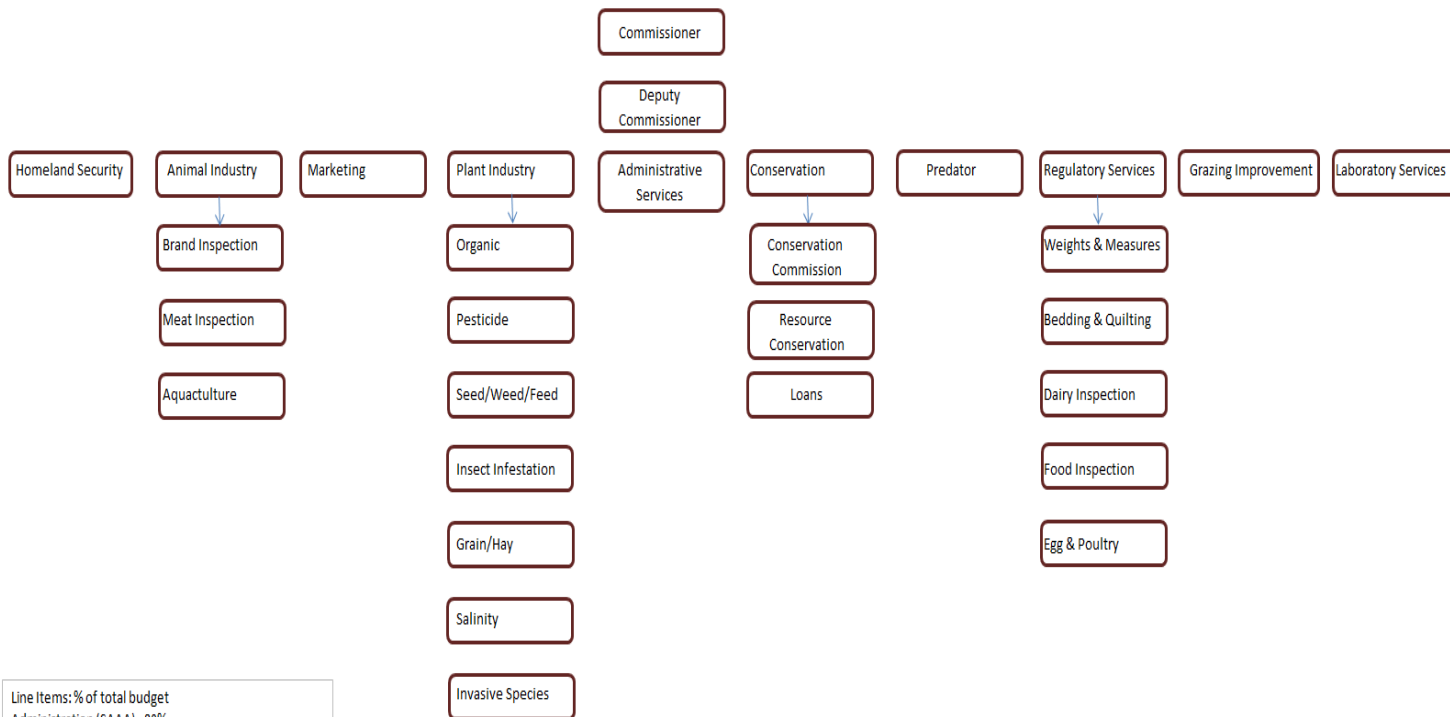
- **GOPB recommends that the Grazing Improvement Program improve transparency and accountability.** Although the department shows where money is spent, many of the projects are defined in terms of benefits to private landowners. Money that funds GIP comes from the General Fund and the mission statement says, “for the benefit of all.” Therefore, each project should also show how it benefits the public. Improving accountability for public funds will make the projects better and increase the public input and buy in. The department website for GIP also lacks transparency. Simple changes such as adding the mission statement, goals, objectives, performance measures, map of projects, and history of the program will improve the education of the public, as well as improve transparency and the accountability of funds.
- **GOPB recommends that the Grazing Improvement Program establish metrics that measure appropriate public and landowner benefits through clearly defined performance measures and report on a regular basis to the Commissioner.** Currently the performance measures for GIP include number of producers contacted monthly, news media articles submitted annually, number of acres impacted by projects, presentations made by land management groups, meetings attended and field trips with partners. These measurements should be expanded to show more information about the good GIP is doing for the public. Where is the money going and how is it benefiting them? GIP has inherent public benefits but the nature of the program makes short-term measureable benefits difficult to demonstrate. The department should find additional ways to identify outcomes such as improvement in water quality and air quality, reduction of invasive species, or improved rangelands. GOPB also recommends that GIP report how their funding was used each year.
- **GOPB recommends that the Department of Agriculture and Food and the Department of Natural Resources prepare a joint resolution of how to eliminate overlap between the missions of the Grazing Improvement Program and the Watershed Restoration Initiative Program.** Two programs, GIP and the Watershed Restoration Initiative Program within DNR, often serve similar purposes and benefits. The joint resolution should focus on the most efficient and effective way of accomplishing the objectives of both programs while meeting the needs of the public. There are differences between the two programs which need to be clarified and defined. Delineating objectives, roles, and desired outcomes may aid in assuring that funding reaches its intended targets.

Appendix I

Organizational Structure



Department of Agriculture
Organizational Structure - FY 2013



Line Items: % of total budget
 Administration (SAAA) - 80%
 Predatory (SEAA) - 6%
 Conservation (SPAA) - 6%
 Rangeland (SGAA) - 6%
 Invasive Species (SFAA) - 0%*

* Prior to FY 2014 budget Invasive Species was zero appropriation
 ** Remaining 2% belongs to Building line item SCAA

Appendix II

Invasive Species

During the 2012 General Session, the Legislature passed S.B. 61, *Invasive Species Amendments* (Okerlund). The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 ongoing General Fund to the Invasive Species Mitigation restricted account overseen by the Department of Agriculture and Food.

UCA 4-2-8.7 sets forth the guidelines of how the money is to be expended from the account and the type of projects the department should be funding. After consultation with the Department of Natural Resources and the Conservation Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Food may expend money on projects to state agencies, federal agencies, private landowners or political subdivisions.

In June of 2012 the department distributed the money across the state for 30 projects. A majority of the applicants were county weed boards and Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA). In all, \$900,200 was distributed; the remaining \$99,800 or 10% was retained for administrative costs.

The department used a point system to rank the applications and in the end funded applicants at an average of 67% of the requested funding level. The criteria they used to rank the applicants included the following:

- Project involves multiple stakeholders
- Project includes monitoring that will measure outcomes
 - Outcomes are identified by the individual applicant as part of the project plan. According to the department, if the outcome “seemed achievable” they were awarded the points during the ranking process. It is the responsibility of the applicants to track their progress and show result by the end of the project. The goal is to see significant reduction in Invasives in the treatment areas but no guidelines were given to applicants on how to best achieve the goal.
- Matching funds are available from other agencies
- Project targets species identified as an Invasive Species of concern for FY 2013
 - Invasives targeted for FY 2013 were determined by the State Weed Specialist in consultation with the State Weed Committee, the Utah Weed Control Association, and the Weed Supervisors Association. The targeted species included: cheatgrass, medusahead, rush skeletonweed, squarrose knapweed, phragmites, and elongated mustard.
- Project contains a biological control method
- Project meets specific goals and objectives identified in other planning or assessment documents
- Proposal includes details on future management to ensure long term success

All of these items were taken into consideration when determining the best projects to fund. However, some key determining factors were left out. According to Utah Code 4-2-8.7(4) the department has other responsibilities when determining grants. The statute reads:

“In giving a grant, the department shall consider the effectiveness of a project in preventing:

- (a) First, the risk to public safety and health from:
 - a. Air pollution;

- b. Flooding;
- c. Reduced visibility on a highway; or
- d. Increasing encroachment of an invasive species;
- (b) Second, damage to the environment, including
 - a. Soil erosion;
 - b. Degraded water quality; and
 - c. Release of carbon; and
- (c) Third, damage to:
 - a. A local economy; and
 - b. Habitat for wildlife or livestock.”

Although the criteria the department used provides valuable information in determining where the needs are around the state in fighting Invasive Species, in future years the department would be better served to increase its list of criteria to include all considerations identified in statute. The department should also solidify measurable outcomes required of each project prior to awarding funding and track those outcomes throughout the process.

Grants Awarded Statewide FY 2013

			State
	Amount	Target	UACD
Organization	Funded	Species	Region
Blacksmith Fork Conservation District	\$125,000.00	Medusahead Rye	Zone 1
Sanpitch CWMA	80,000.00	Diffuse & Russian Knapweed, Dyers Woad	Zone 4
Wasatch County CWMA	60,000.00	Leafy Spurge	Zone 3
South-Central Utah CWMA	70,000.00	Leafy Spurge, Musk Thistle	Zone 4
Bonneville CWMA	22,344.00	Myrtle Spurge, Garlic Mustard	Zone 2
Squarrose CWMA	119,200.00	Squarrose Knapweed	Zone 2
Utah County Weed Board	113,000.00	Phragmites	Zone 3
Emery County Weed Board	35,000.00	Russian Olive	Zone 7
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge	30,000.00	Russian Olive	Zone 6
Washington County Water Conservation District	30,000.00	Arundo Donax (Giant Reed)	Zone 5
UACD Zone 5	23,600.00	Yellow Starthistle, Russian Knapweed, Scotch Thistle	Zone 5
Beaver County CWMA #2	10,000.00	Scotch Thistle	Zone 5
Daggett County Weed Department	12,000.00	Hoary Cress, Burdock, Thistle, Knapweed	Zone 6
Large Grant Totals	\$730,144.00		

Box Elder County Weed Department	\$16,000.00	Rush Skeletonweed	Zone 1
Rich County Weed Department	10,000.00	Hoary Cress, Musk Thistle	Zone 1
Millard County CWMA	15,000.00	Squarrose Knapweed	Zone 4
Wasatch County Weed Board	12,000.00	Dalmatian Toadflax	Zone 3
Ogden Nature Center	12,000.00	Dyers Woad, Yellow Starthistle, Hoary Cress	Zone 2
Utah Open Lands Conservation Association	12,000.00	Russian Olive	Zone 2
Duchesne County Weed Department	10,000.00	Russian Olive, Tamarix	Zone 6
Division of Wildlife Resources	14,260.00	Squarrose Knapweed, Cheat Grass, P & J	Zone 4
Great Salt Lake Audubon	6,000.00	Phragmites, Poison Hemlock	Zone 2
South Oquirrh CWMA	12,000.00	Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Houndstongue	Zone 3
Wayne County Weed Department	6,000.00	Hoary Cress	Zone 4
U and I CWMA Cache Zone	8,000.00	Canada Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Russian Knapweed	Zone 1
School and Institutional Trust Land	8,979.00	Dalmatian Toadflax, Russian Knapweed	Zone 4
Beaver County CWMA	6,000.00	Musk Thistle	Zone 5
Juab County Weed Department	7,000.00	Squarrose Knapweed	Zone 4
Iron County CWMA	5,000.00	Hoary Cress, Dyers Woad	Zone 5
Skyline CWMA	7,350.00	Oxeye Daisy, Yellow Toadflax	Zone 7
Small Grant Totals	\$170,089.00		
TOTAL 2012-2013 ISM GRANTS	\$900,233.00		

Appendix III

Building

For several years the Commissioner has submitted two projects to the State Building Board:

- Unified State Laboratory, Module 2 – Public Safety, Health, and Agriculture Labs
- William Spry Agriculture Building

Both requests are a result of deficiencies within the existing building. As noted in this report's section on Laboratory Services under the heading Additional Information, the labs are inadequate for the workload and there are structural and equipment problems to be addressed.

Existing Building:

The department's submission describes the current facility, occupying 51,372 square feet, which provides space for 95 employees:

"The existing facility was built in 1982, and has been used to house the administrative offices, food safety and public health related labs, metrology lab (State Standards for Weights and Measures), seed lab, etc. This building has had numerous construction and maintenance issues during its lifetime. There have been several retrofits to the roof system, HVAC, and other issues that have created continual problems over the years. The building was not originally designed to accommodate lab space and it was added after initial construction began. This has resulted in many on-going challenges to meet the requirements for United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST) certification, as well as life-safety issues for our employees and the visiting public."

An excerpt from the department's submission to Division of Facilities and Construction Management reads:

"The Department of Agriculture and Food laboratories have tried to fulfill the needs of the department, but have been severely limited due to the labs being currently co-located with the administrative offices for the Department. As the existing building was designed as administrative space not laboratory space, the following problems have arisen: Persistent and costly HVAC deficiencies, persistent and costly roof leaks, threats of losing federal laboratory accreditation due to building deficiencies (see below), the inability to retain/obtain accreditation (see below), health hazards to office staff, the inability to expand testing as needed with population increases and the increased demands of added bioterrorism/chemical terrorism monitoring. Advances in instrumentation performance have caused many errors in results due to HVAC and electrical deficiencies. The labs have also been limited in meeting the testing needs of regulated industries (e.g., agriculture, petroleum, commerce, etc.)."

Operations and maintenance and security costs reported by the Division of Facilities and Capital Management (DFCM) is \$305,000 annually. DFCM also reports \$889,367 in capital improvements since FY 2007 for such items as replacing plumbing and water supply, removing gas lines, repairing boiler drainage problems, roofing, interior lighting and electrical, replacing the emergency generator, chilling and cooler tower, and for FY 2013, improvements to the fire suppression system.

Proposals:

Unified State Laboratory, Module 2 – Public Safety, Health, and Agriculture Labs

Department of Agriculture and Food lists as its first capital development priority a new laboratory facility. It proposes that the state construct a second labs module at the state labs complex in Taylorsville. The second module is proposed to include labs for the Departments of Agriculture, Public Safety, and Health. Projected cost is more than \$30 million and would construct nearly 89,000 square feet of lab space for the three departments, each of which support the proposal. The facility would increase the state’s operations and maintenance expenses by \$238,000 and two FTE; those expenses are attributed to a public safety component.

William Spry Agriculture Building

A new agriculture office building is the second priority for the department. The department requests a 52,000 square foot building, estimated at \$19 million, comprising administrative offices, seed lab, and motor fuel and metrology labs.

Building Board Priorities:

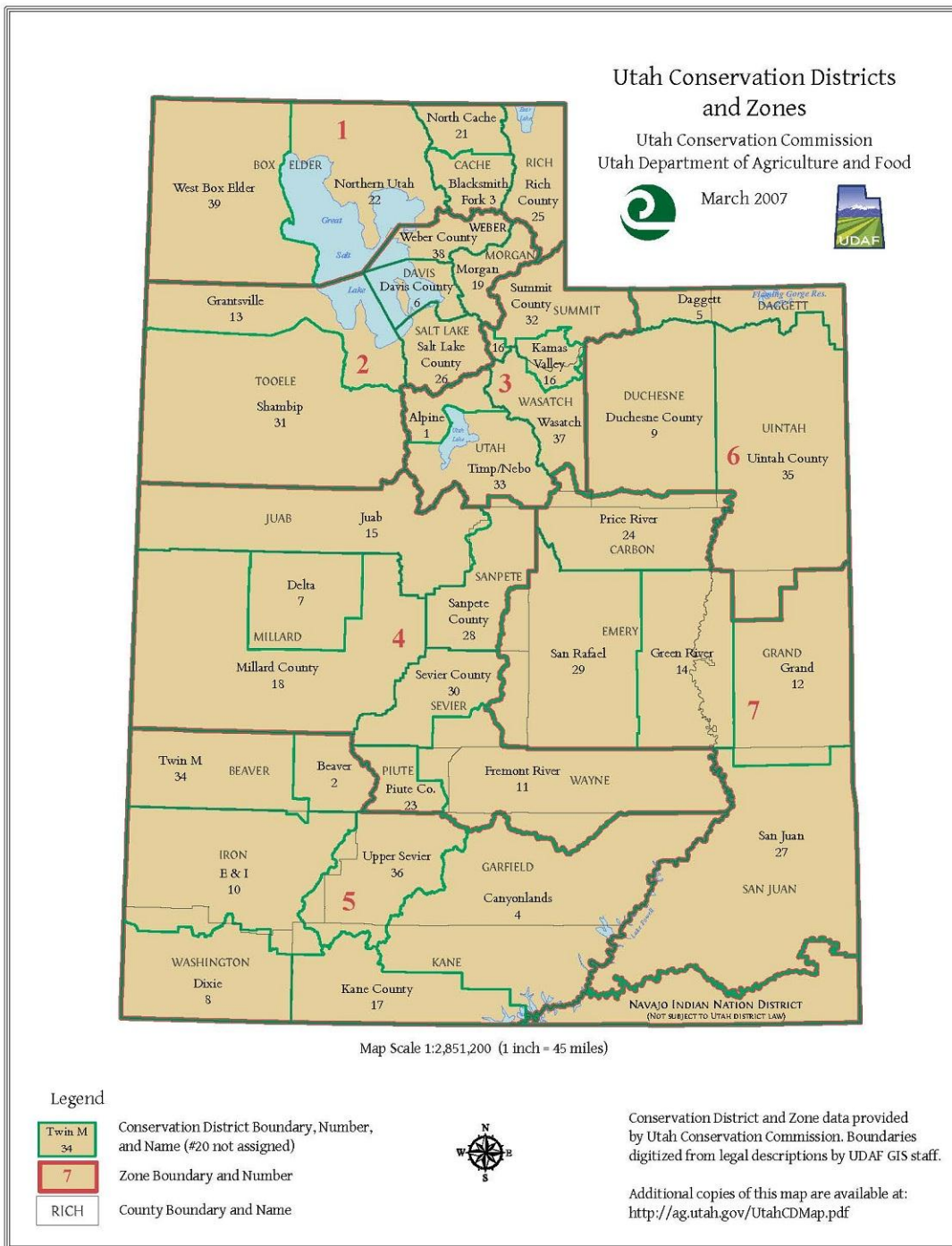
The Utah State Building Board’s [Five Year Building Program for State Agencies and Institutions](#) (General Session 2012) lists the projects as priorities 9 and 17 respectively.

Agency/Institution Project		<i>State Funding</i>	<i>State Funded O&M</i>
DFCM	Capital Improvement Funding	\$77,299,00	\$0
U of U	Utility Distribution Infrastructure	50,000,000	250,000
Courts	Ogden Juvenile Court	27,352,000	425,000
UVU	Classroom Building	53,211,000	1,845,000
SWATC	Health Science & Information Tech Bldg.	15,813,000	500,480
WSU	New Science Lab Building	63,232,000	502,096
DXATC	New Main Campus Building	18,230,000	552,000
Corrections	CUCF West-1 192 Secure Housing	30,084,000	417,000
DNR	Parks: Wasatch Mtn. SP Renovation	2,500,000	0
DPS, DAF, and DOH	Module #2 of The Unified State Laboratory	35,810,000	238,000
UNG	Statewide Capital Developments	4,000,000	0
MATC	Central Utah County Campus	7,431,000	215,000
Snow	Science Building Remodel	12,295,000	108,000
SUU	New Business Building	12,214,000	125,000

USU/CEU	Arts and Education Building	23,798,000	457,000
DFCM	Multi-Agency State Office Building II	42,474,000	790,000
USU	Brigham City Reg. Campus Academic Bldg.	7,500,000	373,000
DAF	William Spry Agricultural Building	18,153,000	0
DATC	Medical Building Expansion	19,500,000	390,000
BATC	Health Science & Technology Building	25,800,000	670,000
DSC	New General Classroom Building	45,477,000	946,000
Total		\$592,173,000	\$7,305,576

Appendix IV

Conservation District Map



Appendix V

Fleet

PROGRAM	APPROPRIATION	YEAR	MANUFACTURER	MODEL	DESCRIPTION	MPG	2012 Avg. Miles/Mo	Life Cycle
Administration								
	SAA	2004	FORD	TAURUS SE	SEDAN MIDSIZE 4 DOOR SE	28	636	Fully depreciated
	SAA	2006	JEEP	COMMANDER	UTILITY SPORT FULLSIZE 4X4 @	17	1137	8 year replacement cycle
	SAA	2012	FORD	F150 XL	TRUCK 1/2 TON CREW CAB 4X4 LB @	15	1371	6 year replacement cycle
Animal Industry								
	SAB	2006	FORD	FOCUS SE	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR ZX4 SE	34	2224	Fully depreciated
	SAB	2006	FORD	FOCUS SE	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR ZX4 SE	33	2290	5 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2007	FORD	FOCUS SES	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR SES	31	3679	Fully depreciated
	SAB	2008	TOYOTA	PRIUS	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	47	777	Fully depreciated
	SAB	2008	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	44	1606	Fully depreciated
	SAB	2008	TOYOTA	PRIUS	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	41	1967	Fully depreciated
	SAB	2008	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	40	2142	5 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2009	HONDA	CIVIC GX	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR DED CNG	33	821	10 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2009	TOYOTA	PRIUS	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	46	939	Fully depreciated
	SAB	2009	HONDA	CIVIC GX	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR DED CNG	37	1355	6 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2009	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	39	2085	4 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2010	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	40	1998	3 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2010	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	41	3599	3 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2011	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	20	1431	6 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2011	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	21	3440	3 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2012	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X4 LB	13	0	7 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2012	FORD	FOCUS SE	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR	38	0	4 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2012	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	33	849	5 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2012	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	37	1160	6 year replacement cycle
	SAB	2012	FORD	FOCUS SEL	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR	39	3691	2 year replacement cycle
	SAD	2006	FORD	RANGER XLT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 XLT	20	917	Fully depreciated
	SAD	2008	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB SB 4X4 @	15	1440	6 year replacement cycle
	SAD	2012	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	15	301	9 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2005	CHEVROLET	BLAZER 4X4	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	19	1200	Fully depreciated
	SAK	2007	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	20	1572	Fully depreciated
	SAK	2007	CHEVROLET	COLORADO LT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 LT	20	2508	Fully depreciated
	SAK	2008	FORD	ESCAPE XLT	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	21	910	9 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2008	CHEVROLET	COLORADO LT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4	20	1550	7 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2008	CHEVROLET	COLORADO LT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4	21	2611	5 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2009	FORD	RANGER XLT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 ACC	18	1029	9 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2009	FORD	RANGER XLT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 ACC	20	1468	6 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2010	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	20	2118	4 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2010	FORD	EXPEDITION EL	UTILITY SPORT FULLSIZE 4X4	17	2739	4 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2011	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	19	1914	5 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2011	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	19	2070	4 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2011	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB SRW 4X4 LB @	18	2875	6 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2012	CHEVROLET	COLORADO WT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 ACC	19	483	10 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2012	CHEVROLET	COLORADO WT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 ACC	21	837	6 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2012	CHEVROLET	COLORADO WT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 ACC	20	1656	4 year replacement cycle
	SAK	2012	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	19	1747	5 year replacement cycle

PROGRAM	APPROPRIATION	YEAR	MANUFACTURER	MODEL	DESCRIPTION	MPG	2012 Avg. Miles/Mo	Life Cycle
Conservation and Resource Management								
	SAM	2007	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON CREW CAB 4X4 XL	12	2143	Fully depreciated
	SAM	2008	CHEVROLET	TRAILBLAZER	UTILITY SPORT MIDSIZE 4X4	20	2069	6 year replacement cycle
	SVA	2010	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	21	829	10 year replacement cycle
Grazing Improvement Program								
	SAR	2007	DODGE	DURANGO	UTILITY SPORT MIDSIZE 4X4 SXT	17	2706	5 year replacement cycle
	SAR	2009	FORD	RANGER XLT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4 ACC	20	2262	4 year replacement cycle
Marketing and Development								
	SAQ	2007	CHEVROLET	SILVER 1500 WT	TRUCK 1/2 TON EXTENDED CAB 4X2	17	754	11 year replacement cycle
Plant Industry								
	SAE	2003	CHEVROLET	CAVALIER	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR	32	1501	Fully depreciated
	SAE	2005	FORD	FOCUS SE	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR ZX4 SE	30	537	8 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2005	FORD	FOCUS SE	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR ZX4 SE	31	985	Fully depreciated
	SAE	2005	FORD	F150	TRUCK 1/2 TON REG CAB 4X2 XL	18	1425	7 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2007	FORD	FOCUS SES	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR SES	29	1106	8 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2008	TOYOTA	PRIUS	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	50	944	6 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2008	CHEVROLET	SILVER 1500 WT	TRUCK 1/2 TON EXT CAB LB 4X2	18	1048	8 year replacement
	SAE	2008	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	46	1766	Fully depreciated
	SAE	2008	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON CREW CAB SB 4X4 @	14	1929	On a grant
	SAE	2009	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	44	794	12 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2009	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	41	1836	7 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2010	FORD	EXPLORER XLT	UTILITY SPORT MIDSIZE 4X4	19	634	10 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2010	FORD	F150 XL	TRUCK 1/2 TON REG CAB 4X4 SB	19	1787	5 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2010	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	44	2443	4 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2010	FORD	F150 XL	TRUCK 1/2 TON REG CAB 4X2 SB	19	2660	4 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2011	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	46	2422	4 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2012	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	33	638	8 year replacement cycle
	SAE	2012	JEEP	LIBERTY	UTILITY SPORT COMPACT 4X4	16	922	8 year replacement cycle
	SAN	2001	DODGE	RAM 2500	TRUCK 3/4 TON REG 4X4 W/PLOW & SHELL	11	230	Fully depreciated
	SAP	2003	DODGE	DURANGO SLT	UTILITY MIDSIZE 4 DOOR 4X4	14	652	On a loan
	SAP	2004	FORD	EXPLORER	UTILITY MIDSIZE 4X4 4 DOOR	16	733	On a lon
	SAP	2005	DODGE	GR CARAVAN SE	VAN MINI 7 PASSENGER FWD SE	24	746	Fully depreciated
	SAP	2006	DODGE	GR CARAVAN SE	VAN MINI 7-PASSENGER FWD SE	25	960	Fully depreciated
	SAP	2008	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON CREW CAB SB 4X4 @	15	1807	On a grant
	SAP	2009	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON CREW CAB SB 4X4 @	14	824	On a grant
	SAP	2009	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON CREW CAB SB 4X4 @	13	1208	On a grant
Regulatory Services								
	SAF	2001	CHEVROLET	CAVALIER	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR	29	434	Fully depreciated
	SAF	2001	CHEVROLET	CAVALIER	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR	27	819	Fully depreciated
	SAF	2003	STERLING	LT9500	10-WHEELER	7	1558	Owned by AG
	SAF	2004	FORD	F250	TRUCK 3/4 TON REG CAB 4X2 XLT	11	403	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2004	CHEVROLET	CAVALIER LS	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR LS	32	675	Fully depreciated
	SAF	2004	FORD	F250	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X2 XLT W/UTILITY	15	1039	Fully depreciated
	SAF	2004	STERLING	LT9500	10-WHEELER	6	2133	Owned by AG
	SAF	2005	FORD	F250	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X2 XL @	13	869	Fully depreciated

PROGRAM	APPROPRIATION	YEAR	MANUFACTURER	MODEL	DESCRIPTION	MPG	2012 Avg. Miles/Mo	Life Cycle
	SAF	2005	FORD	FOCUS SE	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR ZX4 SE	30	971	9 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2005	FORD	F250	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X2 XL @	11	1911	Fully depreciated
	SAF	2006	FORD	F450 XL	TRUCK CL 4 REG CAB C&C 4X4 XL @	12	1433	10 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2007	DODGE	RAM 2500 ST	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXTENDED CAB 4X2	16	620	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2007	CHEVROLET	COLORADO LT	TRUCK COMPACT REG CAB 4X4 LT	20	869	9 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2008	TOYOTA	PRIUS	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	46	418	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2008	FORD	F350	TRUCK 1 TON REG CAB 4X2 C&C @	9	965	11 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2008	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB LB 4X2 @	11	1095	9 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2008	CHEVROLET	COLORADO LT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X2	22	2218	4 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2009	HONDA	CIVIC GX	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR DED CNG	35	81	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2009	STERLING	LT9500	10-WHEELER	5	1774	Owned by AG
	SAF	2009	DODGE	RAM 2500 ST	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X2 LB @	13	2178	4 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2009	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	44	2420	4 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2009	DODGE	RAM 2500 ST	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X2 LB @	15	2468	4 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2010	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	40	405	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2010	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	42	1140	8 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2011	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON EXT CAB 4X2 LB @	12	443	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2011	FORD	F250 XL	TRUCK 3/4 TON REG CAB 4X2 LB	13	457	12 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2011	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	45	983	9 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2011	CHEVROLET	COLORADO WT	TRUCK COMPACT EXT CAB 4X4	22	1900	4 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2012	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	43	2125	4 year replacement cycle
	SAF	2012	HONDA	CIVIC HYBRID	SEDAN COMPACT 4 DOOR HYBRID	44	2332	4 year replacement cycle
Wildlife Services								
	SEA	2005	DODGE	RAM 2500	TRUCK 3/4 TON QUAD 4X4	5	0	On a loan
	SEA	2005	DODGE	RAM 2500	TRUCK 3/4 TON QUAD 4X4	5	0	On a loan
	SEA	2006	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON REG CAB 4X4 XL @	12	1284	Fully depreciated
	SEA	2006	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON REG CAB 4X4 XL @	9	1483	Fully depreciated
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON REGULAR CAB 4X4 @	9	903	8 year replacement
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON REG CAB 4X4 @	9	925	10 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXTCAB LB 4X4 @	8	1337	7 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB LB 4X4 @	8	1528	6 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB LB 4X4 @	11	1595	5 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB LB 4X4 @	11	2146	Fully depreciated
	SEA	2008	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB LB 4X4 @	10	2440	Fully depreciated
	SEA	2009	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB 4X4 LB @	10	2641	4 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2011	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB 4X4 LB @	12	1793	5 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2011	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB SRW 4X4 C&C @	8	1967	5 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2011	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB C&C 4X4 @	9	2317	4 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2011	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON REG CAB 4X4 @	12	2339	4 year replacement cycle
	SEA	2011	FORD	F350 XL	TRUCK 1 TON EXT CAB C&C 4X4 @	9	2727	4 year replacement cycle