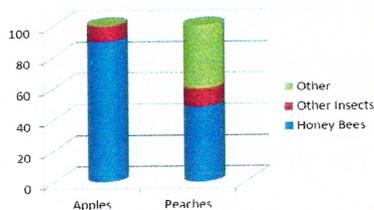


1 Dot = 10,000 Acres Increase  
 1 Dot = 10,000 Acres Decrease

Relying on Bees  
 Some of the most valuable fruits and vegetables depend on insect pollinators, particularly honeybees.



Besides insects, other means of pollination include birds, wind, and rainwater.

### Conservation Funding:

Conservation dollars can go a long ways to increase production, soil erosion, water quality, and drought resiliency. As a fast growing and dry state, water conservation is an important tool for future growth. This next legislative session, UDAF will be seeking new conservation funding and ongoing funding for UCC employees.

### Ag Preservation :

With the rapid growth of the State we are losing a lot of our valuable agriculture land to development. Between 2007-2012 Utah has lost thousands of acres of farm lands. In many locations in Utah, prime farming land is also prime land for development. We need to give cities, towns and counties a tool box of tools to help them preserve agriculture land. These tools include:

- Cluster Developments: The concept is designed to create additional density for residential subdivision while minimizing impacts to remaining agricultural acreage through permanent agricultural easement. A cluster development program can be one alternative to traditional large parcel subdivisions that are often denied due to impacts to agricultural production or loss of agricultural land.
- New Farmer/Rancher tax credit: The new farmer tax credit encourages landowners to keep their land in agriculture production by providing them with a financial incentive to lease over selling to developers. Land Owners receive a refundable income tax credit each year they lease with an eligible beginning farmer/rancher.

### Bee Registration:

At the end of April the USDA reported that 42.1 percent of beekeepers reported losses in the previous 12 months. That is more than double than the 18.7 percent the USDA considers economically sustainable. The die-offs were felt mostly by the nation's commercial beekeepers, who rent their hives to farmers during pollination seasons. Millions of honeybees are needed to pollinate plants that produce a quarter of the food consumed by Americans, and their services have an estimated value of \$10 billion to \$15 billion a year.



### Maintenance/Regulations/Fees :

- UDAF is established a 5 year plan for equipment upgrades and will be seeking dedicated credits for those upgrades.
- UDAF has begun the process of updating its code.
- Fees are being reviewed to determine if they are equitable to other states and meeting the cost of service.

### Employee Compensation/Growth :

- 187 schedule employees at UDAF . By 2020, 58 of them will be retirement eligible; 15 of my 24 managers.
- 67% of new inspectors will leave after two years.
- EHS inspectors start at \$14.81 an hour when the regional average is \$19.46 an hour

### Building:

- One of the least efficient buildings in State System.
- Structurally inadequate to withstand an earthquake
- Inefficient for employee needs.

	EHS in Training	EHS Licensed	EHS 2 years Average	EHS 5 years Average
UDAF	14.81	16.5	17.5	18.7
Salt Lake Health	18.5	20.36	22.41	24.52
Summit County Utah	21.05	21.68		
Iowa Agriculture	20.95	21.9	23.89	27.12
St Charles, MO	20.09	not required	22.15	25.67
Austin Texas	17.41	19.73		23.67
Denver, CO	22.42	not required	24.17	26.18
Jefferson, CO	25.78		27.33	
Kansas City	22.4			
State of Texas	17.77	23.24	25.79	28.14
SE Utah Health	18	21	21.5	22.5
Wasatch County Utah	17.23	17.23	19.25	21.5
Utah County Health	18.21	21.43	22.96 3yr	24.53
Tooele Utah	20.55	23.18	24.5	26.5
Weber County	16.72	18.23	21.34	23.35
Wyoming	18.54	19.93	22.05	25.17
FDA CSO	20.32	24.58	25.72	29.46
Averages	19.45588235	20.69153846	22.89230769	24.78642857

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## AGRICULTURE BUILDING - PRIORITY 1

Background: The Department of Agriculture Building was completed in August, 1982 with major structural and technical inadequacies. Frank Klein Company completed a thorough study of the soundness of the building several months ago, giving an estimate of \$1,008,000 to bring the building up to usable standards. Following is a brief summary of the major problems in the building. In the interest of space, many of the smaller problems have been omitted, but are included as part of the Klein study.

1. Laboratories: The laboratories (Weights and Measures, Metrology, and Chemistry) cannot be certified as required because of inadequate water and vacuum pressure to properly perform tests, improper room temperature and humidity control, low voltage for highly technical equipment, and low ceilings not allowing clearance of necessary equipment.
2. Air Conditioning: The central air conditioning system in the building is inadequate because the air supply is less than needed for a building of this size. The system is not capable of maintaining essential conditions of temperature and humidity needed in the laboratories to accurately perform analyses with technical equipment. Additional air conditioning equipment is needed to bring the building to standard.
3. Heating: The central heating system does not operate properly and cannot be repaired because of the poor quality of materials used in the system.
4. Structural Problems: The building has major structural and architectural problems, including seismic resistance and cracking and leaking in the outside concrete walls and roof. With the structural problems existing today, the building is not suitable for continuation of its present use.
5. Insulation: The building is not insulated properly. The water pipes inside the ceiling of the parking area have frozen and broken causing damage to the ceiling; some pipes have been cut off from the main system so that they would have no water in them to freeze.
6. Pavement: There has been inadequate fill and roadbase placed under the parking pavement. The asphalt area leading to the garage is badly ruptured, making passage over a large area impossible.

Alternative: The audit completed by the Legislative Committee recommends that the Laboratory for the Department of Agriculture remain separate in function from the Department of Health Laboratory.

*Sent up with  
Edison -  
Dec - meeting  
1984*