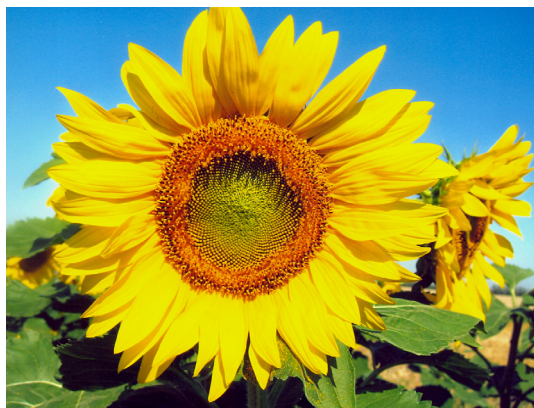


NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DOUG GOEHRING, COMMISSIONER



*Promoting a healthy economy,
environment and social climate
for North Dakota agriculture
and the rural community.*

Biennial Report
2007-09



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On the Cover: The pictures are from the 2008 and 2009 North Dakota Department of Agriculture Photography Contests.

- Anastacia Hermes took the photograph of the combine and barn on a neighbor's farm near Kindred.
- The picture of the sunflower was taken by JoAnn Ensrud on her family farm near Pekin.
- Katherine Plessner photographed her granddaughter, Kaitlin Geyer, bottle-feeding a lamb on a neighbor's farm near Verona.

A Message from the Commissioner

My Fellow North Dakotans,

North Dakota agricultural producers will long remember the 2007-09 biennium. We briefly saw record high commodity prices, while at the same time witnessing a long upward spiral in fuel prices and subsequent increases in the cost of other inputs.

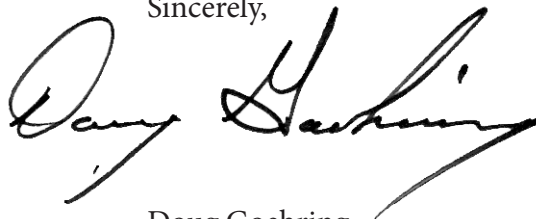
During the biennium, our family farmers and ranchers again proved themselves as some of the best producers in the world. North Dakota led the nation in more than a dozen important commodities, including spring wheat, durum, barley, sunflowers, canola, dry edible peas and beans, oats, flax, honey and more. We are close to being among the top 10 states in soybean production, and corn now grows almost everywhere in the state. Remarkably, our producers have achieved this, despite less than optimal growing conditions. The 2008 winter was exceptionally hard on livestock. Thousands of animals died from the cold and wind and from the subsequent spring floods. That flooding also prevented or delayed crop planting in much of the state. Nevertheless, farmers brought in record small grain harvests.

The staff of the North Dakota Department of Agriculture is proud of these accomplishments and is dedicated to helping North Dakota producers continue to provide safe and abundant food, fiber and fuel for our state, our nation and the world.

Plant Industries obtained federal registrations and exemptions to get producers the pesticides needed to protect crops and livestock. We helped local weed authorities control damaging pests like leafy spurge and Canada thistle. The Agricultural Mediation Service provided low cost agricultural mediation and financial counseling services. Marketing Services found new markets, helped develop new products, and assisted new businesses. The state veterinarians helped keep our livestock free of major livestock diseases.

Agriculture remains the bedrock of our state's economy and society. All the accomplishments of the state's producers during this past biennium renew our confidence both in our heritage and in our future. I am confident that North Dakota agriculture will continue leading our state into more prosperous times.

Sincerely,



Doug Goehring
Agriculture Commissioner

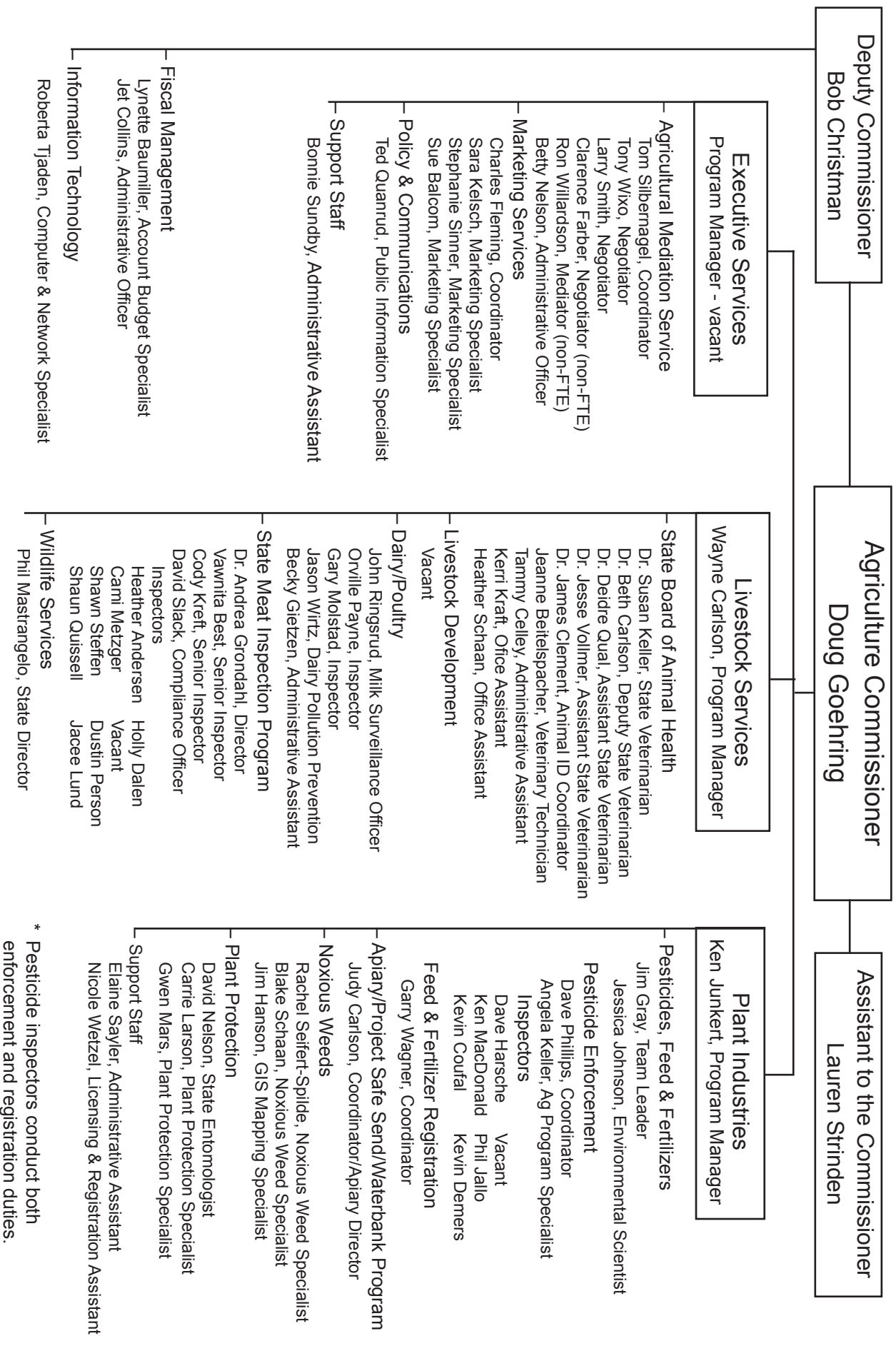


Mission

The North Dakota Department of Agriculture fosters the long-term well-being of North Dakota by promoting a healthy economic, environmental and social climate for agriculture and the rural community through leadership, advocacy, education, regulation and other services. To carry out its mandate, the North Dakota Department of Agriculture is committed to the following responsibilities:

- Serving as an advocate for family farmers and ranchers and for the rural community.
- Providing services that ensure safe, high-quality and marketable agricultural products.
- Developing and expanding markets for agricultural commodities and value-added products.
- Reducing the risk of financial loss to agricultural producers and to buyers and sellers of agricultural commodities.
- Safeguarding livestock and other domestic animals from communicable diseases.
- Ensuring compliance with laws administered by the Department of Agriculture through understandable regulations, information, education and even-handed enforcement.
- Ensuring human safety and a healthy environment through proper use of pesticides.
- Verifying the contents of pesticides, fertilizers, soil conditioners, animal feeds and veterinary medicines.
- Reducing agricultural losses from noxious weeds, predatory animals, insects and diseases.
- Gathering and disseminating information concerning agriculture to the general public.
- Providing fair and timely dispute resolution services to agricultural producers, creditors and others.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



* Pesticide inspectors conduct both enforcement and registration duties.

ADMINISTRATION

Agriculture Commissioner

Doug Goehring

Deputy Commissioner

Robert Christman

Assistant to the Commissioner

Lauren Strinden

Financial Management

Lynette Baumiller

Jet Collins

Joanie Sanda

Information Technology

Roberta Tjaden

The agriculture commissioner directs the administration of the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA). Gov. John Hoeven appointed the present commissioner, Doug Goehring, in 2009.

The office of commissioner of agriculture and labor was established in the North Dakota Constitution of 1889. In 1964, voters amended the constitution, dividing the office into two entities – commissioner of agriculture and commissioner of labor, and lengthening the term of office from two years to four. The title of the office was changed to agriculture commissioner by a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1996.

Duties and Responsibilities

Originally, the commissioner's principal duties were the collection and publication of agricultural and labor statistics and enforcement of regulations. The commissioner was also the commissioner of immigration. The responsibilities of the department gradually expanded to include a leadership role in the formulation of policies affecting the state's agricultural industries, the advocacy of the needs and concerns of farmers and ranchers on the state and national levels, the administration of fair and timely mediation services to farmers and ranchers, the promotion and marketing of North Dakota products and the dissemination of information concerning agricultural issues. Collection and publication of statistics is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

The following responsibilities are set forth in various sections of the North Dakota Century Code:

- Promoting improved marketing conditions for North Dakota products, §4-01-19.
- Regulating dairy and poultry industries, §4-30 and §4-13.2.

Commissioners of Agriculture and Labor

Henry T. Helgesen	1889-1892
Nelson Williams	1893-1894
Andrew H. Laughlin	1895-1896
Henry U. Thomas	1897-1900
Rollin J. Turner	1901-1904
William C. Gilbreath	1905-1914
Robert F. Flint	1915-1916
John N. Hagan	1917-1921
Joseph A. Kitchen	1921-1932
John Husby	1933-1934
Theodore Martell	1935-1936
John N. Hagan	1937-1938
Math Dahl	1939-1964
Arne Dahl	1965-1966

Commissioners of Agriculture

Arne Dahl	1966-1974
Myron Just	1974-1980
H. Kent Jones	1981-1988
Sarah M. Vogel	1989-1997

Agriculture Commissioners

Roger Johnson	1997-2009
Doug Goehring	2009-present

- Licensing and bonding of livestock auction markets and individuals selling livestock, §36-04 and §36-05.
- Controlling and eradicating bee diseases and licensing of beekeepers, §4-12.2.
- Developing, supervising and participating in programs to protect plant life from disease and insects, §4-32-01 and §4-33.
- Administering a mediation service to resolve differences between financially distressed farmers and their creditors, §6-09.10.
- Inspecting, certifying and licensing nurseries, nursery dealers and agents, §4-21.1.
- Administering and enforcing state and federal pesticide laws, §4-35.
- Licensing and inspection of anhydrous ammonia bulk facilities, §4-38.
- Administering noxious weed laws, §63-10.1.
- Monitoring compliance with established standards by organic producers, §4-38.
- Administering the Agriculture in the Classroom program, §4-37.
- Cooperating with federal agencies in controlling animals that cause property damage, §4-01-17.1.
- Administering the State Waterbank program, §61-31.
- Promoting honey and honey products, §4-12.1.
- Promoting the turkey industry, §4-13.1-01.
- Administering the cultivated ginseng law, §4-39.
- Registering crop protection products with Canadian labels, §4-40.
- Licensing industrial hemp growers, §4-41-02.
- Registering animal feeds and licensing and regulating animal feed products, §19-13.1.
- Registering and regulating livestock medicines, §19-14.
- Registering and regulating pesticide sales, §19-18.
- Registering and enforcing laws pertaining to fertilizers and soil conditioners, §19-20.1.
- Licensing anhydrous ammonia facilities and enforcing laws related to anhydrous storage, §19-20.2.
- Administering a state meat and poultry inspection program, §36-24.

Boards and Commissions

By constitutional and statutory authority, the agriculture commissioner is a member of the following boards and commissions:

- State Industrial Commission
- State Water Commission
- State Board of Equalization
- Agricultural Products Utilization Commission
- N.D. Dairy Promotion Commission
- N.D. Seed Commission
- N.D. Pesticide Control Board
- N.D. Barley Council
- N.D. Crop Protection Product Harmonization and Registration Board
- N.D. Edible Bean Council
- Northern Crops Council
- N.D. Potato Council
- N.D. Oilseed Council
- Soil Conservation Committee
- State Emergency Board
- Ag in the Classroom Council
- State Intermodal Transportation Team
- Governor's Task Force on Blackbird Depredation
- N.D. Disaster Emergency Board
- Interstate Compact on Pest Control
- Wetland Mediation Advisory Board
- USDA Food and Agriculture Council
- Honey Promotion Council
- Waterbank Advisory Board

The 2007-09 Biennium: A Timeline

2007

July 3 – The Association of American Pesticide Control Officials appoints Jim Gray, pesticide, feed and fertilizer team leader in the North Dakota Department of Agriculture, as chairman of the Working Committee on Pesticide Operations and Management of the State FIFRA Issues Research and Evaluation Group. FIFRA is the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, the nation's principal law governing pesticides.

July 5 – Gary Holthaus, LaMoure, is appointed to a two-year term on the North Dakota Organic Advisory Board.

July 16 – The State Board of Animal Health orders testing requirements for most bulls imported into the state to prevent the spread of trichomoniasis. A venereal disease of cattle, trichomoniasis causes fetal abortions and uterine infactions.

July 23 – More than 40 member companies offer products for sale at the Pride of Dakota Day at the 2007 North Dakota State Fair in Minot. More than 1,200 people participated in the \$1 lunch featuring North Dakota products.

July 24 – Bruce Anderson, Glenburn, is reappointed to an eighth two-year term on the North Dakota Agricultural Products Utilization Commission (APUC). APUC was created by the 1979 Legislature to support research, market development and technical assistance for businesses, entrepreneurs and scientists seeking to develop or expand new products or processes involving North Dakota agricultural commodities.

July 25 – The North Dakota Harvest Hotline is activated. First used in 1992, when the demand for custom combining sharply increased due to weather conditions, the Harvest Hotline matches North Dakota producers with combiners.

July 27 – A record number 478 people brought 186,946 pounds of unusable pesticides to the 2007 Project Safe Send. The collections were conducted in Beulah, Carrington, Casselton, Cavalier, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Garrison, Hillsboro, Larimore, Lidgerwood, Litchville, Mohall, Mott, Napoleon, Stanley and Williston.

July 30 – The state veterinarian, Dr. Susan Keller, announces the a single cow in Traill County had tested positive for the anthrax, the first reported case of the disease in the state in 2007.

Aug. 6 – The North Dakota Industrial Commission approves a \$30,000 grant for development of a website, and educational and promotional materials and activities for North Dakota's organic food industry.

Aug. 6 – Juanita Braun, Bismarck; Chad Bullinger, New Rockford, and Stacey Heuchert, St. Thomas, are appointed to the Pride of Dakota Advisory Council. The council provides direction and focus to the Pride of Dakota program, advising NDDA marketing staff on such issues as membership guidelines, recruitment, promotion and education.

Aug. 7 – The third annual Farmers Market Day at the Capitol is held in the loop on the south side of the State Capitol.

Aug. 8 – NDDA implements a Targeted Assistance Grant (TAG) Program to distribute cost-share funds for control of noxious and invasive weeds. Approximately \$400,000 is allocated for the program to reimburse weed boards 50 percent of their actual expenditures through one- and two-year matching grants. A five-person advisory committee is appointed to recommend grant guidelines and evaluate proposals. Committee members include Al Ulmer, LaMoure County extension agent; Dan Stewart, Carson, Grant County commissioner; Dave Hirsch, Bismarck, U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Myron Dieterle, Kief, North Dakota Weed Control Association, and Rachel Seifert-Spilde, NDDA.

Aug. 8 – NDDA gives away 2,000 reusable shopping bags to shoppers at Osgood Hornbacher's Foods in Fargo. The bag giveaway is co-sponsored by Hornbacher's Foods, the Office of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Cass County Electric and Gate City Bank.

Aug. 28 – NDDA issues special local needs (SLN) registrations for three fungicides – DuPont™ Super Tin® 4L Fungicide, Griffin Super Tin® 4L Fungicide and NuFarm Americas' Agri Tin® Flowable – enabling sugarbeet growers to better control Cercospora leaf spot. Cercospora leaf spot is the most serious disease affecting sugarbeets in North Dakota.

Sept. 6 – Betsy Perkins, Grand Forks, and Chuck Gustafson, Dodge, are appointed to the North Dakota Organic Advisory Board.

Sept. 14 – At the request of the Logan County Weed Board, NDDA orders a 10-day quarantine on 1,760

acres in Logan County to allow weed control staff to investigate an infestation of leafy spurge on the property. The weed was found to be controlled, and the quarantine was lifted.

Sept. 25 – The State Meat and Poultry Inspection Program offers beef grading services to meat slaughtering operations in the state.

Sept. 25 – Agriculture Commissioner Roger Johnson is elected president of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) at the group's annual meeting in Seattle, WA.

Nov. 7 – The State Board of Animal Health requires cattle and bison entering North Dakota from Canada be tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis and meet other import requirements. The board's action relates to the federal government's implementation of a rule allowing importation of breeding cattle from Canada.

Nov. 28 – Jerome and Rita Mosset, Linton, receive the Commissioner's Dairy Producers Award for Excellence, and Ole and Jessica Johnson, Center, receive NDDA's Environmental Stewardship Award and the Region 8 EPA Environmental Stewardship Award during the annual convention of the North Dakota Milk Producers Association in Mandan.

Nov. 28 – U.S. District Judge Daniel Hovland dismisses a lawsuit brought by David Monson, Osnabrock, and Wayne Hauge, Ray, against the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), seeking to stop the agency from prosecuting them for growing industrial hemp under state regulations. In his ruling, Hovland wrote that "Congress can best address this problem." NDDA had issued industrial hemp growers licenses to Monson and Hauge under regulations developed under state law. The licenses require DEA approval to take effect.

Dec. 4 – The 2007 Pride of Dakota Holiday Showcases set new attendance records. Total attendance was 23,594 – up more than 1,100 over last year's total, also a record. The Grand Forks Showcase attracted 4,047 customers Nov. 3-4; the Minot Showcase drew 5,582 people Nov. 10-11; and the Fargo Showcase drew 5,650 the following weekend. The Bismarck Showcase, Dec. 1-2, drew 8,315 people – a single show record. More than 180 Pride of Dakota companies took part in at least one of the 2007 showcases, and most participated in all four.

Dec. 4 – Todd Kautzman, owner-manager of Mott Grain and Agronomy, Mott, received NDDA's 2007 North Dakota Outstanding Pesticide Dealer of the Year award, and Tory Haugland, owner of Haugland Spray

Service, Devils Lake, received the Outstanding Pesticide Applicator of the Year award during the annual meeting of the North Dakota Agricultural Association in Fargo.

Dec. 5 – Two NDDA employees – Jet Collins, an administrative officer, and Tony Wixo, an Agricultural Mediation Service negotiator, receive the Commissioner's Award for Professional Excellence.

Dec. 27 – NDDA announces that pesticide manufacturers can now apply online to register their products with the state of North Dakota. A contract with Kelly Registration Systems enables pesticide registrants to submit their applications, including labels, products codes, supporting documents and fees, directly to Kelly via the Internet. Kelly forwards the registration materials to NDDA for approval or denial. Pesticide dealers and applicators and other interested persons can log onto www.kellysolutions.com/ND and determine if a product is registered by the state.

2008

Jan. 8 – The Agriculture Commissioner's Weed Forum in Fargo includes presentations on weed mapping, equipment demonstrations and updates on the state weed control programs and pesticide regulations. Myron Dieterle, Kief, a longtime member of the Sheridan County Weed Board and the North Dakota Weed Control Association (NDWCA), is presented the 2008 Agriculture Commissioner's Weed Control Partner Award.

Jan. 22 – NDDA officials and North Dakota farmers are in Washington, negotiating for federal registration of Folicur, an important pesticide used by wheat and barley growers to control plant disease. The registration is later approved.

Jan. 31 – Industrial hemp growers' licenses are renewed for two North Dakota farmers.

Jan. 31 – More than 430 companies are listed in the new 2008 Pride of Dakota Membership Directory.

Feb. 14 – The State Board of Animal Health conducts a continuing education program for sellers of modified live veterinary vaccines in Bismarck. State law requires non-veterinarian sellers of live modified vaccines to undergo four hours of continuing education each year.

Feb. 15-16 – The 2008 conference and membership meeting of the North Dakota Farmers Market and Growers Association in Carrington includes presentations on high tunnels or hoop houses to extend the

growing season, product displays and an update on fruit and vegetable projects around the state.

Feb. 17-22 – NDDA leads a 12-member trade mission to Havana, Cuba. The Cuban government agreed to buy about 12,000 tons of pulses, valued at \$7.5 million. The purchase, sourced in large part from North Dakota, is for mostly peas and some lentils.

Feb. 21 – The North Dakota State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) orders additional requirements for Minnesota livestock entering the state, following new cases of bovine tuberculosis in Minnesota herds. The order requires that an importation permit for Minnesota cattle, bison, goats, farmed deer and elk, llamas and alpacas must be obtained prior to the animals' entry into North Dakota.

Feb. 27 – The North Dakota Agriculture in the Classroom Council approves four grants, totaling \$55,000, for educational programs for 2008. The grants include \$33,000 to the North Dakota Farm Bureau Foundation to conduct Project Food, Land and People and other educational activities, and to send two teachers to the 2008 National Agriculture in the Classroom Conference; \$14,000 to the North Dakota FFA Foundation to continue its mini-grant program; \$4,500 to North Dakota State University Agricultural Ag Communications to publish three issues of North Dakota Ag Mag, and \$3,500 to the North Dakota Geographic Alliance to conduct on-farm teacher tours.

Feb. 29 – NDDA organizes a give-away of reusable shopping bags at Economart in Williston.

March 7 – Alvin and Juanita Braun of Bismarck, owners of Dakota Branded Beef, are named 2007 Pride of Dakota Retailer of the Year.

March 11 – Nearly 70,000 students participate in the seventh annual Pride of Dakota School Lunch Day. More than 275 school lunchrooms around the state featured North Dakota wheat, beef, durum, beans, sunflowers, pork and other commodities on their menus.

March 19 – NDDA issues a cease and desist order against the Triple S Cattle Co., Inc. of Valley City, preventing the company, also doing business as Sommers Livestock, from selling and dealing in livestock in North Dakota. Federal auditors found irregularities in the company's records indicating that accounts had not been paid in a timely manner.

March 24 – Katherine Plessner, Verona, was a double winner in the 2008 NDDA Photo Contest by taking first place in both the landscape and people categories.

The winners in the other categories are crops - Lynsey Frey, Granville; farming - Ronald Fischer, Grand Forks; livestock - Kaylee Stein, Taylor, and ranching - Daniel Kessel, Dickinson.

March 24 – NDDA publishes North Dakota Agriculture 2008, a full-color booklet featuring North Dakota's top agricultural commodities and agricultural exports, the state's ranking in 23 commodities, a summary of where the food dollar goes, some of the many uses for North Dakota's agricultural commodities and many more agricultural facts and statistics.

March 25 – NDDA urges North Dakota sunflower producers to participate in the 2008 cattail management program to control blackbird depredation of their fields. The program, conducted by the Wildlife Services division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, reduces cattail habitat for blackbirds through aerial applications of herbicides. Removing cattails helps disperse large concentrations of blackbirds that move from the cattails to feed in sunflower fields.

March 28 – Sara McGhee, 13, an eighth-grader at North Border-Pembina School in Pembina, is North Dakota Honorary Agriculture Commissioner for a Day after winning the 2008 Pride of Dakota essay contest on the theme "How do North Dakota food products fit into a healthy lifestyle?"

April 2 – NDDA schedules workshops for April and May in Minot, Dickinson and Jamestown to train North Dakota county and city weed control officials in the installation and use of multi-event data loggers for mapping weed infestations.

April 10 – NDDA urges pesticide applicators to consult the NDDA website at www.agdepartment.com/PDF-Files/NDGrapeGrowerLocations.pdf for information on how to avoid spraying vineyards.

April 22 – The Pride of Dakota program holds its first annual meeting in Bismarck. The meeting includes presentations on the 2008-09 Pride of Dakota marketing plan, new Pride of Dakota programs, and financial assistance for member companies. Other sessions are devoted to patents and trademarks; working with the media, booth displays and product pricing.

April 14 – At NDDA's request, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issues a Section 18 specific exemption for Spartan 4F®, allowing North Dakota flax producers to use the herbicide to control kochia and ALS-resistant kochia.

April 22 – NDDA awards \$1,000 Green and Growing School Initiative grants to Bowman County High School in Bowman and South Heart High School in South Heart to develop or expand their school garden projects and to integrate gardening activities into classroom lessons and promote better nutrition.

April 23 – Pride of Dakota Wholesale Gift Show attracts buyers from four states to Bismarck.

May 13 – NDDA issues a special local needs (SLN) registration for Mustang Max® EC, enabling North Dakota sugarbeet producers to use the insecticide to control wireworm.

May 14 – NDDA issues “North Dakota Noxious Weed Law Enforcement Procedures,” a new manual to provide county and city weed boards and weed control officials with guidance for establishing fair, consistent and transparent enforcement procedures.

May 15 – NDDA awards 52 grants totaling more than \$360,000 to 27 county weed boards for weed control projects through the Targeted Assistance Grant (TAG) program. TAG grants reimburse weed boards for 50 percent of actual expenditures through one- to three-year contracts. A five-member advisory committee evaluates the proposals and makes funding recommendations to NDDA.

June 2-4 – North Dakota State Veterinarian Susan Keller, president of the North Central U.S. Animal Health Association (NCUSAHA), presides over the group’s annual meeting in Bismarck. Highlights of the three-day meeting include presentations on animal tracking databases, animal information systems, brucellosis, feral swine, livestock emergency preparedness and wildlife-livestock.

June 3 – To mark the start of Noxious Weed Awareness Month, NDDA releases figures showing that Canada thistle has apparently overtaken leafy spurge as North Dakota’s most widespread noxious weed.

June 3 – NDDA issues new guidelines, forms and tags to help county weed boards conduct inspections of forage, gravel, scoria and sand for noxious and invasive weeds. The guidelines are based on standards established by the North American Weed Management Association for inspecting forage and on state and county weed lists for inspecting gravel, scoria and sand surface mining operations.

June 12 – The State Board of Animal Health orders that all test-eligible cattle and bison must test negative for brucellosis within 30 days before they can be imported

into North Dakota. The order also requires a permit be obtained for any sexually intact cattle or bison before entry into North Dakota. The board’s action is in response to the pending loss of Montana’s brucellosis-free status.

June 17 – NDDA awards a \$3,500 grant to the North Dakota State University Carrington Research Extension Center to train organic producers in monitoring soil quality, and a \$3,250 grant to the Foundation for Agricultural and Rural Resource Management and Sustainability (FARRMS) to conduct an organic farm tour. Both grants were recommended by the North Dakota Organic Advisory Board.

July 7 – Following confirmation of cases in Ransom and Traill counties, Dr. Susan Keller, state veterinarian, urges livestock producers in areas with a past history of anthrax to take measures to protect their animals from the disease. Keller says anthrax vaccine is effective and readily available, but that it takes about a week for immunity to be established, and it must administered annually.

July 9 – The national coordinator of agricultural mediation programs cites 13 state programs, including the North Dakota Agricultural Mediation Service (NDAMS), for the detail and accuracy of their 2007 annual reports. “The efforts made by the states to handle mediation cases in new and innovative ways that increased mediation cases settlements and were cost effective were very impressive,” said Ternechue Butler, the agricultural mediation coordinator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. “It is obvious these states are continuing to provide useful support to farmers and ranchers in these mediation matters.”

July 11 – The Board of Animal Health (BOAH) tightens restrictions on imports of California and New Mexico livestock in response to confirmed cases of bovine tuberculosis in those states. The BOAH ordered that all beef cattle, bison and goats, six months or older, except castrated males and spayed females, must test negative for tuberculosis within 60 days prior to entering North Dakota from California or New Mexico.

July 23 – NDDA activates the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA) Harvest Hotline. Producers and combiners who call the Harvest Hotline are listed in a database. NDDA personnel use the database to match producers with combiners. The service is free of charge.

July 24 – NDDA declares a crisis Section 18 exemption for Follicur® 3.6F, allowing application of the fungicide

to control rust (*Puccinia helianthi*) in North Dakota sunflower fields.

July 25 – More than 25 Pride of Dakota companies demonstrate, sample and sell a wide range of quality products, such as food and condiments, notecards, recordings, books, wearing apparel, jewelry and much more at Pride of Dakota Day at the North Dakota State Fair.

July 30 – A record amount of unusable pesticides was collected and shipped out of North Dakota in 2008, thanks to Project Safe Send. There was also a record number of participants – 535, who brought in almost 100 tons – 195,410 pounds – of unusable pesticides. The previous participation record was 478 in 2007. The previous record collection total was 190,759 pounds in 2002. Project Safe Send collections were conducted in July in Belfield, Bismarck, Bowman, Cando, Ellendale, Finley, Grafton, Grand Forks, Harvey, Jamestown, Kenmare, Lisbon, Velva, Wahpeton, Watford City and West Fargo.

Aug. 4 – At the request of the McIntosh County Weed Board, NDDA issues a noxious weed quarantine preventing the removal of crops, hay or forage from a 40-acre tract in McIntosh County because the owner has failed to control the leafy spurge. The quarantine was lifted later.

Aug. 5 – Vegetables and fruits fresh from the garden, homemade pies and other baked goods and crafts go on sale in the loop area on the south side of the Capitol during the fourth annual Farmers' Market Day at the State Capitol. The event is cosponsored by NDDA, the North Dakota State Health Department, the Council of State Employees and Fruits & Veggies—More Matters™ and the North Dakota Farmers Market and Growers Association.

Aug. 11 – NDDA provides almost 400 hospitals, clinics and other medical facilities across the state with a new manual on recognizing and treating pesticide poisoning. The 235-page book, "Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings," is published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers toxicology, signs and symptoms of poisoning, and treatment in 19 chapters on major types of pesticides, including new products that have come on the market since 1989. It also has a new chapter on disinfectants, reviews clinical experiences with pesticide poisonings, and detailed references.

Aug. 11 – NDDA hires its first local foods marketing specialist, Sue Balcom. The local foods initiative pro-

motes the production and sale of locally-grown foods and encourages North Dakotans to eat a healthier diet.

Aug. 19 – The Pride of Dakota website is expanded to include recipes from member companies. "Fruit Dip Smoothie," "Bison Stroganoff," "Buttermilk Berry Muffins" and "Simmerin' Sod Bustin' Dip" and other recipes can be found at www.prideofdakota.com; click on "Our Programs," then click on "Member Recipes."

Sept. 11 – The Legislative Hall and West End Ground Floor of the State Capitol will take on a festive atmosphere with 35 North Dakota companies selling and sampling their products during the second annual Pride of Dakota Day at the State Capitol.

Sept. 19-24 – The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) holds its 2008 annual meeting in Bismarck. NASDA represents the commissioners, secretaries and directors of the 50 states and four U.S. territories. Speakers include U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (and former North Dakota governor) Ed Schafer and Dr. Steven Chu, director of the Berkeley Lawrence National Laboratory (and future secretary of energy). Alabama Agriculture Commissioner Ron Sparks succeeds North Dakota Agriculture Commissioner Roger Johnson as president.

Sept. 25 – Dakota Sausage Kitchen, Inc., West Fargo, receives a grant of inspection from the State Meat and Poultry Inspection Program.

Sept. 25 – NDDA issues a special local needs (SLN) registration to Nufarm Americas, Inc., allowing the use of Polaris® Herbicide to control saltcedar on certain lands that may be grazed or cut for hay.

Oct. 2 – NDDA encourages North Dakota school administrators to consider using integrated pest management (IPM) programs to control insect and animal pests in their schools. The agency said more school systems are using IPM programs because of concerns about potential effects of pesticides on children, who are especially sensitive to pesticides because of their smaller body size and higher metabolism. NDDA staff is available to answer questions and discuss IPM principles, and NDDA can also arrange on-site visits by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) staff to evaluate a school's pest management program.

Oct. 15 – Noxious weeds is the subject of the latest North Dakota AgMag, an 8-page magazine published by the Agriculture in the Classroom Council. It is distributed free-of-charge to North Dakota third, fourth and fifth-grade classes that participate in the Ag in the

Classroom program. Each issue is accompanied by a special teacher's guide providing background information and more ideas for learning. The new issue contains information, games and fun facts about weeds and weed control. Features include "What is a Weed?" "How Weeds Travel," "Control those Weeds," and "Weeds in North Dakota."

Oct. 27 – NDDA schedules a series of informational meetings in Mandan, Minot, Dickinson and Williston for livestock producers on the feeding of distillers dried grains (DDGs) to their animals. DDGs make excellent cattle feed and are increasingly popular with producers, but there are animal health concerns with their mineral content, especially in areas with high sulfur levels in the water supply.

Nov. 3 – NDDA announces it increased pesticide inspections by more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2008, yet recorded a 50 percent drop in pesticide enforcement actions and penalties. In its annual report to the EPA the agency attributed the numbers to a deliberate focus of regulatory activities away from lower-risk activities such as bulk repackaging and record-keeping to activities such as pesticide use inspections. Overall, NDDA conducted 829 pesticide inspections in 2008, up 11 percent from 745 inspections in 2007. The agency had a 50 percent decrease in pesticide enforcement actions in the past year from 340 to 169. These enforcement actions included 139 warnings and 30 civil complaints. The amount of penalties collected decreased from \$25,675 in FY2007 to \$17,650 in FY2008.

Nov. 21 – Randi and Heidi John of New Salem are honored with the Commissioner's Dairy Producers Award for Excellence during the North Dakota Dairy Convention in Mandan.

Dec. 3 – Mott Grain is the 2008 North Dakota Outstanding Pesticide Dealer of the Year and Tory Haugland of Devils Lake is the Outstanding Applicator of the Year. The awards are presented during the Northern Ag Expo in Fargo. Both were winners in 2007.

Dec. 5 – The Board of Animal Health announces that a North Dakota beef herd is being tested for bovine tuberculosis, following the identification of a cow with a TB lesion at a Minnesota meat processing plant. Dec. 8 – The 2008 Pride of Dakota Holiday Showcases set a new attendance record. Total attendance was more than 25,000 – up more than 1,500 over last year's total, also a record. The Bismarck Showcase, Dec. 1-2, drew 8,315 people – a single show record. More than 180

Pride of Dakota companies took part in at least one of the 2007 showcases, and most participated in all four.

Dec. 30 – The state veterinarian's office quarantines a North Dakota mare after learning it had been exposed to contagious equine metritis (CEM), a highly contagious venereal disease of horses.

2009

Jan. 7 – Myron Dieterle, a longtime member of the Sheridan County Weed Board and the North Dakota Weed Control Association, receives the Agriculture Commissioner's Weed Control Partner Award during the annual Commissioner's Weed Control Forum.

Jan. 14 – The 2009 Weed Control Partner Awards are presented to Randy Mehlhoff, Langdon, executive secretary of the North Dakota Weed Control Association, and Les Simnioniw, Belfield, Billings County weed officer, during the 2009 Commissioner's Weed Forum.

Jan. 28 – NDDA publishes the 2009 Pride of Dakota Membership Directory, containing listings for more than 400 companies. Each listing in the 80-page directory includes the company name, contact person, street and mailing addresses, phone number, e-mail address and website, as well as brief descriptions of the company's business or products. Many companies include pictures of their products or logos with their listings.

Feb. 4 – NDDA announces the organization of a trade mission to Cuba to coincide with the International Trade Fair Havana, Nov. 2-7. The trip was later re-scheduled for February 2010.

Feb. 16 – Eleven North Dakota schools receive Green and Growing grants to develop or expand their school garden projects and to integrate gardening activities into classroom lessons and promote better nutrition. The schools are New Salem High School - \$850; Grant County schools - \$965; Circle of Nations Wahpeton Indian School - \$1,000; North Dakota State University Extension Service- Sioux County - \$1,000; North Dakota Youth Correctional Center, Mandan - \$974; Cankdeska Cikana Community College, Fort Totten - \$1,000; Medina Public School - \$1,000; Linton Public School - \$1,000; Belfield High School FFA - \$1,000; North Dakota State University Department of Plant Sciences - \$650, and West Fargo High School - \$945.

March 3 – Commissioner Roger Johnson announces he is a candidate for the presidency of the National Farmers Union.

March 6 – No sign of bovine tuberculosis has been found in the first round of testing a herd of cattle from southwestern North Dakota. All 28 samples submitted for culture tested negative for the disease.

March 12 – The North Dakota Department of Agriculture transfers the administration of the Centennial Farm Program to the Lewis and Clark-Fort Mandan Foundation in Washburn.

March 17 – Agriculture Commissioner Roger Johnson submits his resignation to Gov. John Hoeven.

March 19 – Nick Goulet, 14, a student at Wachter Middle School in Bismarck is named North Dakota's Honorary Agriculture Commissioner for a Day by winning the annual Pride of Dakota essay contest on the theme "How can North Dakota's renewable energy resources benefit consumers, the economy and the environment?" More than 130 eighth-graders from across the state submitted essays of 250 to 500 words.

April 6 – Gov. John Hoeven appoints Menoken farmer Doug Goehring as North Dakota's 19th Agriculture Commissioner.

April 6 – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issues a Section 18 exemption for Hivastan®, allowing North Dakota beekeepers to use the insecticide to control varroa mites.

April 8 – At NDDA's request, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approves a Section 18 exemption for Avipel® Liquid Corn Seed Treatment and Avipel® Dry Powder Corn Seed Treatment, allowing North Dakota corn producers to use the products to repel ring-necked pheasants from their fields.

April 21 – Plaza Drug of Bismarck is named 2009 Pride of Dakota Retailer of the Year.

April 27 – Commissioner Goehring asks North Dakota's congressional delegation and USDA to support extending the emergency opening of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands to provide producers with short-term assistance as they work to repair buildings, fences and equipment damaged by severe winter/spring weather conditions.

May 7 – Commissioner Goehring appoints Robert J. "Bob" Christman as deputy agriculture commissioner.

May 8 – The cattle herd at the center of a potential tuberculosis outbreak in southwestern North Dakota is found free of the disease and is released from quarantine.

May 29 – Commissioner Goehring asks Dr. Won Koo, director of the Center for Agricultural Policy & Trade Studies at North Dakota State University, to conduct an economic impact analysis to help North Dakota farmers, ranchers and farm organizations better understand the economic impact and other effects of proposed federal legislation establishing a federal "cap and trade" system for greenhouse gases on the agricultural industry in North Dakota.

June 9 – Commissioner Goehring appoints seven people – Chris & Dave Angell, Angell's Images, Bismarck; Mark Carey, M & S Enterprises, Minot; Deborah Miller, Premium Gold Flax, Denhoff; Kate Pfennig, Catherine's for Lamb, Driscoll; Sonja Stromswold, Sonja's Old-Fashioned Delicacies, Mohall and Jamie Tate, Waggy Tail Treats, Fargo – to the Pride of Dakota Advisory Council. The council provides direction and focus to the Pride of Dakota program, advising North Dakota Department of Agriculture marketing staff on such issues as membership guidelines, recruitment, promotion and education.

June 16 – The State Board of Animal Health urges livestock producers to be very cautious when importing animals from states where vesicular stomatitis (VS) has been detected.

June 23 – NDDA weed specialists conduct "thistle day workshops" in Jamestown and Dickinson (June 30) to help land managers identify exotic and native thistle species and control the noxious weed, Canada thistle.

June 23 – Commissioner Goehring announces that the first-ever Pride of Dakota Harvest Showcase will be held Sept. 19-20, in Dickinson.

June 24 – Farm to Market, North Dakota's Guide to Selling Local Food, a handbook of direct farm marketing, is released. The 36-page booklet is a reference both for experienced direct marketers as well as for producers considering direct marketing. Information ranges from sales tax permits and other tax issues to food safety regulations. It also includes contact information for appropriate state and local agencies.

June 25 – Pride of Dakota joins the popular social network website, Facebook, to provide users with the latest information on Pride of Dakota products, upcoming events and educational opportunities. The Pride of Dakota fan page is located at www.facebook.com/home.php#/pages/Bismarck-ND/Pride-of-Dakota/116077500184?ref=ts.

EXECUTIVE SERVICES

Program Manager

Vacant

Agricultural Mediation

Tom Silbernagel

Clarence Farber

Jim Hoffert

Larry Smith

Tony Wixo

Betty Nelson

Marketing Services

Charles Fleming

Sue Balcom

Sara Kelsch

Stephanie Sinner

Policy & Communications

Patrice Lahlum

Ted Quanrud

Reception

Bonnie Sundby

Executive Services includes marketing services and agricultural mediation, and provides policy development, public information and reception services for other program areas within the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA).

Agricultural Mediation

The North Dakota Agricultural Mediation Service (NDAMS) provides fair, realistic and timely dispute resolution services for any farmer, creditor, or person dealing with a farmer.

Both the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Farm Credit Services (FCS) must offer mediation to delinquent borrowers for debt restructuring and other debt servicing options when these options are less expensive to the creditor than foreclosure.

The 1991 Legislature expanded NDAMS to provide services to farmers who had disputes in non-credit areas, such as disputes with government agencies, landlords, tenants, seed dealers, etc.

The 2007 Legislature expanded program eligibility to anyone eligible for mediation with an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. NDAMS offers two principal services – negotiation and mediation. Negotiators assist farmers and ranchers with loan questions, preparation of financial and cash flow statements and loan applications. Negotiators can help farmers and ranchers assess alternatives and help them negotiate with creditors and others. Farmers can request negotiation by calling a toll-free number, (800) 642-4752. All information received is confidential.

In the 2007-09 biennium, NDAMS provided negotiation and financial analysis assistance to 197 new clients.

Introduced in 1989 to reduce farm foreclosures and bankruptcies, mediation is a voluntary process for farmers and creditors, but it is mandatory for FSA and FCS and is requested as a matter of policy by the Bank of North Dakota on delinquent farm loans. Mediators act as impartial intermediaries between farmers and creditors and others in attempting to resolve credit problems outside the court system.

NDAMS mediated 178 cases of 267 requests during the biennium. Agreement between parties was reached in approximately 80 percent of cases.

Operating policy for the Agricultural Mediation Service is established by the six-member North Dakota Credit Review Board. Two producers are appointed by the agriculture commissioner, while the governor and attorney general each appoint a producer and a representative of a financial institution. The members serve two-year terms.

Credit Review Board

Members of the North Dakota Credit Review Board during the 2005-07 biennium were:

Ellen Linderman, Carrington

Elwood "Woody" Barth, Solen

Paul Burtman, Wildrose

Russ Erickson, Grand Forks

David Rustebakke, Grand Forks

George Wald, Dickinson

Marketing Services

Marketing Services promotes the sale of North Dakota agricultural commodities and value-added products in international, national, regional and local markets.

With more than 400 member companies, the Pride of Dakota (POD) program is the centerpiece of the Marketing Services domestic activities. Through Pride of Dakota, NDDA mentors its membership at an annual meeting, marketing seminars and online marketing newsletters. Pride of Dakota members can qualify for financial incentives to attend out-of-state trade shows, and they can use the program's point-of-purchase materials to promote their products.

The Pride of Dakota website – www.prideofdakota.com – lists all Pride of Dakota members with descriptions of their businesses and products, pictures and contact information.

The most visible of Pride of Dakota activities is the Holiday Showcase, held annually in the state's four largest cities. Attendance at the 2008 Showcases was a record-breaking 25,000 people. Other events include the annual Pride of Dakota Day at the North Dakota State Fair, which continues to be an excellent venue for participating companies to display and sell their products, and the popular Pride of Dakota School Lunch Day in March during which schools are encouraged to include North Dakota food products on their school lunch menus.

Marketing Services works closely with Food Export Association Midwest of the USA (Food Export – Midwest), a consortium of 12 state agriculture departments, to develop markets for North Dakota companies. NDDA promoted such programs as the Food Export Helpline, Export Essentials education program,

buyer's missions, the Market Builder program, and the Branded program.

The 2007-09 biennium saw the beginning of Going Local North Dakota, a local foods initiative to produce, sell and consume more North Dakota products with an emphasis on fresh vegetables and fruits. The initiative's activities included:

- 15 school garden grants.
- A local foods summit of community leaders from around the state.
- More than 30 grants to farmers markets to promote their markets.
- Annual publication of a statewide farmers markets and growers directory.

The North Dakota Honey Promotion Act (NDCC § 4-12.1) assesses five cents on each licensed honeybee colony with a minimum assessment of \$1 per beekeeper. All proceeds are deposited in the Honey Promotion Fund. Marketing Services administers the Honey Promotion Fund with the advice of the North Dakota Beekeepers Association. Any beekeeper who does not wish to participate in the program may ask for a refund of the assessment.

During the 2005-07 biennium, the Honey Fund was

Honey Promotion Fund

Revenue	
Honey promotion fees	\$38,466.15
Interest	186.37
2003-05 carry-over funds	<u>7,915.63</u>
	\$46,568.15
Expenditures	
Operating expenses	\$25,120.11

used for special promotions and research to benefit the honey industry.

Funded by a producer checkoff, the Turkey Promotion Fund (NDCC §4-13.1) aids in the promotion, marketing and research of turkey products. Processors deduct money from payments to producers and turn the funds over to NDDA for deposit in the promotion fund. Marketing Services administers the Turkey Promotion Fund with the advice of the North Dakota Turkey Federation.

During the 2007-09 biennium, the fund was used to purchase broadcast advertising, supply turkeys to local food banks and sponsor 4-H activities.

Turkey Promotion Fund

Revenue	
Turkey checkoff	\$42,716.71
Interest	969.31
2005-07 carry-over funds	<u>35,063.46</u>
	\$78,749.48
Expenditures	
Operating expenses	\$49,394.43

Policy and Communications

Policy and Communications assists the agriculture commissioner by providing research and analyses of issues facing agriculture and the rural community and by serving as a liaison to agricultural organizations, councils and other government entities.

During the 2007-09 biennium, the division researched a wide variety of subjects, including federal farm policy, trade issues, disaster assistance, livestock concentration, crop insurance, value-added agriculture and renewable energy development.

Policy and Communications publishes most department publications, including press releases, informational pamphlets and brochures, newsletters, state laws pertaining to agriculture and the biennial report. Publications are made available in hard copy and on NDDA's website, www.agdepartment.com.

Agriculture in the Classroom

As North Dakota's population moves away from farms, ranches and smaller communities and into the larger

urban areas, fewer people have direct contact with the state's agricultural sector. The 1985 Legislature established the Agriculture in the Classroom program (NDCC 4-37-01) to develop educational materials and assist in the training of teachers in an agriculture curriculum. A 16-member council, appointed by the agriculture commissioner, oversees the program.

North Dakota K-12 teachers can integrate agricultural information into their classes with "Food, Land & People" (FLP), a nationally developed program that encourages the use of state-specific information. FLP has numerous lessons covering such topics as seeds, raw to processed foods, pollination, soil erosion, cattle byproducts, fabric production and nutrition.

The council published six editions of North Dakota AgMag. Each edition was devoted to a different subject – biofuels, technology, corn, soil & water, dairy and oilseeds.

Several other projects are now underway to increase agriculture education in all North Dakota classrooms.

Organics

North Dakota ranks second in the production of organic crops in the United States. An Organic Advisory Board has been formed by the department to advise the commissioner and to help grow the industry. A new web site – www.ndorganics.nd.gov – provides a directory of producers as well as helpful information both for the organic industry and the general public. NDDA promotes the industry at trade shows and also provides small grants to assist organic associations to help grow the next generation of organic producers.

LIVESTOCK SERVICES

Program Manager

Wayne Carlson

Animal Health

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Beth Carlson, DVM

Jesse Vollmer, DVM

Deidre Qual, DVM

James Clement, DVM

Thomas Moss, DVM

Tammy Celley

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Kerri Kraft

Dairy/Poultry

John Ringsrud

Orville Paine

Becky Gietzen

State Meat Inspection

Andrea Grondahl, DVM

Vawnita Best

David Slack

Kelly Ellenberg

Heather Haugen

Cody Kreft

Cami Metzger

Shawn Steffan

Livestock Pollution Prevention

Jason Wirtz

Livestock Development

Vacant

Wildlife Services

Phil Mastrangelo - Director

Livestock Services includes duties and functions related to dairy production, animal health, livestock sales, meat inspection and animal damage control. Domestic and nontraditional livestock in North Dakota number an estimated 1.85 million cattle, 169,000 hogs, 105,000 sheep, 1.3 million turkeys, 26,000 bison, 50,000 horses and 8,000 elk, as well as deer, emus and other non-traditional livestock.

Livestock

Historically, cattle production ranks only behind wheat farming as the most important sector in North Dakota's economy. Swine and sheep production is also important; buffalo and other "exotic" animals are increasingly significant. The Livestock Division protects livestock producers through licensing of livestock dealers and livestock auction markets (NDCC §36-04, 36-05).

Dealers or auction markets are licensed only after posting adequate bond, filing a current financial statement and passing basic tests of financial responsibility. Random visits are conducted to discover unlicensed dealers.

Livestock dealer licenses cost \$50 annually and are valid from July 1 to June 30; livestock auction market licenses cost \$200 annually and are valid from April 1 to March 31. Current lists of livestock dealers and auction markets are available on the department's web site. Wool dealer licenses are \$10 and are valid from July 1 through June 30.

Dairy

The dairy inspection staff conducts hundreds of annual, on-site inspections of dairy farms, manufacturing and processing plants, and transportation and storage facilities to ensure that North Dakota-produced milk meets stringent federal and state standards (NDCC 4-30).

Inspectors visited the state's 200 dairy farms an average of 2.5 times a year during the biennium, checking for equipment cleanliness and proper use and storage of drugs, and verifying that the water supply meets approved standards. Inspectors also conducted about 150 inspections of distribution facilities and more than 200 inspections of farm bulk trucks and samplers during the biennium.

North Dakota's three fluid milk processing plants and three manufacturing plants are inspected quarterly. Inspectors collect samples of raw milk and finished products monthly at Grade A facilities and quarterly at Manufacturing Grade facilities. Samples are tested for bacteria, somatic cells,

coliforms and drug residues by the State Laboratory and private laboratories.

The Dairy Division conducts Manufacturing Grade dairy plant inspections under contract with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The division also conducts the Interstate Milk Shippers (IMS) surveys of 34 listed (certified) producer groups, five plants, and two transfer/receiving stations. IMS certification allows raw milk and finished products to be shipped out of state.

The division licenses processors, distributors, testers and bulk haulers of milk and dairy products in North Dakota. Anyone buying milk from producers must be bonded and licensed.

Poultry

The Dairy Division also serves as the Poultry Division (NDCC 4-13.2). The division monitors the movement of chicks, hatching eggs, breeder flocks and hatcheries for compliance with the National Poultry Improvement Plan, which is designed to reduce or eliminate major poultry-related diseases.

The division inspects small flock egg production operations, allowing those producers to market eggs directly to institutions such as schools and nursing homes. There are currently 11 such producers in the state. Poultry licensing, bonding requirements and inspection paperwork are handled by the dairy inspection services coordinator.

State Board of Animal Health

The State Board of Animal Health (BOAH) is responsible for protecting the health of all animals in the state, establishing rules and enforcing the laws and regulations pertaining to animal agriculture, and establishing operating policies for the state veterinarian's office. The board may quarantine any domestic animal or nontraditional livestock which is infected, or may be infected, with any such disease or which has been exposed, or may be exposed, to infection, cause any animal so infected to be destroyed, regulate or prohibit the arrival in or departure from this state of any such animal.

The nine-member board, appointed by the governor, consists of representatives from the cattle, sheep, swine, bison and nontraditional livestock and dairy industries, as well as two veterinarians. The Board also chooses a consulting veterinarian who is on staff at North Dakota State University.

The state veterinarian's office staff, is comprised of a deputy state veterinarian, who oversees the Non-traditional Livestock program and also the scrapie surveillance program, serving as the state's Designated Scrapie Epidemiologist. The deputy state veterinarian also serves as a liaison to the Department of Health regarding some infectious disease issues such as rabies. The state veterinarian diagnoses, prevents and controls animal diseases, monitors new threats, responds to emergencies and provides information to the public. This is done through close communication with producers, producer groups, veterinarians, veterinary diagnostic laboratories, other state veterinarians, the North Dakota State University Extension Service and state and federal agencies. The recently implemented Private Practitioner Portal is now used as a reporting tool for veterinarians in the field to report diseases or humane complaints. A 19-member Veterinary Reserve Corps has been organized and trained to assist the board's emergency coordinator and the state veterinarian in preparing for and carrying out emergency response-related activities.

BOAH regulates and supervises national animal disease eradication programs in the state (NDCC 36-01-12, 36-14, and 36-15). North Dakota is now considered brucellosis-free, tuberculosis-free and pseudorabies-free. This disease-free status allows the exportation of animals with a minimum amount of testing and health certification. It is necessary to review laboratory reports, field reports, test charts and certificates of veterinary inspection to maintain North Dakota's status in these programs. While the board must meet the requirements of the state in these state/federal disease eradication programs, it must also protect the livestock industry's interest in these programs. The board's staff veterinarians also supervise efforts in the national scrapie eradication program, the national Johnes disease control program and the National Poultry Improvement Program for the state.

The board state veterinarians assist with enforcement of laws regarding inhumane treatment of animals (NDCC 36-21). During the 2007-2009 biennium, an increased number of reports were investigated either directly or indirectly with the cooperation of county sheriffs and practicing veterinarians. The veterinarians provided expertise when these cases were prosecuted.

The board supervises and enforces licensing and rules relative to nontraditional livestock, such as deer, indigenous birds and other exotic species. Currently, 54 nontraditional livestock premises are licensed. Elk are

considered domestic animals under North Dakota law, but the elk premises and their inventories are approved by BOAH staff. The state currently has 84 approved elk premises.

The board's staff is also responsible for ensuring that sanitation and inspection standards are met at the livestock auction markets in North Dakota. Sixteen livestock auction markets were operating within the state during the biennium. Maintenance and sanitation in auction market facilities are critical to the health and welfare of the animals. Regular inspections are critical in attempting to fulfill the mandate of this section and to provide a safe environment for livestock. The inspections are conducted in cooperation with USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services personnel and the NDDA Livestock Division. Inspection for disease prior to sale is the function of the auction market veterinarian, who acts as an agent of the board. The inspections are required to prevent spread of disease from farm to farm and to ensure the certificates of veterinary inspection are accurate. The BOAH approves the veterinary inspector recommended by the livestock auction agency (NDCC 36-05-10).

The board licenses rendering plants in North Dakota under NDCC 36-07. There is currently only one licensed rendering plant in the state.

Any person or company selling products containing modified live germs, cultures or viruses for treatment or vaccination of domestic animals must have a permit from the board and four hours of continuing education per year. The permit also requires proper storage of products and restricts the sale of some products.

The state veterinarian cooperates with the North Dakota Department of Health on zoonotic diseases and with the North Dakota Game and Fish Department on wildlife diseases and nontraditional livestock issues. The office maintains a cooperative working relationship with the federal area-veterinarian-in-charge in North Dakota, collaborating in many activities required under national disease eradication or control programs. In October of 2008, the confirmation of a case of bovine tuberculosis which was found at a Minnesota slaughter plant, caused the index herd to be whole herd tested twice and 4 neighboring, contact herds to be whole herd tested as well. In total, 808 head of beef cattle were caudal fold tested. 31 responders on the caudal fold test, which were either suspects from the index herd or were animals which didn't clear on the comparative cervical test, were necropsied and were negative on culture. Wildlife also were surveyed by

North Dakota Game and Fish, through their Chronic Wasting Disease surveillance program. No cases of bovine tuberculosis were identified.

Emergency response

The BOAH has an assistant state veterinarian who acts as liaison between NDDA, the State Department of Health and the Division of Emergency Services, as well as other state and federal agencies. This person is responsible for the ongoing development of the animal health emergency plan and the animal emergency incident command system which includes developing standard operating procedures for quarantine, foreign animal disease diagnosis, animal euthanasia and destruction, animal disposal and recovery. This person is responsible for animal health surveillance programs, educating veterinarians in identifying and diagnosing zoonotic and foreign animal diseases, as well as education of producers on protocols and methods to prevent introduction of foreign animal diseases. Funding is provided through a grant from the State Health Department.

Animal ID

Formal discussions on implementing a National Animal Identification Plan have been ongoing for more than a decade. In 2002, the National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) started meetings that led to the development of the U.S. Animal Identification Plan (USAIP). That work provided the foundation for the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) in 2004. NAIS is administered by Veterinary Services (VS) a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS). States receive federal funds to implement the NAIS.

BOAH, the North Dakota Stockmen's Association (NDSA) and Dickinson Research Extension Service (DREC)/North Dakota State University (NDSU) have worked together on local and interstate animal identification issues. By law, the NDSA administers any federally-sponsored animal ID program for cattle, horses and mules. BOAH is responsible for all other species and is designated by USDA-APHIS to receive and manage the funds that support NAIS implementation and research.

Due to funding cuts, USDA is now reconsidering the future direction of NAIS.

North Dakota continues to use the state's animal tracking database (ATD) and can collect identification

information into the ATD as needed. Information for disease programs can be held in the ATD and producers can submit information that they wish to have held in an approved animal tracking database.

Livestock Pollution Prevention

NDDA is in the ninth year of the Livestock Pollution Prevention Program (LP3) that provides educational, technical and financial assistance to livestock producers for manure containment systems. The program worked with approximately 100 livestock producers during the 2007-09 biennium. The program is funded by EPA 319 grants through June 30, 2011.

Meat and poultry inspection

Prior to enactment of the State Meat Inspection Program by the 1999 Legislature, all meat processors in the state were regulated by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). The Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) allows states to develop and administer state meat and/or poultry inspection programs. These programs must have laws, regulations and procedures that are "at least equal to" those of FMIA (NDCC 36-24). An FSIS-approved state program receives up to 50 percent federal funding of total program costs. The program initially provided inspection service only for red meat products or livestock including cattle, swine, elk, buffalo and sheep. In 2005 the program was approved for poultry inspection and became the State Meat and Poultry Inspection Program (SMPIP).

Through product and site inspections, registration, product labeling and laboratory testing and in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, SMPIP ensures that meat and meat products slaughtered, processed and/or stored in North Dakota meet state and federal requirements.

Because state programs focus on regulating small and medium-sized businesses, they are generally more accessible and more flexible than their federal counterparts that now work almost exclusively with large processors. State programs also provide processors with practical information and technical assistance. North Dakota's program makes it easier for the state's meat producers to sell their homegrown beef, pork and other livestock products directly to consumers in state.

The program certifies smaller meat processors to handle meat for sale in state. This creates many new opportunities for small processors that previously, as custom

exempt plants, were only able to sell their products at one in-store retail counter. They now have easier access to gaining the certification that allows them to expand their market base through wholesaling. By taking their livestock to smaller processors, producers receive more personal service and retain ownership of the meat.

The program currently regulates 105 processing plants located throughout North Dakota. Thirteen of these plants are "State Inspected" or Official State Establishments at which livestock is slaughtered and/or processed under regulated inspection. An inspector must perform both antemortem and postmortem examinations of each animal and perform various tasks during processing activities. An inspector will perform duties at the establishment anywhere from one hour to 40 hours a week, depending on the amount of work the plant does.

The final products from official establishments carry the state inspection mark with the establishment number. These products may be sold retail or wholesale, but only within North Dakota. An exception is certain nontraditional products, such as buffalo or elk that may be sold out of the state if they meet special criteria.

The other meat processing plants (92) inspected by the division are custom exempt establishments which offer slaughter and/or processing services to the public for a fee. The animal to be slaughtered or the meat to be processed belongs to the customer, not the establishment. All of the products derived from the custom operations must be returned to the owner of the animal. Custom exempt plants may also carry retail exempt products for sale to the public. The owner/operator of the plant buys "boxed meat" from an inspected plant and further processes it for retail sale. Since the additional processing is not done under regulated inspection, the products may only be sold at the retail counter within the plant. The meat inspection division inspects these plants two to four times annually for sanitation and facility requirements.

Grading Services

The NDDA entered into a cooperative agreement with Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) on August 1, 2007 to provide beef grading services to producers, state-inspected and federally inspected meat processing plants. Under the agreement a SMPIP inspector was trained and is now certified as a grader. To date, grading service has been provided to three plants and is currently provided on a weekly basis to two plants.

Country of Origin Labeling

NDDA also has a second cooperative agreement with AMS for Country of Origin Labeling (COOL). This agreement is renewable annually. The first agreement involved surveillance audits of four retail outlets for compliance with provisions in the 2002 Farm Bill. The covered commodities were fish and shellfish products. The second and current agreement went into effect April 27, 2009 and is much broader in scope. It includes surveillance audits of fourteen retail outlets for compliance with provisions in the 2002 and 2008 Farm Bills. Covered commodities include whole cuts of beef, pork, lamb, goat and chicken; ground beef, ground pork, ground lamb, ground goat and ground chicken; fish and shellfish; fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables; peanuts, pecans, macadamia nuts and ginseng.

Wildlife Services

The Wildlife Services (WS) program is administered by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture through cooperative agreements with the North Dakota agriculture commissioner, the North Dakota Game & Fish Department (NDG&F), the North Dakota State Health Department and the North Dakota State University Cooperative Extension Service.

A combination of state and federal funds was used to mitigate wildlife conflicts created by coyotes, beaver, and waterfowl. During the 2007-2009 biennium, WS responded to 700 reports of predator damage to livestock resources. Assistance was also provided to state and county highway departments, water resource districts, and landowners who reported 500 incidents of beaver damage. WS trapped problem animals and removed 78 beaver dams with binary explosives. In cooperation with NDG&F, WS assisted farmers who reported Canada goose damage to grain crops. A combination of frightening devices and special depredation permits were used to mitigate 220 occurrences of damage. WS also continued its state-wide technical as-

sistance program, providing informational leaflets and specialized equipment free of charge so that landowners and homeowners could resolve their own specific wildlife conflicts. Assistance was provided to 6,400 individuals; more than 2,000 information leaflets were distributed, and 250 capture devices were loaned out.

WS used federal funds to manage blackbird damage to sunflower crops. WS identified 8,200 acres of cattail-choked wetlands that served as roost sites for blackbirds. An aerial application of an EPA-approved aquatic herbicide was made to 250 roost sites. Dispersal of the birds from their roosts helped to minimize damage to surrounding sunflower fields. The cattail management program benefited 80 landowners in 23 counties. Frightening devices such as propane cannons and pyrotechnics were also distributed free of charge to sunflower producers.

In 2007 feral swine were first reported on the Dakota Prairie Grasslands. A task force comprised of representatives from WS, NDG&F, the State Board of Animal Health, and the U.S. Forest Service was established to address the issue. All participants agreed that the animals had to be removed to prevent disease transmission to livestock and detrimental impacts to wildlife and habitats. All the animals were removed. During the reporting period feral swine were reported at two other locations within the state. Corrective action was initiated to prevent the proliferation of this invasive species.

Federal funding was also used by both WS and NDG&F for avian influenza surveillance. This collaborative effort was part of the national avian influenza surveillance project. Through a cooperative grant, WSs provided the NDG&F with federal funds to sample 800 birds. Wildlife Services also sampled 800 birds and collected another 1,700 environmental samples. The highly pathogenic strain of avian influenza was not detected within North Dakota or any other areas of the country. Federal funds were also used to sample for other diseases: plague (354 samples from 6 species); tularemia (477 samples from 4 species).

PLANT INDUSTRIES

Program Manager

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Plant Protection

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Gwen Mars

Pesticide

Jerry Thompson

Kevin Demers

Dave Harsche

Doug Johnston

Ken MacDonald

Rochelle Olson

Joel Owen

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Noxious Weeds

Blake Schaan

Rachel Seifert-Spilde

Pesticide Registration

Jim Gray

Feeds/Fertilizer/Anhydrous

Garry Wagner

Cindy Wooldridge

Apiary/Project Safe Send

Judy Carlson

Elaine Saylor

Plant Industries is responsible for North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA) functions and duties related to crop production. These include pesticide enforcement and compliance assistance, plant protection, noxious weed control, apiary regulation, and the state Waterbank program. Other pesticide-related programs include Project Safe Send, the pesticide water quality program, the endangered species protection program, the Worker Protection Standard, and the pesticide registration program. Plant Industries administers several registration and licensing programs, including fertilizer, feed, pet foods, and veterinary medicines.

Pesticides

Pesticides protect the health and well-being of people, domestic animals and crops from insects, rodents, weeds, fungi and other pests. Used improperly, however, pesticides can endanger human health and the environment. The 1975 Legislature created the North Dakota Pesticide Control Board, chaired by the agriculture commissioner, to administer state pesticide laws and regulate the distribution, storage, transportation, disposal and application of pesticides.

In cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NDDA developed and implemented the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) to better protect workers and pesticide handlers from pesticide exposures in farm, forest, greenhouse, and nursery settings. NDDA personnel provided outreach to help businesses and farms comply with the worker protection standard. Inspections were conducted to monitor compliance and provide additional education.

Pesticide Enforcement

To ensure and improve compliance with pesticide laws and rules, the Pesticide Enforcement program randomly inspects pesticide dealers and commercial and private applicators. Pesticide Enforcement conducted 1,563 inspections during the 2007-2009 biennium. As a result of these inspections, NDDA issued 264 warnings and assessed a total of 95 civil penalties. In addition to inspections, the Pesticide Enforcement program responded to complaints of alleged pesticide misuse. The department continues to use all available strategies, including inspections, complaint investigations and outreach to educate the public on the risks associated with pesticide misuse and to gain compliance with pesticide laws and rules.

Pesticide Registration

During the biennium, the Pesticide Registration program registered over 11,171 pesticides (NDCC 19-18). These pesticide products included insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, rodenticides and other chemicals intended to kill, repel, and otherwise mitigate pests. As part of the pesticide registration process, the NDDA reviewed product labeling to ensure that it was enforceable and that it adequately mitigated risk to human health and the environment.

Sections 18 and 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorize NDDA to ensure that pesticide uses are available to address significant pest problems. The department issued six Section 24(c) Special Local Needs (SLN) registrations during the past biennium to address pests of local concern. There were 14 uses available in North Dakota in the past biennium under Section 18 emergency exemptions, including one Section 18 crisis exemption.

Pesticide Water Quality

NDDA works to protect groundwater and surface water from pesticide contamination. The department continued to work with the Water Quality Advisory Committee with partner state and federal agencies, to advise NDDA and prioritize resources. The department coordinated a pesticide surface water monitoring program in both 2008 and 2009 that assessed the levels of over 150 pesticides in watersheds across the state. As part of its obligations to the US EPA, the department conducted risk assessments on twelve different pesticides to assess the risk of contamination of groundwater and surface water.

Endangered Species Program

North Dakota was the first state to establish an endangered species protection program. As part of the program, NDDA worked with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to identify pesticide uses that pose a significant risk to threatened and endangered species in North Dakota. The department prepared the North Dakota Endangered Species Protection Plan (ESPP) for Pesticides and submitted it to the EPA. The ESPP describes a process whereby NDDA will supply EPA with data and recommendations relating to pesticides and their potential to impact listed species. NDDA also submitted public comments to EPA on ecological risk assessments the agency conducted for two pesticides commonly used in North Dakota.

North Dakota's Noxious Weeds

Absinthe wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium* L.)
Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.)
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L.)
Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans* L.)
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula* L.)
Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria* L.)
Russian knapsweed [*Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC.]
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe* spp. *micranthos*)
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa* Lam.)
Saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.)
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.)

Noxious Weeds

North Dakota's Noxious Weed Law (NDCC § 63-01.1) requires individuals to eradicate or control noxious weeds on land they own or control. The Noxious Weeds Division coordinates the efforts of county and city weed boards and state and federal land managers to implement integrated weed management programs.

Through NDDA's appropriations, county and city weed boards are able to offer cost-share funding to landowners for noxious weed control. During the 2007-2009 biennium, 44 counties were reimbursed for chemical and biological control of noxious weeds through the Landowner Assistance Program (LAP).

The Targeted Assistance Grant (TAG) program provides cost-share funds to county and city weed boards to meet specified noxious weed control needs. During the 2007-2009 biennium, approximately \$400,000 was awarded to local weed boards for the following uses:

- Purchase laptops, GPS units and mapping software
- Survey, map and control noxious weeds
- Conduct biocontrol activities
- Education
- Exchange noxious garden plants for native replacement plants
- Control noxious weeds in gravel pits

The U.S. Forest Service granted NDDA \$171,000 during the 2007-2009 biennium. These funds have made possible considerable improvement in the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in North Dakota by enabling NDDA to do the following:

- Purchase, release, redistribute and monitor biological control agents

- Host IPM workshops in the east and west portions of the state to educate land managers on IPM best management practices
- Map biocontrol release sites
- Co-host biological control field days
- Purchase thousands of biological control agents that were given to a number of state agencies and over a hundred individuals for distribution on noxious weed infested land unsuitable for herbicide applications

It is hoped that a more aggressive IPM approach will reduce the acreages and spread of invasive weeds, which are reported annually. The increased use of biological control agents will reduce herbicide usage and will help lower control costs, especially in more remote or sensitive areas.

The state-wide biological control project is a cooperative effort of state and federal entities, private and public landowners/managers and county and city weed boards. By requiring GPS mapping of the infested areas and biological control insectaries, agencies can monitor infestations to ensure continued control, properly manage biological control agents and document the effects of control and whether or not the control method is effective.

NDDA reimbursed 34 county weed boards for surveillance, mapping and control or eradication of new invasive weeds. Saltcedar funds were distributed to 29 counties for survey, mapping and control work.

NDDA funding enabled 10 county weed boards to buy data logger Global Positioning System units, software, laptop computers and technical assistance for mapping weed infestations within their jurisdictions. Fifty counties now have this equipment.

NDDA administers a weed seed-free forage (WSFF) program that meets North American Weed Management Association standards. During the 2007-09 biennium, 19 inspectors inspected more than 400 acres in

14 counties and certified 4,751 bales of forage as weed seed-free.

In 2008, NDDA and an advisory committee devised a new WSFF program which was proposed to the 2009 Legislature in House Bill 1270. The measure passed with an emergency clause.

NDDA and the Information Technology Department collaborated on the North Dakota Hub Explorer Weed Mapper that displays historical and current noxious and invasive weed locations and related information online. Users can create and print their own weed maps by selecting the years of weed data and weed species they would like to display. Additional information – transportation, water, geopolitical boundaries, etc. – can be displayed on additional layers.

The U.S. Forest Service granted NDDA \$325,914 during the 2007-2009 biennium to manage the USFS cooperative weed management programs. Program funds are funneled through the NDDA to county and city weed boards, state agencies and private landowners through a cost-share program.

NDDA participates in both the Lake Oahe and Lake Sakakawea Noxious Weed Task Forces that focus on large-scale survey and control efforts for saltcedar along North Dakota's lakes and rivers.

Plant Protection

Safeguarding agronomic field crops, horticultural crops and grasses used for livestock production from plant pests is the responsibility of Plant Protection (NDCC 4-33). Plant Protection also facilitates the export of North Dakota plants and plant products by providing export certification services.

Pest Survey Program

A pest survey program for exotic plant pests and pests of phytosanitary export significance supports the safeguarding and export certification responsibilities.

Plant Protection cooperates with USDA-APHIS under the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program in the planning and execution of pest surveys. Surveys included Karnal bunt, gypsy moth, exotic wood borers, emerald ash borer, small grain and soybean insects and diseases, potato cyst nematode, other plant parasitic nematodes and barberry.

2007-09 Noxious weed control funding		
Programs	General Funds	Special Funds
Landowner Assistance	\$32,199.42	\$760,079.38
Targeted Assistance	<u>51,467.29</u>	<u>289,682.01</u>
	\$94,044.10	\$1,106,994.99

Public education regarding exotic pest threats is accomplished through distribution of outreach materials and presentations. Emerald ash borer was the primary exotic threat that was targeted.

Export Certification Program

Plant Protection provides export certification services to exporters to satisfy the plant pest regulations of other states and foreign countries. A memorandum of understanding with USDA-APHIS allows issuance of federal phytosanitary certificates. Approximately 4,600 federal phytosanitary certificates were issued during the 2007-09 biennium involving 200 applicants, 23 grain crops, nine seed crops including seed potatoes and 80 foreign countries.

Other export certification documents were issued or provided through compliance agreements with exporters to satisfy phytosanitary requirements of Canada and California. These include certification of cereal grain moving in-transit through Canada (35 compliance agreements/ 801 certificates), cereal seed exported to Canada (7 compliance agreements/ 187 certificates) and grain corn exported to California (70 compliance agreements/ 868 certificates).

Nursery Program

All nursery growers and dealers must be licensed, and all nursery stock that is sold must be from inspected sources and certified to be practically free from damaging pests (NDCC4-21). In 2008 there were 19 licensed growers, 17 licensed grower/dealers and 163 licensed dealers. In 2009 there were 22 licensed growers, 12 licensed grower/dealers and 155 licensed dealers.

Plant Protection conducts annual inspections of nursery growers for insects and diseases, allowing for both in-state and out-of-state sale. The most common causes of refusal of certification were needlecast diseases of spruce and failure to maintain adequate weed control or overcrowded conditions resulting in the inability to conduct adequate inspections.

Nursery stock at dealer locations was inspected to detect and prevent pest introductions, enforce the black stem rust (barberry) quarantine and to enforce viability and hardiness requirements. Twenty dealer inspections were done in 2008 with nonhardy labeling violations detected at 15 locations resulting in 5 warning letters. Twenty five dealer inspections were done in 2009 with nonhardy labeling violations at 16 locations and misrepresentation violations at 18 locations.

Feeds/Fertilizer/Livestock Medicine Registration

NDDA enforces state laws relating to commercial feeds (NDCC 19-13.1), livestock medicines (NDCC 19-14), fertilizers and soil conditioners (NDCC 19-20.1) and anhydrous ammonia facilities (NDCC 19-20.2).

Approximately 4,882 commercial feeds and 5,145 pet foods are registered in the state. During the 2007-09 biennium, 418 feeds and pet food samples were collected and tested. Between 5 and 10 percent of the samples showed discrepancies between labeling and actual content. Letters were sent to the manufacturers of these products, requesting corrections, and in a few instances, stop sale orders were issued. During the same period, 325 feed manufacturers and 252 feed retailers were licensed. As of the end of the biennium, 1,219 livestock medicines were registered in the state.

A total of 2,825 fertilizer products, ranging from home and garden fertilizers to commercial agricultural fertilizers and soil conditioners were registered in the biennium. During that time, over 400 fertilizer samples were collected for testing. Approximately 14 percent of the samples revealed discrepancies between manufacturer claims and actual content. Letters were sent to manufacturers of the products, and in a few cases, stop sale orders were issued. There were 491 fertilizer distributors licensed in the state.

By the end of the biennium, 349 anhydrous ammonia facilities were licensed in the state.

Tonnages collected during the last biennium totaled 2,978,556 tons of fertilizer and 1,373,933 tons of feed.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration contracted NDDA to conduct medicated feed plant inspections, tissue residue inspections, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy inspections.

Apiary

North Dakota was the nation's leading state in honey production in 2008, producing 35.1 million pounds of honey from 399,573 colonies.

NDDA is responsible for licensing all beekeepers, registering bee yard sites and inspecting bee colonies for diseases and parasites.

NDDA licensed 179 beekeepers in 2007 and 177 in 2008, and registered 9,935 apiary locations in 2008, compared to 9,874 in 2007. Most beekeepers move their operations to warmer climes in winter.

A major activity of Apiary is the inspection of beehives for diseases, including American foulbrood (AFB) and European foulbrood (EFB), sacbrood and chalkbrood. Inspectors also check for varroa mites, an external parasite, and for small hive beetles.

Apiary inspectors also conduct pesticide inspections to ensure compliance with pesticide labeling. New bee pests have resulted in increased pesticide usage.

State Waterbank Program

The State Waterbank Program provides participating landowners with financial incentives to preserve wetlands and adjacent habitat.

Created by the North Dakota Legislature (NDCC 61-31), the Waterbank Program is administered by the Department of Agriculture with participation by the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, the State Water Commission, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The program provides 5- or 10-year leases to landowners who agree not to “drain, burn or fill or otherwise destroy the wetland character” of the leased property or use the land for agricultural purposes, including cultivation, grazing or haying.

No new funds were generated from state or federal sources, so there were no new leases this biennium.

STATE FAIR

Fair Manager
Bob Wagoner

North Dakota law (NDCC 4-02.1-26) requires that an annual report of the North Dakota State Fair Association with a statement of financial condition be filed with the agriculture commissioner, and that the commissioner include the report in whole or in part in the biennial report of the Department of Agriculture.

The secretary of state has advised the Department of Agriculture that reprinting these documents is unnecessary if they are referenced in the department's biennial report because they are published elsewhere at state expense and are readily available.

For a complete report on the North Dakota State Fair and the North Dakota State Fair Association for the 2007-09 biennium, please refer to the 2007 and 2008 annual reports of the North Dakota State Fair.

Copies of these reports may be obtained from:

The North Dakota State Fair
P.O. Box 1796
Minot, N.D. 58702
(701) 857-7620

Copies of these reports may be borrowed from:

The North Dakota State Library
604 E. Boulevard Ave.
Liberty Memorial Building
Bismarck, ND 58505-0800
(800) 472-2104
(701) 328-4622

North Dakota Department of Agriculture

	Original Appropriation	Current Appropriation	Expenditures	Remaining	Percent remaining
Expenditures by Line Item					
Salaries and Wages	6,984,840.00	7,173,949.00	6,500,291.74	673,657.26	9%
Operating Expenses	4,714,383.00	4,956,041.00	4,000,245.53	955,795.47	19%
Capital Assets	5,000.00	15,700.00	11,877.58	3,822.42	24%
Grants	1,849,225.00	2,849,225.00	2,386,575.80	462,649.20	16%
Board Of Animal Health	2,390,538.00	2,387,268.00	1,815,254.30	572,013.70	24%
Wildlife Services	1,209,000.00	1,079,000.00	1,079,000.00	0.00	0%
Crop Harmonization Board	25,000.00	25,000.00	23,811.10	1,188.90	5%
Total Expenditures	17,177,986.00	18,486,183.00	15,817,057.05	2,669,126.95	14%
Expenditures by Funding Source					
General Fund	5,789,660.00	5,816,667.00	5,797,656.67	19,010.33	0%
Federal Funds	6,242,506.00	7,256,871.00	5,452,739.71	1,804,131.29	25%
Special Funds	5,145,820.00	5,412,645.00	4,566,659.67	845,985.33	16%
Total Expenditures by Source	17,177,986.00	18,486,183.00	15,817,056.05	2,669,126.95	14%