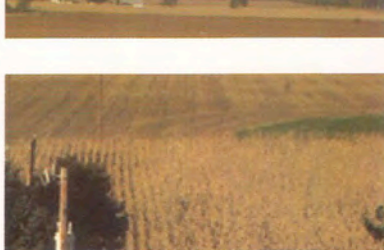


2005



Ohio Department of Agriculture  
USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service  
Ohio Field Office

# Annual Report







2005

**Ohio Department of Agriculture  
USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service  
Ohio Field Office**

# **Annual Report**



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# Message from the Director

At the Ohio Department of Agriculture, we work hard every day to uphold our mission of protecting the public, the environment, and providing new opportunities for our agriculture industry; 2005 was no exception.

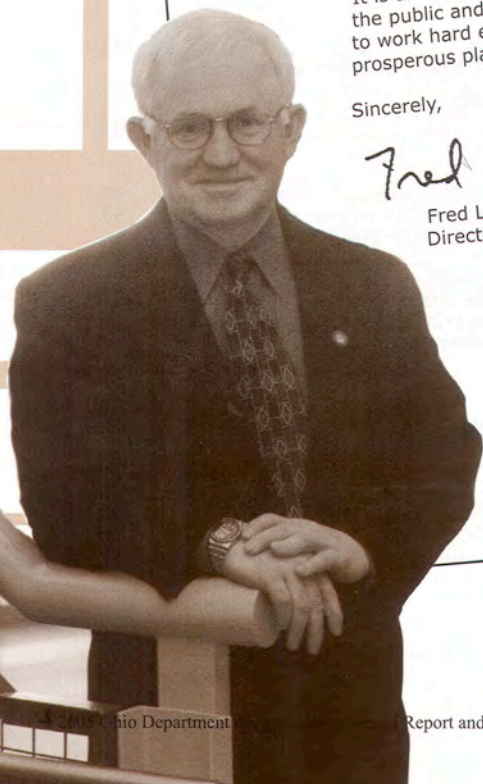
Over the course of the year, in addition to our routine regulatory responsibilities to ensure food safety and homeland security, we made great strides in these areas on a long-term basis. From national lab accreditations and installing new state-of-the-art lab facilities, to opening a new Bio-Security Office on our campus, to stepping up surveillance for avian influenza, no stone has been left unturned.

Beyond our critical protectory functions, we also focused our attention on projects that would help our agricultural industry prosper, including the promotion of renewable biofuels made from agricultural products, preserving the state's productive farmland and finding new profit opportunities for our family farmers and agribusinesses overseas.

It is an awesome responsibility to be on the front lines of protecting the public and the challenges we face are not easy. We will continue to work hard every day on your behalf to keep Ohio a safe and prosperous place.

Sincerely,

*Fred L. Dailey*  
Fred L. Dailey,  
Director





## Message from Ohio Field Office Director

We are pleased to present the 2005 Ohio Department of Agriculture Annual Report and Statistics. This is the twenty-first edition issued jointly by the Ohio Department of Agriculture and the Ohio Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, but it represents the 88<sup>th</sup> time since 1918 that an annual agricultural statistics publication has been issued for Ohio.

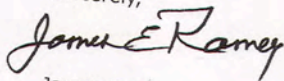
In Ohio, 2005 was another interesting year. Planting conditions were good during late March and early April but the weather soon turned dry and stayed that way until late June when some areas began to get rain. Even with the dry weather, the yields for the major grain crops were near normal in the key producing areas of the state. Yields from fruit and vegetable crops were also generally near normal although there were some notable exceptions. Producers saw slightly improved prices for most livestock that they sold but milk and egg prices were significantly below 2004 levels. Prices that producers received for corn and soybeans were about 20 cents lower but they received somewhat higher prices for many other crops.

Thanks to each person who helped us provide the information in this publication by completing survey questionnaires during 2005. Better business and policy decisions result when the discussion does not have to focus on half truths and speculation about the facts of acreage, yield, inventory and prices of agricultural products. A special thanks is also extended to the many businesses and organizations in the state who continually strive to improve the information flow to producers and policy makers.

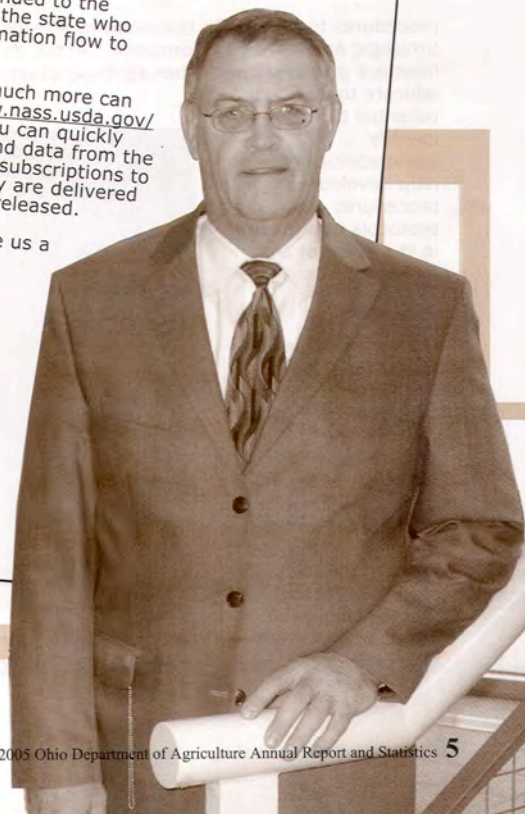
All of the data in this publication and much more can be found on the Internet at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/> in the "Quick Stats" database. Here, you can quickly obtain production and price statistics and data from the Census of Agriculture. You can get free subscriptions to many U.S. and Ohio reports so that they are delivered to your e-mail box as soon as they are released.

If you need assistance finding facts, give us a call or send an email message. We love hearing from you.

Sincerely,



James E. Ramey  
Director





# A Year of Progress



*Governor Taft (left) enters into a historic grain buying agreement between Ohio and Taiwan.*

## **Taiwanese Commit to Purchase Large Amounts of Ohio Corn and Soybeans**

In September 2005, a delegation of Taiwanese signed an intent to purchase hundreds of millions of bushels of Ohio corn and soybeans to be used as feed for the Taiwan livestock and poultry industries. This will result in more than \$1.8 billion in sales for Midwest grain farmers in 2006 and 2007. The Taiwan Feed Industry Association visited Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Washington, D.C., to demonstrate its intent to purchase a total of more than 295 million bushels of corn and more than 95.5 million bushels of soybeans in 2006 and 2007. The purchases will be negotiated privately between importers and private suppliers. The visit and purchase are the direct result of meetings in Taiwan during Governor Taft's October 2004 Business Mission to Taiwan. During the mission, Ohio Agriculture Director Fred Dailey and Mike Wagner, executive director of the Ohio Corn Marketing Program, met with the Taiwan Feed Industry Association to further accelerate this trade relationship. The U.S. supplies about one-third of Taiwan's total food import needs. Taiwan is the sixth largest export market for U.S. agricultural products; the second largest consumer of U.S. agricultural products per capita; the third largest market for U.S. corn; and the fifth largest market for U.S. soybeans. Ohio is the nation's seventh leading producer of both corn and soybeans.

## **New Office of Agro Bio-Security Operational on ODA's Campus**

In 2005, a new Agro Bio-Security Office was operational on the department's campus to protect Ohioans better than ever. The office will develop, coordinate, and implement security protocols and

procedures to be used in the event of an emergency or disaster and represent the department at the new Ohio Strategic Analysis and Information Center, an intelligence gathering system for the entire state. Food processors, livestock producers and other agribusinesses will also benefit from the office which will coordinate efforts to help educate them about potential threats, help identify vulnerabilities, and help develop procedures and protocols for industry in the event of an emergency or disaster.

## **ODA Dedicates New High Tech Lab Facilities**

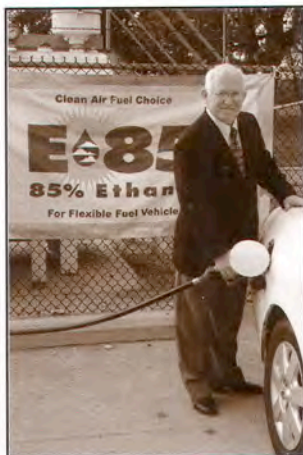
ODA dedicated the new alkaline hydrolysis unit and a Bio Safety Level 3 Laboratory in October, marking the completion of the state-of-the-art facilities to the state's top animal disease laboratory. These additions will help protect Ohioans



*Assistant Director Howard Wise (right) and other state and local leaders dedicate two new lab additions to the department's campus.*



and livestock and poultry industries from dangerous foreign animal diseases better than ever before. The state's largest alkaline hydrolysis unit, a system for disposal of animal carcass material, gives us a safe and secure way to eliminate waste generated by the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory. The unit destroys previously hard to kill disease agents like prions, that can survive conventional destruction processes like incineration. The Bio Safety Level 3 Laboratory will provide veterinarians with advanced safety features to perform testing on highly contagious and infectious diseases, such as anthrax and West Nile virus. These facilities are part of the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, the only nationally accredited animal disease lab in the state. Animal Disease testing is imperative to protecting Ohioans against foreign animal diseases, like the human form of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and protecting the state's multi-billion dollar agriculture industry.



*Director Dailey fills up a flexible-fuel car at the department's E-85 pump.*

#### **State Biofuels Working Group Formed to Expand Use and Production in the State**

Ohio Governor Bob Taft formed the Biofuels Working Group, the state's first task force charged with finding ways to increase the use of biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, in Ohio's vehicle fleet. The group was formed by the Governor as part of his Ohio Jobs Cabinet and is comprised of directors from the Departments of Agriculture, Administrative Services, Commerce, Development, Natural Resources, Public Safety, Taxation, Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency. Members of the agriculture industry were also invited to attend the meeting and made presentations on the impacts of biofuels. Biofuels help support our farmers, can be a cheaper alternative to recent high gas prices, and are friendly to the environment. This working group scrutinized ways to do more with this renewable resource, which will provide more profit opportunities for Ohio's family farmers. For years, the Ohio Department of Agriculture has been a supporter of biofuels use and production. The department has had ethanol refueling facilities on its Reynoldsburg campus since May 2001 when a 2,500-gallon E-85 pump was installed. This has made a cheaper, cleaner fuel source accessible to the department's fleet of more than 100 flexible fuel vehicles. These vehicles use more than 1,000 gallons of E-85 ethanol per month.

#### **State and Local Leaders Celebrate Ohio Agriculture Day**

Governor Taft, ODA Director Fred L. Dailey, and other state and local leaders celebrated Ohio Agriculture Day with officials of the Ohio Central Railroad System in Coshocton to educate citizens on the importance of agriculture and its symbiotic relationship with the railroad industry. The rail industry is a critical part of the success of the state's food and agriculture industry. The day included an educational trip aboard Ohio Central Railroad System's "Ohio Ag Express," a 16-mile round trip locomotive tour of important agricultural sites in Coshocton County which rely on the rail system and help support the local economy and their citizens. The event, which ushered in Agriculture Week, March 20-26, 2005, at the traditional start of spring planting season, was part of a national effort to improve understanding between producers and consumers and outline the positive impact agriculture has on the nation's economy and our quality of life.



*State and local leaders celebrate the symbiotic relationship between agriculture and railroads for Ohio Agriculture Day in March.*





***The mission of the Ohio Department of Agriculture is to provide regulatory protection to producers, agribusinesses, and the consuming public; to promote Ohio agricultural products in domestic and international markets; and to educate the citizens of Ohio about our agricultural industry.***

# 2005 Ohio Department of Agriculture

ODA is the second oldest state agency in Ohio. It evolved from "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture" passed by the Ohio General Assembly on February 27, 1846.

Today, the department serves as an administrative branch of state government and is responsible for enforcing state laws primarily in the areas of food safety and animal health. The department also oversees county and independent fair dates, helps assure that amusement rides are safe, licenses Ohio's auctioneers, and helps build marketing opportunities for Ohio farmers and food processors.

The department's workload is divided among the following divisions and programs: Administration, Amusement Ride Safety, Animal Industry, Consumer Analytical Laboratory, Dairy, Enforcement, Farmland Preservation, Food Safety, Livestock Environmental Permitting, Markets, Meat Inspection, Ohio Grape Industries, Ohio Rural Development Partnership, Ohio Tobacco Program, Plant Industry, and Weights & Measures.



# Administration

The Division of Administration is the backbone of the agency, run by the Director's Office, that provides all other divisions and programs with policy oversight and communications, legal, financial, technological, and personnel support.

The **Office of Communication** educates the media and public about Ohio's agricultural industry and how the department works to protect Ohio's consumers and farmers. Staff respond to news media inquiries, publish agricultural information, coordinate events, and manage the department's Web site, [www.ohioagriculture.gov](http://www.ohioagriculture.gov).

The **Legal Office** and the **Assistant Attorney General** work with department administrators to take appropriate legal action against those who do not comply with Ohio's agricultural laws and regulations.

The **Office of Legislative Affairs** helps the Ohio General Assembly keep up to date with the state's dynamic agriculture and food industry. The office works with consumer groups, industry representatives, and legislators to help with needed legislation.

The **Office of Business Management** coordinates ODA's budget, payroll, and billing services. In the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, ODA's total spending authority was \$58,645,273.74.

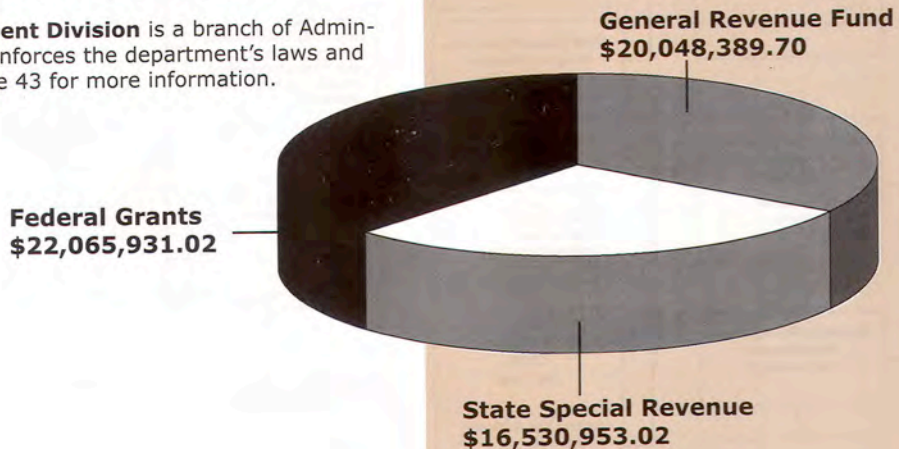
The **Enforcement Division** is a branch of Administration that enforces the department's laws and rules. See page 43 for more information.

The **Office of Human Resources** recruits quality employees, administers labor relations policy, promotes professional development, and oversees Equal Employment Opportunity compliance.

The **Office of Information Technology** maintains and upgrades the department's computer systems and software to provide for a more efficient, effective workplace.

## The Budget

In the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, **ODA's total budget** was **\$58,645,273.74**, comprised of \$20,048,389.70 from general revenue funds, \$22,065,931.02 from federal grants, and \$16,530,953.02 from state special revenue funds.







***Protecting the state's  
food and milk supply  
from the farm to the  
table.***

# Assuring a safe food supply



# Consumer Analytical Laboratory

The Consumer Analytical Lab (CAL) is Ohio's premier lab for analytical testing of food, feed, fertilizers and pesticides to provide consumer protection and safety. CAL also has a major responsibility in the state's emergency preparedness plan for biological and chemical terrorism as a participant in the FDA/USDA Food Emergency Response Network initiatives. The result of all these efforts help assure safety and provides consumer protection in Ohio's food supply, agricultural products, and animal competitions and exhibitions.

CAL analyzes samples originating in the food chain - from the farm, through processing and distribution, and the retail level. Analysts test raw and processed dairy products, meat products, vegetables, fruits, water, animal feed, and fertilizer. Analysts in the division's three sections - microbiology, pesticide residue and general chemistry - annually perform tests on more than 20,000 samples.

## Enhanced Food Safety Goals

Food safety surveillance continues to be a major focus for the laboratory. Microbiologists test dairy products, raw and processed meat products, vegetables, fruit, drinking water, and dairy process water for bacteria that cause foodborne illness. Chemists in the Pesticide Residue Section provide assurance that volatile residues are not present in food products. Chemists in the General Chemistry Section evaluate food samples for extraneous matter in response to consumer complaints. Regulatory action is taken if bacterial or dangerous chemicals are found.

## Homeland Security

In 2005, the lab continued to participate in emergency response as a member of the Food Emergency Response Network for microbiology and chemistry. As a network microbiology lab, CAL was awarded a grant to develop a nucleic acid (DNA) assay for *Shigella* testing. Lab microbiologists received training provided by the network for methods required to respond to bioterrorism events impacting the food supply.

A lab Microbiology Supervisor also serves on a task force for the Association of Analytical Chemists and the Department of Homeland Security, to validate methods for the detection and confirmation of *Bacillus anthracis*.

Lab staff anticipate expanding their role in bioterrorism preparedness as they move into a new Bio Safety Level 3 laboratory, which will be dedicated to testing for high threat agents in food products.

## Official Ohio State Racing Commission Laboratory

In 2005, CAL became the official Ohio State Racing Commission Laboratory. This goal was achieved in cooperation with The Ohio State University as the internationally renowned analytical toxicology lab became part of the department. In the new role, the department will provide forensic toxicological analyses of horse and livestock samples for performance enhancing drugs from Ohio's seven parimutuel race tracks and 94 state, county, and independent fairs. Richard Sams, PhD, Professor at The Ohio State University, continues to provide leadership to the lab as Technical Director.



*CAL scientists use the latest analytical equipment to test samples.*



The addition of this program to CAL results in establishing one of the strongest programs for forensic and analytical chemistry expertise in the nation.

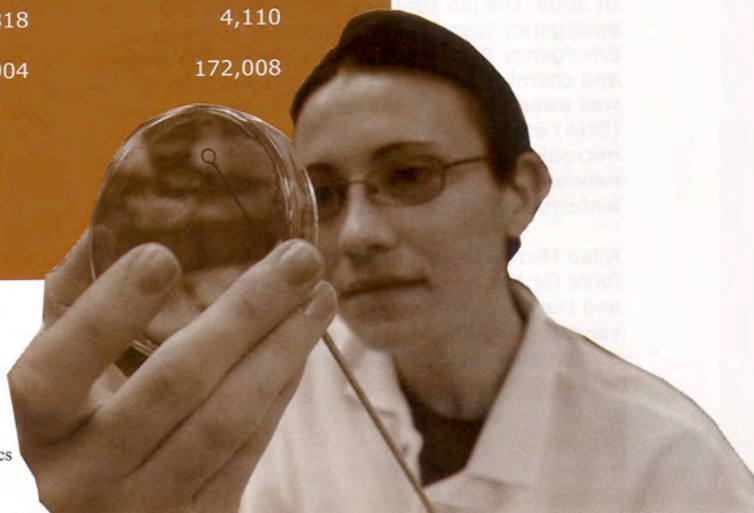
#### Enhanced Laboratory Accreditations

CAL continues to make great strides towards ISO 17025. In 2005, the lab successfully expanded certification status by participating in accreditation by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) in partnership with the Animal Disease Diagnostic Lab.

This certification provides increased assurance to clients that results are of the highest quality and meet not only national but international standards of excellence in laboratory operations.

#### 2005 Consumer Analytical Lab Statistics

<u>Lab Sections</u>	<u>Samples</u>	<u>Tests</u>
Microbiology	14,157	30,459
General Chemistry	5,367	21,924
Pesticides	98	1,937
Support to Other Programs		
Antimicrobial Pesticide Program (United States Environmental Protection Agency)	28	49
Pesticide Data Program (United States Department of Agriculture)	1,682	108,233
Microbiological Data Program (United States Department of Agriculture)	1,770	5,296
Drinking Water Program	818	4,110
Totals	23,904	172,008





The Dairy Division strives to assure dairy products produced and processed in Ohio are wholesome and safe for consumption. Ohio's dairy farmers and processors reach millions of consumers each year with a wide range of products including milk, cheese, butter, cottage cheese, sour cream, yogurt, and a variety of dairy-based frozen desserts.

The division's 22 registered sanitarians work extensively to license and inspect Ohio's dairy farms, milk haulers, milk processors, weighers, samplers, testers, and dealers. These regulatory activities are conducted to meet or exceed the standards set by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Final approval was received to adopt the most recent edition of the Food and Drug Administration's Pasteurized Milk Ordinance. The ordinance is the model document used to regulate state and federal dairy Grade A programs.

Division staff checks dairy products for the presence of bacteria, coliform, antibiotics, pesticide residue, butterfat, added water, and foreign substances. They also check milk samples for safe levels of A and D vitamins. Continued vigilance at every stage of production, processing, pasteurization, and distribution of milk and milk products is key in maintaining food safety. As Ohio dairy cow numbers and total milk production continue to rise, schedule adjustments are made to meet established guidelines and to maintain food safety.

The division hosted the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments biennial conference on May 11-17, 2005. This was the first time in nearly three decades that Ohio hosted this group. More than 450 state regulators, federal officials, producer and industry representatives, and related parties met to recommend and vote on proposals to make changes to the ordinance. Ohio will host the annual meeting of the Dairy Division of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in July 2007.

## Homeland Security

During 2005, all registered sanitarians successfully completed three courses on food safety and homeland security.

The Food and Drug Administration's document *Guidance for Dairy Farms, Bulk Milk Transporters, Bulk Milk Transfer Stations and Fluid Milk Processors* was distributed to all licensed dairy farms and businesses. In cooperation with the Ohio Dairy Industry Forum, the *Farm Security Awareness Checklist* was published and distributed to all dairy farms.

## 2005 Dairy Division Statistics

<u>Licenses</u>	
Producers	3,689
Processors	84
Receiving/Transfer Stations	9
Haulers	143
Weigher, Sampler, Tester	886
<u>Inspections</u>	
Producers	10,193
Processors	542
Receiving/Transfer Stations	18
Tankers	292
Weigher, Sampler, Tester	270
<u>Laboratory Tests</u>	
Producer Raw Milk	43,474
Finished Product	4,899
Chemical/Pesticide	8
Water	1,533
<u>Regulatory Actions</u>	
Warning Letters	1,076
Stop Sales	4
License Suspensions	198
License Revocations	4



# Food Safety

The Division of Food Safety helps assure consumers are provided foods, over-the-counter drugs, dietary supplements, and cosmetics that are safe, unadulterated, and honestly presented. This goal is pursued through regulatory oversight of the wholesale and retail industry and through partnerships, contracts, and educational activities with federal, state, and local food regulatory agencies. The division's commitment to food safety is responsive and dedicated to providing a safe food supply from the farm to the table on behalf of all consumers.

## Homeland Security

Agroterrorism and food security are a priority for the division. In 2005, staff completed two homeland security courses.

In 2005, the division also collaborated with the Ohio Grocers' Association to develop a *Retail Food Defense Preparedness Guide* to increase awareness of food defense and help operators assess their vulnerabilities. The guide was distributed to all licensed retail food establishments in Ohio with the assistance of Ohio's local health departments. In addition, the division prepared and distributed *Food Security Planning Checklist* brochures and a *Food Processing Establishment Assessment Checklist* for wholesale and retail operations.

The division continued its coordination with the Emergency Planning and Preparedness Team. This responsibility involves coordinating with the other divisions in the agency, the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, and other state agencies. Representatives from the division participated as players and

planners in three State Emergency Response exercises: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Multi-State Animal Disease Tabletop Exercise (October 2005), a Hazardous Materials Table Top Exercise (June 2005), and the Wayne County Tabletop Exercise (November 2005). Division representatives also participated in several other key emergency preparedness activities.

Due to concerns of avian influenza, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service requested assistance from the department to verify, embargo, and seize packages of frozen boneless chicken feet that were smuggled as jellyfish into the United States from Thailand. The division led the effort, with the assistance of several local health departments, by visiting the retail operations identified as having received the illegal product. When an illegal product was found, division staff embargoed and transported the suspect products for incineration.

## Protecting the Public From Foodborne Illness

Food safety specialists inspected food-processing firms that included food manufacturers, canneries,

bakeries, snack food and candy manufacturers, soft drink and bottled water producers, egg processors, seafood processors, and food warehouses including fruit and vegetable distributors. In addition, inspections were performed at dietary supplement repackers and distributors, over-the-counter drug manufacturers and distributors, and cosmetic



*Inspectors ensure the safety of food, over-the-counter drugs, and cosmetics.*

manufacturers and distributors. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) inspections were conducted at seafood and juice production facilities. The division performed contract inspections for the United States Food and Drug



Administration and weekly sample collection for the USDA Pesticide and Microbiological Data Programs.

The division's food-sampling program activities included routine sampling of processed foods for *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Clostridium perfringens*, and *Staphylococcus*; cider for *E. coli* 0157:H7 and patulin; maple syrup for lead content; honey for antibiotics; fresh produce for *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, generic *E. coli*, and *E. coli* 0157:H7; water for coliform; and juice products for *E. coli* 0157:H7 and *Listeria monocytogenes*. Retail sampling was conducted in coordination with local health departments for soft-serve ice cream, ice, and water from bulk water dispensing machines to assess the prevalence of food safety issues for these items. The division also coordinated with staff from the local health departments to sample ground meat products from retail firms to evaluate possible species adulteration.

In conjunction with the Ohio Department of Health, the division disseminated 44 food safety recall notices to local public health officials and the public.

The division continued its close working relationship with the 135 local health departments. In addition to providing training programs, the division continued to survey and re-survey local health department Retail Food Establishment programs. The survey is designed to evaluate all aspects of a local health department's retail food establishment program. It includes an in-depth review of the administrative aspects of their program and a field evaluation of each of its inspecting sanitarians. At the conclusion of each survey, the local health department is assessed as being "approved" or "provisional." In addition, each local health department may be required to submit "action plans" to deal with deficient areas.

#### **Improving Food Safety Regulations**

The division and the Ohio Department of Health jointly conducted three Retail Food Safety Advisory Council meetings. The council discusses and resolves issues related to the retail food safety program. The council began preparation for a five-

year report that is due in June 2006 regarding the effectiveness and accomplishments of the retail food safety programs.

In 2005, staff members attended and voted in its first Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference meeting. The division also worked to provide for the paperless electronic transfer of food processing inspection reports, laboratory sample collection forms, staff itineraries and activity logs, and regulatory actions such as notices, embargoes, and voluntary destructions; developing process specific inspection forms, and adopting a new set of rules to cover inspections performed by the division at bottled water plants. The bottled water rules were modeled after the United States Food and Drug Administration's regulations, as well as the standards established by the International Bottled Water Association.

#### **2005 Food Safety Statistics**

##### Licenses

Wholesale/Processing Licenses	1,098
Home Bakery Registrations	721
Retail Licenses Issued (via Local Health Dept.)	17,668

##### Inspections/Certifications

Wholesale/Processing Firms Inspected	2,238
ODA/FDA Contract Inspections	485
Product Label Reviews	335
Over-the-Counter Drug Inspections	2,154
Farm Market Inspections	20
Samples Collected	3,026
Shellfish Certifications	10
Variance Review Inspections	67

##### Training/Surveys

Training	136
New Training Programs	12
Local Health Department Surveys	38

##### Regulatory Actions

Notices Issued	6
Recall Notices	44
Embargoes	6
Voluntary Destruction	2,762 lbs.



# Meat Inspection

The Division of Meat Inspection is responsible for regulating 296 meat and poultry establishments statewide. Of those, 227 are fully-inspected facilities and provide slaughtering and processing operations for resale. The remaining 69 establishments operate under a "custom exempt" status and provide a "not-for-sale" service to individuals who wish to have their own animals slaughtered. Meat inspection staff is responsible for verifying that each establishment produces safe, wholesome, and properly labeled products in a sanitary environment.

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) procedures along with Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) continue to be an important part of the division's inspection process. The required HACCP procedures make each plant more responsible for safeguarding the food they produce. The HACCP procedures have been in effect since January of 2000. The SSOP helps ensure the environment in which the establishment operates is maintained in a sanitary manner.

## Homeland Security

In 2005, biosecurity within the state's meat and poultry establishments continued to receive priority attention. Inspection staff completed homeland security training and a newly-updated series of

Inspection System Procedures dealing with biosecurity have been instituted and are carried out on a daily basis. The new procedures cover plant activities, including employee behavior, control and use of

hazardous chemicals and plant premises with regard to security. In addition, the staff sponsored a web-cast workshop conducted by USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) that centered on food security and defense. The workshop was open to department personnel as well as plant management and was attended by more than 30 individuals.

## Protecting Consumers Through Verification Sampling

Sampling programs continue to be a vital part of the division's regulatory process. Ohio's fully-inspected establishments are required to submit monthly samples so the department's Consumer Analytical Laboratory can test for dangerous pathogens, such as *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella* and *E. coli* O157:H7 in both meat products and the establishment's environment.

Staff continued to revise and update these programs to ensure a proactive approach to meat safety. The division was successful in conducting

more than one year of *Clostridium Perfringens* testing, with no violations, allowing the division to cease the tracking in both raw and finished products.

In 2005, the division collected 1,631 environmental and product samples that were analyzed by the department's Consumer Analytical Laboratory for *Listeria monocytogenes*. In addition, 1,079 ground beef and

carcass samples were tested for *Salmonella*, 820 ready-to-eat product samples were collected for pathogen screens (*Staph aureus*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella* and *E. coli*), and

## 2005 Meat Inspection Statistics

<u>Inspections</u>	
Full Inspection Establishments	227
Custom Exempt Establishments	69
Red Meat (during Slaughter)	81,269,493 lbs
Poultry (during Slaughter)	743,452 lbs
Processed Red Meat	198,662,482 lbs
Processed Poultry	19,425,952 lbs
<u>Regulatory Actions</u>	
Notices of Violation	7
Cease Orders	1
<u>Staffing</u>	
Central Office Staff	8
Field Inspectors	95
Field Supervisors	17



1,823 ground beef and carcass samples were tested for *E. coli* O157:H7.

The division is committed to assuring Ohio consumers have safe, wholesome, and truthfully labeled products from Ohio licensed establishments. Verification sampling is one of the many steps the division takes to fulfill that commitment.

#### **Federal On-Site Review**

The division is required to submit a written self-assessment of the program to the FSIS each year. Staff analyzes the program based on nine components set forth by the federal government. In January 2005, the division was reviewed by the United States Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service. The review, which is conducted every three years, allows them to verify the accuracy of the division's annual written self-assessment. The review team spent more than two weeks visiting 18 of the division's fully-inspected and custom

facilities and reviewing documentation in the central office. The findings were all minor in their classification. Ohio is very proud of its performance during the 2005 on-site review and as a result continues to maintain its status as "equal to" the federal program in assuring the citizens of Ohio that inspected meat and poultry products produced under state meat inspection are safe, wholesome, and truthfully labeled.



*Meat Inspectors carefully review every animal post mortem to assure it is safe for consumption.*





***Protecting animal health  
to help maintain human  
safety and a vital  
livestock industry.***

## Protecting Livestock, Poultry Health



# Animal Industry

The Division of Animal Industry helps protect the health and safety of Ohio's multi-billion dollar livestock and poultry industries. Staff provides quick response in the event of an animal disease outbreak, provides ongoing tests and inspection of livestock and poultry to verify the absence of disease, and controls and eradicates infectious animal diseases in Ohio.

The division administers the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, which provides regulatory testing support for disease control programs and full diagnostic laboratory services for veterinarians, livestock producers, and agribusinesses.

Division staff responsibilities include licensing and inspecting livestock dealers, weighers, renderers, raw rendering collectors, and garbage feeders. Staff also actively participates in a number of federal cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture, Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), and the Food and Drug Administration relative to such national disease control programs as Johnes, scrapie, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), exotic Newcastle disease, avian influenza, tissue drug residues, chronic wasting disease, and Salmonella enteritidis reduction on Ohio table eggs through the Ohio Egg Quality Assurance Program.

In addition, division staff responsibilities also include oversight of the Animal Damage Control Program, which provides indemnification for coyote and black vulture damage to livestock and poultry.

## **National Animal Identification Initiatives**

The division is working closely with the United States Department of Agriculture to implement a national animal identification system in Ohio. During 2005, staff encouraged Ohio's livestock industry to voluntarily register all premises (farms, markets, concentration points, exhibitions, packing or processing plants and other locations) that produce, manage or hold livestock. In the future, the department plans to require registration of all livestock premises. Legislation is currently being drafted and reviewed with industry leaders. During 2005, staff from the division coordinated and provided

educational programs and information to more than 30 different livestock commodity groups. By the end of the year, more than 1,200 farms voluntarily registered their premises.

The voluntary registration is administered by the department's Premise Allocation System, using a seven-character alpha-numeric code that provides unique identification for each location. This identification will protect American agriculture by providing producers and animal health officials with the infrastructure to improve current disease eradication and control, provide proper trace back and trace forward capabilities for timely response, and address threats from deliberate introduction of disease.

## **Avian Influenza: Ohio's Preparedness**

Division staff worked to continue surveillance and testing for avian influenza. The bird virus may present itself as either a low or high strain virus. Low strain does not present a health hazard to human health, while the high strain may cause serious contagious illness in birds, and may transfer to humans, primarily those having direct contact with infected and dead birds.

There have been no outbreaks of a high-pathogenic strain of avian influenza reported in Ohio. The state requires that all livestock and poultry brought into Ohio have a certificate of veterinary inspection to ensure that incoming animals are free of disease. The poultry industry has a Poultry Disease Plan, which addresses increased biosecurity on the farm.

The division has provided surveillance for avian influenza on commercial poultry populations for more than 20 years. In 2005, the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory conducted more than 14,000 tests on poultry. In addition to surveillance and testing of commercial birds, staff collected samples from market birds at auction sites across Ohio.

In addition, division staff worked closely with the federal government and the Ohio poultry industry to provide education to producers and the public on biosecurity procedures and recommendations on farm practices that will minimize the risk of exposure to avian influenza.

## **Emergency Response and Preparedness**

In 2005, division staff, in cooperation with USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, developed and began



implementation of Ohio Veterinary Emergency Responders, volunteers who are available to assist the state in responding to animal disease or bioterrorism threats potentially affecting the livestock industries in Ohio.

Participants in the group include licensed veterinarians, veterinary technicians, livestock inspectors, and local emergency management officials. They are required to complete various training and obtain credentials in such areas as foreign animal disease, animal handling, mortality management and euthanasia. During 2005, 611 volunteers registered to participate in the program, which is overseen by

the department and an advisory committee comprised of members from the Ohio Departments of Health, Emergency Management Agency, Natural Resources, USDA APHIS

Veterinary Services, and Ohio State University Extension Services.

### 2005 Animal Industry Statistics

<u>Licenses</u>	
Livestock Dealer Licenses	267
Weigher Licenses	767
Renderer Licenses	8
Collector Licenses	85
Garbage Feeder Licenses	11
<u>Regulatory Actions</u>	
Notices of Violation	55
Tissue & Milk Drug Residue Investigations	41
Livestock Tampering Investigations	4
Animal Quarantines	152
Egg Quality Assurance Audits	136
<u>Animal Damage Control</u>	
Number of Claims	196
Animals	498
Counties	43
Total Awarded in Claims	\$37,706

### Homeland Security

During 2005, all state and federal field staff and veterinary administrators completed homeland security training that will assure Ohio's preparedness in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak, natural disaster, or threat of bioterrorism.

In addition, division staff worked closely with the Ohio Poultry Association to revise the Ohio Emergency Poultry Disease Plan. The plan is a proactive program designed to prevent, control, and

eradicate emergency poultry diseases in Ohio poultry populations. This program is significant to Ohio, which is ranked second in the nation in table egg production and second in chicken layer inventory. The plan includes education, prevention, biosecurity, control, and eradication initiatives.

### Exhibition Livestock Tampering

The department, in *Creager v. Ohio Department Of Agriculture, 2004-Ohio-6068*, won a decision that originally questioned promulgated rules as being unlawful and not rationally related to a legitimate state purpose and challenged the due process afforded to the violator. The department won at the Common Pleas and Appellate Court. The case centered on an exhibitor's Grand Champion hog that was found to have retained testicular tissue, an unfair competitive advantage and is prohibited.



*Animal Industry inspectors test winning exhibition animals for illegal drugs to ensure a fair competition.*



# Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) is Ohio's nationally accredited animal disease lab, providing regulatory testing support for disease control programs and full-service diagnostic laboratory services for veterinarians and livestock and poultry producers.

## National Site Review

The lab underwent a site and program review and evaluation by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians in an effort to maintain accreditation as a full-service diagnostic laboratory in 2005. The lab is the only nationally accredited animal disease laboratory in Ohio and one of only four in the nation. Accreditation increases client confidence in the laboratory's results. It also assures taxpayers that the lab is providing quality services and assisting in the protection of animal agriculture with the best, most modern technology available.



*The department is home to the state's first alkaline hydrolysis unit, a state-of-the-art system that can dispose of 7,000 pounds of tissue and infectious waste in eight hours.*

## New High Tech Facilities

In 2005, the department dedicated the new alkaline hydrolysis unit and the Bio Safety Level 3 Laboratory, marking completion of the state-of-the-art facilities. The additions will help better protect Ohioans and the livestock industry from dangerous foreign animal diseases.

The state's first alkaline hydrolysis unit provides a safe and secure way to eliminate carcass waste resulting from the laboratory

diagnostic services. The unit destroys hard-to-kill disease agents like prions, the abnormal proteins associated with mad cow disease.

The Bio Safety Level 3 Laboratory is the first lab of its kind on the department's campus and provides department

veterinarians with advanced bio-safety features to perform testing on highly contagious and infectious diseases.

## New Johne's Disease Testing System

Laboratory testing is imperative to the success of the Johne's program. In 2005, the lab implemented a new broth culture system. The new assay is significantly more sensitive than conventional techniques and takes substantially less time to complete compared to the old culture system - six weeks compared to 16. Results will more quickly get back to veterinary practitioners, allowing an opportunity to better advise livestock owners on management practices that could reduce the disease.

## 2005 ADDL Statistics

Test	
Avian Serology	119,373
Brucellosis	101,434
Pseudorabies	60,571
Equine Infectious Anemia	56,574
Johne's	69,383
Salmonella (SE)	25,007
Pathology Cases	3,322
West Nile Virus	137
Histological Tissues & Slides	34,133
Chronic Wasting Disease	726
Scrapie	2,836
Molecular Diagnostics	4,398
Avian Influenza and Exotic Newcastle	22,050





***Protecting the  
environment with  
science-based rules  
while allowing  
responsible agriculture  
to grow.***

## Protecting the Environment



# Livestock Environmental Permitting Program

The Livestock Environmental Permitting Program is responsible for regulating Ohio's largest livestock and poultry farms and how those farms are built and operated to protect surface and ground water quality. Program employees are certified engineers and livestock and environmental experts who are dedicated to fair, reasonable enforcement of clearly-written, science-based regulations to protect the health and welfare of the public.

## Third Full Year of Progress

Since it was created in 1846, the Ohio Department of Agriculture has regulated the agriculture industry. Most recently, the state legislature gave the department the responsibility to begin overseeing and permitting Ohio's largest livestock and poultry farms in 2002. Now in its third full year, the Livestock Environmental Permitting Program administers comprehensive regulations with stringent monitoring and enforcement to help protect the environment, while helping to assure the continued success of Ohio livestock and crop farms.

## Licensing Farms to Operate

During 2005, the Livestock Environmental Permitting Program issued Permits to Install and Operate to eight farms, including four dairies, two poultry facilities, one swine farm, and one starter feeder cattle operation after undergoing a comprehensive application process.

At the end of the year, there were 148 permitted facilities in the state. Sixty-three received Permits to Install and operate, 25 had Permits to Operate only, and 85 had Review Compliance Certificates (RCCs). RCCs are issued to farms that had Permits to Install under the Ohio EPA program at the time of the program transfer to the Ohio Department of Agriculture. These farms were given five years to transition their operations from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency permit to either an Ohio Department of Agriculture Review Compliance Certificate or a Permit to Operate. With only two exceptions, this has been accomplished.

## Protecting the Environment

The program takes a proactive approach to issuing or denying a permit for a new or proposed expansion of a pre-existing facility in order to prevent environmental mishaps. Before a facility can be permitted, it is subject to a thorough review by department engineers. Any potential flaws are addressed and corrected at this stage of development. New facilities or proposed expansions also undergo a public review process in which the

public is educated about the facility and has the opportunity to comment.

Program inspectors, who are experts in the livestock industry, conducted 333 inspections during 2005, of which 263 were routine inspections. Since the program's start, staff has performed 10 times the number of inspections required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The program exceeds federal standards in 14 key areas.

In addition, inspectors responded to all of the 97 verbal and written complaints received. Between the 333 inspections conducted and responding to the 97 complaints, 66 warnings or notices of violation resulted.

## Enforcing the Law

Director Dailey issued an emergency order on August 15, 2005 to Ohio Fresh Eggs for flies, water leaks, and wet manure. On September 29, Dailey announced the proposed action to revoke all permits issued to Ohio Fresh Eggs for its 12 permitted farms in Licking, Hardin, and Wyandot counties due to false or misleading information on their permit applications. The hearing was set for June 2006.

## 2005 Livestock Environmental Permitting Program Statistics

### Permits

Final Permits to Install and Operate	8
Total permits finalized	148
Permits to Operate	25
Total Review Compliance Certificates	85

### Inspections/Complaints

Routine Inspections	263
Total Inspections	333
Complaints	97

### Regulatory Actions

Warning Letters	32
Notices of Deficiencies	30
Emergency Order	1
Proposed Order	1
Notices of Hearing	1
Final Orders	1





***Finding new markets to  
help support family  
farmers and our  
economy through jobs  
and additional revenue  
on and off the farm.***

## Helping Agriculture Grow



The Division of Markets provides marketing services to Ohio's food and agricultural industries to help retain and create jobs and enhance their competitive advantage in Ohio, the United States, and the global marketplace. The division has three major program areas: domestic marketing, international marketing, and commodity check-off.

## **Promoting Ohio around the Globe**

Ohio is one of the nation's largest exporters of agricultural products, ranking 13th and exporting billions annually in Ohio products ranging from processed food ingredients to livestock, hardwoods, and feed grains. The division's international trade program facilitates the export of these products by linking Ohio's agribusinesses with other businesses, buyers, federal and state programs, industry organizations, and international contacts.

ODA led or assisted trade missions to Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Chile, Morocco, Tunisia, China, and Australia, will result in a reported \$11.2 million increase in annual sales and an estimated 168 new Ohio jobs, according to the participating Ohio processed food companies, hardwood suppliers, livestock farms, and livestock genetic suppliers. *(According to the Council of State Governments, every \$1 million increase in U.S. agricultural trade creates approximately 15 new jobs.)*

As a result of the Governor's September 2004 Trade Mission to Japan and Taiwan, a grain-buying delegation from Taiwan visited Ohio in September of 2005. The Taiwanese delegation signed an intent to purchase hundreds of millions of bushels of Ohio corn and soybeans to be used as feed for the Taiwan livestock and poultry industries. This sale will result in more than \$1.8 billion in sales for Midwest grain farmers in 2006 and 2007.

Seventeen Ohio food and agricultural companies received a total Branded Program allocation of \$352,889.86 from USDA Market Access Program funds in 2005. The Branded Program is a federal cost-share funding program that supports the promotion of brand name foods and processed agricultural and hardwood products in foreign markets. Ohio companies pursued

marketing and promotional activities in 22 foreign countries: Taiwan, United Kingdom, Morocco, Hong Kong, South Korea, Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, Netherlands, Brazil, Germany, Greece, Italy, Chile, Hungary, France, Singapore, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, and Switzerland. The reported results of these overseas marketing activities by Ohio companies were 2,460 new foreign contacts, 29 new distributors, four first sales to a new market, and three first export sales ever, with \$1,687,396 increase in actual sales and a projected increase of more than \$3.25 million. In addition, the participating companies reported adding 73 new Ohio jobs. For every \$1 spent by the department to allow Branded Program funds to be made available to Ohio companies, \$29 is returned to Ohio companies and the state's economy.



*Mark Bennett (left) of Brenneman Lumber and Director Dailey meet with a wood importer in Germany during the Governor's Business Mission to Europe. This is lumber that has been exported from Brenneman Lumber to Germany.*



Ohio food companies participated in 20 other export promotion activities available through the Ohio Department of Agriculture that resulted in reported sales of \$2.17 million and projected sales of \$4.715 million. These activities resulted in an additional 100 foreign buyer contacts and 47 new international distributors established for Ohio companies.

### Promoting Ohio Agriculture at Home

The division's domestic marketing program helps promote Ohio agricultural products within the state and across the country. A major initiative of this program is the OHIO PROUD marketing program, which aids consumers in easily identifying Ohio raised, grown, and processed products. In 2005, OHIO PROUD partner companies employed 43,085 Ohioans. The approximately 200 OHIO PROUD partner companies report combined sales of more than \$1 billion.

In 2005, the division hosted numerous events and participated in international and national trade shows with OHIO PROUD companies. OHIO PROUD reached 199,400 consumers at eight OHIO PROUD events which consisted of consumer selling and industry trade shows. In addition to trade shows, the presence of OHIO PROUD was taken to a new level in 2005 with the sponsorship of the All Ohio State Fair



*OHIO PROUD helps consumers find Ohio grown and processed products.*

Band at the Ohio State Fair. Band members wearing OHIO PROUD visors and shirts marched in daily parades throughout the duration of the fair. Through this sponsorship, along with the displaying of OHIO PROUD Farm to Market banners in the livestock barns and at the Sale of Champions, 802,074 fairgoers were exposed to OHIO PROUD. Of those, 4,700 people saw Heartland Cuisine cooking demonstrations, featuring OHIO PROUD products and companies. In addition, on the opening day of the fair, 43,007 attendees sported the OHIO PROUD hand stamp.

### Commodity Check-Off Program

Commodity marketing is the only regulatory function of the Division of Markets. The director or his appointee oversees the creation of commodity marketing committees, provides oversight for the elections and appointments to the boards, serves as a member of the boards, and ensures money collected from producers is used to market and advertise a committee's specific commodity. There are currently six commodity marketing programs for which the Division of Markets serves a regulatory role: Ohio Apple Marketing Program, Ohio Corn Marketing Program, Ohio Egg Marketing Program, Ohio Beef

Council, Ohio Sheep and Wool Marketing Program, and Ohio Vegetable and Small Fruit Research and Development Program.

### 2005 Markets Statistics

#### Sales and Leads

Participating Companies	75
Site Visits by Mission Participants	105
Contacts with New Buyers	2,622
Trade Leads Collected	265
Actual Sales by Participating Companies	\$5.3 million
Expected Sales by Participating Companies	\$11.2 million

#### OHIO PROUD

Licensed Partners	206
New Partners	22



# Ohio Grape Industries

The Ohio Grape Industries Program, administered by the department, oversees how promotional and research funds for the grape and wine industries are spent, as agreed upon by the Ohio Grape Industries Committee. In accordance with state law, the state agriculture director serves as chairman of the nine-member committee, whose activities are funded from a portion of the excise tax on the sale of wine in Ohio.

The program serves as the promotional and marketing advocate for Ohio's grape industry. The program also supports grape growers by funding research focusing on viticulture (cultivating grapes), enology (study of wines and winemaking), entomology, pathology, and the Ohio Wine Short Course.

## Northern Italy Trip

In April 2005, a group of 23 Ohio winemakers, researchers, and members of the Ohio Grape Industries Committee spent a week studying cool-climate viticulture and enology in northern Italy.

This region was chosen because in the last 40 years the Italian wine industry has overcome the stereotype of cheap "jug" wine and has risen to a world-class level.

The group studied training systems, visited state-of-the-art enology facilities, met with winemakers, and spent a day at the famed Istituto Agrario di San Michele all'Adige listening to and speaking with their enologists and viticulturists. Within the next two years, several of the winemakers and growers plan to import some of the grape varieties they studied on the trip.

## Building Ohio Wine Identity

The committee conducted a cost-share pilot program to encourage Ohio wineries to use the Ohio wine logo and tagline in their marketing and promotion activities. The committee set aside \$25,000 to provide a 45 percent match,

up to \$2,500, of the wineries' promotion cost. Fourteen Ohio wineries were reimbursed \$18,720 for projects including signage, brochures, rack cards, and special events.

## Improving the Product Through Education, Research, and Technical Assistance

In 2005, the committee hired a research viticulture technician and an enology research associate and participated in several research projects of Ohio grape varieties across the state.

The committee also conducted several viticulture and enology workshops including Ohio Grape Day and the Ohio Grape-Wine Short Course.

## 2005 Ohio Grape Industries Statistics

Grape Industry Bearing Acreage (vineyards)	2,200
Wine Industry Wineries	74
Gallons Produced	616,000

The program provided technical assistance to new vineyards and winery establishments, including site appraisal, consultations, and chemical analyses and recommendations.



*Members of the Ohio delegation learn about viticulture and enology in Northern Italy.*





***Preserving farmland and  
supporting Ohio's rural  
interests.***

## Supporting Rural Ohio



# Farmland Preservation

The Office of Farmland Preservation helps educate the public about the importance of saving one of Ohio's most precious resources - farmland. The office also helps farmers and local officials with their farmland protection efforts and hosts an annual farmland preservation summit.

The office implements Governor Taft's Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program, the Ohio Agricultural Easement Donation Program, and provides technical assistance to communities implementing the Agricultural Security Area Program.

An agricultural easement is an agreement between the farmland owner and the state to keep a piece of property in agricultural production forever. While the landowner may sell or pass the property on as a gift at any time, the easement stays with the property.

## Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program

In 2005, ODA implemented the fourth round of Governor Taft's Clean Ohio Program. The application process brought in 168 applications from 27 counties offering 29,182 acres for protection. Of these, 25 top ranking farms, totaling 4,901 acres, were chosen for funding. In addition, the department was awarded \$2.43 million in federal grant money to purchase additional easements in the future. Since the program's inception, nearly 15,000 acres of farmland have been preserved.

## Ohio Agricultural Easement Donation Program

The state received its first tool to help protect Ohio's farmland from development in January 2000 when Senate Bill 223 was signed. This allows landowners to donate development rights of their land to the state or local governments for the purpose of protecting productive farmland from conversion to non-agricultural use. In 2005, 69 acres were pre-

served. Since the signing of the bill, 19 landowners have donated easements on 2,400 acres to the state.

## Ohio Agricultural Security Area Program

The Ohio Agricultural Security Area Program was signed into law in February 2005 and became effective on May 18. The program authorizes one or more landowners of at least 500 acres of contiguous farmland to request from township trustees and county commissioners to enroll into an agricultural security area for a 10-year period.



*Director Dailey (left) presents Senator John Glenn with the new Preserved Farmland sign.*

## Farmland Preservation Summit

In November 2005, the office hosted the sixth annual Ohio Farmland Preservation Summit in Reynoldsburg. Innovative approaches to saving Ohio's farmland were discussed at this gathering of farmers, landowners, local officials, land trusts, and agency personnel. The keynote speaker was Senator John Glenn, chair of the Clean Ohio campaign.

## 2005 Farmland Preservation Statistics

### Acres Preserved (2005)

Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program	4,901*
Ohio Agricultural Easement Donation Program	69

### Acres Preserved to Date (2001-2005)

Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program	14,987
Ohio Agricultural Easement Donation Program	2,400
Tobacco Agricultural Easement Purchase Program	2,923

**Total (2001-2005) 20,310**

\* Includes pending offers.



# Ohio Rural Development Partnership

The Ohio Rural Development Partnership, administered in cooperation with the department, is a statewide organization that brings together citizens; community-based organizations; representatives of the private sector; and federal, state, and local officials to address the needs of rural Ohio communities.

The partnership provides a forum for members of the agricultural industry, health care industry, educational institutions, economic and community development organizations, for-profit and non-profit corporations, and social service agencies to address special needs and opportunities in rural Ohio.

## Family Farm Loan Guarantee Program

The partnership administers the Family Farm Loan Guarantee Program, which helps participants secure low interest loans to start or expand a farm or agribusiness. Since agriculture is a capital-intensive industry, the program serves as an incentive to help beginning farmers or agribusinesses that may not be able to realize their aspirations to farm through traditional financing options.

To be eligible, participants must be residents of Ohio who may not be able to obtain traditional financing from commercial or agricultural lending sources. The loan guarantee reduces the risk to the bank, giving them the ability to grant loans to participants who they otherwise might not be able to assist.

A revolving loan fund at the Ohio Department of Development guarantees up to 40 percent or \$200,000 - whichever is less - of each loan by a private financial institution to a family farmer or agribusiness. Participants pay no more than five percent interest on the guaranteed portion for terms up to 10 years, reducing borrowing costs and minimizing risks to lenders. Ohio banks began processing applications for the program in August 1998.

## Helping Rural Ohioans

In 2005, partnership staff worked with other health and industry organizations to plan activities and develop ways to help rural Ohioans. More than 300 representatives attended various meetings and participated in developing programs.



*In 2005, the partnership organized an annual agriculture bus tour to educate its members about Ohio's modern farm and agricultural processing operations. Part of the tour included Akey Feed Company in New Madison, which operates a high-rise swine research facility (shown above). The innovative facility houses animals on the second floor and allows manure to drop through to the first floor. Fans immediately dry the manure which eliminates odor.*

## 2005 Family Farm Loan Guarantee Statistics

### Loans to Date (1998-2005)

Loans to Farmers	95
Total Amount Guaranteed	\$5 million



# Ohio Tobacco Program

The Ohio Tobacco Program has distributed funds to tobacco farmers through a trust formed with the National Master Settlement Agreement as well as other programs. This support has provided farmers the opportunity to transition into other agricultural commodities or make other efforts to regain income lost as the result of diminishing demand for and decreased production of cigarettes. In late 2004, legislation passed that created the Tobacco Transition Payment Program. This ended distributions under the trust. Reduced administration of the program is projected in the coming year with an anticipated closing date of mid-2007.

## Dispute Over Tobacco Funds Ends, Final Phase II Distributions Begin

Phase II payments are collected from the tobacco companies and distributed each year to tobacco farmers and quota holders based on the 1999 settlement between tobacco companies and states. Beginning in late 2004, the payments were held up by a major legal dispute between the tobacco companies and the Phase II Trustee.

After months of delay, a higher court order signed in November 2005 effectively ended the legal battle that has tied up the distribution of all four quarters of 2004 Phase II funds. In December 2005, the Ohio Tobacco Program began the first distribution of final Phase II payments totaling more than \$6 million to thousands of tobacco farmers and quota owners. Subsequent payments will be made in the coming year to claimants not included in the initial distribution.

The Ohio Tobacco program is making preparations to distribute additional funds to qualified tobacco farmers and quota holders from the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association as well as left over money from a 2000 program called Tobacco Loss Assistance Program. It is anticipated that this combined distribution will be nearly \$1 million and is scheduled for spring 2006.

Since 1999, the Ohio Tobacco Program has facilitated the distribution of nearly \$66 million from Phase II and other funds to approximately 8,000 tobacco growers and quota owners (see chart below).

## Ohio Tobacco Program Distributions

	<u>Phase II</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>TLAP</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>IPP</u> <sup>3</sup>	<u>Number of Payments</u>
1999	\$4,552,324	-	-	7,945
2000	\$3,347,739	-	-	8,197
2000	-	\$5,241,051	-	8,241
2001	\$4,284,567	-	-	8,178
2002	\$5,876,114	-	-	8,163
2002	-	-	\$14,913,208	7,984
2003	\$5,591,966	-	-	7,730
2003	-	-	\$16,416,920	7,589
2004	\$0	-	-	0
2005	\$5,637,637 <sup>4</sup>	-	-	7,770
	<u>\$29,290,347</u>	<u>\$5,241,051</u>	<u>\$31,330,128</u>	

**Grand Total of All Distributions 1999 - 2005: \$65,861,526**

### Notes:

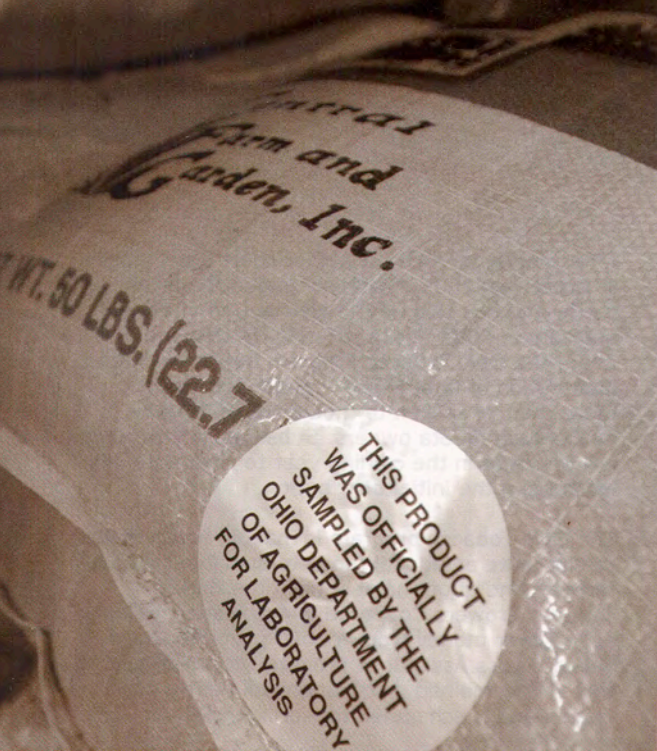
1. Phase II - The Phase II Trust Fund was established as part of an agreement between the attorneys general and governors of the 15 tobacco producing states and four major tobacco manufacturers.

2. TLAP - Tobacco Loss Assistance Program - Federal dollars allocated as compensation for reductions in tobacco quota or acreage.

3. IPP - Indemnity Payment Program - Distributed for the Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation over a two-year period.

4. National litigation delayed payment until 2005 as a result of the Tobacco Transition Payment Program.





***Protecting consumers  
and holding  
agribusinesses to high  
standards of integrity  
and safety.***

## Keeping Ohio Green and Growing



The Division of Plant Industry is the department's second largest division. The division is responsible for enforcing many consumer and farmer-protection regulations – inspecting honey bee colonies, controlling the spread of Emerald Ash Borer and other invasive pests, testing germination of packaged seeds, verifying label statements on feed and fertilizers, regulating plant nursery stock, and monitoring the financial stability of grain elevators. The division's goal is to hold businesses, which produce, process, and distribute plant-based agricultural products, to high standards of integrity and safety.

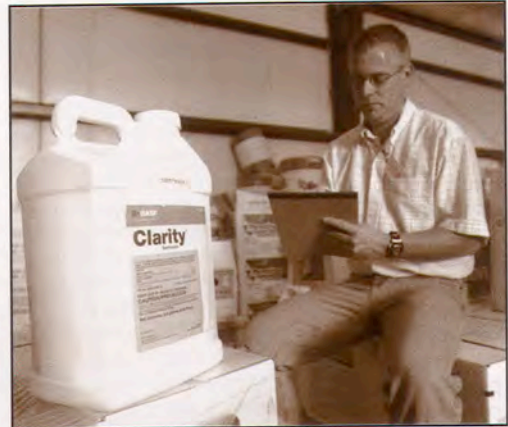
## Homeland Security Efforts

In 2005, division staff developed detailed Homeland Security Action Plans, procedures that would be implemented in the event of an emergency to ensure the safety of consumers and maintain the viability of the agriculture industry. Staff has also been trained in incident command procedures.

## Apiary

Honeybees play a vital role in Ohio agriculture by pollinating fruit and vegetable crops such as apples, cucumbers, pumpkins, and honey production. The Apiary Program coordinates apiary inspections with county inspectors to help assure healthy hives. Ohio beekeepers are required to register their apiaries annually with

the section, so honeybees can easily be located and examined by county and state inspectors for diseases and parasites. Two new disease and parasite products were licensed for beekeepers' use in 2005. Beekeepers statewide registered 4,910 apiaries containing approximately 28,000 honeybee colonies.



*Pesticide and fertilizer regulation is an important part of this division's role in protecting the public.*

## 2005 Apiary Statistics

<b>Registrations</b>	
Registration Certificates Issued	3,160
Apiaries Registered	4,910
Estimated Colonies	27,987
<b>Inspections</b>	
County-Appointed Inspectors	64
Apiaries Inspected	4,203
Colonies Inspected	21,389
Colonies with American Foulbrood	388
Colonies with European Foulbrood	31
Colonies Varroa Mite Positive	6,720
Colonies Tracheal Mite Positive	41
Colonies with Chalkbrood	396
Colonies with Small Hive Beetle	539

## Pesticide and Fertilizer Regulation

The division's Pesticide and Fertilizer Program licenses manufacturers and dealers of fertilizer, lime, and restricted-use pesticide products. Program staff license pesticide applicators and serve as the registrar for the state for fertilizers, pesticides and pesticide-containing products for use, enforce all state laws and rules, and assist the United States Environmental Protection Agency in enforcing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

In 2005, program staff licensed 28,850 pesticide applicators and restricted-use pesticide product dealers, and registered 13,000 pesticide products for use in Ohio. Training and testing sessions for certification and re-certification of



pesticide applicators were also held throughout the year. This effort helps assure the safe use of pesticides and prevents misuse and mishandling.

In 2005, the program's database was expanded to include fertilizer and lime. In addition to tracking all pesticide applicators, applicator recertification records, and pesticide-containing products, the database now tracks fertilizer and lime licensing and tonnage reports. In late 2005, the program completed the necessary database enhancements and began accepting credit card payments for licensing fees.

Given the volatility of pesticides and fertilizer, program staff completed three trainings on incident response. Division staff gave priority to safety inspections of anhydrous ammonia installations and containment systems around bulk fertilizer and pesticide installations.

This section also organizes the Clean Sweep Pesticide Disposal Program and held three regional pesticide collections to assist farmers in a safe and environmentally-responsible manner of disposing of unusable, outdated pesticides.

### 2005 Pesticide and Fertilizer Regulation Statistics

<u>Licensing and Registration</u>	
Commercial Applicator Licenses	11,595
Private Applicator Licenses	16,705
Dealer Licenses Issued	550
Business Licenses Issued	2,988
Private Applicator Exams	1,535
Commercial Applicator Exams	7,744
Products Registered	13,219
<u>Enforcement Actions</u>	
Routine Inspections	2,868
Field Notice of Warning	586
Letters of Instruction	189
Civil Penalties	12
License Denials	0
License Suspensions	0
License Revocations	0
Criminal Convictions	5
Cases Initiated from Complaints	98

### Grain, Feed, and Seed

The Grain, Feed, and Seed Program licenses and regulates commodity handlers in Ohio; helps assure label claims are accurate on all agricultural, vegetable, flower and lawn seeds; and monitors animal feed and pet food to make sure claims of protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, and antibiotics are accurate.

Licensed grain handlers are required to meet certain net worth requirements, verified by financial statements submitted annually to the department. Licensed handlers are required to have insurance coverage equal to full market value on all grain in their facilities to protect all or part of their losses in case of fire or other disasters.



*One function of the Grain, Feed, and Seed Program is to license and inspect grain warehouses.*



This section also administers the state grain indemnity fund, which reimburses eligible farmers when a licensed elevator becomes insolvent.

Before the fund was established in 1983, Ohio farmers lost approximately \$8.75 million to grain elevator bankruptcies and failures since 1968. The fund was created through a half-cent-per-bushel assessment on grain marketed at licensed elevators in Ohio and collected from July 1, 1983 through December 31, 1985.

Since it was established in 1983, the fund has reimbursed farmers more than \$8.21 million for 1,299 claims in 35 grain elevator insolvencies.

Starting July 1, 2004, the department re-instituted the assessment on grain deposits to replenish this fund for the first time in 18 years. The fee continued to be collected during 2005 and will continue to be collected through the end of the state fiscal year after the fund reaches \$10 million.

### 2005 Grain, Feed, and Seed Statistics

#### Grain

Number of Facilities Examined	421
Capacity Examined (bushels)	352,668,000
Licensed Facilities	453
Licensed Capacity (bushels)	360,239,000

#### Regulatory Actions

Notices of Violation	88
License Suspensions	0
License Revocations	0
Criminal Convictions	2

#### Seed

Seed Samples Analyzed	1,482
Cereal	345
Grass	372
Legume	387
Vegetable	277
Flowers	101
Service	291
Germination, Purity, Tetrazolium Tests	2,312

#### Permits to Label Seed

Legume Inoculator Licenses	460
Legume Inoculant Producers Licensed	41
Seed Sales and Permit Fees Collected	7
Penalty Fees Collected	\$417,192.49
	\$7,593.64

#### Feed

Commercial Feed Distributed in Tons	3,864,338.69
Inspection Fees Collected	\$403,121.55
Penalty Fees Collected	\$22,629.00
Feed Samples Tested	1,308
FDA Medicated Feed Inspections	10
FDA BSE Inspections	175

Inspectors examine records and check production facilities for verification that feeds are manufactured properly. They help assure precautions are being taken to prevent possible cross-contamination and that feeds are correctly labeled to prevent any prohibited material from being fed to ruminants.

Program staff work with the Food and Drug Administration performing inspections to help prevent the occurrence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow disease." In 2005, this section completed 175 inspections of feed manufacturers across Ohio.

#### Plant Pest Control

Ohio's green industry is one of the highest-value segments of the state's agricultural sector. The Plant Pest Control Section helps protect the state's plant nurseries and growers by performing annual inspections to detect pests that pose a threat to plants. These inspections increase the chances of consumers receiving pest-free plants and help prevent the introduction of new pests. This section enforces federal and state quarantines that restrict the movement of articles capable of harboring destructive pests. It provides inspections and phytosanitary certificates for shipments of grain, seed, logs, lumber, greenhouse plants, and other agricultural commodities destined for other states and foreign markets. The



section also performs exotic pest surveys and eradicates harmful invasive pests when feasible.

#### *Soybean Rust*

Soybean rust is a relatively new, but potentially devastating, threat to Ohio soybean producers. This fungal disease was first found in the continental U.S. in late 2003. The fungus has the ability to cut soybean production by 80 percent if not detected early and treated with fungicides. In 2005, the department continued its partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and The Ohio State University to conduct a rust survey of Ohio soybean growing areas, ensure a sufficient number of fungicides are registered to combat the disease, and establish a soybean rust Web site to help keep Ohio farmers aware of the advance of the disease. Fortunately, the rust was only discovered in southern states and did not advance into Ohio during the year.

#### *Sudden Oak Death*

Sudden Oak Death is caused by a fungus which attacks and kills oak trees but can be carried on several other species of plants as a



*Plant Pest Control Specialists help protect the state's plant nurseries and growers by performing annual inspections to detect pests that pose a threat to plants.*

### **2005 Plant Pest Control Statistics**

#### Licenses and Certifications

Dealer Licenses Issued	5,215
Dealer Inspections	1,494
Nursery Acres Certified	21,350
Nursery Licenses Issued	1,370
Federal Phytosanitary Certificates	2,575
State Phytosanitary Certificates	106
Quarantine Compliance Agreements	330

#### Regulatory Actions

Plants Ordered Removed From Sale	36,770
Nursery Stock Rejections	21
Nursery Stock Restrictions	20
Investigations	1,143
Seizures Issued	5
Further Enforcement Action	95

minor disease. The fungus has killed many oaks in California and plant pathologists are concerned that it might also cause extensive mortality to eastern red and white oak species if it were to get into our forests. During 2005, the department conducted a detection survey in Ohio nurseries in conjunction with the USDA. The fungus was not found in Ohio and has not been detected in eastern forests.

#### *Emerald Ash Borer*

The Emerald Ash Borer is a destructive Asian beetle and a major threat to Ohio's 3.8 billion ash trees. During 2005, the department spearheaded the eradication of two large infestations in northwest Ohio. In addition, a 20-county survey for the pest was conducted and more than 1,700 detection trees were established to gauge the extent of Ohio's infestation. As a result, many new infestations were found in northwest Ohio and two new infestations were discovered in central Ohio. At the end of the year, tree removal eradications were in progress for the two southernmost infestations and extensive additions to the northwest Ohio quarantine area were established.



### *Gypsy Moth*

Staff also administers the Gypsy Moth Program to help protect Ohio trees. The gypsy moth is a non-native, invasive species of moth that has advanced into Ohio from Pennsylvania and Michigan. In its caterpillar stage, it feeds on the leaves of trees and shrubs and is especially fond of oak. For the past three decades, the moth has moved to the west and south and has been found in 46 of Ohio's 88 counties.

The department operates three programs aimed at managing the gypsy moth in Ohio - the "Suppression" program in counties where the pest is established, the "Slow-the-Spread" program in counties within the transition zone, and the "Eradication" program in areas not infested and outside the transition zone.

The Suppression program is a voluntary program established in 1983 that helps reduce gypsy moth populations and prevent tree defoliation. In May, the state applied Dimilin or Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki*, a naturally-occurring insecticide) to 266 acres in Ottawa County.

The regional "Slow-the-Spread" initiative is aimed at reducing the rate of gypsy moth spread. In 2005, the state deployed, monitored, and retrieved 12,680 traps to detect and monitor gypsy moth populations. In 2005, the department, in conjunction with the USDA Forest Service, aerially applied treatments on 16,174 acres and aerially applied a synthetic pheromone to disrupt mating on 3,355 acres.





***Protecting the public and  
assuring compliance  
through amusement ride  
safety, weights and  
measures regulation,  
and enforcement of  
Ohio's agricultural laws  
and rules.***

## Protecting the Public, Assuring Compliance



# Amusement Ride Safety

Ohio is known for the quality and quantity of its amusement parks. The state is also known for having one of the best ride safety inspection programs in the country, and it is one of only three full-time programs in the nation. The Division of Amusement Ride Safety regulates and helps assure the safety of all rides in Ohio.

In 2005, the department inspected, licensed, and maintained records on all 2,674 amusement rides in the state. By law, all amusement rides must be inspected and licensed before operation to help assure they are assembled, maintained, and operated in a way to assure compliance with manufacturer's recommendations and specifications. As another safety precaution, department inspectors perform mid-season and random inspections on amusement rides.

Inspectors monitor both structure and operation of rides. Structural integrity, electrical safety, hydraulic systems, brakes, tubs, sweeps, warning sign displays, and general ride operations are all thoroughly checked. In addition to inspecting rides, the division is also responsible for licensing and inspecting go-kart tracks and water parks and works to assure the fairness of sideshows and midway games at all 94 county and independent fairs and the Ohio State Fair.

## 2005 Amusement Ride Safety Statistics

### Licenses

Permanent Parks	110
(go-kart facilities, water park facilities and family centers)	
Go-Kart Tracks	58
Portable Ride Companies	291
Rides	2,674
Games & Concessions	730

### Regulatory Actions

Warning Letters Sent	32
Safety Orders Issued	934
Fines Issued	14
Total Fines Collected	\$21,800

## Improving Laws and Rules

In 2005, division staff worked with the governor's appointed Advisory Council on Amusement Ride Safety to evaluate changes to Ohio's amusement ride laws and rules. Staff also worked with the Greater Ohio Showman's Association Games Committee to review Ohio's concession game rules. Changes were agreed upon and the department amended several rules, which included daily ride pre-opening inspection requirements and safety order compliance notification. A complaint notification form for concession games was also developed and distributed to all Ohio county and independent agricultural fair boards.

The department also added a new section to the Ohio Revised Code (1711.531). As of January 1, 2006, amusement ride owners cannot connect rides to an alternating current unless they have written certification that the fusible switch, enclosed circuit breaker, or panelboard have been approved by a State of Ohio certified electrical inspector or licensed electrical contractor. Ride owners must now obtain written certification from the event sponsor or facility owner.



*Inspectors assure the safety of Ohio's amusement rides.*

## Training and Education

During 2005, the department conducted management seminars for ride owners, ride supervisors, and fair managers to educate about Ohio requirements, manufacturer specifications, and maintenance requirements. Inspectors also routinely attend seminars and workshops.

## Homeland Security

All staff completed a course on homeland security.



# Weights & Measures

The Division of Weights and Measures helps assure equity in the marketplace by administering and enforcing all laws pertaining to true and uniform weights and measures standards. The division works with county and city weights and measures programs to test devices ranging from fuel meters and retail store scanners to vehicle and livestock scales for consistent measuring standards.

## Metrology Lab Receives Accreditation

The division's Metrology Laboratory houses the state standards of mass, length, and volume. In June 2005, the lab received accreditation certificates to the International Standards Organization (ISO) 17025 laboratory standard. The lab is one of only 16 state labs in the U.S. to achieve this level of accreditation, which ensures necessary traceability for Ohio manufacturers and other businesses using the division's services.

## Home of Prestigious Lab

Ohio boasts one of only four National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) Laboratories in the nation that test and evaluate new scale designs and technology. The lab is also authorized by Canada to test for compliance to Canada's standards and is one of only two state labs in the nation authorized to test scales for compliance to international standards. National statistics released in 2005 show that Ohio's NTEP laboratory is the busiest and most productive in the U.S. The laboratory was also honored as the only U.S. laboratory designated to type evaluate multiple dimensional measuring devices used by the package shipping industry.

## Maintaining Standards Through Training

In 2005, staff provided training on Ohio laws, retail computing scales, large capacity scales, gas pumps, and proper consumer package checking techniques to the State's 91 local weights and measures offices and all inspectors. Training was also conducted for 241 of Ohio's 533 registered service people representing 96 different scale and meter service agencies to promote uniform inspecting and testing procedures throughout the state.

## Addressing Technical Problems at the Pump

Three dollar per gallon gasoline created problems for petroleum marketers with older model gas pumps. In August 2005, the department took quick action to address a gas pump technical computing problem. Approximately 150 Ohio stations had mechanical retail motor fuel dispensers that would not compute prices exceeding \$2.999 per gallon. Ohio Administrative Code requires a motor retail fuel dispenser to display and compute the total price per gallon or liter. In accordance with Ohio Revised Code, the department granted an emergency 30-day exemption to the code to allow display at one-half the unit price with signage for consumer notifications. Stations were told to immediately order upgrade kits and have them installed within 30 days.

## Homeland Security

For safety, the division's laboratories are secured by key card access. All staff successfully passed a training course in homeland security.

## 2005 Weights and Measures Statistics

### Inspected/Repaired/Condemned

#### Testing

Vehicle/Livestock Scales	1,729/518/44
LP Gas Meters	614/120/7
Law Enforcement Scales	798/31/0
Bulk/Vehicle Tank Meters	1,596/233/3

#### Packages Inspected

Audited	3,100
Lots Tested	594
Packages Represented in Lots	83,618
Packages Ordered Off-Sale	16,634

#### Training

Weights & Measures Inspectors	252
Service People Trained	241

#### Physical Standards

Tested	13,086
Adjusted	1,744
Companies/Agencies Served	381

#### NTEP Lab

Total Evaluations	127
Evaluations Completed	69

#### Regulatory Actions

Violation Letters	12
Civil Fines Issued	0



# Enforcement

The Division of Enforcement provides investigative support to the department by conducting both criminal and administrative investigations for all of the department's regulatory divisions. If a business or individual regulated by the department fails to meet state laws or rules, division staff takes appropriate action through notices of violation, warning letters, administrative actions, and criminal prosecutions. The division is also responsible for the Ohio Auctioneer Program, the Ohio Brand (livestock) Program, and fleet services.

## Ohio Auctioneer Program

The Ohio auction law underwent major revisions in 2005 with the passage of Senate Bill 209 and Senate Bill 99. This legislation was critically important to consumer protection. Two new license types were created, which allows for more individuals or businesses, such as consignment shops, to fall under the jurisdiction of Ohio Auction Law. The legislation also permitted the auctioneer license and special auctioneer license to go from an annual to a biennial license renewal period.

The new statute also expanded the Ohio Auctioneers Commission from three to five members. The commission serves in an advisory capacity to the department and oversees the auction education fund. The department, in conjunction with the Auction Commission, held three seminars for licensees to help review the new law. The department also printed new law and rules booklets and sent them to licensees prior to the May 2005 effective date of the new law. The department and the commission are

also working to revise the Ohio Administrative Code to reflect the new statutory changes.

In 2005, program staff licensed more than 3,250 auctioneers, apprentice auctioneers, special auctioneers, auction firms, and auctioneer corporations, partnerships, and associations.

## Livestock Brand Program

The Brand Program registered approximately 25 new brands in 2005, giving a total of 341 registered brands in the state. Registration is done on a voluntary basis. The initial brand is registered for five years with the opportunity to renew on a five-year basis.

## Fleet Service Program

The Fleet Service Program has a total of 259 vehicles that are used by the department, with 233 assigned to field staff and the remaining used in the motor pool for meetings or other state business conducted off the grounds. The department owns 117 E-85 flexible fuel vehicles and is proposing to purchase 58 new flexible fuel vehicles that will be assigned to traveling field staff.

The department opened its E-85 pump to other state agencies for use when they are in the Reynoldsburg area. This is in support of Governor Taft's initiative to promote use and production of biofuels in the state.

## 2005 Enforcement Statistics

<u>Compliance Reviews</u>	
Planned Compliance Reviews	123
Random Compliance Reviews	477
<u>Cases</u>	
New Cases Assigned	278
Cases Closed	273
Voluntary Compliance	16
Notices of Violation (NOV) Issued	22
No Action/Unfounded	11/11
Warning Letter/Referred	60/99
Closed Cases with NOV	22
Embargoes	14
Pounds of Product Embargoed	951.87
Guilty Verdict Cases	48
Guilty Verdict People	16
Administrative Hearing/Injunction	8/1
Settlement Agreement	5



## Ohio Department of Agriculture

General Information .....	614-728-6201
Consumer Information .....	800-282-1955
Administration Office .....	614-466-2732
E-mail: .....	agri@mail.agri.state.oh.us
ODA Web site .....	www.ohioagriculture.gov
Amusement Ride Safety .....	614-728-6280
Fax .....	614-728-6424
Animal Industry/Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory .....	614-728-6220
Fax .....	614-728-6310
Communications .....	614-752-9817
Fax .....	614-466-7754
Consumer Analytical Lab .....	614-728-6230
Fax .....	614-728-6322
Dairy .....	614-466-5550
Fax .....	614-728-2652
Enforcement .....	614-728-6240
Fax .....	614-728-6328
Fairs .....	614-728-6218
Fax .....	614-644-0717
Farmland Preservation .....	614-728-6210
Fax .....	614-752-2282
Food Safety .....	614-728-6250
Fax .....	614-644-0720
Livestock Environmental Permitting Program .....	614-387-0470
Fax .....	614-728-6335
Markets/ International Trade .....	614-752-9814
Fax .....	614-644-5017
Meat Inspection .....	614-728-6260
Fax .....	614-728-6434
Ohio Grape Industries .....	614-728-4216
Fax .....	614-644-5017
OHIO PROUD .....	800-IM-PROUD
Fax .....	614-644-5017
Ohio Rural Development Partnership .....	614-728-4937
Fax .....	614-728-2652
Plant Industry .....	614-728-6270
Fax .....	614-466-9754
Weights & Measures .....	614-728-6290
Fax .....	614-728-6424

## Ohio Agricultural Statistics Service

General Information .....	614-728-2100
Fax .....	614-728-2206
E-mail .....	jramey@nass.usda.gov
Web site .....	www.nass.usda.gov/oh/



## Agricultural Associations

American Dairy Association & Dairy Council Mid East ( <a href="http://www.adadcmideast.com">www.adadcmideast.com</a> )	614-890-1800
Mid States Meat Association ( <a href="http://www.midstatesmeat.org/main">www.midstatesmeat.org/main</a> )	614-459-5188
Mid States Wool Growers Association ( <a href="http://www.midstateswoolgrowers.com">www.midstateswoolgrowers.com</a> )	614-837-9665
Ohio Agribusiness Association ( <a href="http://www.oaba.net">www.oaba.net</a> )	614-476-3624
Ohio Agricultural Council	614-476-3624
Ohio Apple Marketing Program ( <a href="http://www.ohioapples.com">www.ohioapples.com</a> )	614-246-8292
Ohio Aquaculture Association ( <a href="http://www.southcenters.osu.edu/oaa">www.southcenters.osu.edu/oaa</a> )	740-289-2071
Ohio Association of Meat Processors ( <a href="http://www.oamp.org">www.oamp.org</a> )	740-828-9900
Ohio Beef Council/Ohio Cattlemen's Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiobeef.org/www.ohiocattle.org">www.ohiobeef.org/www.ohiocattle.org</a> )	614-873-6736
Ohio Christmas Tree Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiochristmastree.com">www.ohiochristmastree.com</a> )	740-828-3331
Ohio Corn Growers Association and Marketing Program ( <a href="http://www.ohiocorn.org">www.ohiocorn.org</a> )	740-382-0483
Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association ( <a href="http://www.oeffa.org">www.oeffa.org</a> )	614-421-2022
Ohio Expositions Commission ( <a href="http://www.ohioexpocenter.com">www.ohioexpocenter.com</a> )	614-644-3247
Ohio Fair Managers Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiofairs.org">www.ohiofairs.org</a> )	419-874-0170
Ohio Farm Bureau Federation ( <a href="http://www.ofbf.org">www.ofbf.org</a> )	614-249-2400
Ohio Farmers Union ( <a href="http://www.ohiofarmers.org">www.ohiofarmers.org</a> )	614-221-9520
OFA - an Association of Floriculture Professionals ( <a href="http://www.ofa.org">www.ofa.org</a> )	614-487-1117
Ohio Forestry Association ( <a href="http://www.ohioforest.org">www.ohioforest.org</a> )	614-497-9580
Ohio Fruit Growers Society ( <a href="http://www.ohiofruit.org">www.ohiofruit.org</a> )	614-246-8292
Ohio Grocers Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiogrocers.org">www.ohiogrocers.org</a> )	614-442-5511
Ohio Harness Horsemen's Association ( <a href="http://www.ohha.com">www.ohha.com</a> )	614-221-3650
Ohio Livestock Coalition ( <a href="http://www.ohiolivestock.org">www.ohiolivestock.org</a> )	614-246-8288
Ohio Construction Suppliers Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiolumber.org">www.ohiolumber.org</a> )	614-267-7817
Ohio Maple Producers Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiomapleproducers.com">www.ohiomapleproducers.com</a> )	440-286-4160
Ohio National Farmers Organization	419-628-3881
Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association ( <a href="http://www.onla.org">www.onla.org</a> )	614-899-1195
Ohio Nut Growers Association ( <a href="http://www.onga.org">www.onga.org</a> )	937-878-2610
Ohio Pork Producers Council ( <a href="http://www.ohiopork.org">www.ohiopork.org</a> )	614-882-5887
Ohio Potato Growers Society	614-261-6834
Ohio Poultry Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiopoultry.org">www.ohiopoultry.org</a> )	614-882-6111
Ohio Quarter Horse Association ( <a href="http://www.oqha.com">www.oqha.com</a> )	740-943-2346
Ohio Seed Improvement Association ( <a href="http://www.ohseed.org">www.ohseed.org</a> )	614-889-1136
Ohio Sheep Improvement Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiosheep.org">www.ohiosheep.org</a> )	614-246-8299
Ohio Soybean Association ( <a href="http://www.soyohio.org">www.soyohio.org</a> )	614-476-3100
Ohio State Beekeepers Association ( <a href="http://www.osba.us">www.osba.us</a> )	419-836-2103
Ohio State Grange ( <a href="http://www.ohiostategrange.org">www.ohiostategrange.org</a> )	740-694-1669
Ohio Swiss Cheese Association	330-852-3504
Ohio Vegetable and Potato Growers Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiovegetables.org">www.ohiovegetables.org</a> )	614-246-8292
Ohio Wine Producers Association ( <a href="http://www.ohiowines.org">www.ohiowines.org</a> )	800-227-6972
USDA Information ( <a href="http://www.usda.gov">www.usda.gov</a> )	202-720-2791
USDA Farm Service Agency ( <a href="http://www.fsa.usda.gov">www.fsa.usda.gov</a> )	614-255-2441



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5	Ohio Field Office Director James E. Ramey	ODA
6	Taiwan Commit to Purchase	Chris Kasson
6	Ribbon Cutting Ceremony	ODA
7	E-85 Pump	ODA
7	Ohio Agriculture Day	Chris Kasson
8	Ohio Flag	Chris Kasson
11	Senior Staff	ODA
12	Grocery Cart	Stock
13	ODA Scientist	Chris Kasson
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16	ODA Food Safety Inspector	Chris Kasson
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