

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 2007 ANNUAL REPORT



“To protect, promote and preserve . . .”



Rod Blagojevich
Governor



Thomas Jennings, Acting Director
Illinois Department of Agriculture

www.agr.state.il.us

Table of Contents

Introduction, 1

Illinois Agricultural Highlights, 2-3

2007 Accomplishments, 3-5

Agricultural Products Inspection, 5-8

Animal Disease Laboratories, 8-10

Animal Health, 10-13

Animal Welfare, 13-14

County Fairs and Horse Racing, 14-15

Egg and Egg Products Inspection, 15

Environmental Programs, 15-17

Land and Water Resources, 17-19

Marketing and Promotion, 19-21

Meat and Poultry Inspection, 21-22

Weights and Measures, 22-23

Warehouses, 23-24

Illinois State Fair and DuQuoin State Fair, 24-25

Non-Fair Events, 25

Summary, 25



Introduction

Illinois' food and agriculture industry continues its pace of rapid change.

Advances in technology make it possible for domestic producers to provide our international trading partners some of the safest food and agricultural products in the world. Additionally, because Illinois farmers have access to a strong transportation infrastructure and, thereby, a strong production distribution system, they are uniquely positioned to compete in the global marketplace.

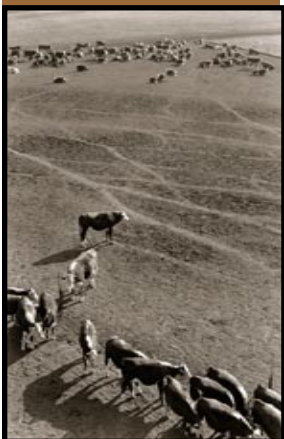
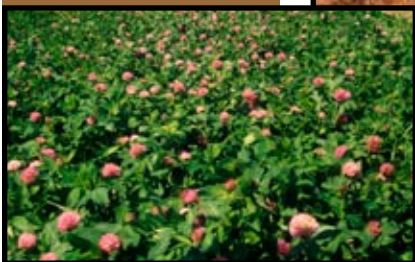
The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) works with state and national agriculture constituent groups to cultivate markets by bringing buyers right to producers and products. These marketing activities help increase demand for Illinois agricultural products which, in turn, aids in job creation and retention.



In 2007, IDOA continued fulfilling its three-pronged mission 1) to promote the industry to new markets, 2) to ensure that food is safe and 3) to encourage resource conservation and preservation. These activities have helped the department meet the Administration's directive to assist with rural economic stabilization while at the same time giving local residents and companies the tools to find and create new jobs as well as retain existing ones.



This report summarizes ways in which Illinois' citizens are benefiting from the Department of Agriculture's programs and services and highlights the Department's achievements in 2007.



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURE HIGHLIGHTS 2007

Agriculture is vital to the cultural and economic life of Illinoisans. Agricultural product manufacturing and processing contribute significantly to Illinois' economy. Nationally, Illinois is a leader in food processing, corn, soybean and ethanol production, meat packing, dairy manufacturing, feed milling, vegetable processing and other agriculture related endeavors.

Diversity in soil types allows farmers to grow many well known crops and lesser known specialty crops including alfalfa, amaranth, apples, bell peppers, blueberries, broccoli, buckwheat, canola, Christmas trees, clover, cucumbers, field corn, ginseng, grain sorghum, grass seed, herbs, horseradish, mushrooms, nursery products, oats, peaches, popcorn, potatoes, potted plants, pumpkins, rye, seed corn, snap beans, sod, soybeans, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes, winter wheat and others.

**IN 2006, THERE
WERE 72,400 FARMS
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In Illinois, livestock is produced using a wide variety of methods, ranging from the raising of one ostrich in a pen to the mass production of thousands of hogs in a total confinement. Agriculture producers in Illinois raise beef cattle, bees, bison, broilers, buffalo, catfish, crayfish, dairy cattle, deer, elk, emus, goats, horses, hybrid striped bass, layers, llamas, mink, minnows, rabbits, sheep, tilapia, turkeys and others.

In 2006, there were 72,400 farms in Illinois that contained 27.3 million acres of land. The average farm in 2006 was 377 acres. The average per acre value of farm real estate as of January 1, 2007, was \$4,330 per acre, compared to \$3,800 per acre on January 1, 2006. The average per acre value of cropland increased 16 percent from \$3,850 to \$4,460 in 2007. Solid corn prices brought on by the demand for ethanol led to increased land values in 2006. Other factors influencing the price of land came from the IRS 1031 Tax-Free Exchange and the fact that farmland returns competed well with stocks, bonds and money markets in 2006.

Illinois ranked second among all states in corn and soybean production in 2006. Production of corn for grain during 2006 totaled 1.82 billion bushels, 6 percent more than produced in 2005. The corn yield averaged 163 bushels per acre, 20 bushels per acre more than in 2005. Soybean production in 2006 totaled 482 million bushels, 10 percent more than in 2005. The soybean yield in 2006 was 48 bushels per acre, 1.5 bushels above 2005. In 2006, Illinois pork producers marketed 1.47 billion pounds of pork, ranking Illinois fifth among all states. Cash receipts from pork sales declined 7 percent from the previous year. Cattle and calf marketings during 2006 totaled 682 million pounds, one percent less than in 2005. Illinois ranked 18th in the United States in marketings of cattle and calves.

Total cash receipts from farm marketings in Illinois for 2006 totaled \$8.64 billion, 2 percent below 2005. Illinois ranked 7th among all states in total cash receipts in 2006. Crop cash receipts in Illinois in 2006



totaled \$6.84 billion, down 2 percent from 2005 and placed Illinois third among all states in total crop cash receipts in 2006. Livestock and livestock products cash receipts in Illinois in 2006 totaled \$1.79 billion, which was down 10 percent from 2005 and placed Illinois 25th among all states in total livestock and livestock products cash receipts.

In 2006, corn accounted for 41.6 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois and soybeans accounted for 29.1 percent. All other crops combined accounted for 8.5 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois. Compared to 2005, cash receipts for corn increased 1 percent and cash receipts for soybeans decreased less than one percent. In 2006, hogs accounted for 9.3 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois while cattle and calves accounted for 6.9 percent and dairy products accounted for 3.2 percent. All other livestock combined accounted for 1.4 percent of the total cash receipts in Illinois in 2006. Compared to 2005, cash receipts for all livestock categories declined.



2007 ILLINOIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In an effort to provide Illinois farmers and agribusiness companies with information on various market development activities, IDOA has created new online communications tools. This includes a new page on the Department's website (www.agr.state.il.us) that is devoted to farmers markets.

IDOA has created new online communications tools, including its new website, www.agr.state.il.us. This includes a new page on the website devoted to farmers' markets.

The Department has also worked with the USDA and various local units of government to detect, control, and eradicate the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), another invasive species that has been discovered in Illinois. Infestations have been discovered in several counties in the northeastern portion of the state, including Kane, DuPage, Cook, and LaSalle counties. Detection surveys and control/eradication strategies are being conducted regularly. Three pieces of legislation were signed in 2007 assisting the department with managing the EAB efforts in Illinois:



PA 95-0183 allows municipalities to revoke EAB-infested ash trees from property not owned by a municipality when owner refuses to remove infested tree;

PA 95-0309 mandates administrative rules regarding the importation of firewood; and

PA 95-0588 that established a revolving loan program through the Illinois Finance Authority (IFA) to assist in replanting of trees in EAB quarantined areas.



Legislation initiated by the Bureau of Agriculture Products Inspection which became law on July 1, 2007 requires fertilizer businesses to keep a record of ammonium nitrate sales.

In 2006 and 2007, the Illinois State Fairgrounds hosted the National High School Rodeo Finals. The event brought more than 1,500 contestants to Springfield in both 2006 and 2007. There were approximately 5,000 people on the grounds for the duration of the event providing a positive impact on city and state revenue.

Through federal cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture, the IDOA increased Avian Influenza (AI) surveillance efforts. The Department was able to provide reimbursement funding for these and other Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) and High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) surveillance activities within the poultry industry throughout Illinois through a Cooperative Agreement with USDA/APHIS/VS.

Animal Health staff continued to enroll livestock premises to the voluntary National

Animal Identification System (NAIS). At the close of fiscal year 2007, there were 7,138 accounts that had been established in Illinois, covering 7,851 individual premises.

In 2007, the **Bureau of Land and Water Resources** distributed nearly \$11 million in funds to Illinois' 98 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (Districts) for programs aimed at reducing soil loss, enhancing agricultural productivity and protecting water quality.

The Department spearheaded changes to the Illinois Diseased Animals Act to allow for quarantines based on suspicion of disease or contamination, which would bolster livestock industry safeguards should a foreign animal disease outbreak occur.

Numerous other **accomplishments related to emergency response and preparedness have been made:** training 35 staff (including some field inspectors) in the Incident Command System (ICS), a nationally recognized system used during all emergency response events; opening a Bio-Security Level 3 (BSL3) laboratory at the animal disease lab in Galesburg (a designation that allows IDOA to safely test for potential zoonotic and foreign animal diseases); revising testing requirements for animals entering Illinois; and the hiring of 10 meat inspectors and 3 consumer safety officers to implement the Governor's initiative to provide further safeguards against BSE.

The Department established the Anhydrous Ammonia Security Grant Program designed to provide funds to help deter the theft of anhydrous, which is a key component in the illegal production of methamphetamine. More than \$600,000 in grants were awarded to 89 companies. Grantees used funding to obtain more than 6,019 locking devices for anhydrous ammonia tanks, five added marking agents (GloTell) to their anhydrous ammonia tanks, 19 installed security cameras, and 24 increased lighting at their anhydrous ammonia storage locations.

The DuQuoin State Fair has increased non-fair income from \$33,312 in 2003 to \$568,500--a 360% increase. That equates to an average increase per year of about \$107, 037. The Southern Illinois Tourism Council has estimated the economic impact for the DuQuoin State Fair has increased from between \$8-10,000,000 annually, and non-fair events impact has increased from \$1 million in 2003 to \$8 million in 2007.

Agency legal staff worked with the Attorney General's Office to defend a statewide ban on horse slaughter for human consumption. The successful litigation resulted in a halt to processing horse meat in Illinois for human consumption.

Various agency **staff worked closely with the Muslim community** to help implement rules for disclosure requirements of Halal food under the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

IDOA Bureau of County Fairs and Horse Racing **implemented a random drug testing program** to protect the integrity of racing at fairs in Illinois.

Beginning in 2005, IDOA funded a project to verify the financial health of grain warehouse licensees. The





model created identifies licensees with potential financial problems and dictates whether greater IDOA scrutiny is warranted. As a result, the number of exams being conducted has increased. To further complement the computer modeling tool, the Bureau of Warehouses funded an actuarial study, which found that the Grain Insurance Fund (GFI) should have a minimum balance of \$10 million at all times to prevent catastrophic losses.

Since 2003, and through the end of the 3rd quarter of 2007, the Illinois Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Marketing & Promotion has participated in 67 domestic and international trade shows, hosted 23 foreign buyers' missions and industry tours, facilitated 22,941 buyer-seller introductions and disseminated 33,790 trade leads to Illinois companies.

The combination of these has resulted in \$132 million in actual sales and \$188 million in projected sales. For small and medium-sized Illinois agribusiness and food processing companies, staff also organized and participated in 620 outreach and educational events reaching 305,725 consumers.

There are currently 56 Agricultural Areas (AA) in 23 counties totaling 121,405 acres. A new law now authorizes counties with populations greater than 600,000 to establish AA's of no greater than 100 acres. All other counties will be authorized to establish a minimum of 350 acres as AAs.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS INSPECTION

The Bureau of Agriculture Products Inspection (BAPI) works to protect manufacturers, distributors, producers, consumers and the environment through inspecting, sampling, and analyzing feed, seed and fertilizer products and facilities throughout Illinois. The combination of inspections performed by the bureau ensures that consumers and producers get what they pay for.

BAPI has five key functions:

1) Truth-in-labeling. BAPI reviews feed, fertilizer, seed and soil labels for accuracy and truthful labeling. In FY07 3,222 feed labels, 747 fertilizer labels, and 41 soil amendment labels were reviewed.

2) Seed testing. BAPI tests seed samples for purity, germination and weed content. In FY07 1,551 official seed samples were collected by state inspectors, a 5-percent increase from FY06. The seed laboratory also analyzes seed samples sent in by customers (service samples). This year the bureau received and analyzed 3,032 service samples. The seed lab also performed a noxious weed survey on 275 wheat samples collected by inspectors.

3. Fertilizer oversight. During FY07 a total of 1,623 fertilizer samples were collected and analyzed to make sure the end user was receiving what they paid for. There were 730 firms licensed and 6,793 products registered in the state.

License and registration fees brought in \$96,677 and inspection tonnage fees brought in more than \$1 million. Half of these fees go to general revenue and half to the fertilizer control fund. Out of the fertilizer control fund, the bureau administers the Fertilize Research and Education Council. This council funds fertilizer research projects and education outreach programs. The chemistry lab works with the Illinois





Department of Transportation (IDOT) on the annual Illinois Limestone Program. The lab analyzes 173 limestone samples for coarseness and breakdown ability. The results are reported in the Illinois Voluntary Limestone Producer Information booklet and are important to anyone who uses concrete or road rock, who needs to know the coarseness of the rock, and to ag producers who want to know the release rate of the limestone they apply to corn and soybean fields so they can maintain the proper Ph level.

4) Anhydrous ammonia oversight. The bureau's inspectors conducted 842 inspections of anhydrous ammonia facilities and examined 24,503 nurse tanks in FY07. Inspections are carried out as required by the rules and regulations relating to the handling of anhydrous ammonia and low pressure nitrogen solutions, equipment, containers and storage facilities.

Anhydrous ammonia is the most dangerous material handled by farmers and dealers. Inspectors provide an important consumer protection function by verifying that storage tanks, applicators and nurse-tank wagons are in safe operating condition. Inspectors also confirm that tanks have the proper safety relief valves, excess flow valves and break-away couplings on load out platforms. Inspectors also verify the hoses on the applicators are in good condition. The bureau, in cooperation with the Illinois Fertilizer and Chemical Association, puts on safety

training classes for employees of the anhydrous ammonia facilities in the state. This attendant training is required under the 2003 Anhydrous Ammonia Rules and Regulations. In FY07, 744 attended these training sessions, an increase from 2006 when 515 attended. There have been 3,462 people pass the bureau's safety training class and be certified as a competent attendant since 2003.

5) Feed oversight. The bureau collected and analyzed 3,066 feed samples in FY07. This was an 8.8 percent increase from 2006. These samples are tested for label guarantees to make sure the end user is receiving what they are paying for and to make sure the feed is safe for animal consumption. License fees produced \$31,575, inspection tonnage fees \$654,405, and pet food registration \$517,688. Half of these fees go to general revenue and half to the feed control fund which the bureau

uses to finance its feed program. The bureau performed 246 Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) inspections at the state feed mills and rendering facilities. The bureau also performed 13 GMP and 100 BSE inspections at feed mills under contract for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in FY07. The bureau also is involved in a cooperative agreement with FDA to perform 200 BSE on-farm inspections





and collect and analyze 500 cattle feed samples to make sure cattle are not being fed ruminant protein in Illinois. The bureau is in its third year of a three year cooperative agreement. The FDA feed mill contract in FY07 brought in \$54,865 and the FDA cooperative agreement brings in \$233,528 per year.

Additional AGPI Duties

Anhydrous Ammonia Security Grant Program

This program was designed to help prevent the theft of anhydrous for use in the “cooking” of methamphetamine. A total of \$1.6 million was appropriated to the program to make grants for this purpose. Eighty-nine companies participated in this program, and \$617,620 was awarded. The grantees obtained 6,019 locking devices for anhydrous ammonia tanks, five companies requested funds for marking agents, nineteen companies installed security cameras, and twenty-four companies increased lighting at their anhydrous ammonia locations.

Illinois Soybean Rust Program

Bureau personnel were instrumental in putting together the Illinois Soybean Rust Program. The program is responsible for detecting if rust is in Illinois or appears to be heading to Illinois and reporting it to proper authorities and alerting soybean producers of proper steps that can be used to control this disease and cause as little damage as possible to the soybean crop. Soybean rust has been detected in Illinois in 2005, 2006, and 2007, fortunately each year the rust arrived too late in the growing season to damage the soybean crop.

Mycotoxin Surveys

API Bureau conducts a mycotoxin survey each year to make sure grain in Illinois does not contain high levels of mycotoxins that could be harmful to animals that the grain is fed. The bureau conducts a wheat survey that tests for vomitoxin in wheat. In FY07, the bureau collected and analyzed 320 wheat samples. In the fall, the bureau inspectors collect, and the Chemistry Lab analyzes corn samples collected throughout the state for aflatoxin and fumonisin. In FY07 (fall 2006), 392 samples were collected and analyzed. Low levels of aflatoxin and moderate levels of fumonisin were found in the corn samples. The results of these surveys are sent to the grain elevators that participated in the survey and to the feed mills in Illinois. It is recommended to the feed mills if high levels of these mycotoxins are found in their area, that grain used as animal feed should be tested for vomitoxin, aflatoxin, and fumonisin.



E85 Trucks

In the last 3 years, the Bureau of API replaced nine out of eleven inspectors' state trucks with E85 trucks. In September of 2007, these trucks used 865 gallons of E85 fuel out of a total use of 1,325 gallons (65%).

Changes in Legislation

The bureau worked with members of the Illinois Legislature to help write the ammonium nitrate bill that became law on July 1, 2007. This bill requires fertilizer businesses to make a record of who they sell ammonium nitrate to. This law was created because ammonium nitrate was used in the first attack on the

World Trade Center and the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

Fertilizer Research and Education Council

The Fertilizer Research and Education Program was established to provide funds for research or educational projects relating to fertilizer utilization. Since the first approval of projects in 1990, the Department has provided funds in the amount of \$7.9 million for research and education projects concerning fertilizer. A summary of the information and data for each project has been published yearly in the Illinois Fertilizer Conference Proceedings. At the conclusion of each project, the information obtained will be distributed so that utilization of the research findings may be implemented. The program has provided funding for 94 separate projects.



BUREAU OF ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY

The Bureau of Animal Disease Laboratory-Centralia and the Bureau of Animal Disease Laboratory Galesburg, via the practicing veterinarian, provide assistance to livestock and/or pet owners experiencing problems relative to animal diseases. They also provide support for various disease control and eradication programs.

Both the Centralia and Galesburg labs are better described as the Illinois Department of Agriculture Animal Health Surveillance – Food and Water Safety Laboratories. In addition to being full service animal diagnostic laboratories accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), the Centralia Laboratory maintains accredited food and water safety departments while the pathology services and the molecular biology departments at Galesburg provide continuous surveillance for disease of zoonotic (transferred from animal-to-human or human-to-animal) importance such as West Nile and avian influenza viruses.

In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the State-Federal Serology Laboratory is operated in Springfield. The principal activity of this laboratory is the testing of blood and milk for specific disease antibodies. These three laboratories comprise the AAVLD accredited Illinois Department of Agriculture Laboratory System. By statute, the primary purpose of the Diagnostic Laboratories is to monitor the health of both domestic animals and wildlife, and to provide diagnostic and regulatory services to Illinois consumers.

The objective of the laboratories is to be constantly alert for diseases of significance, whether naturally occurring or the result of bioterrorist introduction of a foreign animal disease or poisonous chemicals. The laboratories are the first line of defense against the economic catastrophe that would result from an undetected foreign animal disease such as classical swine fever or foot and mouth disease. They have highly trained and dedicated staff who serve a critical purpose to all residents of Illinois.

Animal Disease Laboratory-Centralia

The Centralia Animal Laboratory (CADL) provides



bacteriological and toxicological food safety testing for the Illinois Department of Agriculture Meat and Poultry Inspection Service. The lab routinely receives samples from the state meat inspectors and processing facilities to monitor for bacteriological and/or chemical contamination.

The food safety department is accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety Inspection Service (USDA/FSIS) to perform these analyses. The CADL is a member of the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN), linking the laboratory directly to FSIS via the LEXNET, allowing for continual monitoring of the

safety of our nation's food supply by the USDA. The water potability department is accredited by the Illinois Department of Public Health to analyze samples from private and municipal drinking water supplies for harmful bacteria.

The toxicology department is unique in that it provides diagnostic support not only for CADL, but also for the Galesburg Animal Disease Laboratory and, to a limited extent, the University of Illinois Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory's Toxicology Department. The Centralia laboratory's toxicology department is one of only two laboratories in the United States accredited by FSIS to perform arsenic analysis on food samples.

The laboratory routinely tests samples of chicken tissue to meet export requirements to Russia. The department is also FSIS accredited to analyze food samples for chlorinated hydrocarbons and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In addition to testing animal samples to confirm disease, the CADL performs thousands of regulatory tests each year to fulfill intrastate, interstate and international export requirements for domestic livestock. The CADL is the only laboratory in Illinois that performs many of the tests required for livestock export.

THE CADL is a member of the USDA's National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) providing surveillance for scrapie in sheep and goats and chronic wasting disease in deer and elk. The CADL processes 50 to 100 sheep brain samples per week submitted by the USDA for scrapie analysis. These samples are collected at a slaughter plant near Chicago. The laboratory received \$25 per sample from the USDA to perform this service.

Animal Disease Laboratory-Galesburg

The Galesburg Animal Disease Laboratory (GADL) provides service to various state agencies (Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Illinois Natural

STATE-FEDERAL SEROLOGY LABORATORY SUMMARY

Brucella	Caprine.....51
Blood Samples	Equine.....0
Bovine	Llama.....27
Regular (sale, show, area).....730	Bison.....1
Slaughter est. (MCI).....1,200	Deer.....24
Auction market25,823	Ovine.....1
Problem herd (BPH)0	Elk.....1
TOTAL27,753	Misc.....0
	TOTAL: 98
Porcine	
Regular.....32	Milk Samples (BRTs).....0
Market swine (MST).....230	BRT Elisa.....3,234
TOTAL.....262	Equine infectious anemia.....52,923
TOTAL Brucella Testing..... 31,354	GRAND TOTAL.....84,277





History Survey (INHS)), federal agencies (National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL), National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services), practicing veterinarians, and livestock owners. Virtually all citizens throughout the state benefit from the activities of the laboratory. The laboratory performs both regulatory (monitoring of diseases specified by law—pseudorabies, brucellosis, foreign animal diseases, etc.) and general diagnostic work for all of these entities. Foreign animal disease diagnosis and surveillance is also an important activity of the laboratory. The laboratory has two trained foreign animal disease diagnosticians and the capability to screen for several important foreign animal diseases. The laboratory now has the ability to test for a number of foreign animal diseases, including avian influenza (matrix protein, hemagglutinins 5 and 7), classical swine fever (hog cholera), foot and mouth disease, and avian Newcastle disease by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing. Real-time PCR testing for bovine virus diarrhea (types 1 and 2) and bovine paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) are also now available.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Animal Health is responsible for programs aimed at control or eradication of swine and bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, pseudorabies in swine, cattle scabies, equine infectious anemia, equine viral encephalitides, pullo rumtyphoid, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, and *Mycoplasma synoviae* in poultry and/or turkeys, and a number of other animal diseases when occurrence of a disease warrants regulatory action. Five licensing and/or registration Acts relating to animal health are administered by personnel in

Animal Health.

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS — There were no new brucellosis infected herds disclosed during the year and Illinois maintained its Brucellosis Free status. Under the joint State-Federal indemnity program, funding is available to pay indemnity for brucellosis. There were no indemnity claims paid during the year.

BRUCELLOSIS RING TEST (BRT) — This test is conducted on samples of milk collected at dairy plants throughout the state. Samples are collected four times per year as one of the requirements for a Class Free state. A total of 2,661 samples were collected during the year.

CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS-FREE CATTLE AND GOAT HERDS

There were 12 cattle herds, with a total of 1,311 cattle, certified as brucellosis-free as of June 30. There was one goat herd, with a total of 32 goats, certified as brucellosis-free as of June 30.

TUBERCULOSIS

Illinois maintained its Bovine Tuberculosis Accredited Free State status throughout the year. There was one goat herd with a total of 32 head accredited as tuberculosis-free as of June 30.

JOHNE'S DISEASE

Seven herds are operating under a cooperative vaccination agreement. Certificates of vaccination were filed for 313 calves during the year. A Voluntary Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) Certification Program is offered to owners of cattle, bison, buffalo, sheep, goats, llamas and members of the cervid family giving them the opportunity to test and certify their herds or flocks based on the probability of the herd or flock being free of Johne's disease. For cattle, the program consists of annual tests alternating between a serum test and a fecal culture test of the entire herd annually. For all other species, an annual complete herd negative fecal culture is required. As of June 30, three elk herds, two goat herds, 19

beef herds and seven dairy herds had been tested and certified under the program. A Risk Management Program for infected cattle, bison, cervid and goat herds is available. The program enables producers to determine the incident rate, if any, of Johne's disease in their herds, and use the herd level as a marketing tool. Enrollment in the program also removes movement restrictions on herds with culture positive animals. As of June 30, 110 cattle herds and three goat herds were enrolled in the program. On June 30, 2007, 113 cattle herds, one bison herd, three deer or elk herds, eight goat herds and one sheep flock were under restriction due to Johne's disease.



CATTLE AND SWINE DISEASE RESEARCH

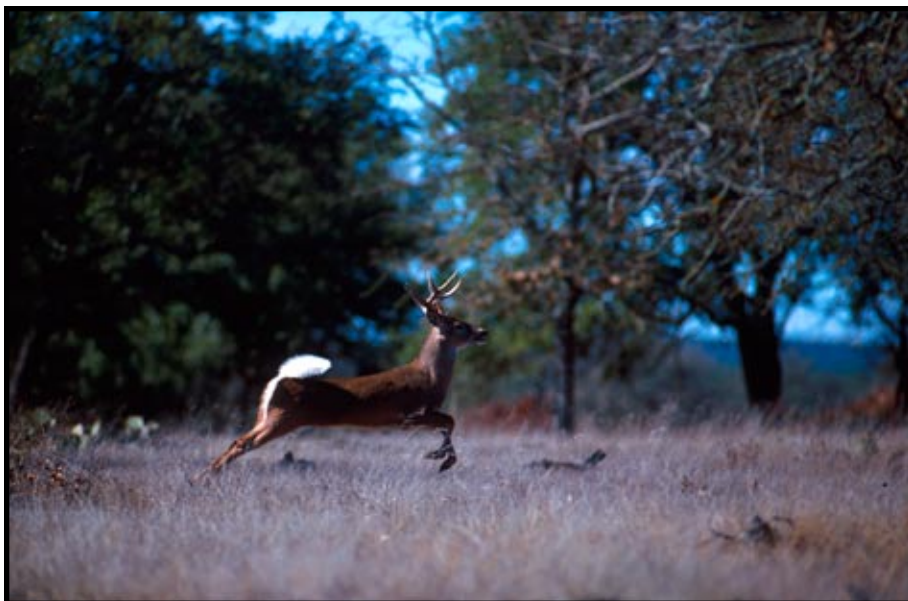
Funds for cattle and swine disease research projects at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, were again a part of the Department's budget. Cattle disease research received \$16,800, and more than \$35,000 was allocated for swine disease research.

PSEUDORABIES

Illinois retained its Pseudorabies Stage V-Free status. Testing of breeding animals at slaughter continued. Samples were collected from all identified sows and boars slaughtered at state inspected slaughtering facilities and at the Bob Evans plants at Galva, Johnsonville, Momence, and at Pork King, Marengo. Reports on positive animals were also received from Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. There was one positive sample out of 72,327 samples reported. Testing was done in the traced back-herd with no positive animals disclosed. Tracing of negative slaughter samples was performed during the year to show that the entire state is being sampled through slaughter surveillance. A total of 32,678 negative samples were traced, primarily from the Illinois slaughter facilities. These samples traced back to 94 out of 102 counties in the state. Statewide, there were no cases of pseudorabies confirmed by laboratory diagnosis in FY07.

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

Illinois continued as a validated brucellosis-free state. There were 168 validated Brucellosis-free swine herds as of June 30. Identification of slaughter swine continued and 181,796 tags were applied to 163,075 sows, 6,417 boars and 12,304 swine of unknown sex.



REPORTABLE DISEASES

According to the regulations pertaining to the Illinois Diseased Animals Act, all suspect cases of many diseases shall be reported to the Division. No confirmed cases of the following reportable diseases were received during FY07: avian influenza; anthrax; cattle scabies; *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*; and *Mycoplasma synoviae* (turkeys). Animal Health continues to participate in the National Animal Health Reporting System, in which the incidence of many diseases is being tracked nationwide.

WEST NILE VIRUS

The first equine case of West Nile virus



was reported in Marion County on August 22, and by the time the threat ended with the killing frost, 21 confirmed cases had been counted in Illinois, in 17 out of 102 counties. The outcome was known in all of the cases – in seven cases (33.3%), the animal either died or was euthanized. None of the animals had been vaccinated.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

Two chronic wasting disease (CWD) herd monitoring programs are available for deer and elk herds; the certified and the contained monitored herd programs. Herds are required to submit an annual herd inventory to the Department, submit the brains of any animals that die or are slaughtered for CWD examination and either uniquely identify each animal, or uniquely identify each animal entering or leaving the herd. Chronic wasting disease is a fatal, neurological disease found in deer and elk. The disease attacks the brains of infected animals, causing them to become emaciated, display abnormal behavior, lose coordination and eventually die. CWD continued to be diagnosed in wild deer in Illinois. A total of 51 native whitetail deer in Boone, De Kalb, Mc Henry, Ogle and Winnebago counties had been diagnosed with CWD during the fiscal year.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

During FY07, 3,660,699 animals were approved and shipped out of state. This involved 20,872 shipments containing 81,779 cattle, 10,411 horses and mules, 3,524,932 swine, 7,696 sheep and goats, 3,655 dogs, 818 cats, 160 deer, 10 bison, 133 elk, and 31,105 miscellaneous animals.

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Funding assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture was made available to increase the surveillance for avian influenza (AI). The goal of the project was to help ensure that eggs and poultry that are raised for the dressed-bird market, sold in retail markets or restaurants are free of avian influenza. Importance was placed on maintaining consumer confidence in Illinois poultry and poultry products. To enhance the ability to detect high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the U.S., the voluntary program enabled the Department to pay for necropsies (autopsies) of poultry and appropriate testing for surveillance of Avian Influenza.

Flock owners could submit up to 10 birds per flock every 6 months for necropsy, with no charge if the birds were submitted to the Animal Disease Laboratory in Centralia or Galesburg or the University of Illinois, College of Veterinary Medicine's Diagnostic Laboratory. In addition, the agreement also included blood sampling for AI. The flock owner was reimbursed for the trip charge for a licensed veterinarian to travel to the farm. In addition, \$3 was paid per bird tested, with the blood sample submitted for testing at the Animal Disease Laboratory in Galesburg.

The flock owner could submit up to 30 blood samples per flock every six months. The Department was able to provide reimbursement funding for these and other Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) and High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) surveillance activities within the poultry industry throughout Illinois through a Cooperative Agreement with USDA/APHIS/VS. A total of 1,105 birds were tested for avian influenza.

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NAIS)

Animal Health continued to enroll livestock premises and related industries in the voluntary National Animal Identification System (NAIS). The goal of the NAIS is to have the capability to identify all animals and premises that

have had direct contact with a foreign animal disease or a domestic disease of concern within 48 hours after discovery. Identifying premises that allow commingling of animals (production points) is the foundation of the NAIS and must be established before animals can be tracked. As of June 30, 2007, 7,138 accounts had been established in Illinois, covering 7,851 individual premises.

SCRAPIE

There were 45 flocks enrolled in the Voluntary Scrapie Certification Program at the end of the year. There were no source or infected flocks located in the state. Illinois is a “consistent state” under the Scrapie Uniform Methods and Rules.

VETERINARY ACCREDITATION

During the year, 156 veterinarians received their accreditation under the cooperative veterinary accreditation program of the United States and Illinois Departments of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL WELFARE

Animal Welfare is responsible for the administration of program activities relating to the Animal Welfare Act, Humane Care for Animals Act, Dead Animal Disposal Act, Horse Meat Act, Brand Act, Domestic Animals Running at Large Act, Dangerous Animals Act, and an Act to Prohibit the Feeding of Garbage to Swine, other Animals or Poultry. Animal Welfare is also responsible for the general supervision of county animal control programs as required by the Animal Control Act.

ANIMAL WELFARE INVESTIGATIONS

During the fiscal year, the seven animal health and welfare inspectors investigated 538 complaints pertaining to the Animal Welfare Act and 1,141 complaints pertaining to the Humane Care for Animals Act. These inspections resulted in 184 Notices of Violation being written, and 14 cases presented to local State’s Attorneys for prosecution. Three impoundments were also issued.

ILLINOIS APPROVED HUMANE INVESTIGATORS

Under the Humane Care for Animals Act, the Department approves of qualified persons to perform investigative activities pertaining to suspected violations of this Act. These individuals must be affiliated with a humane society or governmental agency and must pass a test issued by the Department every other year regarding their qualifications. Qualifications to become an approved humane investigator include knowledge of the provisions of the Act and expertise in the investigation of complaints relating to the care and treatment of animals. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 244 Illinois Approved Humane Investigators.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED FACILITIES

A total of 1676 inspections were performed during the fiscal year for the facilities licensed under the Animal Welfare Act, the Dead Animal Disposal Act, and the Horse Meat Act. Thirteen establishments were refused licensing



LICENSES AND/OR REGISTRATIONS ISSUED BY ANIMAL WELFARE

Animal control facilities, animal shelters, catteries, dog dealers kennel operators, pet shop operators, guard dog services, foster homes.....	2867
Dead Animal Disposal Trucks.....	578
Class A license (dead animals only).....	1
Class B license (parts of bodies of animals, scrap or grease).....	14
Class C license (poultry or parts of poultry).....	0
Class D license (fish or parts of fish).....	0
Class E license (blender).....	3
Class F license (docks for collection of carcasses, scrap and grease, etc.).....	15
Class G license (animal collection service).....	10
Class A and B license (combining two types of operations).....	1
Class A and F license (combining two types of operations).....	1
Class B and C license (combining two type of operations).....	1
Class B and E license (combining two types of operations).....	2
Class F and G license (combining two types of operations.....	3
Class A, F & G (combining three types of operations.....	2
Class A, B, E, & F (combining four types of operations).....	1
Class A, B, C, D & E license (combining five types of operations).....	1
Class A, B, C, D, E, F & G) license (combining seven types of operations).....	1
Total.....	56
Horse Meat Slaughterers, Processors, or Wholesale Distributors	11
Livestock Brands (registrations issued) Number of brands renewed.....	65
New brands registered.....	13
Total Active.....	438

during the year.

HORSE

MEAT SLAUGHTER

ACT – On May 24, 2007, Governor Rod R. Blagojevich signed legislation that banned the slaughter of horses in Illinois for consumption. The legislation also banned the importing or exporting of horse meat for human consumption.

COUNTY FAIRS AND HORSE RACING

The Bureau of County Fairs and Horse Racing administers and distributes almost \$8.1 million in funds to 104 county fairs, 100 4-H Clubs and 25 vocational agriculture sections (Ag.Ed.).

The program funds are for premium and/or rehabilitation reimbursement. About 400,000 entries at county fairs are eligible for premium reimbursement annually. In addition, approximately 30,000 4-H club members and about 300 high schools benefit from the agricultural education program for premium reimbursement. About 4,400 acres in the state are eligible to receive rehabilitation reimbursement for maintenance and/or construction at county fair sites. The following are all considered eligible projects under the rehabilitation program: equipment purchases and repairs, fuel, racetrack maintenance, casualty and liability insurance (not including personal liability), construction or purchase of permanent facilities and systems stored on fairgrounds, labor, interest on building/construction/real estate loans, building materials and supplies, and





initial “one-time” purchases of computers and accessories.

The Department’s horse racing and breeding are known throughout the country. Illinois’ standardbred, quarter horse, and thoroughbred breeding and racing programs are among the top incentive programs in the Nation returning more than \$26 million to horse racing participants through horse racing purses and awards. IDOA registers nearly 2,000 foals, 3,500 mares and 300 stallions annually that participate in the Bureau’s racing and breeding programs. Illinois-bred races occur at five Illinois pari-mutuel racetracks, two state fairs and 38 county fairs.

One of the best known races is the

World Trotting Derby held at the DuQuoin State Fair and attracting the world’s best trotters for an estimated purse of \$550,000. The 2007 World Trotting Derby winner, Donato Hanover, was chosen the 2007 Horse of the Year.

EGG AND EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTIONS

Division inspectors perform inspections and quality grading of eggs and egg products sold in Illinois in accordance to the Illinois Egg and Egg Products Act, ILCS, Ch. 410, Par. 615/1 et seq. The Act requires anyone who grades, packs, sells or barter eggs to be licensed with the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Eggs sold for human consumption must be candled, graded, and refrigerated. Egg cartons must be labeled to identify day of pack, grade, size, name, address, and identification of the packer. Inspectors perform inspections at all points of the distribution channel including packing plants, distribution centers, delivery trucks, grocery stores, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, restaurants and bakeries.



The Department provides assistance to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under a cooperative agreement to perform Federal Shell Egg Surveillance on a quarterly basis as mandated by federal law. Inspectors perform grading service on a fee or resident basis as requested under the USDA voluntary program. Four inspectors have achieved USDA certification as Federal Egg Graders. The Illinois Department of Agriculture cooperates with the Food and Drug Administration, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Illinois Department of Public Health to provide uniform enforcement of temperature requirements for eggs at all locations. Eggs are checked in the display case and storage areas. Eggs must be kept below 45 degrees F. Eggs are weighed, checked for damage, candled for quality. Eggs not meeting Weights and Measures standards are taken off sale.

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

The Bureau of Environmental Programs is responsible for executing several state and federal programs for the protection of our environment.

Pesticide Applicator/Operator Certification and Licensing:
Pursuant to the Illinois Pesticide Act, individuals wishing to

purchase and/or apply restricted use pesticides in Illinois are required to successfully complete appropriate competency examination(s) and receive a license from the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Currently, the Department licenses approximately 17,000 private applicators and 17,000 commercial applicators or operators.



Economic Poison Registrations:

All products offered for sale within the State of Illinois that include a “pesticidal” claim must be registered with the State of Illinois. In 2007, 12,417 products and 1,101 companies were registered with the Department of Agriculture as part of the economic poison program.

Nursery Inspection Program:

Pursuant to the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act, nursery stock products within the State must be annually inspected to aid in the control of various injurious pests and diseases. The Department’s staff annually inspects nursery stock (38,683 acres of nursery stock from 809 nurseries were inspected in 2007) and annually licenses more than 3,500 nursery dealers,

allowing them to sell nursery stock on a commercial basis. The Department’s personnel also make inspections and issue phytosanitary certificates (10,326 issued in 2007) to allow the shipment of nursery stock to other states as well as other nations. The Department’s efforts relative to the detection and eradication or control of exotic pests are conducted under this program as well. The Department currently works to control the spread of the Gypsy Moth through an annual trapping detection program and limited treatment control program in cooperation with the USDA. The Department has worked cooperatively with local units of government and the USDA in efforts to detect and eradicate the Asian Longhorned Beetle that was found in northeastern Illinois in 1998. Most recently, the Department is working with the USDA and various local units of government to detect, control, and eradicate the Emerald Ash Borer, another invasive species that has been discovered in Illinois. Infestations have been discovered in several counties in the northeastern portion of the state, including Kane, DuPage, Cook, and LaSalle counties. Detection surveys and control/eradication strategies are currently being conducted.

Agrichemical Facility and Lawn care Containment Programs:

Pursuant to the Illinois Pesticide Act and the Lawn care Products Application and Notice Act, the Department reviews applications and issues permits for the design, construction, and operation of containment structures and systems intended to prevent the release of pesticides and fertilizers at retail agrichemical and lawn care facilities across the state. Over 1,400 permitted facilities currently operate within Illinois under this program. In addition, facilities are annually inspected to insure that permitted structures are properly constructed and maintained.

Pesticide Container Recycling Program:

The Department annually cooperates with various segments of the agrichemical industry to operate a plastic pesticide container-recycling program. Single-day collection sites at agrichemical facilities are scheduled near the end of the traditional application season. Pesticide users can bring containers for granulation and shipment to a national contractor that utilizes the plastic for the manufacture of other agrichemical-related products. In addition, the Department has established 4 permanent collection sites that are open throughout the year for the collection and granulation of plastic containers. In 2007, the Department collected and recycled approximately 61,400 small containers and 229 mini-bulk containers at single-day collections through the program.





Agrichemical Facilities Response Action Program (AFRAP)

The Department, in cooperation with a governor-appointed board, has developed and implemented a remediation program specifically designed for retail agrichemical facilities. The Department also administers a review and approval program for the land application of pesticide and fertilizer contaminated soil and water resulting from remediation activities at agrichemical facilities or spills during the transport of such products from the agrichemical facility to the site of application.

Livestock Management Facilities Program

The Department administers a certified livestock manager training and testing program pursuant to the Livestock

Management Facilities Act, reviews setback compliance for proposed new facilities, processes lagoon registrations and final certifications, reviews waste management plans, and reviews construction plans for waste handling facilities. In addition, amendments to the Act require that the Department annually inspect anaerobic lagoons that have been registered and certified, as well as conduct informational meetings at the county level for certain proposed facilities. As of the end of 2007, the Department had received and evaluated 1,163 proposed projects including 85 that qualified for a public informational meeting, and conducted 33 such meetings since the inception of the program in 1996.

THE BUREAU OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

(BLWR) implements the Department's natural resource conservation programs, including the Erosion and Sediment Control Program, the Soil and Water Conservation Districts' Grants-In-Aid Program, the Conservation-2000 Program, the Farmland Protection Program and the Mined Land Reclamation Program.

In 2007, the BLWR distributed nearly \$11 million in funds to Illinois' 98 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (Districts) for programs aimed at reducing soil loss, enhancing agricultural productivity and protecting water quality. Districts provide valuable technical assistance to rural and urban landowners/customers on a variety of natural resource issues.



These Districts offer help on any of the following topics: soil conservation, water quality protection, wetlands



management, flood control, soil erosion control at urban construction sites, stream bank stabilization, land use, site suitability and conservation education.

Conservation 2000 (C-2000) is a long-term, state-supported initiative to protect natural resources and enhance outdoor recreational opportunities in Illinois. Several state agencies share responsibility for administering Conservation 2000 funds. The Illinois Department of Agriculture oversees the agriculture resource enhancement portion C-2000, which includes: the sustainable agriculture grant program, the conservation practices costshare program, the stream bank stabilization and restoration program, the water well decommissioning program and the nutrient management program.



The following conservation projects were completed in 2007 under C-2000:

1496 Conservation Structures
19 Sustainable Agriculture Projects
108 Water Well Decommissioning Projects
282 Nutrient Management Plans

The BLWR also administers Illinois' Farmland Protection Program under the auspices of the Illinois Farmland Preservation Act. In accordance

with the Act, when state agency development projects (e.g., highways, airports, facility planning areas, enterprise zones, wildlife habitat acquisition proposals) will lead to the conversion of farmland to non agricultural uses, the sponsoring agency is required to provide written notice to the Department of Agriculture. The Department works with the sponsoring agency to minimize the anticipated farmland conversion impacts that will be generated by the proposed project. In 2007, 316 projects were reviewed for compliance with the Farmland Preservation Act.

Much of the BLWR's effort in 2007 was devoted to working with various utility companies on plans to construct large crude oil and natural gas pipelines across agricultural land. Specifically, the Department worked with these utility companies to ensure that the Department's standards for pipeline construction are followed to protect farming operations and agricultural land from unnecessary damage. Aside from the BLWR working with the utility companies on these projects, the Department also participated in numerous meetings to help acquaint landowners with issues related to pipeline construction. Armed with this information, landowners will be better positioned to negotiate their own easement agreements with the utility companies.

Bureau personnel also provide technical assistance to landowners and local units of government wishing to develop farmland protection programs. Since most projects that convert agricultural land are private sector actions, local farmland protection programs are critical to farmland protection success across Illinois. Specifically, the Department helps on the development of Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Systems (LESA) and Agricultural Areas under the Agricultural Areas Conservation and Protection Act, both of which can help to guide non agricultural development in a manner that protects farmland from needless conversion. As of 2007, there were a total of 37 county LESA Systems and 56 Agricultural Areas in 23 counties throughout Illinois.

As provided by an agreement with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources-Office of Mines and Minerals, the BLWR reviews coal mining permit applications to help facilitate the reclamation of agricultural land affected by coal mining operations. The Department also tests crop yields at reclaimed agricultural land sites to ensure that pre-mining productivity levels have been restored. In 2007, 17 coal mine permit applications were reviewed and 4,025 acres of reclaimed ground were tested for crop yield success.

Education is an important component to all of the Department's programs and the services offered to constituents. When discussing education, it is often assumed it is in regard to educational programs designed for youth. Actually, the Department offers programs to all Illinois citizens.

The Department's Henry White Experimental Farm, near Belleville, offers numerous education opportunities. The farm essentially serves as an outdoor laboratory for sustainable agriculture and the conservation of natural resources in general. The farm has 94 acres containing agricultural crops, wetlands, evergreen and deciduous groves, and restored prairie





and wildlife habitat. Research conducted on the farm involves conservation projects for corn and soybeans, prairie, wetlands and woodlands. Sixty-five of the farm's 94 acres are devoted to the cultivation of crops, mainly corn and soybeans, which demonstrate various sustainable agriculture practices. In addition to providing valuable research information for farmers, the site also hosts an annual field day where specialists explain how practices showcased at the farm benefits the environment. At the September 8, 2007 annual field day, roughly 175 individuals attended the event.

The Department also provides public educational opportunities at Watershed Park, located at the Illinois State Fairgrounds. Watershed Park is an interactive educational exhibit on water quality protection. Featured in the park are numerous exhibit stations where the public learns about water quality issues in a watershed. Watershed Park is open during the Illinois State Fair and by appointment at other times during the year. In 2007, roughly 8,000 individuals visited Watershed Park.

The Bureau of Environmental Programs administers the Illinois Bees and Apiaries Program, designed to assist beekeepers throughout Illinois with the management and protection of honeybee colonies. Under the Illinois Bees and Apiaries Act, the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) inspects honeybee colonies as a service to the beekeeping industry. The purpose of the inspections is to determine the general health of honeybee colonies and to detect any diseases and pests. Treatment options are offered to the respective beekeeper for combating the diseases and pests. Inspections are provided free of charge. During 2007,

the IDOA inspected 1824 honeybee colonies. The Act also requires beekeepers to register their colonies with the IDOA. Registration is as simple as completing a brief one-page form and mailing it to the IDOA. A registration certificate is provided to beekeepers that register with the IDOA. There is also no charge for registering honeybee colonies with the IDOA.

Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) is a problem that affected mostly large commercial beekeeping operations in some parts of the United States in 2007. With CCD, most of the adult bees in the colony actually disappear, oftentimes leaving behind the queen, bee brood and large honey stores. With this disorder, there are no signs of the traditional diseases and pests of the honeybee that can cause significant damage to colonies. CCD gained a high level of media attention at the national level during 2007, due to its devastating affects on honeybee colonies and due to the overall importance of honeybees for plant and crop pollination. The cause(s) of CCD is currently unknown and the scientific community is conducting a great deal of research on the problem. There were no confirmed cases of CCD in Illinois in 2007. The IDOA is closely monitoring for CCD symptoms in honeybee colonies as part of all apiary inspections.

MARKETING AND PROMOTIONS

Technological advances, improvements to efficiency and increased competition continue expanding the boundaries impacting Illinois agriculture. Headquartered in Springfield, with trade directors in Mexico City and Hong Kong, Illinois Department of Agriculture Bureau of Marketing & Promotion staff provide daily assistance to Illinois farmers, food processing and agribusiness companies, commodity organizations, foreign buyers looking for new product suppliers, agritourism partners, farmers markets and ag education professionals.





The Bureau has strong working relationships with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA-FAS), Food Export Midwest and the U.S. Livestock Genetics Export (USLGE) organizations which help staff leverage federal dollars to assist Illinois companies with export promotion activities. IDOA also partners with the American Egg Board to promote the egg industry in Illinois through trade shows, informational workshops, advertising, distribution of educational resources and cooking demonstrations. Stakeholders involved in the state's food, feed and fiber industry work closely with Bureau staff to educate consumers about Illinois agriculture's contributions to every day life from food safety measures implemented to safeguard the state's

food supply to the implementation of numerous domestic and international marketing activities to help increase access to new markets for agricultural products produced in Illinois.

In an effort to provide Illinois farmers and food and agribusiness companies with information on various

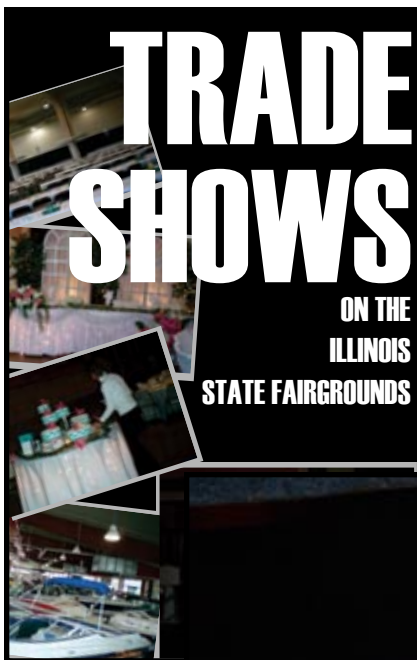


market development activities, IDOA has created new online communications tools. This includes a new page on the Department's website that is devoted to farmers markets. Over the course of the Marketing and Promotions last year staff has also been involved in the organization of buyers' events for Illinois food companies. Companies are given the opportunity in a unique showcase format to share company information and products with buyers. This format has proven successful as participating companies have reported gaining access to new stores and business opportunities. Marketing staff is also responsible for oversight of the Centennial and Sesquicentennial Farm Programs and the Illinois Product Logo Program.

The Centennial and Sesquicentennial Farm Programs honor generations of farmers that have maintained ownership of farms for 100 and 150 years respectively. More than 8,300 Illinois Farms have been designated as Centennial Farms since the program began in 1972. There is at least one Centennial Farm in each county in Illinois. The Illinois Product Logo Program helps consumers quickly identify Illinois products in their retail establishments whether it is a major grocery store or a local farmers' market. This registered trademark is being used by nearly 500 food and agribusiness companies in Illinois. In addition to domestic marketing activities, the Bureau is actively involved in assisting Illinois food companies, farms and agribusinesses in promoting and selling their products abroad. Industry tours, trade missions, buyers' missions and 22 trade shows are just some of the ways the Bureau accomplishes this. Industry tours are broad-based tours in which the Department brings buyers from around the globe to Illinois

in order to showcase a specific agricultural industry, primarily livestock, dairy, grains, oilseeds, feed ingredients and equipment.

The Department of Agriculture's foreign trade offices recruit buyers. Buyer's Missions are usually smaller groups that are focused on specific products for a specific purchase, i.e. processed or value-added food products, food grade soybeans, breeding swine, cattle, sheep etc. Buyers' missions are sometimes a result of previous industry tours or trade missions,



and are sometimes requested by USDA-FAS personnel or foreign posts.

The Bureau of Marketing & Promotion also organizes and participates in both domestic and international trade shows. Staff recruits Illinois food and agribusiness companies to participate in the Illinois Products Expo, a consumer-focused food show in Springfield, IL, and international food and agribusiness shows in Chicago and around the world.

As a result of staff's efforts to facilitate marketing events both in Illinois and internationally, the Bureau hosted more than forty industry tours, buyers' missions and trade shows; facilitated more than 9,000 buyer-seller introductions; thirty companies were approved to use the Illinois Product logo; and nearly 600 small and medium-sized food and agribusiness companies accessed the Bureau's programs and activities. Nearly 300 farms were certified as Centennial Farms and 88 were certified as Sesquicentennial Farms.



THE BUREAU OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

BMPI is responsible for administration of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Act which protects consumers when it comes to ensuring the quality of meat and poultry products and making sure labels are written truthfully. Inspection coverage includes all aspects of intrastate slaughter and processing from antemortem (before death) inspection through slaughter and processing and to the retail level. Inspection personnel

assure each licensed plant complies with Sanitation Performance Standard Operating Procedures (SSOP) and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP). This Bureau provided slaughter and/or processing inspection for 261 establishments and 37 exempt poultry raisers during the fiscal year.

The Meats Chemistry Laboratory in Centralia analyzes meat and poultry samples to determine compliance of the products with the Illinois Meat and Poultry Inspection Act and Regulations. The tests include analyses for the presence of water, fat, antibiotic residues and bacterial contamination. Pathologic exams are also performed on tissues submitted. The Animal Disease Laboratory in Galesburg performs pathologic examinations of formalized tissue sent by IDOA employees and contract veterinarians.

COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The function of the Compliance Section, as its name implies, involves ensuring compliance with meat and poultry regulations when the meat product leaves the licensed plant. Compliance officers visit warehouses, restaurants, and brokerage firms to inspect meat products used or stored there. They inspect labeling of the products and do follow-up investigations concerning consumer complaints. The compliance section is also in charge of licensing activities for exempt poultry raisers, brokers, and refrigerated warehouses.





In fiscal year 2007 the following was accomplished: 5,899 Reviews 628 Broker Reviews 186 Warning letters and hearings written 110 Seizures resulting in 32,423 pounds of meat product seized, 22,774 pounds destroyed and 1,879 pounds of product released

TRAINING

Training of inspection personnel is carried out on a continuing basis as needed. Training is provided by designated management personnel, by one of three Consumer Safety Officers, or online/CD's provided by USDA/FSIS. Three new meat and poultry inspectors were trained in slaughter and processing in 2007.

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Bureau of Weights and Measures provides a valuable consumer and commercial protection function by ensuring accurate measurement and delivery of wholesale and retail commodities, monitoring the quality of motor fuel products, and maintain laboratories for metrology standards and grain moisture measurement.

The Bureau's 26 field inspectors are responsible for the annual inspection of more than 127,000 weighing and measuring devices used commercially within the state. Devices that do not meet the specifications and tolerances for the state are rejected and cannot be used until repaired and placed back into service by a registered service company. Retail motor fuel dispensers (gas pumps) account for approximately 94,000 of the devices inspected. Other devices inspected include small scales, livestock scales, vehicle scales, law enforcement scales, LPG meters, moisture meters and fuel meters at petroleum terminals. A device-inspection-fee is charged to support this program.

The Metrology laboratory maintains custody of the Illinois primary standards for Mass and volume. The laboratory is recognized by the United States Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) by maintaining standards that are traceable to test and calibrates standards used by inspection staff, registered services companies and private industry. The Bureau's Moisture Meter Laboratory prepares grain samples for the inspection of moisture meters.

The Bureau licenses companies who sell, install or repair commercially-used weighing and measuring devices.



Service persons must pass an examination before becoming certified as a registered service technician. There are approximately 1,328 service companies and technicians registered by the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Motor fuel quality is regulated through the analysis of motor fuel samples collected by inspectors. Samples are analyzed to ensure that the product meets the specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials. Inspectors also ensure that proper labels for octane and ethanol (if present) are posted on the motor fuel dispensers. In addition to annual device inspections, the Bureau also investigates consumer complaints regarding weighing and measuring devices.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED AT THE MEATS CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007

Test	Samples	Tests	Number of Violations	Percent Specimens Non-Compliant
Bacterial inhibitors	153	609	0	
Blocks, necropsy multiple tissue	1	3	0	
Culture, bact., E. coli	4	13	0	
Culture, bact., Listeria	3	28	0	
Culture, bact., Salmonella	7	87	0	
E. coli quantitative	2	12	0	
E. coli 0157:H7	275	3289	0	
Fat	82	82	0	
Listeria (M.M.)	231	2772	0	
Listeria Mono. Environmental	214	2568	0	
Moisture	12	12	0	
Nitrite (Q)	2	2	0	
Protein	12	12	0	
Salmonella (HACCP)	507	6084	4	0.79%
Salmonella (M.M.)	209	2508	0	
Salt	1	1	0	
Staphylococcus Ent.	3	36	0	
Stain H & E	1	7	0	
Stain, special histo Masson's trichrome	1	1	1	100%
Trichina	11	33	0	
Total	1731		5	

BUREAU OF WAREHOUSES

(BOW) administers both the Illinois Grain Code and the Personal Property Warehouse Act and also manages the Illinois Grain Insurance Fund (GIF).

The Bureau of Warehouses is the licensing and regulatory authority for all grain dealers and state licensed grain warehouses operating in Illinois. The bureau's regulation of the Illinois grain trade provides protection to the industry's direct customers including farmers and bankers. During FY2007, the department paid 237 grain claims against foiled grain dealers and warehouseman in excess of \$16.5 million. IDOA's Bureau of Warehouses also provides protection to all indirect parties that have a beneficial interest in the farmer's ability to receive payment for grain.



The financial security of grain transactions is guaranteed with licensees through the administration of the state's Grain Insurance Fund. Another function of the BOW is to license and regulate personal property warehouses. These storage warehouses include companies storing household goods or business records and commercial distribution warehouses.



The bureau's twenty-three field examiners are responsible for the annual examination of the 349 grain licensees with a combined total of 1,057 locations, which represents the largest grain handling infrastructure in the United States. The 349 companies hold 342 Grain Dealer licenses, 298 State Warehouse license and 24 Federal Warehouse licenses with a storage capacity of 1,176,871 bushels. A licensee that violates any provisions of the Grain Code may be subject to suspension or revocation of their license, and/or a hearing, which may result in the licensee posting collateral if found guilty of the alleged violation.

The bureau also regulates the state's 433 licensed companies that have 639 locations

under the Personal Property Storage Act. The 433 companies are comprised of 383 commercial and 56 governmental fairs.

Besides performing routine examinations, bureau employees are also charged with the responsibility of investigating complaints regarding unlicensed grain dealers and warehouses that store grain and/or warehouses that store personal property.

ILLINOIS AND DUQUOIN STATE FAIRS

The Illinois State Fair is a ten-day event held annually on the Department of Agriculture's 366-acre fairgrounds in Springfield, Illinois. This event has been in existence since 1853 and continues to focus on the State's rich agricultural history. The State Fair has made significant progress under

the Blagojevich administration. The Governor's Sale of Champions – the State's premier livestock event that supports our top young livestock producers – broke 3 records in 2007. The Grand Champion Steer was sold for a record-high of \$45,000.



The DuQuoin State Fair is held on 750 acres of ground in DuQuoin, Illinois. In 2007, the fairgrounds utilized a newly built multi-purpose facility to help positively impact the Southern Illinois economy and provide a new venue to host local, regional and national events. During 2007, DuQuoin State Fair personnel have worked hard to increase the number of non-fair events held on the grounds in order to increase the revenue generating potential of the grounds. The fair annually holds the World Trotting Derby on the mile track.

The Illinois State Fair has the lowest admission price in the entire nation and the entertainment value is outstanding. Families can enjoy over 16 free entertainment stages, continuous livestock shows and competitions, and a cultural experience in our ethnic village. Grandstand entertainment continues to be a big draw with almost 45,000 people in attendance in 2007. Artists as diverse as country music star Martina McBride, Disney artist Corbin Bleu and American Idol icon Daughtry have performed at the fair. ARCA and USAC races on the last weekend of the fair continue to be a large draw for racing fans throughout the country. Truck and Tractor pulls, located in the Multi-Purpose Arena, are another attraction that draws thousands to the fair



each year. In spite of record breaking heat, attendance at the 2007 Illinois State Fair remained strong with over 700,000 people present for the 10-day fair and preview night.

Non-Fair Events

The Illinois State Fairgrounds is host to a variety of non-fair events. The fairgrounds is the home of the world's fastest dirt track, more than 150 buildings, a grandstand, four indoor arenas, a covered outdoor arena, and over 1,000 stalls for livestock or horses. Events that take place on the fairgrounds include: festivals, meetings, concerts, weddings, galas, trade shows, car shows, athletic events, and horse and livestock shows. Non-fair event participants have the opportunity to camp on the Illinois State Fairgrounds from April-October. The campground can accommodate up to 301 RV's and approximately 35-40 tents. Campground amenities include water, electricity, limited sewer spots, three comfort stations, and one dump station available to all campers.

In 2006 and 2007, the Illinois State Fairgrounds hosted the National High School Rodeo Finals. The event consisted of ten days including 1,589 contestants in 2006 and 1,577 in 2007. The Illinois Department of Agriculture estimates that each contestant brought with them approximately three family members. There

were approximately 5,000 people on the grounds for the duration of the event. The Illinois State Fairgrounds offered 900 camping spots for 2006 and 2007. The National High School Rodeo Finals also positively impacted revenues for the City of Springfield and the State of Illinois.

Summary

The Illinois Department of Agriculture has maintained a high standard of performance and has streamlined itself as part of the governor's overall plan to make government more efficient and responsive to taxpayers, while at the same time making sure consumers are confident in the safety of the food they eat. All divisions and bureaus have worked collectively to meet the agency's core mission and corresponding objectives, while at the same time reducing total expenditures in an effort to do more with less.

Department of Agriculture staff continues to address the agency's objectives and key initiatives while providing superior services to our constituency. In the last year, IDOA has improved our animal disease surveillance programs by increasing inspections. The Department remains vigilant in protecting the state's agricultural resources while at the same time preserving our natural resources. IDOA continues to maintain a strong working relationship with small to medium food and agribusiness companies. The Department provides various domestic and international marketing opportunities, which help companies interested in accessing new markets for their food and agricultural products. The Department of Agriculture also maintains a close working relationship with several other state agencies in an effort to increase cooperation among state agencies, enhance services and programs provided and eliminate duplication while streamlining state government.

In an effort to further expand the Department's services while at the same time capturing revenue, the Department is searching for and implementing new revenue-generating opportunities for the fairgrounds. The economic impact of attracting new events will not only help make the fairgrounds self-sustaining (a major goal of the administration), but will also provide additional revenue for the city, county and other surrounding areas. IDOA continues to search for new partnerships and revenue-generating opportunities to help promote, preserve and protect Illinois' #1 industry.

Printed by the authority of the State of Illinois (03 /08 ~ 500

