

**Dairy Plants and Dairy Testing Labs;
Final Draft Rule**

Steve Steinhoff, Administrator for the Division of Food Safety, Tom Lietzke and Terri Wenger, asked the Board to approve a final draft rule related to dairy plants and dairy laboratories. This rule updates current food safety standards for dairy plant rules, and accommodates recent changes in dairy plant operations.

This rule also regulates dairy laboratories that perform drug residue screening tests on milk. The federal Food and Drug Administration recently required states to regulate these laboratories, in order for states to ship milk in interstate commerce. The department adopted a temporary emergency rule to comply with the FDA mandate. This rule adopts the emergency rule provisions on a more permanent basis. The department held simultaneous public hearings on the dairy plant rules and the emergency dairy lab rules.

Motion:

Moved by Pete Knigge, and seconded by Jeff Pickerign, to approve the final draft rule. The motion carried unanimously.

Dairy Farms; Final Draft Rule

Steve Steinhoff and Tom Lietzke asked the Board to approve a final draft rule related to dairy farms. This rule updates existing food safety requirements, and accommodates recent changes in dairy farm operations. It also clarifies the responsibilities of dairy plant operators with respect to dairy farms. This rule applies to grade A and grade B dairy farms. Grade A dairy farm rules must be consistent with federal requirements under the Interstate Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.

Motion:

Moved by Bill Geary, and seconded by Pete Knigge, to approve the final draft rule. The motion carried unanimously.

Milk Producer Security; Emergency Rule

Fran Tryon, Acting Administrator for the Division of Trade and Consumer Protection, and John Norton asked the Board to approve an emergency rule related to milk producer security. This emergency rule implements Wisconsin's new agricultural producer security law, as it applies to milk contractors. The new law is designed to protect milk producers against catastrophic financial defaults by milk contractors.

The new law applies to dairy plant operators, producer agents and other milk contractors who procure producer milk in this state. Beginning May 1, 2002, milk contractors must be licensed under the new law. Among other things, the new law creates an agricultural producer security fund, financed by milk contractor fees. An emergency rule is needed to implement the new law, because the department cannot complete normal rulemaking proceedings by May 1.



State of Wisconsin
Scott McCallum, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
James E. Harsdorf, Secretary

DATE: April 15, 2002

APR 18 2002

TO: State Legislators

FROM: ✓ James E. Harsdorf, Secretary

SUBJECT: **Milk Producer Security; Emergency Rule**

Pursuant to s. 227.24(3), Stats., the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is forwarding an emergency rule related to milk producer security (copy attached). This emergency rule implements Wisconsin's new agricultural producer security law (ch. 126, Stats.), as it applies to milk contractors. The new law is designed to protect milk producers against catastrophic financial defaults by milk contractors.

The Legislature enacted the new law in 2001 Wis. Act 16. The new law applies to dairy plant operators, producer agents and other milk contractors. Among other things, the new law creates an agricultural producer security fund, financed by milk contractor fees. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) administers this law.

The new law takes effect, for milk contractors, on May 1, 2002. This emergency rule is needed to implement the new law by May 1, the annual licensing date for milk contractors. The Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection unanimously approved this emergency rule on April 11, 2002. The emergency rule will be published in the official state newspaper and will take effect on April 30, 2002.

This emergency rule:

- Clarifies the treatment of dairy plant operators who provide *custom processing* services for milk producers, without marketing or taking title to milk or processed dairy products.
- Clarifies the treatment of *producer agents* who market milk and collect milk payments on behalf of producers, without taking title to the milk.
- Clarifies the treatment of persons who market only *processed dairy products* for producers, without procuring, marketing or processing any *raw producer milk*.
- Clarifies the method by which milk contractors calculate and report milk payment obligations, for the purpose of calculating fund assessments and security requirements.
- Requires milk contractors to disclose their security and fund contribution status to producers.

Public Hearing

A public hearing on this rule is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 16, 2002 at the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection headquarters; 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison.

Fiscal Estimate

A fiscal estimate is attached to the rule. The department does not expect this rule to have any material fiscal impact on the state or local governments.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

EMERGENCY RULE

1 The state of Wisconsin department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection hereby
2 adopts the following emergency rule to create chapter ATCP 96 relating to milk producer
3 security.

**Analysis Prepared by the Department of Agriculture,
Trade and Consumer Protection**

Statutory Authority: ss. 93.07(1), 126.51, 126.81(1) and (2), and 227.24,
Stats.
Statutes Interpreted: ch.126, Stats.

This emergency rule implements Wisconsin's new agricultural producer security law (ch. 126, Stats.), as it applies to milk contractors. The new law is designed to protect milk producers against catastrophic financial defaults by milk contractors who procure producer milk in this state. The Legislature enacted the new law in 2001 Wis. Act 16.

The new law applies to milk contractors, including dairy plant operators, producer agents and other milk handlers. Among other things, the new law creates an agricultural producer security fund, financed by milk contractor fees. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) administers this law. The law takes effect, for milk contractors, on May 1, 2002.

This emergency rule:

- Clarifies the treatment of dairy plant operators who provide *custom processing* services for milk producers, without marketing or taking title to milk or processed dairy products.
- Clarifies the treatment of *producer agents* who market milk and collect milk payments on behalf of producers, without taking title to the milk.

- Clarifies the treatment of persons who market only *processed dairy products* for producers, without procuring, marketing or processing any *raw producer milk*.
- Clarifies the method by which milk contractors calculate and report milk payment obligations, for the purpose of calculating fund assessments and security requirements.
- Requires milk contractors to disclose their security and fund contribution status to producers.

Background

Under the agricultural producer security law, a milk contractor who procures producer milk in this state must be licensed by DATCP. To be licensed, a contractor must do one of the following:

- Contribute to the agricultural producer security fund ("fund"). If a contributing milk contractor defaults on payments to producers, the fund may partially compensate those producers. *Producer agents* (who market milk and collect milk payments for producers *without taking title to the milk*) may have lower fund participation requirements than other milk contractors. If a producer agent defaults, the fund may also make smaller payments to producers.
- File security with DATCP, to secure a portion of the contractor's milk payment obligations to producers. *Producer agents* may file a smaller amount of security than other milk contractors, so there may be less security if a producer agent defaults.
- File financial statements with DATCP, showing that the milk contractor meets minimum financial standards. If a milk contractor is licensed on the basis of the contractor's financial statement, the contractor is not required to contribute to the fund or file security with DATCP. The fund will not pay producers if the contractor defaults, nor will DATCP have any security to pay producers.

Custom Processing for Milk Producers

This emergency rule clarifies that ch. 126, Stats., does not apply to a dairy plant operator who takes temporary custody of producer milk for the sole purpose of providing *custom processing* services to milk producers, provided that all the following apply:

- The producers retain title to the milk and to the processed dairy products made from that milk.
- The operator does not market the milk or processed dairy products, but promptly delivers the processed dairy products to the producers or their agent for consumption or marketing.

- The operator does not commingle producer-owned milk or dairy products with other milk or dairy products.
- The operator provides the custom processing services under a written contract with each producer or the producer's agent. The contract must clearly and conspicuously disclose that:
 - The producer retains title to the milk and dairy products.
 - The producer's milk shipments are not secured under ch. 126, Stats.

Producer Agents

This emergency rule clarifies that a milk contractor does not qualify as a *producer agent*, for purposes of ch. 126, Stats., unless all the following apply:

- The milk contractor procures producer milk in this state solely as the agent of the milk producers.
- The milk contractor does not take title to the producer milk, or to any dairy products made from the producer milk.
- The milk contractor markets the producer milk under a written contract with each milk producer. The contract must clearly and conspicuously disclose all the following:
 - That the milk contractor does not take title to the producer's milk, or any dairy products made from that milk.
 - That the milk contractor receives payments on behalf of the producer, and holds them in trust for the producer.
 - The terms and conditions of payment to the producer.
 - The procedure by which the milk contractor will receive payment on behalf of the producer and make payments to the producer, including any trust fund arrangement.
 - The milk contractor's compensation for serving as the producer's agent, and the method by which the milk contractor will receive that compensation from the milk producer.
 - A milk security disclosure statement (see below).
- The milk contractor does not process, as a producer agent, more than 5 million pounds of producer milk in any month.
- The milk contractor gives, to each recipient of producer milk marketed by the contractor, a written invoice stating that the milk is producer milk not owned by the milk contractor.

- The milk contractor files a monthly report with DATCP. The milk contractor must file the report on or before the 25th day of the month. The report must include all the following:
 - The name and address of each person to whom the milk contractor marketed, in the preceding month, producer milk procured in this state.
 - The total pounds of producer milk that the milk contractor marketed to each person in the preceding month.
 - The milk contractor's total milk payment obligation to milk producers for producer milk that the contractor marketed in the preceding month.

Persons Marketing Processed Dairy Products for Milk Producers

This emergency rule clarifies that ch. 126, Stats., does not apply to a person who markets only *processed dairy products* for milk producers, provided that the person does not procure, market or process any *raw producer milk*.

Milk Payment Report by License Applicant

Under the new law, an applicant for an annual milk contractor license must report (1) the applicant's total annual payment obligation to milk producers, and (2) the largest obligation incurred at any time during the applicant's last fiscal year. The reported amounts are used to determine fund assessments and security requirements, if any. This rule clarifies that the applicant must report (1) the total amount paid for milk procured during the applicant's last fiscal year, and (2) the largest amount paid for milk procured in any single month during the last fiscal year.

Milk Security Disclosure Statement

This emergency rule requires milk contractors to make milk security disclosures to milk producers, pursuant to s. 126.81(4), Stats., so that producers understand the extent to which milk payments are backed by the agricultural producer security program. The milk contractor must give the disclosure when the milk contractor first procures milk from the producer, and again in June of each year. The disclosure must consist of one of the following written statements:

- The following statement if the milk contractor contributes to the fund (and is not a *producer agent* who also files security):

IMPORTANT NOTICE

***[Name of milk contractor]* contributes to Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer Security Fund. This fund helps ensure that milk producers will be paid for the milk they ship to contributing contractors. If a contributing contractor fails to pay a producer, the fund may pay up to 80% of the first \$60,000 of the producer's unpaid milk payment claim, and up to 75% of any additional unpaid milk payroll claim.**

- The following statement if the milk contractor is required to file security with DATCP and is not a *producer agent*:

IMPORTANT NOTICE

***[Name of milk contractor]* does not participate in Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer Security Fund. We have filed security with the State of Wisconsin to cover part, but not all, of our milk payment obligations to milk producers. The security equals at least 75% of the largest amount that we owed producers at any time during our last completed fiscal year. The security is in the following form(s): *[specify forms of security]*.**

- The following statement if the milk contractor does not contribute to the fund or file security with DATCP, but is licensed solely on the basis of the contractor's financial statement:

IMPORTANT NOTICE

***[Name of milk contractor]* does not participate in Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer Security Fund, and has not filed security with the State of Wisconsin to secure payments to milk producers. Our financial statement shows positive equity, a current ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.0, and a debt-to-equity ratio of no more than 2.0 to 1.0.**

- The following statement if the milk contractor is a *producer agent* who does not contribute to the fund and is required to file security with DATCP:

IMPORTANT NOTICE

***[Name of milk contractor]* does not participate in Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer Security Fund. We have filed security with the State of Wisconsin to cover part, but not all, of our milk payment obligations to milk producers. The security equals 15% of the largest amount that we owed to producers at any time during our last completed fiscal year. The security is in the following form(s): *[specify forms of security]*.**

- The following statement if the milk contractor is a *producer agent* who contributes to the fund and files security with DATCP:

IMPORTANT NOTICE

***[Name of milk contractor]* contributes to Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer Security Fund as a *producer agent*. If we fail to pay a producer, the fund may pay up to 15% of the producer's allowed claim.**

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

1 (1) The Legislature, in 2001 Wis. Act 16, repealed and recreated Wisconsin's
2 agricultural producer security program. The new program is codified in ch. 126, Stats.
3 (the "new law"). The new law takes effect, for milk contractors, on May 1, 2002. The
4 new law is intended to protect milk producers against catastrophic financial defaults by
5 milk contractors.

6 (2) The new law applies to milk contractors, including dairy plant operators,
7 producer agents and other milk handlers, who procure producer milk in this state. Under
8 the new law, milk contractors must be licensed by the Wisconsin department of
9 agriculture, trade and consumer protection (DATCP). Milk contractors must pay license
10 fees and do one or more of the following:

11 (a) Contribute to Wisconsin's agricultural producer security fund, to help secure
12 milk payments to milk producers.

13 (b) File security with DATCP.

14 (c) File financial statements with DATCP, showing that the contractor meets
15 minimum financial standards specified in ch. 126, Stats.

16 (3) The new law regulates *producer agents* (who market milk and collect
17 payment for milk producers, without taking title to the milk), but treats them differently
18 than other milk contractors. *Producer agents* may have lower fund participation
19 requirements, and may file smaller amounts of security, than other milk contractors. The
20 program may provide correspondingly less compensation to producers if a *producer*
21 *agent* defaults.

1 (4) It is important to clarify the following matters before the new law takes effect
2 for milk contractors on May 1, 2002:

3 (a) The treatment of dairy plant operators who provide custom processing
4 services to milk producers, without marketing or taking title to milk or dairy products.

5 (b) The treatment of *producer agents*. Under s. 126.51, Stats., DATCP must
6 adopt rules for milk contractors who wish to qualify as *producer agents* under the new
7 law.

8 (c) The treatment of persons who market only *processed dairy products* for milk
9 producers, without procuring, marketing or processing raw producer milk.

10 (d) The method by which milk contractors calculate and report milk payment
11 obligations, for the purpose of calculating fund assessments and security requirements
12 under the new law.

13 (5) Under s. 126.81(4), Stats., DATCP may require milk contractors to disclose
14 their security and fund contribution status to milk producers. It is important for milk
15 contractors to begin making these disclosures soon after the new law takes effect, so that
16 producers can evaluate the financial risk associated with milk procurement contracts.
17 Disclosures are important, because not all milk contractors are required to participate in
18 the agricultural security fund or file security with DATCP.

19 (6) It is not possible, by normal rulemaking procedures, to adopt these essential
20 clarifications and disclosure requirements by May 1, 2002. DATCP must, therefore,
21 adopt them by emergency rule. This emergency rule is needed to implement the new
22 law, to protect the financial security of milk producers, to preserve fair competition in the
23 dairy industry, and to avoid unnecessary confusion and expense for dairy businesses.

1 **EMERGENCY RULE**

2 **SECTION 1.** Chapter ATCP 96 is created to read:

3 **CHAPTER ATCP 96**

4 **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER SECURITY**

5 **ATCP 96.01 Definitions.** In this chapter:

6 (1) "Contributing milk contractor" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(1), Stats.

7 (2) "Dairy plant operator" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(5), Stats.

8 (3) "Milk contractor" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(8), Stats.

9 (4) "Milk producer" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(10), Stats.

10 (5) "Procure producer milk in this state" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(12),

11 Stats.

12 (6) "Producer agent" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(13), Stats.

13 (7) "Producer milk" has the meaning given in s. 126.40(14), Stats. "Producer
14 milk" includes producer-owned dairy products that a producer agent manufactures from
15 raw producer milk.

16 **ATCP 96.02 Custom processing services to milk producers.** Chapter 126,
17 Stats., does not apply to a dairy plant operator who takes temporary custody of producer
18 milk solely to process it for the milk producer, provided that all the following apply:

19 (1) The producer retains title to all of the milk and all of the processed dairy
20 products made from that milk.

21 (2) The operator does not market the milk or processed dairy products, but
22 promptly returns the processed dairy products to the producer or the producer's agent for
23 consumption or marketing.

1 (3) The operator does not commingle producer-owned milk or dairy products
2 with other milk or dairy products.

3 (4) The operator provides the processing services under a written contract with
4 the producer or the producer's agent. The contract shall clearly and conspicuously
5 disclose all the following:

6 (a) That the producer retains title to all the milk shipped for processing, and all
7 the processed dairy products made from that milk.

8 (b) That the producer's milk shipments to the operator are not secured under ch.
9 126, Stats.

10 (5) The operator keeps a copy of the contract under sub. (4) for at least 3 years
11 after the contract ends, and makes it available to the department for inspection and
12 copying upon request.

13 **ATCP 96.03 Producer agents. (1) QUALIFYING AS A PRODUCER AGENT.** A milk
14 contractor does not qualify as a producer agent, for purposes of ch. 126, Stats., unless all
15 the following apply:

16 (a) The milk contractor procures producer milk in this state solely as the agent of
17 the milk producers.

18 (b) The milk contractor does not take title to the producer milk, or to any
19 processed dairy products made from the producer milk.

20 (c) The milk contractor markets the producer milk under a written contract with
21 each milk producer. The contract shall comply with sub. (2).

22 (d) The milk contractor does not process, as a producer agent, more than 5
23 million pounds of producer milk in any month.

1 (e) The milk contractor gives, to each recipient of producer milk marketed by the
2 milk contractor, a written invoice stating that the milk is producer milk not owned by the
3 milk contractor.

4 (f) The milk contractor files a monthly producer agent report with the
5 department, as provided under sub. (3).

6 **(2) CONTRACT WITH MILK PRODUCER.** The contract under sub. (1)(c) shall clearly
7 specify the terms under which the milk contractor receives, markets and accepts payment
8 for milk on behalf of the producer. The contract shall clearly and conspicuously disclose
9 all the following:

10 (a) That the milk contractor does not take title to the producer's milk, or any
11 dairy products made from that milk.

12 (b) That the milk contractor receives payments on behalf of the producer, and
13 holds them in trust for the producer.

14 (c) The terms and conditions of payment to the producer.

15 (d) The procedure by which the milk contractor will receive payment on behalf of
16 the producer and make payments to the producer, including any trust fund arrangement.

17 (e) The milk contractor's compensation for serving as the producer's agent, and
18 the method by which the milk contractor will receive that compensation from the
19 producer.

20 (f) The appropriate milk security disclosure statement under s. ATCP 96.05.

21 **(3) MONTHLY REPORT.** A milk contractor who files a monthly producer agent
22 report under sub. (1)(f) shall file the report on or before the 25th day of the month. The
23 report shall include all the following:

1 (a) The name and address of each person to whom the milk contractor marketed,
2 in the preceding month, producer milk procured in this state.

3 (b) The total pounds of producer milk that the milk contractor marketed to each
4 person under par. (a) in the preceding month.

5 (c) The milk contractor's total gross payments to milk producers for producer
6 milk that the contractor marketed under par. (a) in the preceding month.

7 **ATCP 96.04 Persons marketing processed dairy products for milk**
8 **producers.** Chapter 126, Stats., does not apply to a person who markets only processed
9 dairy products for milk producers, provided that the person does not procure, market or
10 process raw producer milk.

11 **ATCP 96.05 Milk security disclosure statement.** A milk contractor shall give
12 a milk security disclosure statement to each milk producer and producer agent from
13 whom the milk contractor procures producer milk in this state. The milk contractor shall
14 give the disclosure statement when the milk contractor first procures producer milk from
15 that producer or producer agent, and again in June of each year. The milk contractor
16 shall give the disclosure statement in writing. The disclosure statement shall be clear and
17 conspicuous, and shall be set apart from any other writing. The disclosure statement shall
18 consist of one of the following verbatim statements, as applicable:

19 (1) The following statement if the milk contractor is a contributing milk
20 contractor, other than a producer agent who is also required to file security under s.
21 126.47(3)(c), Stats.:

1 **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

2 ***[Name of milk contractor]* contributes to Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer**
3 **Security Fund. This fund helps ensure that milk producers will be paid for**
4 **the milk they ship to contributing contractors. If a contributing contractor**
5 **fails to pay a producer, the fund may pay up to 80% of the first \$60,000 of**
6 **the producer's unpaid milk payment claim, and up to 75% of any additional**
7 **unpaid milk payroll claim.**

8
9 (2) The following statement if the milk contractor has filed security under s.

10 126.47, Stats., but is not a producer agent filing security under s. 126.47(3)(b) or (c),

11 Stats.:

12 **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

13 ***[Name of milk contractor]* does not participate in Wisconsin's Agricultural**
14 **Producer Security Fund. We have filed security with the State of Wisconsin**
15 **to cover part, but not all, of our milk payment obligations to milk producers.**
16 **The security equals at least 75% of the largest amount that we owed**
17 **producers at any time during our last completed fiscal year. The security is**
18 **in the following form(s): *[specify forms of security]*.**

19
20 (3) The following statement if the milk contractor is not a contributing milk

21 contractor, and has not filed security, but has filed financial statements that meet the

22 standards under s. 126.45(1)(b), Stats.:

23 **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

24 ***[Name of milk contractor]* does not participate in Wisconsin's Agricultural**
25 **Producer Security Fund, and has not filed security with the State of**
26 **Wisconsin to secure payments to milk producers. Our financial statement**
27 **shows positive equity, a current ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.0, and a debt-to-**
28 **equity ratio of no more than 2.0 to 1.0.**

29
30 (4) The following statement if the milk contractor is a producer agent who is

31 required to file security under s. 126.47, Stats., and does not contribute to the fund:

32 ***[Name of milk contractor]* does not participate in Wisconsin's Agricultural**
33 **Producer Security Fund. We have filed security with the State of Wisconsin**
34 **to cover part, but not all, of our milk payment obligations to milk producers.**
35 **The security equals 15% of the largest amount that we owed to producers at**

1 any time during our last completed fiscal year. The security is in the
2 following form(s): [*specify forms of security*].

3
4 **NOTE:** The 15% security amount applies during the term of this temporary
5 emergency rule. The required security amount increases in the license
6 year beginning May 1, 2003 and in subsequent license years. See s.
7 126.47(3)(b), Stats.
8

9 (5) The following statement if the milk contractor contributes to the fund as a
10 producer agent, and files security according to s. 126.47(3)(c), Stats.:

11 **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

[*Name of milk contractor*] contributes to Wisconsin's Agricultural Producer
Security Fund as a *producer agent*. If we fail to pay a producer, the fund
may pay up to 15% of the producer's allowed claim.

12
13 **NOTE:** The 15% payment amount applies during the term of this temporary
14 emergency rule. The payment amount increases to 20% for producer
15 agent defaults occurring after April 30, 2004. Beginning May 1, 2007,
16 producer agents are treated like other milk contractors. See s.
17 126.71(1)(a), (d) and (e).
18

19 **ATCP 96.06 Milk producer payment report by license applicant.** (a) An
20 applicant for an annual milk contractor license shall include, as part of the license
21 application, the sworn and notarized statement required under s. 126.41(6), Stats.

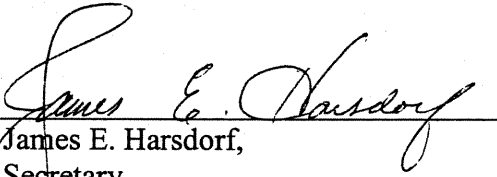
22 (b) The statement under par. (a) shall report, under s. 126.41(6)(a), Stats., the
23 gross amount that the applicant paid for producer milk procured in this state during the
24 applicant's last completed fiscal year. If the applicant has not yet operated as a milk
25 contractor, the applicant shall report the estimated gross amount that the applicant will
26 pay for milk procured in the applicant's first completed fiscal year.

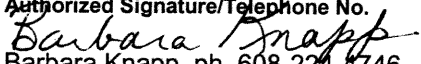
27 (c) The statement under par. (a) shall report, under s. 126.41(6)(b), Stats., the
28 largest gross amount that the applicant paid for producer milk procured in this state in
29 any single month during the applicant's last completed fiscal year.

1 **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This emergency rule take effects effect upon publication in the
2 official state newspaper, and remains in effect for 150 days. The department may seek to
3 extend this emergency rule as provided in s. 227.24, Stats.

Dated this 15 day of April, 08.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

✓ By 
James E. Harsdorf,
Secretary

FISCAL ESTIMATE		LRB or Bill No. / Adm. Rule No.
DOA-2048 (R 10/94)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPDATED <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTED <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTAL	ATCP 96
		Amendment No. (If Applicable)
Subject: Milk producer security; emergency rule		
Fiscal Effect State: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No State Fiscal Effect Check below only if bill makes a direct appropriation or affects a sum sufficient appropriation. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Appropriation <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Appropriation <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Create New Appropriation		<input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs – May be possible to absorb within agency's budget? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs
Local : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No local government costs 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory		5. Types of Local Gov. Unit Affected: <input type="checkbox"/> Towns <input type="checkbox"/> Villages <input type="checkbox"/> Counties <input type="checkbox"/> Cities <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>County Drainage Boards</u> <input type="checkbox"/> School Districts <input type="checkbox"/> WTCS Districts
Fund Source Affected: <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEG-S		Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations:
Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate This emergency rule implements Wisconsin's new agricultural producer security law (ch. 126, stats.), as it applies to milk contractors. The new law is designed to protect milk producers against catastrophic financial defaults by milk contractors who procure producer milk in this state. The Legislature enacted the new law in 2001 Wis. Act 16. The department does not anticipate any additional fiscal impact from this rule.		
Long - Range Fiscal Implications		
Agency/prepared by: (Name & Phone No.) DATCP Kevin LeRoy ph. 608-224-4926	Authorized Signature/Telephone No.  Barbara Knapp, ph. 608-224-4746	Date April 15, 2002

4/26/02

ATCP 96 Milk Producer Security

Calls from

→ Producers concerned

that can't get online in time

- Directive for May?

seem to ^{be} old rules with new twist -

need info on what's in it.

have not

talked to John Norton

↓ sent letter to Dairy Operators

Steve Dickinson - Osceola, old friend

715 / 597-3360

Countdown 284-0216

County Board chairman.

if not handled right, can hurt producers

asks for a lot of money, very quickly + it could be
a problem

6/28/02 Rep. Skindeme

~~832-4843~~ Reach him:
832-4843 home
575-7174 cell

Datsep has initiated examina
incorporates security plans
coops created for marketing purposes

- No public hearings just talked to public

groups - under
planned
security
laws...

- Coops bargaining groups pressure
to get bigger milk prices
went to Datsep

also have security
⇒ farmers are going to
buy insurance to
protect themselves...

⇒ plan by big companies
to force out coops...

⇒ disappointed that no public hearing was ever held

talked to Datsep - John Norton...

- money put up to help those going out of
business helps pay farmer...
milk comes through them = coops.

- Coops never had to pay before, now are required

→ talk to Dennis Jelle - Ag Pricing Group
427-8260 Mt. Hous

STATE OF WISCONSIN

To Breata

Date 7-1 Time 9:00

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M John Norton

of DATCP

Phone 224-4988

Telephoned		Please Call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Called to See You		Rush	
Returned Your Call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Will Call Again	

Message Don't out All
Day



Party Receiving Call

7/1/02

Power wants
Legis change
to get credit
for cheese
industry
help

Producer Sec. done in budget = No hearing

ER → Bowe, hearing - No changes esp. cheesemakers taken

↓ now permanent rule Madison, Ben Cleaver, for case of
- for proper disclosure, codify language + clarify
disclosure

Working w/ the standard people

in compliance by Wed. not going out of business

- prior to producer sec. agents could not be held respons.

bring agents on line

6-7 statewide / 6 bus credit / no equity
ag. many issues

so now if something happens, farmer
paid something...

Agent: Marketing milk for producer

Money goes to producer agent

+ they pay producer

if used for something else,

the current ones have no equity, how
come?

- Clean up status of agents

ones w/ no positive equity → pay assessment

+ higher fee to keep it even

- lots of notification prior to this ... ignores
+ didn't do much

Result:
million potential
fiscal space
women should
law came at the
right time.

~~Notify~~ Notify:
Skinner to Board ready +
when we come to Committee

Producer security law goes to hearings

WEST ALLIS -- The State Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection has authorized a round of public hearings on a draft rule related to agricultural producer security.



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The rule implements Wisconsin's new ag producer security law designed to protect farmers against catastrophic financial defaults by grain dealers, grain warehouse keepers, milk contractors and vegetable contractors.

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection licenses these contractors. In most cases, licensed contractors must contribute to the state's agricultural producer security fund. In some cases, fund participation is voluntary. If a contributing contractor defaults on payments to producers, the fund may partially compensate those producers. Fund contributions are partly based on the contractor's financial condition.

Some contractors must file security bonds with DATCP in addition to, or in lieu of, fund contributions.

A grain dealer must file annual financial statements with the DATCP if the grain dealer pays more than \$500,000 annually for producer grain procured in the state, or procures any producer grain under deferred payment contracts.

The hearing dates and locations have not yet been determined.

The Country Today

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Kalies, Beata

From: Delaporte, Maggie
Sent: Friday, August 23, 2002 10:37 AM
To: *Legislative Assembly Republicans; *Legislative Assembly Democrats; *Legislative Senate Republicans; *Legislative Senate Democrats; Sklansky, Ron; Krieser, Steve; Nussbaum, Jody; Burhop, Sarah; Moll, Keeley A DATCP; Heike, Ruth E DATCP
Subject: September 5th Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules Hearing

JOINT

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules

The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules will hold a **PUBLIC HEARING** and may hold an **EXECUTIVE SESSION** on the following items at the time specified below:

Thursday, September 5, 2002

11:00 AM

225 Northwest Room

State Capitol

Madison, Wisconsin

Emergency Rule chs. ATCP 10 and 11

Relating to chronic wasting disease in cervids. The Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection requests an extension of the effective period of this emergency rule until June 1, 2003, pursuant to 2001 Wis. Act 108.

Emergency Rule ch. ATCP 96

Relating to Milk Producer Security. The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection requests an extension of this emergency rule by 60 days.

Senator Judith B. Robson
Senate Co-Chair

Representative Glenn Grothman
Assembly Co-Chair

END



END

Kalies, Beata

From: Mike Carter [mcarter@potatowis.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2001 8:13 AM
To: 'Kalies, Beata'
Subject: RE: ag committee meeting in April

Beata,

The 26th works great for me. Let me know once you decide on a place, time, etc.

Many thanks to you and Rep. Ott for inviting me to participate.

-Mike

-----Original Message-----

From: Kalies, Beata [mailto:Beata.Kalies@legis.state.wi.us]
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2001 1:46 PM
To: 'mcarter@potatowis.org'
Subject: ag committee meeting in April
Importance: High

Hi Mike!

We had to narrow down the date for our Committee Meeting in April. It will need to be April 26th. We will not have a hearing on 12th at all. It has to be that date because of out of town invited speakers for one of the bills being taken up during that hearing. I hope this is still convenient for you as we would like you to appear before the committee that day as well. Please let me know if you can make it. Thanks in advance.

Beata Kalies
Agriculture Committee Clerk
Office of Representative Al Ott

yes 4/26/01

3rd highest producers in nation -
Industry in recession -
check DB for potatoes in state
marketing / education / administration
Projects: work w/ env. groups.
renew reliance on potatoes... ->
Conservation:
Shift to processed food

Wisconsin Potato & Vegetable Growers Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 327 • Antigo, Wisconsin 54409-0327

Telephone: 715/623-7683 • Fax: 715/623-3176 • e-mail: wpvga@potatowis.org • web: www.potatowis.org



1) Introduction

2) The industry

- a. Third largest producer of potatoes
- b. Produce potatoes for all uses in Wisconsin
 - i. Fresh
 - ii. Frozen Process (Wendy's)
 - iii. Chip
 - iv. Seed
- c. Grow about 86,000 acres of potatoes annually
- d. 32 million cwt (470,000,000cwt) nationally
- e. Production costs of \$2,000 per acre (\$4.50 per cwt)
- f. Crop had an estimated worth of \$176,000,000 two years ago
- g. \$350,000,000 impact on the economy.

3) Economic Status of the Industry

- a. Like other areas of the ag. economy, potato production is in a deep recession.
 - i. Grower comment: lost what father and grandfather built up over 50 years.
- b. Fresh market returning about \$1.75 per cwt.
 - i. Over production
- c. French Fry contract is being figured at \$4.30 return.
 - i. Issues with Canadian Competition
 - ii. Issues with company competition.
 - iii. Fresh market competition
- d. No alternatives
 - i. Rotation crops do not make money
 1. Canning crops poor
 2. Field crops poor

4) The WPVGA

- a. Funding from the WPIB, annual dues, *Common Tater*
 - i. State board
 1. 9 members form districts state wide
 2. Elected
 - ii. Administered thought DATCP
 - iii. \$.04 from every cwt goes to the PIB
- b. PIB contracts with WPVGA to carry out mission
- c. Under state law 4 ways to use check off money
 - i. Marketing

- ii. Research
- iii. Education
- iv. Administration

5) Industry Projects

a. WWF/WPVGGA/UW collaboration

- i. Reasons for participating
 - 1. Get ahead of the regulatory curve (FQPA)
 - 2. Public recognition
 - 3. Drive public policy
 - 4. Credibility and documentations of successes
 - 5. Gain Market advantage
 - 6. It is the right thing to do
- ii. Reduced toxicity units of pesticides
 - 1. 37% over the past three years
 - 2. Still need to manage resistance
 - 3. Increase use of lower tox chemicals
- iii. Increased use of bio-intensive IPM (integrated pest management)
 - 1. Computer models to determine when it is necessary to spray
 - 2. Scouting
 - 3. Rotation of crops
 - 4. Consulting with neighbors on rotation
 - 5. Pest specific and low risk pesticides
- iv. Received the "Gift to the Earth Award" from WWF in 1998

b. Eco-Label potatoes

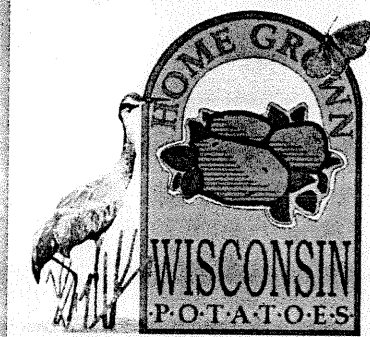
- i. Extension of the collaboration
- ii. Designed to sell "third way of production"
- iii. Goal: to get a higher return to the grower as a reward
- iv. Two parts to the project
 - 1. IPM standards
 - a. Need to get a passing score to qualify
 - 2. Crop protectants
 - a. Can not go over the available tox units
- v. Marketing component
 - 1. ADD Grant
 - 2. Market research
 - 3. Available in August

c. Environmental Task Force

- i. Developed out of the Non point Task force
- ii. Designed to bring in scientific experts to advise the industry how to proceed on issues through using research and science.
- iii. Current topic that the task force is addressing is the High Capacity Well issue.

WWF - WPVGA - UW

Collaboration update



In 2000, 15 growers are learning where they fall along IPM continuum. Each gets a customized BioIPM management plan, opportunities to share information with other IPM innovators, individual consultations with UW-IPM team, economic analysis of IPM practices, and a voice in the development of the eco-label. More growers will be recruited for 2001!

For more information please contact, Deana Sexson at 877-426-0170.

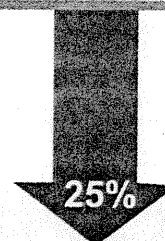
Long Range Goals

- To reduce reliance on 11 high risk pesticides
- To increase the use of ecologically based IPM programs
- To enhance protection of biodiversity
- To raise consumer demand for IPM-produced potatoes

The Wisconsin Potato Industry Shift To Lower Risk Pesticides

Wisconsin Growers have reduced pesticide toxicity of 11 targeted compounds by 37% from 1995 baseline to 1999!

We will continue to move the industry toward biologically based pest management programs!



Reduction in toxicity units of 11 targeted pesticides from 1995 to 1997

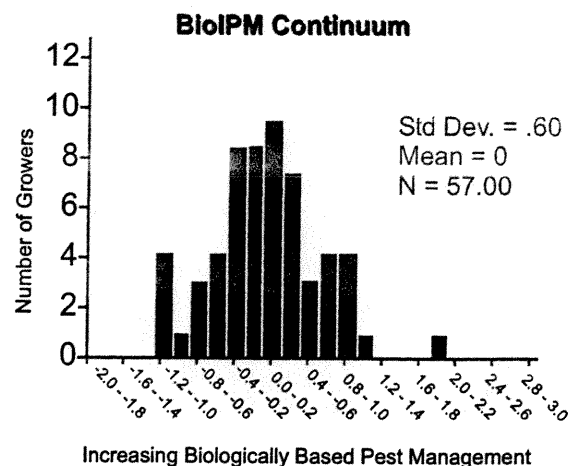


Reduction in toxicity units of 11 targeted pesticides from 1995 to 1999

American Farmland Trust Grant

Targets:

- Increase IPM adoption
- Decrease toxicity units
- Economic analysis of biointensive IPM programs
- Eco-label development for marketplace incentives





WWF/WPVGA Collaboration



**PRESS RELEASE TO ALL MEDIA – JULY 19, 2000
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: MIKE CARTER**

Wisconsin Potato Farmers Slash Use of High Risk Pesticides Protecting the Environment Pays off as Marketplace Takes Note

Nearly half a million pounds of highly toxic chemicals have been kept off Wisconsin fields and out of the air, rivers and streams since 1997 when potato farmers, environmentalists and university researchers formed a unique collaboration, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) announced today.

Wisconsin potato growers' continued progress in reducing their reliance on high risk pesticides was highlighted in a report released this month by WWF and their partners, the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association (WPVGA) and potato Integrated Pest Management team at the University of Wisconsin. The report documents how Wisconsin potato farmers have over the last three growing seasons (1997-1999) reduced the pounds applied of 11 targeted, high-risk pesticides by nearly a half-million pounds compared to the level of use in 1995. The report documents how WPVGA members reduced by 25% in 1997 and 37% in 1999 "toxicity units", the collaboration's measure of pesticide risk, thereby keeping to targets set for reducing reliance on high-risk pesticides.

The collaboration between WWF and WPVGA began in 1996 with an aim to protect human and wildlife health, reduce chemical pollution, and develop new markets for environmentally friendly potatoes and is now recognized as a model for identifying ecologically sound methods of food production.

The results were achieved using integrated pest management (IPM) techniques such as scouting and spot treating for pests, computer prediction models to determine when pests are most active, intensive crop rotations, and the adoption of newer, less toxic pesticides. Wisconsin farmers annually plant 86,000 acres of potatoes in the nation's third largest potato producing state.

"These results are a tribute to the commitment of Wisconsin potato farmers to find ways to produce a quality product and protect wildlife and human health" said Dr. Sarah Lynch of World Wildlife Fund. "Families throughout the region and wildlife from the lowly earthworm to the magnificent but endangered karner blue butterfly can rest a little easier knowing that Wisconsin farmers are putting in place more ecologically sound pest management systems."

The passage in 1996 of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), which requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to regulate pesticides on the basis of risks to infants and children, was a wake-up call for Wisconsin farmers. While the Act specifically addressed dietary

threats to children, Wisconsin farmers were also concerned about the threats to fish, amphibians, and migratory birds such as the endangered whooping crane.

To reduce its members' vulnerability to regulation, address the increasing problem of pesticide resistance, and protect the quality of wildlife habitat, WPVGA worked with environmental groups to set ambitious goals targeting 11 of the harshest pesticides to people, wildlife and beneficial insects and organisms.

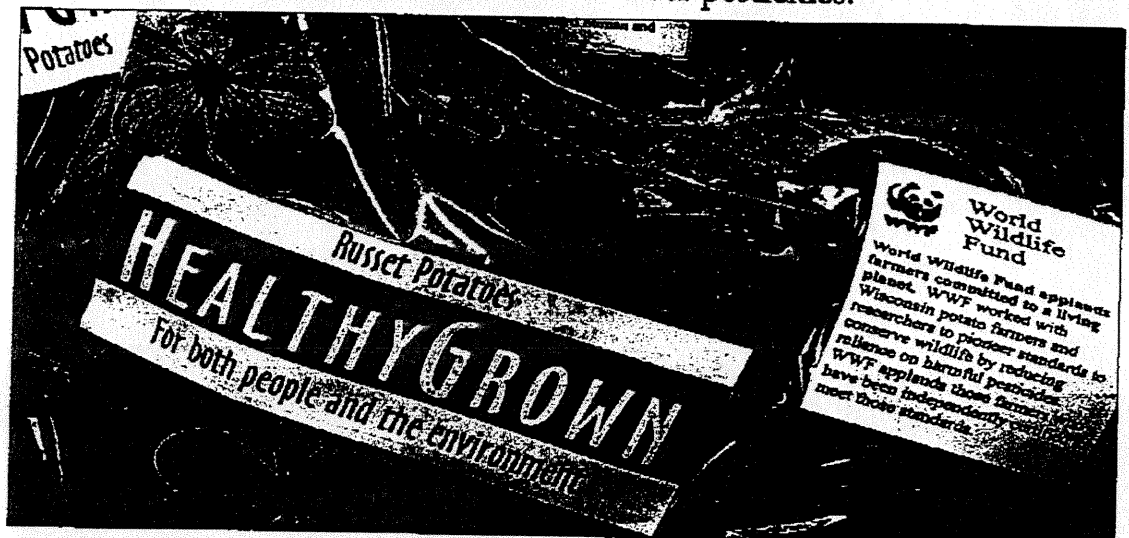
"We had to focus on finding alternative practices and lower-risk pesticides that were economically viable and would not only help us react to FQPA, but also allow us to do the right thing for our children, wildlife, and watersheds," said Mike Carter of WPVGA. "With the help of environmental and research partners, our farmers have come through with flying colors."

The marketplace is beginning to take notice of the collaboration and its impressive results. This year, Whole Foods Market, the nation's largest chain of natural food supermarkets (including Fresh Fields), will begin purchasing fresh potatoes grown using more biologically based pest and crop management systems. Eventually, the collaboration aims to develop a label to let consumers know that Wisconsin potatoes are environmentally friendly.

Sunday, April 15, 2001

Wisconsin State Journal

Some potato growers' wares will display a panda "ecolabel," and that means a lot fewer pesticides.



The World Wildlife Fund agreed to place its panda logo on bags of Wisconsin potatoes that were grown with environmentally friendly methods because the farming methods will be verified by an impartial organization.

SARAH B. TEWS/WJSJ photos

Your potatoes can be environmentally friendly

By Deborah Kades
Business reporter

When Wisconsin shoppers reach for a bag of potatoes this fall, they'll be able to choose one sporting the World Wildlife Fund's panda.

Wisconsin potatoes will become the first food product to carry the widely recognized black-and-white logo in return for farmers' success in lowering by 60 percent over 10 years the toxins used in growing the tubers.

As the potato industry moves through its fifth year of overproduction and rock-bottom prices, Wisconsin's spud farmers hope that consumers will be willing to pay a little more for potatoes that put fewer pesticides into the environment.

This year, 18 of the state's 175 growers will be offering potatoes under an "ecolabel," a term for products grown in an environmentally friendly way, as early as Aug. 1, said Deana Sexson, who heads up the project for UW-Madison's Horticulture Department.

The project came out of a collaboration between potato farmers, the Wisconsin Potato & Vegetable Growers Association, UW-Madison and the World Wildlife Fund, an international nonprofit organization that works to protect the environment.

The program started out by ranking the toxicity to people, wildlife and even micro-organisms of the pesticides used in growing potatoes, and targeting the most harmful for reduction or elimination.

With the help of UW-Madison experts, farmers have adopted environmentally friendly practices, such as basing their pesticide spraying schedules on observations of pests in the field rather than on the calendar; adopting spot-spraying techniques; and using beneficial insects to eat harmful bugs.

Farmers will be certified by a nonprofit organization that is in the works, and that independent certification is key, said Sarah Lynch, senior program officer for the World Wildlife Fund.

While the fund has licensed its logo to companies to bring in money, this is the first time that a product has been allowed to use the panda logo to help consumers identify an environmentally friendly product. Wisconsin farmers will not pay any kind of licensing fee.

The next step is determining how to price the potatoes. "The general gist of the studies is that consumers definitely have a preference for environmentally friendly products, but there's some question as to how many are willing to pay a premium. We think it's 30 to



Deana Sexson oversees a UW-Madison program that has helped potato farmers cut their use of toxic pesticides by 60 percent over eight years. She's shown here with young potato plants at a UW-Madison greenhouse.

40 percent," said Randy Duckworth, executive director of the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association.

Market potential is not the only reason that farmers have participated. "The growers are doing it because they know the right thing to do is to protect the land and be environmental stewards," Sexson said.

Potato farmers in fifth bad year, and this one's a back-breaker

By Deborah Kades
Business reporter

Larry Alsum has been growing potatoes for 20 years, and last year's crop year is shaping up to be the worst year of all.

"I lost \$700,000 last year. It's pretty devastating," said Alsum, who farms 1,300 acres near Spring Green and packages potatoes near Friesland with a sister and two brothers-in-law.

Times are tough for potato farmers all over. Farmers in Idaho are dumping their spuds right back into the field as fertilizer or donating them to food pantries. And experts estimate that up to a third of Idaho's 900 potato farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Wisconsin may not have gained the reputation for producing potatoes that Idaho has, but it is the nation's third-largest potato grower and the leader in developing new varieties of spuds.

About 80,000 acres statewide — in the Stevens Point area, as well as in smaller pockets around the state — are planted with potatoes. Almost half are sold as "fresh pota-

atoes," those sold whole to consumers, with the rest used for processing and seed.

More efficient potato farming and increasing acreage in the Western states has produced a nationwide glut of potatoes that has hurt Wisconsin, although farmers here have not resorted to mass dumping.

"We're going to sell the potatoes we produced for the most part," said Randy Duckworth, executive director of the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association.

But farmers are losing money on every potato they sell. In Wisconsin, potatoes grown for the fresh market are bringing farmers about \$1.50 per 100-pound bag in revenue; however, it costs the farmer about \$4.50 to grow that bag.

The slump in the potato market is nothing new.

"Basically, we've had five bad years in a row, with the 2000-2001 marketing year being the worst," Duckworth said.

The potato market has always moved in a boom-and-bust cycle, but five bad years in a row is unusual.

"Now they're using up their equity. They're mortgaging the farm to continue to farm," Duckworth said.

"These potato farmers understand volatility and they manage accordingly," said Bruce Jones, an agricultural economist with UW-Madison. "Potato farmers can handle one or two years, more than that and we'll see them go out of business."

And that's just what's happening. Today there are about 175 potato farmers in Wisconsin, down from 200 two years ago.

"I expect we'll lose another 10 percent this year," Duckworth said.

There is no relief in sight. Prices are expected to remain low even though Wisconsin farmers are cutting back on the acres they're planting.

"Idaho will still have potatoes in storage when they bring in the next crop. That keeps prices low," Duckworth said.

Farmer Larry Alsum said he loves growing potatoes and he has turned a profit in the past, but he added, "It's hard to tell if we're going to come out of this or not."

Pesticide Toxicity

To determine the toxicity units for the season, total the pounds of active ingredient for each compound and multiply by the toxicity value for that compound. Total toxicity units for all compounds sprayed during the growing season.

Maximum toxicity units:

SS = 800 toxicity units per acre for the season.

LS = 1200 toxicity units per acre for the season.

Toxicity Unit

Exceptions

for

Late Blight

- If 18 severity values are reached by June 1st, 400 more toxicity units may be used for fungicides only.
 - If 18 severity values are reached by June 15th, 200 more toxicity units may be used for fungicides only.
- The following conditions apply only when late blight is found in the vicinity (within 25 miles of field)
- If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity in June, than add 400 toxicity units
 - If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity after June 30th but before July 15th, than add 300 toxicity units
 - If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity after July 15th but before August 1st, than add 200 toxicity units
 - **If there are 18 severity values and late blight is found in the vicinity in August, than add 100 toxicity units**

Do Not Use List:

Insecticides:

- Aldicarb (Temik®)
 - Azinphos-methyl (Guthion®)
 - Disulfoton (Disyston)
 - Methamidophos (Monitor®)
 - Carbofuran (Furadan®)
 - Carbaryl (Sevin®)
 - Oxamyl (Vydate®)
 - Endosulfan (Thiodan®)
 - Phorate (Thimet®)
 - Diazinon (Diazinon®)
 - Permethrin (Pounce®/Ambush®)
- Herbicides:**
- Paraquat (Gramoxone®)

Use with Restriction:

Insecticides:

- Dimethoate (Cygon®) - Use only for resistance management purposes*
 - For short season potatoes apply at least 21 days before harvest (only one application allowed)
 - For long season potatoes apply at least 45 days before harvest (maximum of two applications)
 - Esfenvalerate (Asana®) - Use only for resistance management purposes*
 - No more than 2 applications per year and used in a resistance management program
 - Ethionop (Mocap®)
 - Apply only as needed when wireworms or other soil insects are expected to be present.
- Herbicides:**
- Metribuzin (Sencor®)
 - Apply no more than 0.75 lbs ai per season

Fungicides:

- Metiram, Manzcozeb and Manco - Can only be used in a fungicide resistance management program (See below)**
 - For short season potatoes apply a maximum of three applications
 - For long season potatoes apply a maximum of four applications
 - Triphenyltin hydroxide (SuperTin®) - Can only be used in a fungicide resistance management program (See below)**
 - Apply a maximum of four applications
 - Chlorothalanyl (Bravo®) - Can only be used in a fungicide resistance management program (See below)**
 - No more than 12 lbs a.i. per season
 - All other fungicides
 - Can only be used in a fungicide resistance management program (See below)**
- Fungigant:**
- Metam Sodium (Vapam®) - Use only if soil test of nematode and Verticillium levels exceed thresholds (>10 propagules per cubic centimeter of soil)

* A resistance management program as recommended by the University of Wisconsin potato IPM team. Limited use of higher-risk pesticides is justified when needed to avoid the emergence of resistance to other, lower-risk pesticides.

** All fungicides must be used in a resistance management program. No more than two consecutive applications of fungicides with the same mode of action can be applied. If more than two consecutive applications of fungicides with the same mode of action occur, than participant is automatically

Red = Do Not Use
 Blue = Use with Restriction
 (See other side of sheet for details)

Chart Toxicity Value*

Herbicides	Active ingredient (a) Name	Trade Name	Toxicity Value* 1 lb. ai	Toxicity Units per application**
	Reglone®		103	26
	Endothal	Desicac®	60	48
	Glyphosate	Roundup®	78	63
	Limon	Lorox®	77	58
	Metolachlor	Dual/Dual II®	48	53
	Metribuzin	Sencor®, Lexone®	127	51
	Paraquat	Gramoxone Extra®	106	50
	Pendimethalin	Prowl®, Pentagon®	132	119
	Rimsulfuron	Matrx®	153	3
	Sethoxydim	Poast®	74	22
	Sulfuric Acid	Trellan®	29	
Insecticides				
	Aldicarb	Tenik®	307	185
	Azinphos-methyl	Novodor®	11	11
	Cyfluthrin	Baythroid®	452	14
	Carbaryl	Sevin®		
	Carbofuran	Furadan®	401	200
	Diazinon	Diazanor®	343	103
	Dimethoate	Dimethoate/Cygon®	355	143
	Disulfoton	Disyston®	541	271
	Endosulfan	Thiodan®, Phasor®	271	217
	Esfenvalerate	Asana®	482	24
	Ethionon	Mocap®	339	1017
	Imidacloprid	Admire®	159	32
	Malathion	Cythion®	132	93
	Methamidophos	Monitor®	339	338
	Methoxyflorfen	Lannate®	440	132
	Oxamyl	Vydate®	440	132
	Permethrin	Ambush/Pounce®	288	43
	Phorate	Thimet/Phorate®	625	1563
	Piperonyl butoxide	Imidan®	133	134
	Pyrethrin	Fulfil®	123	21
	Spinosad	Spinosad®	172	17
Fungicides				
	AZOXSTROBIN	Quadris®	94	9
	Basic copper sulfate	Bravo®	82	82
	Chlorothalonil	Kocide®	48	32
	Copper resinate	Bordeaux/Libasic	38	76
	Cymoxanil	Cuzate®	50	6
	Dimethomorph	Acrobat®	55	316
	Mancozeb	Dithane®, Penncozeb®	197	260
	Maneb	Maneb®	162	35
	Metaxyl	Ridomil®	175	401
	Metiram	Poliram®	251	
	Propamocarb hydrochloride	Lato®	51	
	Imphenflin hydroxide (TPH)	Superlin®	385	58

*Toxicity Factor Values are a multithrute system derived from four components including: (1) acute mammalian toxicity; (2) acute mammalian toxicity; (3) ecotoxicity (4) impacts on beneficial organisms, bees, and resistance management). Note: values are re-evaluated and updated annually.

**Based on average applications rate. For total calculations, one must multiply toxicity factor value by pounds of active ingredient of compound applied.

WWF/WPVG/UW Collaboration - Ecological Potato Standards (Draft 12/15/00)

Farm: _____
 Variety: _____
 Acres: _____

Variety Designation:
 Short season (SS) = less than 90 days
 from emergence to final vinekill
 Long season (LS) = more than 90 days
 from emergence to final vinekill

Please answer the following for the field which you are certifying.

Scouting Section

1A Whose scouting data did you use to make management decisions on this field?
 (check only one)

- Farm Dealer/Co-op = 1 point
- Independent Crop Consultant = 5 points
- IPM Trained Farm Employee = 4 points
- Farm Owner/Manager = 4 points
- Farm Employee = 2 points

_____ point total for question 1A
 possible range 1-5

1B Bonus: If additional scouting data was taken, who provided this data?
 (check only one)

- Farm Dealer/Co-op = 1 point
- Independent Crop Consultant = 5 points
- IPM Trained Farm Employee = 4 points
- Farm Owner/Manager = 4 points
- Farm Employee = 2 points
- No One = 0 points

_____ point total for bonus
 question 1B possible
 range 0 - 5

1C How many scouting trips were made during each of the following stages
 of plant growth on this field?
 (enter number of trips on all that apply)

- Planting to emergence = 1 point per trip
- Emergence to tuber initiation = 2 points per trip
- Tuber initiation to full canopy = 3 points per trip
- Full canopy to when vines go down = 3 points per trip
- Vines down to vine kill = 2 points per trip
- At harvest = 1 point per trip

_____ point total for question 1C
 possible range:
 1-30 for long season crop
 1-20 for short season crop

1D What was the most common scouting method?
 (check only one)

- Informal observations during routine farming operations (e.g., while spraying or while going out to check irrigation equipment). = 0 points
- Informal observations of what was happening on the edge of the field. = 1 point
- Crop scouts focused mostly on looking for potential hot spots and spot-checking where problems have occurred in the past. = 3 points
- Crop scouts followed specific patterns along pivot irrigation tracks, along field borders and in the interior of the field. = 5 points

_____ point total for question 1D
 possible range 0-5
 If 0, then stop here.

WWF/WPVG/UW Collaboration - Ecological Potato Standards (Draft 12/15/00)

1E Why did you scout?

(check as many that apply)

- To monitor areas of the fields where you knew pests were already a problem. = 1 point
- To determine when levels of a pest in a field reached or exceeded thresholds. = 2 points
- To check on the effectiveness of a pest control measure you took. = 1 point
- In response to a local or recent pest report you heard or read about. = 1 point
- To reduce the amount of pesticides you used in order to minimize environmental impact. = 2 points

Score box for question 1E

point total for question 1E
possible range 1-7

1F Which of the following best represents how you or your farm manager kept track of the scouting information collected on this field?

(check only one)

- No written or electronic records were kept of scouting reports on this field. = 0 points
- Written records were kept in a file so we could track changes in pest pressure over time for this field. = 1 point
- Either my scout or I analyzed scouting records by moving them onto a field map so we could more effectively identify "hot spots" and observe general patterns of change across time within the field. = 3 points

Score box for question 1F

point total for question 1F
possible range 0-3
If 0, then stop here.

1G Bonus: Did you use computer generated geo-referenced maps to identify "hot spots" within fields to keep on file for long term comparisons of pest populations?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

Score box for bonus question 1G

point total for bonus question 1G
possible 0 or 5

Scouting Section Total =

LS possible points: $50 + (10) = 60$, if less than 25 points, stop here.
SS possible points: $40 + (10) = 50$, if less than 20 points, stop here.

Information Sources Section

2A Did you use weather data (e.g. degree days, rainfall, etc.) in your management decision for:

(check all that apply)

- Weeds = 1 point
- Insects = 1 point
- Diseases = 2 points
- Did not use weather data = 0 points

Score box for question 2A

point total for question 2A
possible range 0-4

WWF/WPVGGA/UW Collaboration - Ecological Potato Standards (Draft 12/15/00)

2B Did you use recommendations from WISDOM or PCM software for management decisions on:
(check all that apply)

- Weeds = 1 point
- Insects = 1 point
- Diseases = 2 points
- Did not WISDOM or PCM = 0 points

point total for question 2B
possible range 0-4

2C Did WPVGGA pest alerts, Insight reports or other information from your grower association cause you to change your pest management strategies or pesticide use this season for:
(check all that apply)

- Weeds = 1 point
- Insects = 1 point
- Diseases = 2 points
- Did not use WPVGGA alerts = 0 points

point total for question 2C
possible range 0-4

2D Did you attend the potato winter educational meetings?
(check only one)

- Yes, and I incorporated specific practices during the growing season = 3 points
- Yes = 2 points
- No = 0 points

point total for question 2D
possible 0 or 3

2E In the past year, did you or your farm manager attend any university sponsored field days or educational meetings with regards to potato crop management (other than the winter educational meeting)?
(check only one)

- Yes = 1 point for each meeting (maximum of 5)
- No = 0 points

point total for question 2E
possible range 0-5

2F Bonus: Have you conducted on-farm research in collaboration with the University?
(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 2F
possible 0 or 5

Information Sources
Section Total =

Possible points: 20 + (5) = 25, if less than 10 points, stop here.

Pest Management Decisions

3A Did you ever NOT spray to control a pest, even if scouting records indicated that levels of the pest were at or above threshold because:
(check all that apply)

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- The control period of the pest was nearly over and the cost of making a control measure may have exceeded the amount of return gained by controlling the pest. = 2 points
- You thought that natural control (e.g. beneficial species or weather) would be able to control the pests naturally. = 2 points
- You did not think the pest was damaging the crop. = 2 points
- Not applicable because thresholds were always followed. = 0 points

point total for question 3A
possible range 0-6

3B I would characterize my principal or main pest control strategy as:
(check only one)

- Cropping system uses primarily multiple, non-chemical practices (e.g., crop rotation, resistant varieties, cultivation, biological control, etc.). If pesticides are used, they are used in response to pest problems diagnosed through scouting. = 5 points
- Cropping system based on a combination of non-chemical practices (e.g., crop rotation, resistant varieties, cultivation, biological control, etc.) and chemical control that is based on scouting. = 3 points
- Cropping system rarely uses non-chemical practices to control pests. Pesticide applications are the primary means to control pests and are based on infrequent scouting. = 1 point
- Pests are controlled largely by pesticide applications based on calendar or stage of plant growth. = 0 points

point total for question 3B
possible range 0-5
If 0, then stop here.

3C Have you worked with neighboring growers and/or gardeners to improve local management of critical pests (including diseases, insects)?
(check only one)

- Yes = 2 points
- No = 0 points

point total for question 3C
possible 0 or 2

3D Is the person who makes pesticide applications on your farm a certified applicator (can be a private or commercial applicator)?
(check only one)

- Yes = 1 point
- No = 0 points

point total for question 3D
possible 0 or 1
If 0, then stop here.

3E Is your spray equipment (or the custom applicators' equipment) calibrated before this crop season?
(check only one)

- Yes = 1 point
- No = 0 points

point total for question 3E
possible 0 or 1

3F Do you have and follow a written drift management plan for pesticide applications?
(check only one)

- Yes = 1 point
- No = 0 points

point total for question 3F
possible 0 or 1

Pest Mgmt Decisions
Section Total =

Possible points: 16, if less than 6 points, stop here.

Field Management Decisions

4A This field was last planted to potatoes:
(check only one)

- On a four or more year rotation (one year of potatoes and three years of other crops). = 4 points
- On a three year rotation (one year of potatoes and two years of other crops). = 3 points
- On a two year rotation (an alternate planting of potatoes and a non-potato crop). = 1 point
- This field had potatoes last year. = 0 points

point total for question 4A
possible range 0-4
If 0, then stop here.

4B This field was rotated away from other potato fields in order to minimize pest pressures by:
(check only one)

- Large distance (greater than 1/2 mile) between previous and current year's potato fields. = 3 points
- Medium distance (greater than 1/4 mile) between previous and current year's potato fields. = 2 points
- Short distance (less than 1/4 mile or adjacent to previous year's potatoes) = 1 point

point total for question 4B
possible range 1-3

4C Did you plant certified seed?
(check only one)

- Yes = 3 points
- No = 0 points

point total for question 4C
possible 0 or 3
If 0, then stop here.

4D How many times were aerial photos (e.g. remote sensing) used during the growing season?
(check only one)

- Weekly = 3 points
- Twice per month = 2 points
- One to two times per growing season = 1 point
- Never = 0 points

point total for question 4D
possible range 0-3

4E Bonus: Did you use any other types of remote sensing (e.g. satellite images) on this field?
(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 4E
possible 0 or 5

4F Did you implement any practice to enhance wildlife habitat or diversity (e.g. buffer zones, windbreaks, planting of corners for food and habitat,

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lupines)?

(check all that apply)

- Use of buffer zones. = 2 points
- Use of windbreaks. = 2 points
- Planting of corners for food and habitat. = 2 points
- Planting lupens for wildlife enhancement. = 2 points
- Use of CRP land. = 2 points
- Other (please describe). = 2 points
- Did not implement wildlife enhancement practices. = 0 points

point total for question
4F possible 0 - 12

Field Mngt Decisions
Section Total =

Possible points: 25 + (5) = 30, if less than 10 points, stop here.

Weed Management Section

5A Which of the following practices did you do prior to the growing season:

(check all that apply)

- Plant a cover crop last fall, at least in part, to manage weeds. = 2 points
- Clean plow the field in the spring to control weeds. = 1 point
- Till after harvest last fall to control weeds. = 2 points
- Spot spray herbicides to control weeds before planting. = 2 points
- Use mowing or tillage to control weeds on the field edges or adjacent areas to reduce the chance of weeds migrating on this field. = 2 points
- Select herbicide chemistries in rotational crops to avoid potential resistance in potatoes. = 3 points
- Change the crop rotation specifically on this field within the last 4 years to avoid weed problems (e.g. did you control problem weeds in the rotational crops?). = 3 points

point total for question 5A
possible range 1-15

5B Which of the following practices were used during this growing season:

(check all that apply)

- Scout potatoes for weeds shortly after emergence in a systematic pattern and continued each week until control options were no longer available. = 2 points
- Keep field records for long-term comparisons based on weed density and species. = 2 points
- Clean machinery when moving from field to field, to lessen the chance of spreading weeds. = 1 point
- Use a pre-emergence drag-off. = 1 point
- Propane torch between rows of potatoes to reduce weed pressure. = 1 point
- Manage planting density and timing of planting of the potato seed so weeds were suppressed by the early closing of the crop canopy. = 3 points

point total for question
possible range 1-20

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- Use application rates below maximum labeled rates followed by scouting as a weed management practice. = 2 points
- Spot spray or cultivate for weeds if scouting reports indicated that there was a weedy spot within the field. = 3 points
- Manage the environment of the soil so that certain weed species will not survive. = 2 points
- Use mechanical methods (e.g. hilling, cultivations, rotary hoeing, mechanical weeder) for weed management. = 3 points

5C Bonus: Did you interplant smother crops with potatoes for weed control?
(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

—

point total for bonus question 5C possible 0 or 5

Weed Management Section Total =

Possible points: 35 + (5) = 40, if less than 15 points, stop here.

Insect Management Section

6A Which of the following practices did you use to manage insects prior to planting this year's crop?

(check all that apply)

- Culturally manage a potato insect pest (e.g. wireworm, European corn borer) in the crop planted prior to potatoes in this field. = 1 point
- Select resistant or tolerant varieties. = 1 point
- Manage the habitat in or around the field to enhance populations of beneficial insects. = 3 points
- Avoid planting potatoes on fields adjacent to previous year's potatoes. = 3 points
- Avoid using similar chemical control tactics (e.g. systemics) on fields adjacent to the previous year's potatoes for a resistance management practice. = 2 points

point total for question 6A possible range 1-10

6B Bonus: Did you release beneficial insects in the area of this field during the previous 2 years?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

—

point total for bonus question 6B possible 0 or 5

6C Which of the following practices did you use to manage insects during the growing season:
(check all that apply)

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- Adjust the planting date of the potatoes on this field in order to avoid insect problems. = 2 points
- Select an insecticide based on preserving natural enemies. = 3 points
- Manage the health of the crop to enhance its ability to withstand a degree of pest pressure. = 1 point
- Plant trap crops (e.g. field edges) or use physical barriers (e.g., plastic-lined trenches) along field borders to slow the migration of Colorado potato beetles into this field. = 3 points
- Use a fall trap crop (e.g. a strip of potatoes that are not vinekilled) to concentrate beetles for more efficient control of overwintering beetles. = 3 points
- Avoid spraying for insects just before vinekill or harvest. = 1 point
- Enhance habitat (food and shelter) for beneficial insects, birds, and other organisms. = 2 points
- Scout potatoes for insect pests at least weekly throughout the growing season in a systematic pattern. = 2 points
- Keep field records on the density of each insect pest for long-term comparisons. = 2 points
- Rotate chemistry families of insecticides specifically to avoid the emergence of resistance. = 3 points

point total for question 6C
possible range 1-22

6D Bonus: Did you release beneficial insects in this field during this growing season?
(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus
question 6D
possible 0 or 5

6E Which of the following practices were used as Colorado potato beetle controls?
(check all that apply)

- Maps of Colorado potato beetle overwintering sites were developed so that in subsequent years potatoes can be planted as far as possible from these sites. = 3 points
- Colorado potato beetles were scouted using plant counts to determine the number of adults and larvae during growing season. = 1 point
- Colorado potato beetle control was targeted at first generation larvae which are predicted using heat unit accumulations (e.g. WISDOM) and treated when 2nd instar larvae were present at damaging levels (confirmed by scouting). = 3 points
- Spot treatments for Colorado potato beetles were used when infestations were localized on field edges. = 2 points

point total for question 6E
possible range 1-9

6F Which of the following practices were used as potato leafhopper controls?
(check all that apply)

- Potato leafhopper adults were scouted using sweep nets. = 1 point
- Potato leafhopper nymphs were scouted using leaf counts. = 1 point

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- The potential for leafhopper migrations from adjacent fields (e.g. alfalfa) was considered in management decisions. = 2 points
- Potato leafhopper control occurred only when thresholds were reached. = 2 points

point total for question 6F
possible range 1-6

6G Which of the following practices were used for aphid control?
(check all that apply)

- Aphid populations were scouted using leaf samples. = 2 points
- Beneficial populations (predators, parasitoids) were incorporated into treatment decisions for aphids. = 3 points
- Aphid control occurred only when thresholds were reached. = 2 points

point total for question 6G
possible range 1-7

Insect Management Section Total =

Possible points: 54 + (10) = 64, if less than 20 points, stop here.

Disease Management Section

7A Which of the following practices did you use prior to planting this year's potato crop to lower the potential for potato disease in the field?
(check all that apply)

- Sample soil for *Verticillium* propagules. = 2 points
- Sample soil for plant parasitic nematodes. = 2 points
- Remove and/or bury cull piles (e.g. remnants of last year's crop, waste from cutting, waste from storage) prior to emergence to prevent the spread of disease. = 2 points
- Remove vines from potato fields soon after harvest last fall. = 2 points
- Avoid planting potatoes on fields adjacent to previous year's potatoes. = 2 points
- Change the crop rotation on this field to lower the probability of certain soil-borne diseases occurring. = 3 points
- Adjust when you planted the potatoes on this field in order to avoid disease problems. = 2 points
- Manage cut seed by carefully handling and wound healing (e.g. forced air and high relative humidity). = 3 points
- Warm seed to recommended temperatures before cutting and planting. = 2 points
- Wait until soil temperatures were at least 50° F and was increasing before planting the seed. = 2 points
- Irrigate dry soil prior to planting. = 2 points
- Select resistant or tolerant varieties for the suppression of plant disease (e.g. plant a scab resistant variety in a field where there has been a history of scab). = 2 points

If this box is not checked, stop here.

point total for question 7A
possible range 1-30

- Apply compost or other organic soil amendments (other than green manure) for the suppression of one or more potato diseases. = 2 points
- Control weed hosts of plant diseases (e.g., hairy nightshade as a host for late blight). = 2 points

7B Bonus: Did you run one or more soil assays, in addition to the standard assays for *Verticillium* or nematodes, to determine populations of other soil microbes and/or assess soil health?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 7B
possible 0 or 5

7C Bonus: Did you grid sample this field for *Verticillium* and nematodes in order to apply pesticides site specifically?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 7C
possible 0 or 5

7D Bonus: Did you plant a cover crop specifically for the suppression of *Verticillium* or plant parasitic nematodes?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 7D
possible 0 or 5

7E Which of the following practices did you use to reduce disease during the growing season:

(check all that apply)

- Continue to eliminate (e.g. bury) cull piles including rock piles with potatoes, scrapings of storage, and cutting remnants on your farm prior to potato emergence. = 2 points
- Adjust equipment to avoid bruising potatoes during planting and harvesting. = 2 points
- Use a cup or air planter at planting to reduce disease spread. = 2 points
- Manage fertility for healthy plants in order to resist disease. = 2 points
- Manage irrigation to minimize conditions favorable to disease. = 3 points
- Monitor plant health and disease spread in the field with aerial monitoring or aerial photography. = 3 points
- Cooperate with neighbors to eliminate cull piles in your local area. = 3 points
- Work with neighboring growers and home gardeners to eliminate late blight sources (e.g. potatoes, tomatoes). = 3 points
- Manage volunteer potatoes in non-potato fields during the growing season. = 2 points

point total for question 7E
possible range 1-35

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- Scout potatoes for disease weekly in a systematic pattern throughout the growing season. = 2 points
- Utilize disease forecasting models (WISDOM) to initiate fungicide sprays at 18 severity values for late blight. = 2 points
- Utilize disease forecasting models (WISDOM) to initiate fungicide sprays at 300 P-days for early blight. = 2 points
- Manage disease until leaves and stems were completely dead. = 2 points
- Keep field records of disease frequency and severity for long-term comparisons. = 2 points
- Rotate chemistry families of fungicides specifically to avoid the emergence of resistance. = 3 points

7F Bonus: Did you apply an effective biological control agent to reduce the chance of disease?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 7F
possible 0 or 5

7G Bonus: Did you remove and compost vines from potato fields?

(check only one)

- Yes = 5 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 7G
possible 0 or 5

Disease Management Section Total =

possible points: 65 + (25) = 90 , if less than 30 points, stop here.

Soil and Water Quality Section

8A How would you characterize your nitrogen management strategy?

(check only one)

- Nitrogen is applied in multiple applications according to University recommendations. Any nitrogen applied above University recommendations is justified by petiole nitrate samples and/or varietal needs. = 3 points
- Nitrogen is applied in multiple applications with supplemental nitrogen justified by petiole nitrate samples and varietal needs. = 2 points
- Other nitrogen application method. = 0 points

point total for question 8A
possible range 0-3

Did you take soil samples on this field in preparation for this growing season?

(check only one)

- Yes = 2 points
- No = 0 points

point total for question 8B
possible 0 or 2

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8C Which of the following four options best describes your irrigation management strategy?

(check only one)

- Irrigation based on in field scheduling tools (rain gauges, computer programs, WISDOM, etc.) to reduce risk of leaching pesticides and fertilizer below the root zone while still meeting the water demands of the crop. = 3 points
- Irrigation schedules are adjusted according to transpiration and rainfall rates for the area, but field information is not collected. = 2 points
- Irrigation is based on soil and crop moisture need as estimated by farmer without measurement. = 1 point
- Irrigation is based on calendar or pre-determined schedule. = 0 points

point total for question 8C possible 0-3

8D Bonus: Are you using practices to prevent or correct hardpan or compaction problems and to improve growth, root development, and efficiency of the crop such as rotations with deep rooted alfalfa?

(check only one)

- Yes = 3 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 8D possible 0 or 3

8E Did you maintain and/or implement any practices to prevent wind erosion (e.g. windbreaks, conservation tillage, cover crops)?

(check all that apply)

- Use of conservation tillage practices. = 2 points
- Use of existing windbreaks. = 2 points
- Planting a new windbreak. = 2 points
- Planting of cover crops. = 2 points
- Other (please describe). = 2 points
- Did not maintain or implement any practices to prevent wind erosion. = 0 points

point total for question 8E possible 0 - 10

8F Bonus: Did you use a leaching model (Bland nitrate budget model) to better utilize nutrient use efficiency?

(check only one)

- Yes = 3 points
- No = 0 points

point total for bonus question 8F possible 0 or 3

8G Which of the following practices did you use to build your soil organic matter: (check all that apply)

- Maximize residue return to the soil to build organic matter (such as incorporating a cover crop.) = 2 points
- During the previous fall (post harvest), you incorporated an organic amendment (such as papermill residual, compost, yard waste). = 2 points
- This spring, prior to planting you incorporated an organic admendment (such as papermill residual, compost, yard waste). = 2 points

point total for question 8G possible range 0-8 points If 0, then stop here.

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- Did you utilize any practices in the non potato years to increase soil organic matter (such as planting deep rooted alfalfa). = 2 points
- No practices were used to build organic matter. = 0 points

8H Bonus: Are you monitoring changes in your soil organic matter?
(check only one)

- Yes = 2 points
- No = 0 points

point total for **bonus** question 8H
possible 0 or 5

Soil and Water Quality
Section Total =

Possible points: 26 + (13) = 39, if less than 11 points, stop here.

Storage Management Section

(If potatoes are not stored, do not complete this section. Mark an 'X' in Section Total.)
The following practices should be implemented during storage to ensure high quality, disease free tubers. Since certification will occur prior to storage, this section assumes your normal storage practices.

9A Which of the following practices do you implement to aid in good storage management:
(check all that apply)

- Harvested when soil/tuber temperatures were above 45° F but below 65° F = 3 points
- Did not store injured, diseased, or immature potatoes = 2 points
- Adjust temperature, relative humidity and ventilation to ensure suberization during curing period (50- 55° F, 90-95% RH) = 3 points
- Adjust temperatures and relative humidity for most effective storage during holding period = 3 points
- Increase temperatures to 55- 65° F prior to removal to avoid bruising = 3 points

point total for question 9A
possible range 1-14 points

9B Bonus: Did you experiment with safer alternatives for post harvest fungicide applications?
(check only one)

- I did not apply any compound for post harvest disease control = 3 points
- Yes, I tried new compounds such as oxidate, puragene or ozone = 2 points
- No, I applied traditional compounds = 0 points

point total for **bonus** question 9B
possible 0 - 3

Bonus: Have you experimented with safer alternatives (compared to CIPC) for sprout inhibition?

(check all that apply)

- I did not apply any sprout inhibitors in storage. = 3 points
- I used MH-30 prior to storage. = 2 points

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- Yes, I tried new compounds (such as ozone) in storage. = 2 points
- No, I applied traditional compounds (CIPC) = 0 points

point total for bonus question 9F possible 0 - 7

Storage Management Section Total =

Possible points: $14 + (10) = 24$, if less than 7 points, stop here.

TOTALS

Add to the following totals from previous pages:

Final Score

Possible points & minimum passing scores:

LS:
With storage
 $305 + (98) = 403$
minimum of 214

Without storage
 $291 + (88) = 204$
minimum of 198

SS:
With storage
 $295 + (98) = 393$
minimum of 207

Without storage
 $281 + (88) = 197$
minimum of 198

Storage Management Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	Possible points: $14 + (10) = 24$ minimum of 7 or "X" if potatoes are not stored
Soil and Water Quality Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	$26 + (13) = 39$ minimum of 11
Disease Management Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	$65 + (25) = 90$ minimum of 30
Insect Management Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	$54 + (10) = 64$ minimum of 20
Weed Management Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	$35 + (5) = 40$ minimum of 15
Field Mngt/Decisions Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	$25 + (5) = 30$ minimum of 10
Pest Mngt/Decisions Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	16 minimum of 6
Information Sources Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	$10 + (5) = 25$ minimum of 10
Scouting Section Total = <input type="checkbox"/>	LS: $50 + (10) = 60$ minimum of 25 SS: $40 + (10) = 50$ minimum of 20