

# Regulatory System Impacting Farmers and Ranchers

*This working paper was commissioned in response to the many producers expressing concerns about the regulatory system. This working paper was written by an independent contractor using an extensive interview process and other primary information gathering methods. Not to be considered exhaustive nor “academic,” this quick exam may be utilized as a tool or seed for those industry members who wish to delve more profoundly into the topic.*

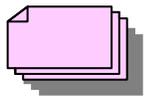
## Introduction

Farmers and ranchers face a myriad of regulations and requirements, from both governmental and non-governmental sources. The purpose of this report is to provide a listing of the governmental regulations impacting agriculture in this state, identify the impacts that these regulations have on producers and production, and identify any efforts by the state to mitigate regulatory impacts on farmers and ranchers.

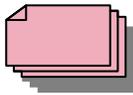
Although non-governmental regulations and requirements impacting agriculture are not the focus of this report, they should be mentioned because they are often based upon governmental regulations and requirements, and add burdensome layers of operational restrictions and increased workload on the farmers and ranchers. These non-governmental regulations and requirements are usually customer-driven, and producer response is often costly and immediate since the consequence of non-compliance is usually the loss of business. Producers interviewed in the preparation of this report stated that the costs associated with non-governmental regulation and requirement compliance are increasing while these “non-competitive” expenses cannot be passed along to their customers.

The term “system” to describe the governmental approach to regulating agricultural producers is a misnomer. The term implies that order and coordination exists in the development and implementation of the rules and regulations impacting farmers and ranchers. There is little evidence of effective inter-agency or even intra-agency cooperation, according to the producers interviewed in course of this report’s preparation. Producers report that government delays in responding to producer requests and other communication difficulties represent a broken regulatory system at best. The producer perception is that the non-governmental entities which have developed their own rules and requirements for producers were, in large part, spawned by the fact that government just wasn’t getting the job done. This chart illustrates the levels of governmental and non-governmental sources of regulation to which an agricultural producer must respond:

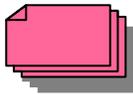
## Governmental Sources



**Federal  
Regulation**

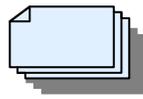


**State  
Regulation**



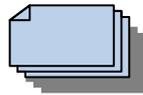
**Local  
Regulation**

## Non-governmental Sources



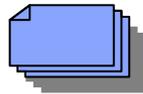
### Industry Regulation

- grades & standards
- production controls
- price controls



### Customer Regulation

- grades & standards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits
- price controls



### Self Regulation

- 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits
- control systems
- testing/verification

Figure 1.1: Sources of agricultural regulations

## Governmental Regulations

Federal, state, county and local or municipal regulations and requirements may impact farmers and ranchers directly or indirectly. The sheer volume and pervasiveness of these regulations and requirements serve to impact every aspect of a producer's daily life. When one dairyman was asked "How much time is spent each day on regulation-compliance matters?", he responded, "My cows do the production work; I spend my whole day complying with regulatory requirements".

Regulations that impact agricultural producers are intended to serve one or more of the following purposes:

- maintaining a safe food supply
- conserving and protecting the environment
- correcting market failures
- regulating farm prices and income
- increasing production
- preserving family farming
- addressing social concerns

The consequences of these regulations, whether intended or unintended, include the following:

- force producers to choose between compliance or business survival
- create a "grey market" of non-compliant producers and products
- create confusing overlapping, redundant and/or ambiguous requirements

- encourage inconsistent interpretation and enforcement of requirements
- add unnecessary, non-competitive production costs
- production disruption
- provide unfair, non-scale appropriate burdens on smaller producers
- lessen crop and producer diversity
- limit farm and ranch profitability
- prevent succession of farm and ranch operations
- discourage infrastructure/support industry development
- discourage agricultural investment
- create social problems and concerns

The following chart is a matrix of agencies and regulations that impact farmers and ranchers. The sheer mass of regulatory bodies and their regulations serve to limit a producer's ability to comply with each and every law or rule. Since laws and rules seem to be in constant change, compliance becomes a moving and sometimes impossible target for producers.

AUTHORITY	LAW/RULE	PARTIAL DESCRIPTION
<b>FEDERAL</b>		
US Constitution	10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)	• grants states rights to pass agricultural laws
US Code	Title 7---Agriculture	• (Chapters 1-112)
	Title 21--Food and Drugs	• Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act (Chapter 9)
	Title 29--Labor	• migrant & seasonal worker protection (Chap. 20)
	Title 42--Public Health & Welfare	• Public Health Service (Chapter 6A)
Code of Federal Regulations	Title 7---Agriculture	• (Subtitle B; Chapters I-XVIII)
	Title 8---Aliens & Nationality	• special agricultural workers (Part 210)
	Title 9---Animals and Animal Products	• (Chapters I-III)
	Title 21-Food and Drugs	• Food & Drug Administration (Chapter I)
	Title 29-Labor	• OSHA (Subtitle B; Chapter XVII)
	Title 40-Protection of the Environment	• Environmental Protection Agency (Chapter I)
	Title 42-Public Health	• Public Health Service (Chapter I)
	Title 50-Wildlife and Fisheries	• US Fish & Wildlife Service (Chapter I)
<b>WASHINGTON STATE</b>		
Washington State Constitution	Art. I/Sec. 16--Eminent Domain	•taking of private property
	Art. VIII/Sec. 11--Agricultural Commodity Assessment	•development & trade promotion
	Art. XI/Sec. 4--County/City Government	•grants city/county law-making rights

	Art. XXI/Sec. 1--Water, Water Rights	•irrigation water deemed public use
Washington Administrative Code	Chapter 16--Dept. of Agriculture	•(Chapters 16-05 thru 16-752)
Revised Code of Washington	Chapter 7---Special Proceedings & Actions	•agricultural activities and forest practices
	Chapter 9---Crimes & Punishments	•(Chapters 9.08.030-9A.56.085)
	Chapter 15--Agriculture & Marketing	•(Chapters 15.04-15.105)
	Chapter 16--Animals & Livestock	•(Chapters 16.04-16.68)
	Chapter 17--Weeds, Rodents	•(Chapters 17.04-17.34)
	Chapter 19--Business Regulations-misc.	•(Chapters 19.02.010-19.02.920)
	Chapter 20--Commission Merchants	• agricultural products
	Chapter 22--Warehousing & deposits	• agricultural commodities
	Chapter 23--Cooperative Associations	• (Chapter 23.86)
	Chapter 24--Coop. Assn's. (non-profits)	• (Chapter 24.28-24.36)
	Chapter 34--Administrative Procedure	• (Chapter 34.05)
	Chapter 35--Vegetation Removal	• remove/destroy debris; overhanging vegetation
	Chapter 42--Public officers & agencies	• disclosure, campaign finance, lobbying
	Chapter 43--State gov't.-- executive	• environmental policy; Dept. of Ag enabling
	Chapter 46--Motor Vehicles	• licenses, permits, vehicle lighting & equipment
	Chapter 49--Labor Regulations	• minimum wage act
	Chapter 50--Unemploy. Compensation	• agricultural labor
	Chapter 52--Fire protection districts	• burning permits authorized
	Chapter 60--Liens	• agister definition; animal sale liens
	Chapter 62--Uniform Commercial Code	• warehouse receipts; secured transactions
Chapter 69--Food, Drugs, Cosmetics & Poisons	• intrastate commerce; food & beverage worker permits; food processing act; eggs act; honey	
Chapter 70--Public Health & Safety	• Clean Air Act	
Chapter 79--Public Lands	• land management, leases	
Chapter 89--Reclamation,	• conservation districts	

	soil conservation, land settlement	
<b>REGIONAL AGENCIES</b>		
Clean Air Agencies (7)	RCW 70.94.053-70.94.068	• multi-county authorities may be formed
<b>COUNTY AGENCIES</b>		
Growth Management Act (1990)	RCW 36.70A--Planning by Counties	• farmland, wetlands regulations
County Agencies (39)	(local authority)	• (local authority)

Figure 1.2. Matrix of Regulatory Agency Laws and Rules

Simply put, if governmental regulations go too far in an attempt to control agricultural production in Washington, producers will go out of business or relocate to a state with a more favorable regulatory environment. Like any business, agriculture must be able to operate, grow and respond quickly to market opportunities with some promise of profitability. Most agricultural producers cannot just raise the price of their products to cover the increasing costs of regulatory compliance. Many agricultural producers cannot continue to live with the increasing worry and frustration that is caused by an ever-tightening and constantly changing regulatory climate.

The following chart identifies the federal and state agencies which regulate agriculture. In some regulatory areas, there is also some level of local authority, either county or municipal, whose regulations may exceed or broaden the impact of federal and/or state regulations in a specific area.

REGULATORY AREA	STATE	FEDERAL
Business licensing	DOL	
Business/sales/property taxes	DOR	
Sales license(s)	AGR	
Income taxes		IRS
Unemployment taxes	ESD	
Worker Comp. taxes	L & I	
Wages	L & I	USDOL
Worker Safety	L & I, DOH, AGR	USDOL
Insurance	OIC	
Water quality	ECY, DFW, DOH, DNR, AGR	EPA, USACE
Groundwater	ECY	
Air quality	ECY, DNR	EPA
Solid/hazardous waste	ECY, AGR	EPA
Pesticides/chemigation	AGR, L & I, DOH	EPA, USDA
Wildlife Protection	DFW, AGR	EPA, USFWS
Building permits	ECY, DFW	
Land purchase/use	DNR	USDA, FSA, BLM
Food safety & animal health	AGR, DOH	USDA, FDA

Food security		USDHS, FBI
Transportation	DOT, DOL	USDOT
Migrant labor		USDHS
Farm Worker Housing	DOH, L & I	OSHA
Commercial Vehicles	WSP	USDOT

**Figure 1.3. Areas Governed by Regulatory Agencies**

Acronyms Key:

<i>AGR:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Agriculture</i>	<i>FBI:</i>	<i>Federal Bureau of Investigation</i>
<i>ECY:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Ecology</i>	<i>IRS:</i>	<i>Internal Revenue Service</i>
<i>DFW:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Fish &amp; Wildlife</i>	<i>OSHA:</i>	<i>Occupational Safety &amp; Health Admin</i>
<i>DOH:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Health</i>	<i>USACE:</i>	<i>US Army Corps of Engineers</i>
<i>DNR:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Natural Resources</i>	<i>USDOT:</i>	<i>US Dept of Transportation</i>
<i>DOL:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Licensing</i>	<i>USFWS:</i>	<i>US Fish and Wildlife Service</i>
<i>DOR:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Revenue</i>	<i>USDHS:</i>	<i>US Dept of Homeland Security</i>
<i>DOT:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Transportation</i>	<i>USDOL:</i>	<i>US Dept of Labor</i>
<i>ESD:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Employment Security</i>	<i>EPA:</i>	<i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>
<i>L &amp; I:</i>	<i>Washington Dept of Labor &amp; Industries</i>	<i>USDA:</i>	<i>US Dept of Agriculture</i>
<i>OIC:</i>	<i>Office of Insurance Commissioner</i>	<i>FSA:</i>	<i>Farm Service Agency</i>
<i>WSP:</i>	<i>Washington State Patrol</i>	<i>BLM:</i>	<i>Bureau of Land Management</i>
<i>FDA:</i>	<i>US Food &amp; Drug Administration</i>		

As the chart displays, there are at least 12 state and 12 federal agencies that have some jurisdiction over agricultural activities. Each agency may be comprised of divisions and/or programs which generate rules and regulations. The Washington State Department of Agriculture, for example, is comprised of 5 divisions containing 20 different programs as shown below:

AGENCY	DIVISIONS	PROGRAMS
WSDA	Animal Health Service	Animal Health
		Livestock ID
	Commodity Inspection	Fruit & Vegetable Inspection
		Grain Inspection
		Grain Warehouse Audit
		Seed Inspection/Certification
	Food Safety & Consumer Services	Animal Health, Food & Dairy Laboratory
		Food Safety
		Livestock Nutrient Management
		Organic Food Certification
	Pesticide Management	Pesticide Compliance
		Pesticide Registration Service
		Pesticide Program Development
		Fertilizer Regulation
		Feed Regulation
	Plant Protection	Chemical & Hop Laboratory
		Commission Merchants
		Pest Program
		Plant Services
		Weights & Measures Inspection

**Figure 1.4. Washington State Department of Agriculture Divisions & Programs**

By way of example, if a producer determines that he/she needs to contact the WSDA Pesticide Management Division about laws and rules, he/she will find that 2 different Revised Codes of Washington and 2 additional Washington Administrative Codes contain the primary information that he/she may be looking for. If a producer determines that additional information regarding pesticide laws and rules is required, he/she will find 17 different rules and 5 different recordkeeping requirements may be applicable, depending on the desired activity and the county/region (statewide, eastern Washington) in which the activity is to take place. There are 16 counties with differing rules, although some rules apply to only a portion of a particular county. If a producer is located within a municipality, separate laws or rules may apply.

If this producer determines that he/she needs to review applicable federal regulations regarding this same topic, the EPA provides the following “Quick Reference Chart” containing information on 9 program areas with links to other rules and requirements:

Federal Regulations on Farmer Pesticide Use FIFRA (pesticides) Quick Reference Chart			
Program Area	Program Type. Legal Tool for Enforcement Action	Requirement of Farm	Farming Practice Affected
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Redenticide Act ( <a href="#">FIFRA</a> ) - Pesticide Label	Regulatory. <a href="#">Label</a> (defines how a pesticide may be used).	Follow label instructions to apply pesticide legally.	Crop and livestock production practices that involve pest control.
Federal Food Drug & Cosmetics Act ( <a href="#">FFDCA</a> ) - Maximum Pesticide Residue levels ( <a href="#">pesticide tolerances in foods</a> )	Regulatory. Food and Drug Administration is the enforcement Agency for plant-based foods. USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service enforces pesticide tolerances for meat, poultry and eggs.	Follow pesticide use directions on label. Using more than labeled rate could result in pesticide residues higher than established tolerance level. Foods that have illegal residues can be impounded by the enforcement agency.	Crops and livestock that have pesticide residues.
Food Quality Protection Act ( <a href="#">FQPA</a> ) (amended FIFRA & FFDCA in 1996)	Regulatory. <a href="#">Label</a> . Reregistration and tolerance reassessment of older Pesticides which may result in label changes. Food use Pesticides were completed August, 2006. Non-food use Pesticides are scheduled to be done by 2008. Older Pesticides will be reevaluated on a regular basis through the Registration Review Process (see below).	Follow label instructions.	Crop or livestock production practices may be impacted by label changes.
Worker Protection Standard ( <a href="#">WPS</a> )	Regulatory. <a href="#">Label</a> .	Label restrictions that typically require protective clothing and engineering controls (ex: tractors with enclosed cabs and air recirculation systems).	Mixing, loading and application of pesticides and any other farm labor that involves exposure to pesticides.
Certification and training <a href="#">regulations</a>	Regulatory. FIFRA requirement.	Required training for farmers and/or their pesticide applicators that use 'restricted use' pesticides.	Pest control with the use of 'restricted use' pesticides.

<a href="#">Storage and Disposal</a>	Regulatory. <a href="#">Label</a> .	Follow label instructions for storing and disposing of pesticides and containers.	Storage and disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers.
<a href="#">Registration Review</a>	Regulatory. <a href="#">Label</a> . Periodic review of pesticide data and uses to ensure safety standards are met which may result in label changes.	Follow label instructions.	Crop and livestock production practices that require pest control may be impacted by label changes.
<a href="#">Public Participation Policy</a>	OPP voluntary policy.	Voluntary. Process for farmers and other stakeholders to participate in reregistration process before final decisions are made by Agency.	Crop and livestock production practices that require pest control.
<a href="#">Endangered Species Counterpart Regulation and the EPA/Office of Pesticide Programs Endangered Species Protection Program</a>	Regulatory. Label and <a href="#">County Bulletins</a> .	Farmer must follow label requirements and county bulletin requirements (if available) to ensure protection of endangered species.	Crop and livestock production that requires pest control on farmland that has endangered species habitat.

**Figure 1.5. Environmental Regulations Impacting Farmers & Ranchers**

So, if a producer has a question about the applicable governmental rules and regulations for a particular activity, one of the dozens of possible activities he/she may undertake on a given day on the farm or ranch which are regulated by federal, state, county and/or municipal agencies, he/she may have to locate and navigate multiple agency databases to reach square one in the process of finding an answer to his/her question. In the given example of the producer with a pesticide question, he/she may have had to go to a minimum of 40 information sources (assuming that he/she had internet-access) to locate all the applicable regulations to begin the question-answering process. Assuming that the applicable regulations were written in clear language and were appropriately scaled for the producer’s operation and were consistently and uniformly applied in his/her area by the appropriate regulatory authorities, and not in conflict with other regulatory agency rules and regulations, the producer may or may not have obtained the answer to the question that would keep him/her in compliance in the area of pesticide use.

What agricultural producers are left with is a regulatory “system” that is difficult and time-consuming to navigate; requires a high-level of understanding of technical language and agency-created abbreviations and acronyms; and contains conflicting and/or ambiguous rules and regulations which may or may not be enforced uniformly and consistently. The most important question that many producers eventually ask is “What is my risk or exposure in failing to comply with this regulation?” Or, as one regulator said, “Every producer is guilty of non-compliance”.

In Washington, the Department of Agriculture is primarily responsible for regulating the activities of agricultural producers. In addition, 11 other state agencies have some jurisdiction over agricultural activities. A producer is never engaged in a single activity over which the state has some regulatory authority but rather he/she is engaged in the multiple activities that make up his/her workday—each of which may involve some regulatory oversight by multiple agencies. The following chart identifies these non- agricultural agencies which have some jurisdiction over agricultural producers in the State of Washington:

AGENCY	DIVISIONS	PROGRAMS
Dept. of Ecology		Air Quality
		Environmental Assessments
		Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction
		Nuclear Waste
		Shorelands
		Solid Waste
		Spills
		Toxics Cleanup
		Water Quality
Dept. of Fish & Wildlife		Water Resources
		Enforcement
		Fish
		Habitat
Dept. of Health	Community & Family Health	Wildlife
		Community Wellness & Prevention
		Maternal & Child Health
	Environmental Health	Temporary Farm Worker Housing
		Drinking Water
		Environmental Health Assessments
Dept. of Licensing		Shellfish Safety & Water Protection
		Environmental Health & Safety
Dept. of Labor & Industries	Business License	
	Driver License	
	Vehicle License/Registration	
Dept. of Natural Resources	Customer Services	
	DOSH Services	
	Insurance Services	
	Specialty Compliance Services	
Dept. of Revenue	Aquatic Resources	
	Asset Mgmt. & Protection	
	Emergency & Gen. Services	
	Financial Management	
	Forest Practices	
	Land Management	
	Product Sales & Leasing	
Dept. of Transportation	Compliance	
	Legislation & Policy	
	Property Tax	
	Special Programs	
Employment Security Dept	Freight Systems	
	Freight & Pass. Rail & Marine	
Office of Insurance Commissioner	Highways & Local Programs	
	Employment & Training	H-2A Program
WA State Patrol	Unemployment Insurance	
	Consumer Protection	
	Investigation & Enforcement	
	Commercial Vehicles	

**Figure 1.6 Washington State Agencies Impacting Farmers & Ranchers**

## Identifying Regulatory System Impacts on Farmers & Ranchers

The impacts that the regulatory system will have on a particular producer will vary by producer, products produced and geographical location of the producer's operation within the State of Washington, among other things. In addition, the enforcement policies of a particular rule or regulation will vary by agency and /or by the individual inspector or agency personnel. Some rules and regulations overlap those of multiple agencies and it is difficult for a producer at times to determine which agency has jurisdiction over a particular activity. In one case, a farmer was spreading lime on a field and was ordered by a regional air quality authority to "cease and desist" the activity, which the inspector claimed was in violation of local, state and federal laws. The producer was threatened with fines and legal action if the activity continued. The producer spent a full working day calling multiple agencies for information and finally contacted the US Secretary of Agriculture's office in Washington, D. C., which issued a letter to the regional authority ordering that the farmer's activity be allowed, according to applicable federal laws.

If a producer is shipping products across state lines or overseas, he/she will face additional layers of regulatory system impacts. The absence of regional or multi-state agency shared-information or cooperation creates predicaments for producers trying to determine how to comply or which agency has jurisdiction. In one case, a producer located in Washington was notified by a customer that an out-of-state county authority had initiated a recall of the producer's products unbeknownst to the state in which the county was located, federal or Washington State authorities.

The politicization of regulatory agency decisions is increasingly serving to add confusion and unnecessary burdens on farmers and ranchers. Rules and regulations developed to follow political agendas are not based on sound science, real-world problems or even common sense, but rather they are based upon an agency's *perceived legal position*—whether the decision will hold up in a court of law once enacted. The expensive and time-consuming burden of proving these rules or regulations to be illegal falls upon the producer.

Each rule and regulation delivers benefits (real or perceived) and disadvantages to the stakeholders impacted by them. For farmers and ranchers, each rule and regulation must be evaluated to determine if it is clearly understood, fair, conflicts with other regulations, causes economic hardship, provides some tangible benefits or carries severe non-compliance penalties which encourage compliance. The following chart illustrates some of these benefits and disadvantages:

REGULATORY ACTION	INTENDED/PERCEIVED BENEFIT	PRODUCER IMPACT
Workplace Safety Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•fewer on-job injuries</li> <li>•lower health costs</li> <li>•safer work environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•more paperwork</li> <li>•higher administrative costs</li> <li>•increased operational costs</li> <li>•efficiency loss</li> <li>•lost profits</li> </ul>
Minimum Wage Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•economic justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•reduce job availability</li> <li>•increased operational costs</li> <li>•loss of competitiveness</li> </ul>
Critical Areas Ordinances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•improve wildlife habitat</li> <li>•manage watersheds</li> <li>•prevent flooding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•reduce workable land</li> <li>•lessen production</li> <li>•loss of property rights</li> </ul>
Chemical Use Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•safer environment</li> <li>•worker safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•loss of management tools</li> <li>•loss of competitive edge</li> </ul>
Immigration Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•homeland security</li> <li>•reduce societal costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•workforce losses</li> <li>•production losses</li> </ul>
Growth Management Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•reduce urban sprawl</li> <li>•control land-use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•loss of farmland</li> <li>•higher farmland taxes</li> <li>•encourage urban encroachment</li> </ul>
Animal ID Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•enable animal traceback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•cost-prohibitive for small &amp; mid-size producers</li> <li>•increase administrative costs</li> </ul>
Food Traceback Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•enable food traceback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•increase administrative costs</li> <li>•increase liability</li> </ul>
Permitting Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•control activities</li> <li>•fund inspection; enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•slows response to natural disasters</li> <li>•slows response to market demands</li> <li>•loss of competitive edge</li> </ul>
Permitting Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•fund administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•loss of profits</li> <li>•loss of competitive edge</li> <li>•money diverted from agricultural needs to societal needs</li> </ul>
Water Use/Availability Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•conserve resource</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•reduce production</li> <li>•loss of management tool</li> </ul>
Crop Protection Tool Laws/Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•improve/protect environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•increase production costs</li> <li>•decrease production</li> <li>•increase natural disaster vulnerability</li> </ul>
Agricultural Supply Industry Laws/Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•control industry</li> <li>•finance administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•loss of suppliers</li> <li>•higher supply cost</li> <li>•loss of farmers/farmland</li> </ul>
Open Space Laws/Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•preserve open space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•excessive penalties discourage participation</li> <li>•loss of farmland</li> </ul>

**Figure 1.7. Regulatory Actions and Producer Impacts**

### Regulatory Impact Mitigation Efforts

Historically the government has made efforts to develop programs and enact laws which promote the efficient, safe production of food and fiber. Charged with providing for the needs of both producers and consumers, the government has shifted its approach in regulating food and fiber production to a system which favors consumer interests at the expense of producer interests. The result of this shift in

regulatory approach is evidenced by the loss of farm efficiencies, loss of farm profits, loss of farmers and farmland, increased food contamination and higher food prices.

Any attempt to mitigate the impacts of regulations on food and fiber production should be obvious, easy for producers to understand and designed for implementation in a manner that lessens the burden of the farmer and rancher while achieving the desired regulatory result. “We don’t need another damn website,” stated one farmer interviewed in the preparation of this report. At a minimum, the regulatory impact of the intended regulation should be mitigated by the regulating agency to address the following producer concerns:

1. What’s it going to cost?
2. How easy will it be to implement?
3. Is regulatory support readily available during implementation?
4. Is the producer the beneficiary of the regulatory action?

The following chart illustrates the benefits of this approach to mitigating the impacts of regulations:

REGULATORY OBSTACLE	PRODUCER IMPACT	REGULATION MITIGATION	PRODUCER BENEFIT
Which agency has jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• causes producer confusion</li> <li>• inhibits compliance</li> <li>• adds non-competitive costs to business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop effective navigation tools for producers</li> <li>• develop effective communication tools for regulators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• foster economic opportunity</li> <li>• foster consumer confidence</li> <li>• enable informed compliance</li> <li>• eliminate grey market</li> </ul>
Absence of shared agency vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• causes producer confusion</li> <li>• inhibits compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inter-agency effort to use shared vocabulary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase producer compliance</li> <li>• improved producer efficiencies</li> </ul>
Use of technical language; acronyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• causes producer confusion</li> <li>• adds non-competitive costs to business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use plain language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase producer understanding</li> <li>• increase compliance</li> </ul>
Use of large scale-applied language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creates discriminatory advantages for larger producers</li> <li>• creates uneven playing field</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use scale-appropriate language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourages diversity</li> <li>• promotes niche markets</li> </ul>
Lack of comprehensive education materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adds non-competitive costs to business</li> <li>• inhibits compliance</li> <li>• reduces competitiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop and distribute well-crafted educational materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase compliance</li> <li>• increase profitability</li> </ul>
Duplicative/overlapping/conflicting regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adds “non-competitive costs” to business</li> <li>• reduces competitiveness</li> <li>• causes producer confusion</li> <li>• inhibits compliance</li> <li>• restricts innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• craft clear, consistent, appropriate regs</li> <li>• inter-agency effort to reduce redundancy</li> <li>• include more producer input in reg development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase compliance</li> <li>• improved producer efficiencies</li> <li>• encourage innovation and diversity</li> </ul>

Figure 1.8. Regulatory Impact Mitigation Benefits

The production community is understandably wary of all new regulations. Farmers and ranchers are often not the beneficiaries of regulations, but do wind up footing the bills for them. Any effort by federal, state or local government to control the impact of regulations should be evaluated to measure all impacts--economic as well as other factors--on producers before implementation is considered.

In Washington State, some efforts have been made to develop tools for helping farmers and ranchers be aware of, understand and implement the regulations that govern their actions. Most of these regulatory impact mitigation tools are agency-specific, web-based and not crafted to enable informed compliance. Many are viewed by producers as “agency building” efforts that have no real value to them. No comprehensive, easy-to-use regulatory manual for producers exists--in large part because the regulatory system is so complicated.

From the producer’s point of view, what is needed is a regulatory shift back to a system which favors production and producers. The following “critical issues” should be addressed in this re-construction of the regulatory system impacting farmers and ranchers:

1. Enable food production diversity.
2. Protect agricultural land-use capabilities.
3. Increase the agriculture production workforce.
4. Create a favorable agriculture business climate.
5. Advance agriculture intellectual and innovation resources.
6. Form strategic partnerships with agriculture industries.
7. Remove unnecessary restrictions limiting agriculture efficiency.
8. Remove unnecessary restrictions limiting agriculture profitability.
9. Encourage development and implementation of ag management tools.
10. Provide tax incentives for agricultural investment.
11. Enable regional regulatory cooperation.
12. Develop scale-appropriate regulations.
13. Remove irresponsible producers from marketplace.
14. Fast-track agricultural needs.
15. Weigh production costs before enacting regulations.

This approach to designing a regulatory system which promotes agriculture in this state necessarily will contain the elements that producers need to survive in the local, regional, national and global markets in which they compete.

*This report was prepared by Greg Lynn for Future of Farming, Washington State Department of Agriculture.*

## Appendix A. Washington State RCWs Impacting Farmers & Ranchers

RCW TITLE	CHAPTER/SECTION
Special proceedings and actions	<a href="#">7.48.300</a> Agricultural activities and forest practices -- Legislative finding and purpose. <a href="#">7.48.305</a> Agricultural activities and forest practices -- Presumed reasonable and not a nuisance-Exception-Damages. <a href="#">7.48.310</a> Agricultural activities and forest practices -- Definitions. <a href="#">7.48.315</a> Agricultural activities and forest practices--Recovering lawsuit costs--Farmers. <a href="#">7.48.320</a> Agricultural activities and forest practices--Recovering costs to investigate complaints--State and local agencies.
Crimes and punishments	<a href="#">9.08.030</a> False certificate of registration of animals -- False representation as to breed. <a href="#">9.08.065</a> Definitions. <a href="#">9.08.080</a> Acts against animal facilities -- Intent. <a href="#">9.08.090</a> Acts against animal facilities. <a href="#">9.16.010</a> Removing lawful brands. <a href="#">9.16.020</a> Imitating lawful brand. <a href="#">9.45.122</a> Measurement of commodities -- Public policy. <a href="#">9.45.124</a> Measurement of commodities-Measuring inaccurately-Altering measuring devices-Penalty. <a href="#">9.45.126</a> Measurement of commodities -- Inducing violations -- Penalty.
Washington Criminal Code	<a href="#">9A.48.040</a> Reckless burning in the first degree. <a href="#">9A.48.050</a> Reckless burning in the second degree. <a href="#">9A.48.060</a> Reckless burning -- Defense. <a href="#">9A.48.070</a> Malicious mischief in the first degree. <a href="#">9A.48.080</a> Malicious mischief in the second degree. <a href="#">9A.48.090</a> Malicious mischief in the third degree. <a href="#">9A.56.080</a> Theft of livestock in the first degree. <a href="#">9A.56.083</a> Theft of livestock in the second degree. <a href="#">9A.56.085</a> Minimum fine for theft of livestock.
Agriculture and marketing	<a href="#">15.04</a> General provisions. <a href="#">15.08</a> Horticultural pests and diseases. <a href="#">15.09</a> Horticultural pest and disease board. <a href="#">15.13</a> Horticultural plants, Christmas trees, and facilities -- Inspection and licensing. <a href="#">15.14</a> Planting stock. <a href="#">15.15</a> Certified seed potatoes. <a href="#">15.17</a> Standards of grades and packs. <a href="#">15.19</a> Ginseng. <a href="#">15.21</a> Washington fresh fruit sales limitation act. <a href="#">15.24</a> Washington apple commission. <a href="#">15.26</a> Tree fruit research act. <a href="#">15.28</a> Soft tree fruits. <a href="#">15.30</a> Controlled atmosphere storage of fruits and vegetables. <a href="#">15.35</a> Washington state milk pooling act. <a href="#">15.36</a> Milk and milk products. <a href="#">15.37</a> Milk and milk products for animal food. <a href="#">15.44</a> Dairy products commission. <a href="#">15.48</a> Seed bailment contracts. <a href="#">15.49</a> Seeds. <a href="#">15.51</a> Brassica seed production. <a href="#">15.53</a> Commercial feed.

	<a href="#">15.54</a> <a href="#">15.58</a> <a href="#">15.60</a> <a href="#">15.61</a> <a href="#">15.62</a> <a href="#">15.64</a> <a href="#">15.65</a> <a href="#">15.66</a> <a href="#">15.70</a> <a href="#">15.74</a> <a href="#">15.76</a> <a href="#">15.80</a> <a href="#">15.83</a> <a href="#">15.85</a> <a href="#">15.86</a> <a href="#">15.88</a> <a href="#">15.89</a> <a href="#">15.92</a> <a href="#">15.100</a> <a href="#">15.105</a>	Fertilizers, minerals, and limes. Washington pesticide control act. Apiaries. Ladybugs and other beneficial insects. Honey bee commission. Farm marketing. Washington state agricultural commodity boards. Washington state agricultural commodity commissions. Rural rehabilitation. Hardwoods commission. Agricultural fairs, youth shows, exhibitions. Weighmasters. Agricultural marketing and fair practices. Aquaculture marketing. Organic food products. Wine commission. Washington beer commission. Center for sustaining agriculture and natural resources. Forest products commission. From the heart of Washington program.
Animals and livestock	<a href="#">16.04</a> <a href="#">16.24</a> <a href="#">16.30</a> <a href="#">16.36</a> <a href="#">16.38</a> <a href="#">16.49</a> <a href="#">16.50</a> <a href="#">16.52</a> <a href="#">16.54</a> <a href="#">16.57</a> <a href="#">16.58</a> <a href="#">16.60</a> <a href="#">16.65</a> <a href="#">16.67</a> <a href="#">16.68</a>	Trespass of animals -- General. Stock restricted areas. Dangerous wild animals. Animal health. Livestock diseases -- Diagnostic service program. Custom slaughtering. Humane slaughter of livestock. Prevention of cruelty to animals. Abandoned animals. Identification of livestock. Identification of cattle through licensing of certified feed lots. Fences. Public livestock markets. Washington state beef commission. Disposal of dead animals.
Weeds, rodents and pests	<a href="#">17.04</a> <a href="#">17.06</a> <a href="#">17.10</a> <a href="#">17.12</a> <a href="#">17.15</a> <a href="#">17.21</a> <a href="#">17.24</a> <a href="#">17.26</a> <a href="#">17.28</a> <a href="#">17.34</a>	Weed districts. Intercounty weed districts. Noxious weeds -- Control boards. Agricultural pest districts. Integrated pest management. Washington pesticide application act. Insect pests and plant diseases. Control of spartina and purple loosestrife. Mosquito control districts. Pest control compact.
Business regulations-misc.	<a href="#">19.02.010</a> <a href="#">19.02.020</a> <a href="#">19.02.030</a> <a href="#">19.02.035</a> <a href="#">19.02.050</a>	Purpose -- Intent. Definitions. Center -- Created -- Duties -- Rules. Center to compile and distribute information -- Scope. Participation of state agencies.

	<a href="#">19.02.070</a> Issuance of licenses -- Scope -- Master application and fees -- Action by regulatory agency, when provided information. <a href="#">19.02.075</a> Master application fees -- Renewal. <a href="#">19.02.080</a> Licensing fees -- Disposition of. <a href="#">19.02.085</a> Licensing fees -- Master license delinquency fee -- Rate -- Disposition. <a href="#">19.02.090</a> Master license -- Expiration date -- Prorated fees -- Conditions of renewal. <a href="#">19.02.100</a> Master license -- Issuance or renewal -- Denial. <a href="#">19.02.110</a> Master license -- System to include additional licenses. <a href="#">19.02.200</a> Center as secretary of state's agent for corporate renewals -- Proposals for -- Schedule. <a href="#">19.02.210</a> Master license fund. <a href="#">19.02.220</a> Combined licensing project -- Report -- Evaluation. <a href="#">19.02.300</a> Contract to issue conditional federal employer identification numbers, credentials, and documents. Issuance in conjunction with license applications. <a href="#">19.02.310</a> Performance-based grant program. <a href="#">19.02.800</a> Master license system -- Certain business or professional activity licenses exempt. <a href="#">19.02.810</a> Master license system -- Existing licenses or permits registered under, when. <a href="#">19.02.890</a> Short title. <a href="#">19.02.900</a> Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 319. <a href="#">19.02.901</a> Severability -- 1982 c 182. <a href="#">19.02.910</a> Effective date -- 1977 ex.s. c 319. <a href="#">19.02.920</a> Construction.
Commission merchants	<a href="#">20.01</a> Agricultural products -- Commission merchants, dealers, brokers, buyers, agents.
Warehousing and deposits	<a href="#">22.09</a> Agricultural commodities. <a href="#">22.16</a> Warehouses and elevators -- Eminent domain
Cooperative associations	<a href="#">23.86</a> Cooperative associations
Corporations & association (non-profits)	<a href="#">24.28</a> Granges. <a href="#">24.34</a> Agricultural processing and marketing associations. <a href="#">24.36</a> Fish marketing act.
Administrative law	<a href="#">RCW 34.05</a> - Administrative Procedure Act
Cities and towns	<a href="#">35.21.310</a> Removal of overhanging or obstructing vegetation -- Removal, destroying debris.
Public officers and agencies	<a href="#">RCW 42.17</a> - Disclosure -- Campaign finances -- Lobbying ? Records
State government—exec.	<a href="#">RCW 43.03</a> - Salaries and expenses <a href="#">RCW 43.05</a> - Technical assistance programs <a href="#">RCW 43.21C</a> - State environmental policy <a href="#">RCW 43.23</a> - Department of Agriculture ? Enabling Act
Motor vehicles	<a href="#">46.16</a> Vehicle licenses. <a href="#">46.20.070</a> Juvenile agricultural driving permit <a href="#">46.37</a> Vehicle lighting and other equipment
Labor regulations	<a href="#">49.46</a> Minimum wage act.
Unemployment compensation	<a href="#">50.04.150</a> Employment -- Agricultural labor. <a href="#">50.04.155</a> Service performed in agricultural labor for farm operator or crew leader
Fire protection districts	<a href="#">52.12.101</a> Burning permits authorized -- Resolution.
Liens	<a href="#">60.56.005</a> Definition of "agister."

	<a href="#">60.56.010</a>	Liens created.
	<a href="#">60.56.015</a>	Liens perfected.
	<a href="#">60.56.018</a>	Potential sale of animal to which lien is attached -- Notice to lien holder and potential buyer.
	<a href="#">60.56.021</a>	Violation of RCW <a href="#">60.56.018</a> -- Civil action for damages -- Civil fine.
	<a href="#">60.56.025</a>	Lien created for care of animal seized by law enforcement officer.
	<a href="#">60.56.035</a>	Expiration of lien.
	<a href="#">60.56.050</a>	Enforcement of lien.
Uniform commercial code	62A.7	Warehouse receipts, bills of lading and other documents of title.
	62A.9A	Secured transactions; sales of accounts, contract rights and chattel paper.
Food, drugs, cosmetics & poisons	<a href="#">69.04</a>	Intrastate commerce in food, drugs, and cosmetics.
	<a href="#">69.06</a>	Food and beverage establishment workers' permits.
	<a href="#">69.07</a>	Washington food processing act.
	<a href="#">69.10</a>	Food storage warehouses.
	<a href="#">69.25</a>	Washington wholesome eggs and egg products act.
	<a href="#">69.28</a>	Honey.
	<a href="#">69.30</a>	Sanitary control of shellfish.
Public health and safety	<a href="#">70.22</a>	Mosquito control.
	<a href="#">70.94</a>	Washington clean air act.
Public lands	<a href="#">79.10</a>	Land management authorities and policies
	<a href="#">79.13</a>	Land leases.
Reclamation, soil conservation, land settlement	<a href="#">39.08</a>	Conservation districts.

## Appendix B. Washington WACs Impacting Farmers and Ranchers

WAC TITLE	CHAPTER/SECTION
<b>16 –Department of Agriculture</b>	PRACTICE & PROCEDURE
	<a href="#">16-05</a> Procedural rules for lists of organizations.
	<a href="#">16-06</a> Public records.
	<a href="#">16-08</a> Practice and procedure.
	ANIMAL INDUSTRY
	<a href="#">16-19</a> Custom farm slaughterers, custom slaughtering establishments, and custom meat facilities.
	<a href="#">16-24</a> Humane slaughter of livestock.
	<a href="#">16-25</a> Disposal of dead livestock.
	<a href="#">16-30</a> Restricted feedlots and restricted holding facilities.
	<a href="#">16-32</a> Livestock services -- Fees.
	<a href="#">16-42</a> Biological products.
	<a href="#">16-54</a> Animal importation.
	<a href="#">16-59</a> Avian diseases in Washington state.
	<a href="#">16-70</a> Animal diseases -- Reporting.
	<a href="#">16-71</a> Equine infectious anemia.
	<a href="#">16-74</a> Livestock testing -- Duties of owners.
	<a href="#">16-80</a> Pseudorabies in swine.
	<a href="#">16-86</a> Cattle and bison diseases in Washington state.
	<a href="#">16-89</a> Sheep and goat scrapie disease control.
	DAIRY, FOOD AND EGGS
	<a href="#">16-101</a> Milk and milk products.
	<a href="#">16-101X</a> Degrades, license suspensions and revocations for dairy producers and processors.
	<a href="#">16-102</a> Butterfat testing of milk.
	<a href="#">16-103</a> Milk processing assessments and collections.
	<a href="#">16-104</a> Shell eggs – Standards, grades and weight classes.
	<a href="#">16-108</a> Washington state egg seals and assessments.
	<a href="#">16-124</a> Licensed testers, weighers, samplers and graders.
	<a href="#">16-125</a> Farm milk storage tanks and bulk milk tanker -- Requirements.
	<a href="#">16-129</a> Labeling and advertising of products resembling genuine dairy products.
	<a href="#">16-139</a> Penalties.
	<a href="#">16-142</a> Perishable packaged food goods -- Pull dating.
	<a href="#">16-144</a> Processing frozen desserts.
	<a href="#">16-145</a> Food storage warehouses.
<a href="#">16-146</a> Food processors.	
<a href="#">16-147</a> Sanitary certificates.	
<a href="#">16-157</a> Organic food standards and certification.	
<a href="#">16-160</a> Registration of materials for organic food production.	
<a href="#">16-165</a> Food inspection.	
<a href="#">16-167</a> Intrastate commerce in foods.	
<a href="#">16-168</a> Approved independent sanitation consultants for food storage	

warehouses.

[16-170](#) Special temporary permits for slaughtering pastured chickens.

#### GRAIN AND CHEMICAL

[16-200](#) Fertilizers.

[16-201](#) Fertilizer bulk storage and operational area containment rules.

[16-202](#) Application of pesticides and plant nutrients through irrigation systems.

[16-213](#) Miscellaneous agricultural commodity inspection standards.

[16-218](#) Hops -- Certification analyses -- Fees.

[16-228](#) General pesticide rules.

[16-229](#) Secondary and operational area containment for bulk pesticides.

[16-230](#) Use of chemicals and chemically treated materials in certain counties.

[16-231](#) Restricted use herbicides.

[16-232](#) Restricted use herbicides in certain counties.

[16-233](#) Worker protection standards.

[16-236](#) SEPA procedures.

[16-237](#) Commodity storage warehouses and grain dealers.

[16-240](#) WSDA grain inspection program -- Definitions, standards, and fees.

[16-250](#) Commercial feed rules.

[16-252](#) Commercial feed rules -- Pet food and specialty pet food.

[16-256](#) Commercial feed rules -- Processed animal waste.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK CERTIFICATION

[16-301](#) General seed regulations.

[16-302](#) General rules for seed certification.

[16-303](#) Seed assessment, fees for seed services and seed certification.

[16-319](#) Forest tree seed certification.

[16-322](#) Certification of mint planting stock.

[16-324](#) Rules for the certification of seed potatoes.

[16-325](#) Seed potato isolation district.

[16-326](#) Brassica seed production district.

[16-328](#) Certification of strawberry planting stock.

[16-333](#) Certification of caneberry planting stock.

[16-334](#) Rules relating to the production of garlic seed certification.

[16-350](#) Registration and certification of fruit tree planting stock.

[16-354](#) Hop rootstocks -- Certification.

#### HORTICULTURE -- FEES -- STANDARDS

[16-390](#) WSDA fruit and vegetable inspection districts, inspection fees and other charges.

[16-401](#) Nursery inspection fees.

[16-402](#) Plant pest infestations and plant labeling.

[16-403](#) Standards for apples marketed within the state of Washington.

[16-406](#) Washington standards for apricots.

[16-409](#) Washington standards for asparagus.

[16-414](#) Washington standards for cherries.

[16-436](#) Washington standards for peaches.

- [16-439](#) Pears, summer and fall.
- [16-442](#) Winter pears.
- [16-445](#) Washington standards for Italian prunes.
- [16-450](#) Controlled atmosphere storage requirements for Washington fruits and vegetables.
- [16-461](#) Inspection requirements for fruits and vegetables.
- [16-462](#) Grape planting stock -- Registration and certification.
- [16-463](#) Prohibiting the sale and/or movement of infested cherries.
- [16-465](#) Rules and regulations for the official determination of bacterial ring rot in seed potatoes.

QUARANTINE ORDERS AND PLANT MOVEMENT

- [16-470](#) Quarantine -- Agricultural pests.
- [16-472](#) Barberry and black stem rust.
- [16-473](#) Lentil anthracnose quarantine.
- [16-478](#) European corn borer.
- [16-481](#) Grape insect pests.
- [16-482](#) Seed potato quarantine.
- [16-483](#) Grape virus quarantine.
- [16-487](#) Prunus disease quarantine.
- [16-488](#) Fresh fruit of blueberry quarantine.
- [16-489](#) Blueberry scorch virus quarantine.
- [16-497](#) Hop disease quarantine.

MARKETING ORDERS

- [16-501](#) WSDA procedural rules -- Commodity boards or commissions.
- [16-505](#) Washington beer commission.
- [16-512](#) Fryers, broilers and roasters.
- [16-516](#) Washington potatoes.
- [16-520](#) Seed potatoes.
- [16-524](#) Tulip, iris and narcissus bulbs.
- [16-528](#) Wheat.
- [16-529](#) Washington alfalfa seed commission.
- [16-530](#) Washington barley commission.
- [16-532](#) Hops.
- [16-536](#) Dry peas and lentils.
- [16-540](#) Mint.
- [16-545](#) Turfgrass seed commission.
- [16-550](#) Blueberry.
- [16-555](#) Washington strawberry commission.
- [16-557](#) Washington asparagus commission.
- [16-560](#) Washington tree fruit research commission.
- [16-561](#) Washington red raspberry commission.
- [16-565](#) Washington cranberry commission.
- [16-573](#) Canola and rapeseed commission.
- [16-575](#) Wine commission.
- [16-580](#) Washington farmed salmon commission.

<a href="#"><u>16-585</u></a>	Puget Sound salmon commission.
	REGULATORY
<a href="#"><u>16-600</u></a>	Honey.
<a href="#"><u>16-602</u></a>	Apiaries.
<a href="#"><u>16-603</u></a>	Aquaculture identification requirements.
<a href="#"><u>16-604</u></a>	Public livestock markets -- Health, brands and weights and measures.
<a href="#"><u>16-610</u></a>	Livestock brand inspection.
<a href="#"><u>16-622</u></a>	Agriculture marketing and fair practices.
<a href="#"><u>16-623</u></a>	Commission Merchant Act -- Licensing fees, proof of payment, cargo manifests and registration of acreage commitments.
<a href="#"><u>16-645</u></a>	Hops bales -- Weights and tares.
<a href="#"><u>16-657</u></a>	Retail pricing of motor and heating fuel.
<a href="#"><u>16-659</u></a>	Weights and measures -- Liquified petroleum gas.
<a href="#"><u>16-662</u></a>	Weights and measures -- National handbooks.
<a href="#"><u>16-663</u></a>	Service agents -- Reporting, test procedures, standards and calibration of weighing and measuring devices.
<a href="#"><u>16-664</u></a>	National type evaluation program.
<a href="#"><u>16-674</u></a>	Weights and measures -- Exemptions, weighmasters and device registration.
<a href="#"><u>16-675</u></a>	Calibration services, special inspection and testing fees.
<a href="#"><u>16-695</u></a>	Rules relating to ginseng management.
	MISCELLANEOUS
<a href="#"><u>16-700</u></a>	State fair fund -- Proration.
<a href="#"><u>16-720</u></a>	Dietary supplements -- Elemental iron.
<a href="#"><u>16-730</u></a>	Asparagus equipment lease program.
	STATE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD AGENCY
<a href="#"><u>16-750</u></a>	State noxious weed list and schedule of monetary penalties.
<a href="#"><u>16-752</u></a>	Noxious weed control.