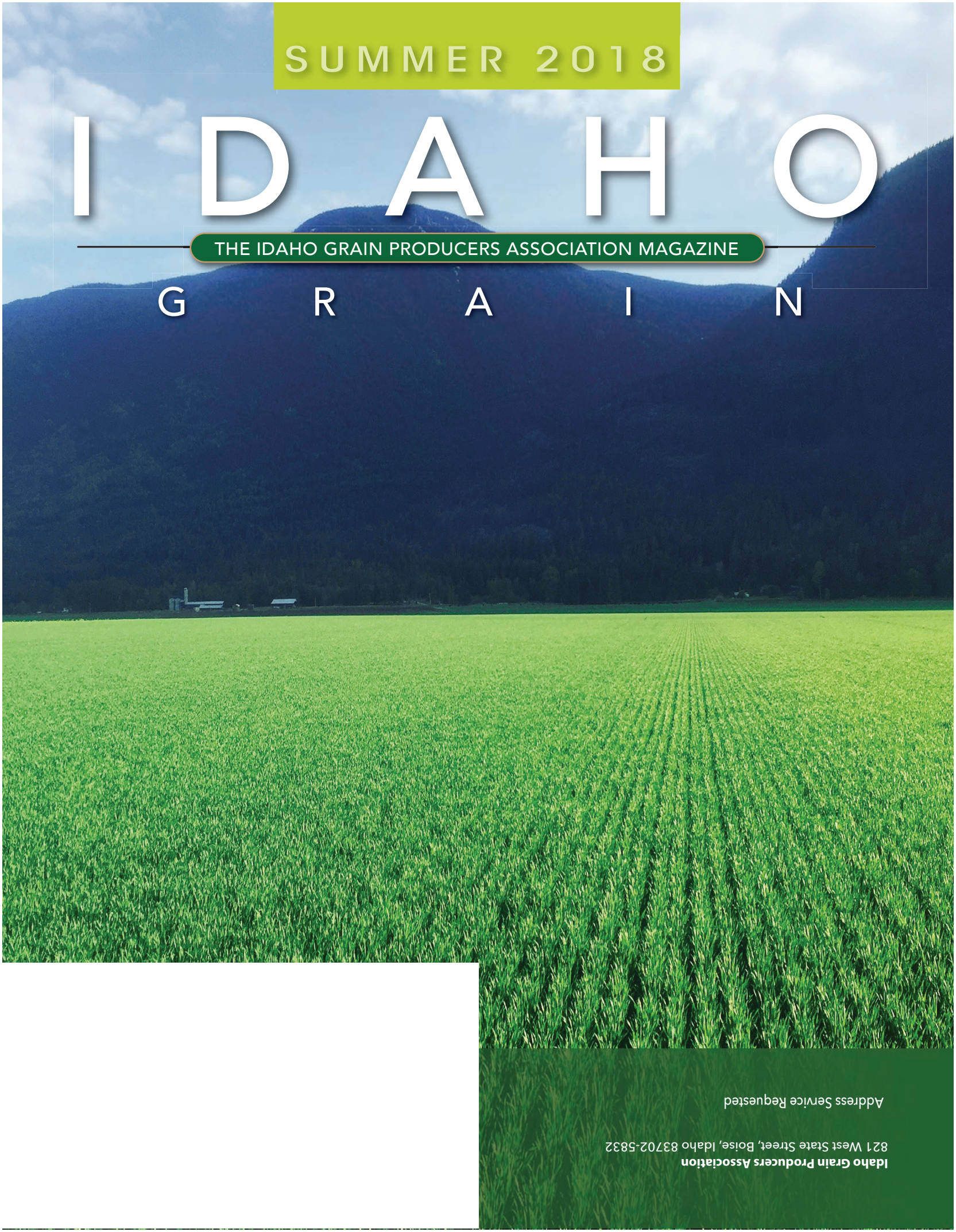


SUMMER 2018

IDAHO

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

GRAIN



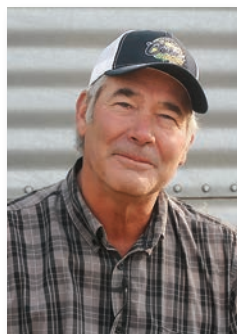
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VIEWS



VIEWS



**BY DWIGHT LITTLE
PRESIDENT**

What looked like an early start this year turned into a late spring and now summer is quickly knocking at the door. Hopefully, planting has gone well. IGPA had a busy winter and it's nice that the legislature has gone home. Several topics important to our members were addressed this year. The new Idaho trespass law was arguably the most important piece of legislation passed. Its implementation will allow farmers and ranchers to have more control over the activities that take place on their land. Real penalties should help deter malicious activities and unwanted access to our lands and crops. You can read more about that bill on page 10. Changes made this session to the crop residue burning program should improve the opportunities for those who want to use this management tool. And input on Fish and Game matters has helped improved depredation requests and broadened the LAP program (more on that soon).

On the national level, we have been tracking matters dealing with trade at several levels and a lot of time has been spent on the Farm Bill. In the commodity title, we have been pushing to keep PLC and ARC, make it more fair, and oppose payment limits. Crop insurance is a center piece of any legislation and needs to be vigorously guarded. The continuance of strong conservation programs and funding for trade promotion need our support. We have also been pushing to help several chemical companies in their re-registration process before the EPA – we have contributed written statements expressing the value of neonicotinoids and glyphosate in grain production.

This summer Idaho will have the opportunity to host several national events that will bring producers from other states to our area. In late-June the Cotton Foundation Southern US Producer Tour will bring cotton, rice, and peanut growers to Eastern Idaho. Southern farmers will spend almost a week touring and visiting all facets of ag production in Idaho. I would encourage you to take time, if they're in your area, to become acquainted with those farmers. Also later in June, the National Barley Growers will hold their summer meeting, in Idaho Falls, June 19-20. This is the first time NBSGA has held its meeting in Idaho and you are invited to drop by and visit. Hope to see you this summer. Good luck and higher prices! ■

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EDITOR'S NOTE



BY STACEY KATSEANES SATTERLEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A pretty common question we get around here is, “What is the difference between IGPA and the Wheat or Barley Commission?” So, as there seems to be some confusion on the issue, I thought it would be a good idea to spend a few minutes outlining the differences between the three organizations.

Idaho Grain Producers Association

Mission: To serve the grain producers of Idaho by representing their interests at the county, state and federal levels to enhance their profitability and long-term viability.

With over 600 wheat and barley farm families as members, IGPA is the key policy advocacy organization working on behalf of Idaho’s grain industry with local, state, and federal leaders. We are the collective voice of Idaho’s wheat and barley growers at the Capitol with state lawmakers and in Washington, DC, advocating for policy that will benefit Idaho’s grain industry. We are essentially your lobbying group, working on behalf of your interests every day.

IGPA is governed by a board made up of directors from each organized grain-growing county, and an executive board comprised of one grower from each of the state’s five districts.

Idaho Wheat Commission

Mission: The Idaho Wheat Commission maximizes profitability for Idaho wheat producers by investing funds in market development, research, and education.

The IWC cultivates relationships with foreign markets to bolster the demand for Idaho wheat both home and abroad. Nearly half of IWC’s annual budget is directed toward research, with partners in both private and public entities.

The IWC also works to educate wheat producers of new methods and opportunities to increase operation profitability using new crop varieties, methods, and technologies. Through producer and public outreach, IWC is responsible for bridging the gap between the farm and the table, promoting the benefits of wheat across the spectrum of consumerism.

The IWC has five commissioners, each representing one of five districts throughout the state – each commissioner can serve two, five-year terms.

Continued on next page

Idaho Barley Commission

Mission: Idaho Barley Commission is a self-governing agency of the State of Idaho that serves to enhance the profitability of Idaho barley growers through research, market development, promotion, information and education.

This is accomplished by identifying and fully utilizing available resources and partnering with organizations to promote and further develop the barley industry in the state of Idaho.

The IBC has three commissioners, each representing one of three districts throughout the state, and one industry representative on their board – each commissioner is eligible to serve two, three-year terms.

Both commissions are quasi-governmental agencies and collect the wheat or barley tax from growers and then utilize those funds on research, marketing and promotion, and grower education. Neither organization can engage in advocacy or policy work – which is what IGPA does. So, our organizations work closely together and compliment each other, but we have different missions and objectives.

Additionally, we all have national affiliates we work with. On the barley side, both IGPA and the IBC have board seats with the National Barley Growers Association. IGPA President Dwight Little is currently

the President of NBGA, and Idaho Barley Commissioner Scott Brown serves as Idaho's second board seat. IBC is also a member of the U.S. Grains Council. Representing wheat growers at the federal level is the National Association of Wheat Growers – IGPA has two board seats with NAWG, and we are currently represented by Idaho wheat growers Matt Mosman and Jamie Kress. There is also the National Wheat Foundation where former IGPA President Wayne Hurst currently serves as the President. The IWC is also a member of U.S. Wheat Associates.

So there you have it – no wonder it's a little bit confusing! All that said, it's been a busy spring. Read more about some of the things that have kept us busy, like the legislative session which wrapped up March 28 (page 5), the passage of a bill to strengthen private property rights (page 10), and a trip to Commodity Classic (page 8). And then things that will keep us busy this summer, like University of Idaho field days (page 29). I hope to see many of you at grain grower events this summer! ■

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Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Precision planting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crop Nutrition	
Base program	<input type="checkbox"/>
Starter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foliar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Crop Protection	
Weed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insect	<input type="checkbox"/>

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LEGISLATIVE SESSION UPDATE

LEGISLATIVE SESSION UPDATE



BY RICH GARBER

**DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS,
IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

At the end of every legislative session one of the first questions is, “Was it a good session?” Looking at it through a grain grower lens, one would have to conclude that it was a good session – good but not perfect. That said, bills are rarely perfect, votes are frequently divided and yet, at the end of the day, the good of the people is almost always achieved. We continue to be fortunate to have a legislature that generally understands and protects agriculture, this critical part of our culture and economy.

Based on our weekly updates and our occasional calls to action, you know that IGPA had a very busy session. Certainly, at the top of our good list this session was the successful passage of a much-needed change to the Wheat Commission rules. This change will now provide the Commission with a comprehensive list of growers from across the state which will help them fulfill their statutory duties to improve grower communication and education, research problems wheat growers are having, and when needed, conduct referendums. Thanks to Clark Hamilton for his testimony in committee and to all of you who made calls in support of this rule change.

More highlights from the 2018 legislative session include:

H658A, Trespass: H658A is the trespass or property rights bill, a bill that ended up being one of the most highly debated and controversial pieces this session. After two starts in the House and further amendment in the Senate, the bill passed the Senate 29 – 6 (party line), and the House 51 – 18 and then became law without the signature of the Governor.

In brief, H658A:

- creates a consistent definition of trespass in the three different sections of Idaho code dealing with trespass
- increases fines and penalties for individuals convicted of criminal or civil trespass
- specifies that criminal trespass requires that the individual “knew or had reason to know” they were on private property

- specifies posting requirements for landowners
- closes current loopholes which allows individuals to trespass until asked to depart
- clarifies that both written and oral permission are permitted
- leaves Fish and Game fines and penalties in place

The amendments made in the Senate and subsequently approved in the House:

- clarified that: verbal permission is allowed, and defined “remains” as it pertains to the meaning of trespass
- specified that investigation costs must be reasonable and approved by the court
- allowed for the prevailing defendant to recover attorney fees for actions brought without foundation
- protected tenants right to trespass claims
- reduced a first-time offence to an infraction with a \$300 penalty rather than a misdemeanor if no damage was done
- retained law enforcement’s authority to cite an individual if they refuse to depart
- specified that all Fish and Game remedies apply to recreational trespass

Governor Otter allowed the bill to become law without his signature. Looking ahead and based on many of the concerns expressed this year, it seems likely that the legislature will be further examining details of this law during upcoming sessions.

The bill was widely supported by a broad coalition of agriculture and agribusiness groups. IGPA was actively engaged at all stages and we extend our thanks to Mark Ozburn for coming to Boise to testify and to all of you who made calls and sent emails and letters of support to legislators and to the Governor. Good work everyone!



LEGISLATIVE SESSION UPDATE

H463, Tax Conformity and Cuts: What has been a long time coming for the Governor and many legislators has become law. H463 is the bill sponsored by the Governor and by the majority leadership in both the House and Senate. The highlight of the bill is the reduction in the state's corporate and individual income tax rates by 0.475%. The current rate of 7.4% will go down to 6.925% providing Idaho taxpayers a net tax relief of \$104.5 million.

The bill conforms Idaho's tax code to federal level changes that will actually grow state revenues by \$97.4 million. The net reflects a \$144.5 million reduction in the individual income tax rate, a \$15.1 million reduction in the corporate income tax rate and a \$42.3 million for a child tax credit of \$130 per child. The \$130 child tax credit was included to help offset the loss of the exemption on the income tax. Signed into law by the Governor.

H375, Short Line Railroads: This bill authorizes a non-refundable income tax credit for short line transportation investment and maintenance into Idaho's short line railroad infrastructure. The legislation would provide a 50% income tax credit on the value of investment, capped at \$3,500 per mile of track owned/operated by the short line railroad in Idaho. With IGPA's support it passed the House on a 43-26-1 vote but quickly ran into trouble on the Senate side where Local Government and Taxation Committee Chairman Senator Dan Johnson decided to hold it in committee. We anticipate that this legislation will be back next year with some minor changes.

H537, Food Safety Modernization Act: This legislation would transition the responsibility of food safety oversight from the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, where the FDA currently contracts, over to the Idaho Department of Agriculture by fiscal year 2020. This legislation also authorizes the ISDA to administer and enforce the produce safety rule, not to exceed the standards required by federal law. Signed into law by the Governor.

H594A, Hops: This bill would ensure that equipment used in the production of hops are not subject to personal property tax. Signed into law by the Governor.

H662, Ag Research and Extension: Provides \$31.3 million for the Ag Research and Extension programs in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Idaho. The funding includes \$127,000 for the replacement of irrigation pipe at Tetonia Farms and a 3 percent, ongoing merit-based salary increase for permanent employees. Signed into law by the Governor.

H691, Nuclear Seed Potato Facility: Included in the \$77M appropriation for the Permanent Building Fund at the Division of Public Works was \$3 million for the Agricultural Research and Extension Service Nuclear Seed Potato Facility. Signed into law by the Governor.



SJM104, Electronic Logging Devices: This joint memorial requests that Congress, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) permanently exempt Idaho Livestock and agriculture commodity transporters from the USDOT Electronic Logging Device (ELD) mandate.

The ELD mandate was intended to help create a safer work environment for drivers and make it easier to accurately track, manage and share records. However, ELDs record on-duty time whenever the truck's engine is running and do not take into account the long waiting times when unloading or loading commodities or livestock. The unintended consequences have decreased transportation efficiency and put agricultural producers in detrimental positions. Federal enforcement is prohibited through Sept. 30, 2018. However, this does not preclude the states from enforcing the ELD rule so it is imperative that a permanent exemption be granted. Filed with the Secretary of State.

S1207A, Seed Buyer License: S1207A gives the director of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture the authority to renew or deny a license to a seed buyer after a public hearing and based on set standards. Signed into law by the Governor.

H466, Minors in Family Business: Idaho currently provides an exception to the minimum wage law for minors working on the family farm. H466 adds minors employed in any family business to the exception. Signed in law by the Governor.

Continued on next page

H370, H371, H372 - Water: HB 370 extends the time in which water districts can hold their annual meetings and clarifies that absentee voting is not allowed. HB 371 clarifies that so long as a water user is a participant in an approved water management plan, and is in compliance with that plan, the director is prohibited from curtailing that water. HB 372 is an effort to get water right holders to keep their records up to date by charging a flat fee of 50 dollars per water right transfer. All three bills signed into law by the Governor.

H471, Slow Moving Vehicles: This minimum speed regulation clause specifies that “no person shall operate a vehicle in the extreme left-hand lane of a controlled-access highway for a period of time that impedes the flow of other traffic traveling at a lawful rate of speed.” Signed into law by the Governor.

H538, Wolf Depredation: This legislation changes the sunset clause found in the enabling legislation for the Wolf Depredation Control Board. The bill extends the sunset clause to 2020 for the WDCB, \$25 wolf control assessment and the directive to the Idaho Fish and Game Department to provide the revenue to the wolf control fund. The correction is needed so the WDCB can authorize and expand funds into FY20 as originally intended. Signed into law by the Governor.

S1275, Wolves: This legislation adds legislative intent language for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to provide continuing focus on wolf management techniques in Idaho. The bill codifies current practice and plans to continue collaring wolves as part of the wolf management plan to reduce livestock depredation in Idaho. Signed into law by the Governor.

H477, Roadkill: This bill allows a motorist to shoot a badly injured animal they’ve struck to put it out of its misery. Signed into law by the Governor.

In other action, the legislature approved funding for the Interim Committee looking at fees on commercial and agricultural trucks. IGPA will be at the table for any further discussion by the committee as they review the fairness of the current tiered system. ■



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Commodity Classic – Thoughts from First-Timers and Classic Veterans

BY KELLIE KLUKSDAL, COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER, IGPA

This past February, several Idaho growers, IGPA board members and staff spent time in Anaheim, CA for the annual Commodity Classic conference and trade show. This event brings together the commodities of wheat, corn, soybean and sorghum for four days of learning, which includes breakout sessions, meetings of the national organizations and an expansive trade show with more than 367 companies exhibiting in 1,894 booth spaces. It seemed like the perfect opportunity for old friends to get together and new friends to be made.

The national organizations also offer their own gatherings, breakout sessions and committee meetings to discuss issues, as well as go over policy that needs to be vetted at the national level. A variety of topics were hit on including research and technology, water rights, environment and renewable resources and domestic and trade policy. Idaho was happy to have Jamie Kress and Lucas Spratling sitting as board members for the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) meeting during convention.

As a first-timer to Commodity Classic, I didn't know what to expect. All the committees, meetings, and more meetings. And the acronyms – oh so many acronyms! But as the conference began, I realized this was actually going to be a very interesting few days and a great learning experience.

Not coming from a wheat or barley background, I am still learning all the ins and outs of this industry. What exactly is the Farm Bill? How does it affect wheat and barley growers? What is our stance on various issues? The list goes on, but what struck me was the amount of knowledge Idaho growers have on these and many other important issues. I was also impressed at the level of care everyone takes with their commodity to produce a quality product, one that is healthy, safe and cost-effective. There was a lot of talk around regulations, policy and issues pertaining to food production which was also interesting. All-in-all, it was truly an eye-opening experience.

Continued on next page

Dwight Little, Ty Iverson, Lucas Spratling and Joe Anderson representing IGPA at Commodity Classic.



Several Idaho growers have been coming to Commodity Classic for years, and for a few, this was their first time.

Grower JP Worlton and his wife Wendy attended Classic for the first time and had lots to say about their experience. “I had never attended the Commodity Classic before so I was not sure what to expect. I was impressed with the number of attendees from all over the country that were there. As a first-timer, and since I was going as part of IGPA and was planning on attending some of the NAWG meetings, I expected to feel a little intimidated and a little "behind the eight ball" with some of the issues that are being discussed. It turns out I was accurate with my expectations. But even though I did feel intimidated and a little ignorant at first, I don't feel that way now. The only way to become educated on what's happening is to jump in. It's a great feeling to add one more voice in helping make policies and legislation more farmer-friendly.” JP said his biggest take away was the people: “New friendships formed, new networking opportunities, and new ideas from growers outside my farming area and outside the state of Idaho.”

Another first-timer was IGPA board member Kyle Wangemann. A man of few words, Kyle did have some thoughts on his Classic experience. “I thought the trade show was amazing and confusing at the same time with all the different things you can apply in your farming operation. A lot of various companies, ideas, products, equipment, chemicals, etc. It does provide perspective. Breakout sessions are always good to attend because they typically focus in on a certain issue or subject vs. a general overview. My favorite part was hanging out with everyone from Idaho and building those relationships.”

IGPA executive board member Lucas Spratling was new to Classic and had his expectations exceeded.

“This was my first time and I had a great time. Classic exceeded my expectations in many ways. I just enjoyed walking around and talking with vendors and learning what other farmers are doing. My biggest take-away was that we need to be constantly vigilant on what is going on in the political realm and keep a close eye on the Farm Bill,” Lucas said.

North Idaho grower and IGPA board member Ty Iverson has been to Classic a few times, but says he learns something new each year. “This was my third Commodity Classic. I've been to Nashville, San Antonio, and now Anaheim. Every year brings new issues and discussions, and each host city makes it a whole different experience. One thing I really like about Commodity Classic is the mix between the farm-policy discussions held by the national groups, and the on-farm topics on display at the trade show. It's a great experience for farmers because you dedicate a few days to helping your grower organization, but then you also get to learn a lot at the trade show that can help you personally on your own farm.”

Ty also shared his biggest take-away from the event. “To me the biggest take-away was that we have some really major issues affecting our industry right now that we need to stay on top of. Obviously, Farm Bill and trade were big issues this year, but there's several domestic and environmental issues that are crucial as well. It's a good reminder for me of how important our state and grower organizations are to our industry. I would definitely love to attend again. It seems like every year there's new topics and ideas being discussed. I always come home from that conference refreshed and energized for a new year of farming and advocating for my industry!”



JP and Kyle were able to go to Classic through IGPA's mentorship program. This program, sponsored by the Idaho Wheat Commission, helps foster leadership in younger growers and offers them the opportunity to see the inner workings of their grain-grower organizations. If you're interested in learning more, contact the IGPA office.

The next Commodity Classic is scheduled for February 28-March 2, 2019 in Orlando, Florida. ■



Trespass in Idaho

This past legislative session, Idaho lawmakers overwhelmingly passed a bill that clarifies, simplifies and strengthens the state's trespassing laws. This change has been a long time coming as trespass on private property has been an issue that has needed to be addressed for years.

Grain grower Mark Ozburn came to Boise to testify in support of the bill while it was in the House Agricultural Affairs Committee. Here is part of his testimony highlighting the critical need to change the law:

Every year on several occasions we have run ins with trespassers on our farm in Soda Springs. We have our ground posted and we do our part in trying to avoid conflict with outdoorsmen. We are avid outdoorsmen ourselves and we love the opportunities to hunt and fish.

In our experience, the current trespass law is not enough to slow people from helping themselves to our property. I have caught a car dealership owner, a district forest ranger, a district judge, and a neighboring county sheriff's deputy all knowingly trespassing in various ways – two of them did crop damage (one extensive).

Last year I caught 11 hunters in one evening (October 17, 2017), all who had driven or walked right past a no trespassing sign. On another occasion, I caught an out-of-state hunter who was knowingly on private ground (who had driven past two no trespassing signs) – he stated that, "with the money he had spent on an out-of-state license, travel and the other expenses of hunting out of state, I want to hunt where the big bucks are and I'm not worried about the extra little expense of a trespass ticket."

I'm an active participant in the community. I am currently serving on my 4th two-year term as vice president of the Caribou County Shooting Club, where we promote safe shooting, competitive

shooting and good marksmanship. We love the outdoors, and we have catered to respectful outdoorsmen. We simply want all outdoorsmen to take responsibility for themselves and know where they are. We absolutely need the penalty for blatant trespassers to be greater, so the outdoorsmen will take the initiative to know where they are and be respectful of private land.

In addition to Mark, legislators heard from dozens of property owners, including many farmers and ranchers, who traveled to the Statehouse to describe the damage caused to their property by a small percentage of people who willfully trespass on their property.

They provided examples of how trespassers have driven through freshly planted fields, destroyed expensive farming equipment, cut down fences, used corrals for firewood, or harassed their livestock.

The problem with the state's existing trespassing laws, these landowners said, was that they had no teeth and were confusing and thus hard to enforce.

Thanks to Mark and all who contacted your legislators in support of HB538A, the bill ultimately became law. Contrary to claims by some of the bill's opponents, it does not criminalize innocent behavior and will not result in Girl Scouts, missionaries and door-to-door salesman becoming criminals.

In order for someone to be convicted of a criminal trespass under the new law, they must know or have reason to know they were trespassing.

The new law, which takes effect July 1, 2018, should improve relations between property owners and hunters, fishers and other outdoorsmen by simplifying and consolidating those previously dispersed trespassing codes so they are more easily found and understood by both parties.



Continued on next page

Under Idaho's previous trespassing codes, someone guilty of criminal trespassing faced a \$50 fine if convicted. That fine, or the threat of that fine, was not enough to deter trespassers or give prosecutors reason to pursue a conviction.

Under the new statute, someone guilty of criminal trespass faces a minimum \$300 fine for a first conviction, \$1,500 for a second conviction and \$5,000 for a third conviction. Someone with a third conviction could face a felony charge if there is more than \$1,000 worth of damage involved with the trespass. There was consensus that there should be a strong penalty for someone who knowingly and willfully trespasses on someone else's property three times and causes more than \$1,000 worth of damage while doing it.

And remember, someone can only be convicted under this law if they knowingly and willfully trespass on someone else's land.

During public testimony on House Bill 658, farmers and ranchers made a point of telling lawmakers that they are often quick to grant permission for hunters, anglers and other outdoorsmen to recreate on their land if they ask first. The new law allows for written or verbal permission to be given by landowners to sportsmen who want to access their land.

Another issue that came up was posting of private land. Rather than eliminating posting requirements, as some opponents claimed, the legislation actually adds additional posting requirements. It requires posting unfenced, uncultivated land at property corners and where the property line intersects navigable streams, roads, gates and rights-of-way. The property must also be posted so that a reasonable person would know they are entering private land. This posting requirement is a higher standard than under current law.

The legislation was supported by a 34-group coalition that includes IGPA along with all the state's main agriculture groups as well as utilities, mining, business, industry, retailer, forestry and recreation organizations.

In Idaho, private property owners and outdoorsmen have long enjoyed a great relationship and the trouble caused by trespassers is limited to a few people with blatant disregard for landowners' fundamental property rights. By clarifying the state's trespassing laws and providing some teeth to deter trespassers, House Bill 658 should serve to improve the relationship between landowners and outdoorsmen. ■





Idaho Barley Commission Administrator, Kelly Olson, Retires

BY KELLIE KLUKSDAL, COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER, IGPA

Well, it appears the rumors are true. Our beloved Kelly Olson, administrator of the Idaho Barley Commission for the past 24 years, is retiring from her post at the end of June. Kelly has directed market development, policy and grower education programs for Idaho’s more than 4,000 barley families during her time as administrator.

Kelly is a 4th generation Idahoan and was raised on a diversified irrigated farm in Elmore County. Kelly says “We had milk and dairy cows and raised multiple crops, including sugar beets, alfalfa, dry beans and wheat. We grew malting barley one year for Coors but the warm nights in that particular part of Idaho was not very friendly to malting barley. It was absolutely the best way to grow up – we had significant work responsibilities but we also had daily opportunities to learn a tremendous amount about soil and water resources, plant and animal health and mechanics.”

“Words cannot express the many great successes of Kelly in the world of barley”. Dwight Little - IGPA President

Kelly didn’t attend an agricultural college, but she didn’t stray too far from agriculture while in school. She received a B.A. in economics from the College of Idaho (Albertson College) and says while studying resource economics she kept her eye on efficient use of all of our natural resources. A passion for travel and curiosity of other cultures, places and people have taken Kelly to more than 45 countries, some for personal reasons and others for business. She is also quite the world traveler, with adventures down the Amazon and Nile rivers, Machu Pichu and the Galapagos, China, Russia, Australia and New Zealand. “Along the way I have had many exhilarating adventures,” Kelly says, “but the best adventures have really been right here at home, traveling from one end of Idaho to the other, working with Idaho barley producers and industry.”

Dwight Little, IGPA president, is a friend and colleague of Kelly’s and had much to say about her impending departure. “Words cannot express the many great successes of Kelly in the world of barley. She

has the talent to do anything she wants, but she chose barley to be her life’s passion. She always gave barley 110%. She always gave life and friends 110%. She made everyone else’s job easy by doing hers so well. She has become a true friend, dependable, honest, fair, compassionate, and always doing the little things that matter. Countless times she has sacrificed her time and means to help others understand and learn. Nobody has taught more producers about marketing than Kelly. She has shared her knowledge and made a difference in many bottom lines. Thank you Kelly, for a life of service!”



“Kelly has sincerely been a valuable asset to the barley industry”. Justin Place - IGPA Board Member and Barley Grower

Kelly has been in the agricultural industry almost her entire life and most of her professional pursuits have had a direct tie to Idaho agriculture. Kelly worked on agricultural issues for two congressmen in the mid-1980s and had the opportunity to work on the 1985 Farm Bill. After this, Kelly returned to Idaho and started the agricultural marketing program at the Idaho State Department of Agriculture in late 1987 where she spent seven years building both domestic and export marketing programs which helped promote Idaho products throughout Asia, Latin America and Europe.

Jefferson county barley grower and IGPA board member Justin Place also remarked on Kelly’s career and friendship over the years: “Kelly has sincerely been a valuable asset to the barley industry. She has worked diligently on insurance with a Malt Barley

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endorsement. She's worked to develop trade relations with groups and breweries in Mexico. Her promotions of barley have benefited us as a state and nation. She has a vast awareness of the farming industry as a whole, and how it intertwines with grain. She uses this knowledge for marketing purposes, as well as to educate and inspire the growers who produce it. Equally as important, Kelly is a true friend. She knows a majority of the growers on a first-name basis and does a tremendous job at maintaining contact with them. I would like to personally thank Kelly for her friendship and encouragement to me as a farmer and as an individual. She has been an excellent mentor to talk to and I've appreciated having her in my corner. Kelly will be missed, as a leader and a friend. Best wishes to her in her retirement, and whatever adventures this next chapter brings!"

Kelly says she has had many highlights in her long career in agriculture. "I have had the opportunity to work with some of the finest producers across the state on the IBC board, from Soda Springs to Bonners Ferry. I am not going to name them all but they have been terrific mentors and leaders and I will never forget their impact on my life and their friendship. Together we built Idaho into the largest barley producing state in the country, which is a BIG deal," she says.

Another standout Kelly says was "the opportunity to work with the IBC board on the creation of an Endowed Barley Agronomy Professorship at the University of Idaho, which was fully funded this past fall. The spark for this major grower investment in barley research at Idaho's land-grant college came from Pat Purdy, our current District 2 commissioner and producer from Picabo. But everyone played a major role in evaluating a need for this investment, which represented a major



Taiwan trade team (Kelly is in front row)

*"I have always been impressed with Kelly's concern for the growers, on both the professional and the personal level".
Scott Brown - IGPA Past President/Current IBC
Commissioner/Grower*

departure from our usual funding and required an increase in the Idaho barley assessment. This process was both challenging and rewarding and, I think, our efforts will generate benefits for Idaho barley producers for decades to come."

Another thing Kelly mentions is launching a new food barley marketing campaign with the help of some key industry partners. "For the past 15 years, I have worked with several county extension faculty on a wide variety of risk management education programs funded by more than \$228,000 in competitive education grants we were awarded by the Western Center for Risk Management Education at Washington State University. With these grant funds, we have conducted more than 130 educational events reaching more than 6,420 participants across the state. Many producers have shared personal stories with me of how these workshops have positively impacted their farms. That kind of feedback makes my work seem very personal and important, which is very satisfying," Kelly says.

Past IGPA president and current IBC Commissioner and grower Scott Brown from Soda springs has fond thoughts on Kelly as well. "I've known Kelly for a long time, as an IBC commissioner for four years, and before that as National Barley President, plus my five years as IGPA president. I have always been impressed with Kelly's concern for the growers, on both the professional and the personal level. To her, it's about relationships. From the grower families, to malters, feedlots, and food barley folks. All the people. She is always willing to solve problems, no matter how big or small. Whether it's risk management, trade or anything else, Kelly's knowledge is forefront in our industry." He also says, "On the national level, her involvement with risk management and crop insurance issues has helped define policy that benefits Idaho growers. Kelly has really set the bar for all commissions as far as their executive directors go. Kelly is always willing to help her Idaho growers."

Kelly says the future of Idaho agriculture is bright but also holds its challenges. "I think our industry, like all natural resource industries, will face many challenges as

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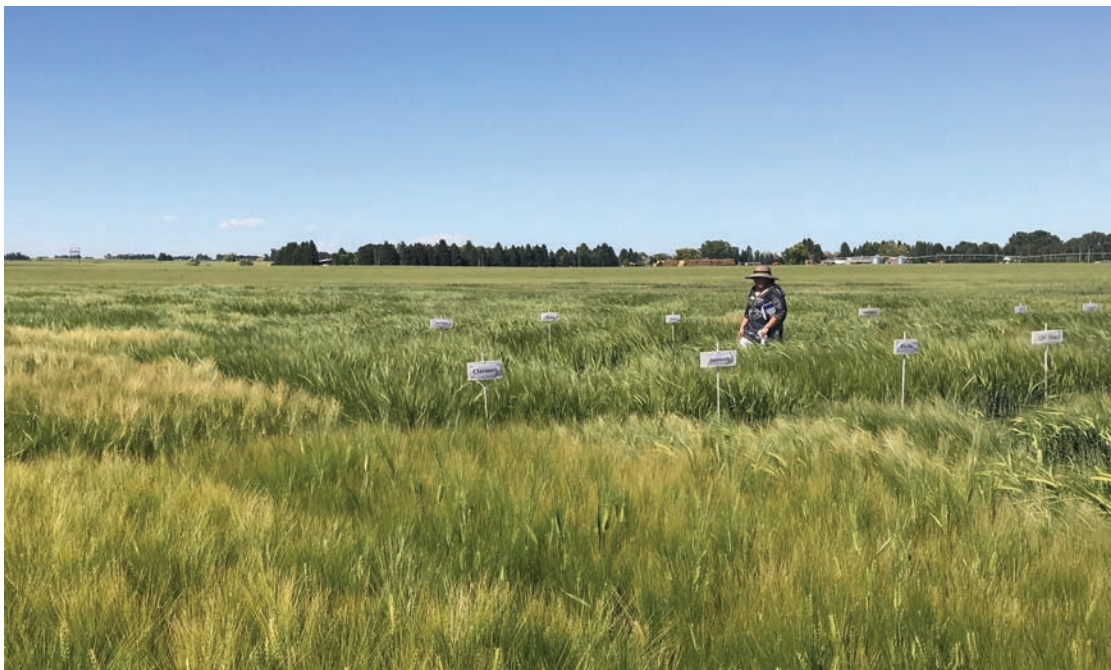
our climate continues to change and our weather patterns become more highly variable. On the positive side, we will have longer growing seasons and more heat units, which will allow our growers to produce a wider variety of crops and winter grains should be highly productive across the state,” she says.

IGPA executive board member Lucas Spratling had thoughts on Kelly’s retirement as well. “Kelly Olson is the driving force when it comes to my involvement in advocating for agriculture. I am not the only person that Kelly has left her mark on in the agriculture world. Kelly has built up an agriculture advocacy army. She has created such a shared vision and is so passionate about our fight for agriculture, others not only volunteer to work on projects, but we are excited about it.”

“Kelly holds a plethora of knowledge and is always excited to bestow that knowledge upon us. In Kelly's wake, she's created a lot of great leaders that will continue to make a difference in the world. I cannot thank Kelly enough for everything she has done not only for me but for all barley farmers across the state. Thank you, Kelly Olson, for your dedication and passion.”

Her schedule is already filling up and she has many items on her to-do list. “I plan to do a limited amount of consulting, and spend most of my time volunteering with non-profit organizations. At the top of my list is the Idaho Food Bank. All of us who work in agriculture should also care about food security for all. The fact that about 15% of Idaho residents are food insecure, including nearly 20% of our children, should be unacceptable to all of us. I hope to do my part to help address this very human threat. I know that my beloved spring spaniel dog, Piper, will greatly appreciate if I stay home more often, but there also are a few adventures still on my bucket-list, including the Utah national parks, Grand Canyon and Patagonia.”

IGPA would also like to thank Kelly for her endless efforts on behalf of the grain industry in Idaho. We wish her a fond farewell and are excited to see what her future holds. ■





Rudy deWit Receives Governor's Award for Excellence in Agriculture

The recipients of the Governor’s Awards for Excellence in Agriculture are nominated by their peers and selected by a committee of agriculture leadership. The awards are given during the Larry Branen Idaho Ag Summit in Boise. Only 23 people have been the recipients of the Governor’s Awards for Excellence in Agriculture, Technical Innovation. This year, Rudy deWit became the 24th.

Rudy deWit started his career as an electrician in Montana working for General Mills. He was soon transferred to their operations in Pocatello and then on to Blackfoot. He continued to earn increasing levels of responsibility with General Mills, and in 2014, when Thresher Artisan Wheat acquired General Mills, Rudy deWit assumed responsibility for all Idaho operations for Thresher Artisan Wheat.

DeWit is currently the Vice President of Operations for Thresher Artisan Wheat. Under his leadership, General Mills developed unique milling technologies, which caused customers across the nation to come to Idaho for wheat. General Mills, now Thresher Artisan Wheat, ships conditioned wheat to 26 states as a result of deWit’s innovations. DeWit has been instrumental in the purchase of additional elevator space, expansion, and improvement of facilities in recent years.

Rudy’s contributions to Idaho’s wheat industry have enhanced the well-being of roughly 1,500 farm families. Prior to his development of the conditioning plant and specific processes in Blackfoot, growers in the area sold their soft white wheat at Portland prices. Rudy, his team, and his advancements created a local market that pays a premium to growers who sell their wheat domestically. Wheat is a \$650 million industry for Idaho. Approximately 25% of those dollars run through Thresher, and nearly 22% of those dollars can be traced directly back to Rudy’s innovative contributions. Those are big numbers.

DeWit ships conditioned wheat from Thresher to 26 states, even though nearly all of those end users have wheat growers much closer. Wheat from Thresher’s Blackfoot facility dominates the cereal aisle at grocers throughout the country.



Name brands such as General Mills (Wheaties and Wheat Chex), Kellogg, Post, Malt-O-Meal, Kashi, and Quaker all buy their wheat from Idaho for the consistently high quality and clean product upon which they depend. Kellogg even incurs additional expenses to purchase wheat from Idaho rather than Michigan, which is closer and also grows soft white wheat, because Rudy’s innovation provides clean, quality wheat that Kellogg can count on.

General Mills purchased the Blackfoot cleaning facility in 1999, supplying cleaned soft white wheat for food products to most General Mills cereal plants. Thresher (previously owned by General Mills), has expanded supplying soft white wheat to other cereal manufacturers in the United States. As the manager of the Blackfoot facility at the time, Rudy was responsible for bringing the cleaning facility online. This conditioning plant has improved the quality of wheat products originating from the Blackfoot facility. The completion and management of the cleaning facility has added domestic markets for southern Idaho wheat growers, and changed the market dynamics of southeastern Idaho. Prior to the cleaning facility, much of the wheat grown in southern Idaho was shipped to overseas markets. Today that wheat is sourced domestically, which has added value to the wheat crop.

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As the Blackfoot manager, Rudy was responsible for researching and implementing the Buehler/Zortex Optical Sorting technology used in the cleaning facility. Prior to 2011, the plant had primitive sorting capabilities. The Buehler/Zortex Optical Sorting system provides a better quality product to end users, allowing additional markets for Idaho wheat.

Optical sorting takes pictures of every kernel of wheat, enabling the software to sort the wheat by specified size and color. When the optical sorter detects foreign objects, such as rocks or metals, these objects are sorted away from the wheat, providing a clean wheat product based on size and color specifications required by cereal customers.

John Wiebold, Vice President of Sustainable Sourcing at General Mills added, “The new cleaning process at Blackfoot virtually eliminated every rock or stone from the wheat Blackfoot ships to customers. This improvement delivered significant food safety for consumers and reduced operational risk for customers.”

In a continued pursuit of improvement to produce a better product, Rudy explored other available technologies. After extensive research, he found an X-Ray machine that used a density sensor to determine if wheat kernels were sound. This equipment is one more step Thresher AgSprings has taken to improve the quality of the wheat products shipped out of southern and southeastern Idaho.

Shortly after Thresher acquired the Rockford elevator, Rudy recommended the company install a ground pile

monitoring system. The ground pile system has saved Thresher more than \$100,000 worth of wheat stored in temporary ground piles. The ground pile management system is complete with wireless sensor probes that monitor temperature and carbon dioxide and control aeration fans. The system has proven to be a game-changer for Thresher, so much so that the company plans to implement the system at all of their facilities.

Rudy’s search for state-of-the-art technologies has produced tremendous returns for Idaho’s wheat growers. “In a continued quest to provide the highest standard of wheat quality, Rudy has improved the quality of wheat shipped out of southern Idaho. Idaho is now known throughout the industry as having the cleanest wheat,” said Clark Hamilton, Idaho Wheat Commission Chairman.

Jane Saberon, Materials Manager at Post Consumer Brands, added, “Rudy has partnered with us to resolve quality issues and frequently suggests solutions to production issues. He truly exceeds our expectations every day and ensures that we have the expertise to produce the best cereal in the West. No matter the issue, his wealth of experience and knowledge has proven beneficial to our operation.”

The Idaho wheat industry is grateful for Rudy’s dedication and vision to improving quality and demand for Idaho wheat. Congratulations, Rudy, on your very deserved Governor’s Award for Excellence in Agriculture for Technical Innovation! 🇺🇸





Wheat Storage

Tips for What Grain Storage

Wheat stock is on the rise around the world, and that means Idaho wheat growers will likely have more grain in storage by the end of the year. Proper care of that grain while in storage is essential for maximum returns in the market. A wet spring and hot summer temperatures will make stored grain more susceptible to mold, pests, and moisture damage.

Unexpected condensation, small cracks, and weathered bins are all culprits resulting in quality loss and lower prices fetched when the grain is sold. Starting out with a clean and dry bin is the first step to dry, quality, pest-free grain after storage. Checking on your grain in the bins absolutely needs to be a regular part of your normal routine. Keeping up on visual and physical inspections can save a lot of heartache and your bottom line.

Sometimes grain bins get damaged during mechanical accidents, through rust or decay when moisture creeps in unnoticed, or with overuse that leads to weakening and bending of the bin structures. However, if cared for properly, bins can last through generations of wheat growers on the family farm. Here are a few reminders to keeping your bins in top shape and your grain at maximum value.



Prepare Bins

Best management practices for storing wheat grain include making sure bins are thoroughly cleaned out and the ground around the bin is free of weeds and grasses. Using an insecticide with beta-cyfluthrin, such as Bayer’s Tempo SC—which is odorless and leaves very minimal residue—will kill any existing insects and further reduce the risk of insect infestation in stored wheat grain. Don’t forget to check under floor areas, where insects like to hang out from one season to the next. And if you had an insect problem previously in that bin, make sure you fumigate it and clean it before filling it with more grain. Everything in and around the bins should be scrubbed, as well as handling equipment.

Treat Pests

If you are using a good aeration system you should not need to use an insecticide. However, if you prefer to pre-treat grain with insecticides before putting the grain into storage, approved products for treating insect infestations in grain, when used in accordance with the label directions, will fully dissipate by the time storage wheat is marketed. As is the case with most substances, less is more. Make sure you follow the directions on the label and do not over-apply. Following the label from the beginning will minimize problems later.

Choosing the right product with which to pre-treat your stored wheat grain can be pretty tricky. Luckily, your local elevator has the expertise to help you figure out what product is the best for you. And, when uncertainties arise, the experts at your local grain elevator are ready and willing to help.

Dry to the Right Moisture

Maintaining quality of grain through storage depends on two big factors; one of those is moisture. You should be checking your storage bins regularly and frequently for increased surface moisture, but maintaining a healthy level of moisture starts before you put your grain away. Drying grain to the correct moisture content before storage will prevent it from molding or composting while in storage. And using aeration while the grain is in storage will prevent moisture buildup and moisture damage.

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Aerate

The most critical part of grain storage is air flow. Clark Hamilton, Idaho Wheat Commission Chairman, has been using full floor aeration for about 30 years and stresses the importance of full floor aeration in managing moisture as well as temperature. “It’s absolutely money well spent,” he said. Keeping grain cool reduces mold and insect activity. When temperatures dip below 60°F, mold and insect activity is reduced and ceases almost completely at temperatures below 40°F. It is also important to keep grain temperatures within roughly 20°F of the average outdoor temperature. This stabilization prevents moisture migration that happens naturally when the temperature inside a grain bin differs dramatically from outdoor temperatures. The colder grain is, the more likely that condensation will occur during storage or handling in warm weather. Aeration can be used to cool grain temperatures for winter storage or warm grain temperatures for summer storage. The chart below provides a good standard for aeration airflow rates.

Autumn: Hours	12	Winter: Hours	15	Spring: Hours	20
	cfm/bu		cfm/bu		cfm/bu

Using aeration is the most critical step in grain storage. Using a good aeration system will prevent loss and damage and protect your bottom line. Problems typically occur when air doesn’t move freely around the bin causing an extreme difference in temperature between the outside and the inside of the bin. Condensation forms and creeps into the grain causing mold and moisture damage.

Use the Right Product

A few months after a push to pre-treat wheat grain for storage, some pre-treated grain was being graded as COFO—Commercially Objectionable Foreign Odor—and being discarded. Using the correct product, and using that product according to the label instructions, will mitigate instances in which wheat grain is graded COFO.

Products containing malathion, for example, have a strong odor and, therefore, more commonly result in a COFO grade. Elevators, millers, and end use partners do not want malathion or malathion-based

products used on wheat, and the risk of wheat being rejected when even the faintest malathion scent is present is exponentially higher. Those rejections, of course, limit a grower’s market options. Diacon, on the other hand, has a long life and does not have any odor. So stay away from any product that contains malathion and instead to use a product without residual odor, such as Diacon, in your storage bins.

Inspect regularly & Frequently

More problems with storage arise in warmer months, so during the spring, summer, and fall, check your bins weekly. During the winter it is sufficient to check you bins once or twice a month. Climb to the top and, without entering, check for a crust on top or any noticeable smell. An increase in surface moisture is usually the first sign of problems, so if you notice anything amiss, start your aeration fans. Proper air circulation should dry up any surface moisture if you have discovered it early enough, so make sure you are checking those bins regularly and frequently. ■





A Different Perspective on Russia's Wheat Trade

SUBMITTED BY U.S. WHEAT ASSOCIATES

U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) President Vince Peterson traveled to Australia in March to speak to an Australian farmer organization about what the future might hold for wheat farmers around the world. His message was far more upbeat than might be expected at a time when U.S. wheat planted area is historically low and Russian wheat production and export demand in on the rise.

Before we review Peterson’s analysis, some background on the remarkable increase in Russian wheat production and export sales provides important perspective.

Russia produces roughly the equivalent of U.S. hard red winter (HRW) wheat at 11 percent protein (on a 12 percent moisture basis) for the export markets. Though its quality has been improving with better seed and production practices, flour from Russian hard wheat does not perform as well as HRW flour in pan and artisan bread making. Russian wheat does perform well, however, in flat breads and other products that don’t require the strong, stable gluten in HRW. That means nearby markets such as Egypt, other Middle Eastern and North African countries that are very price sensitive could reduce costs by importing Russian wheat at lower freight rates than from the United States to produce subsidized staple bread products for its citizens.

Russian wheat has also consistently been priced to export markets (FOB) at significantly less than comparable HRW and, in some years, compared even to U.S. soft red winter (SRW) and U.S. soft white (SW) wheat classes. Here are export price comparisons per metric ton (36.74 bushels) in late April from 2014 to 2018, from reports by the International Grains Council:

Farming in Russia is mainly in private hands, but the government can be quite heavy-handed when it comes to supply management. The last four years, Russia’s main wheat production regions have seen near perfect weather and yields have dramatically gone up. Production costs are significantly lower in Russia compared to the United States, so with several years of very good weather supporting yields and the government remaining on the sidelines with no fear of domestic shortages, the farms were seeding more wheat and building profit potential.

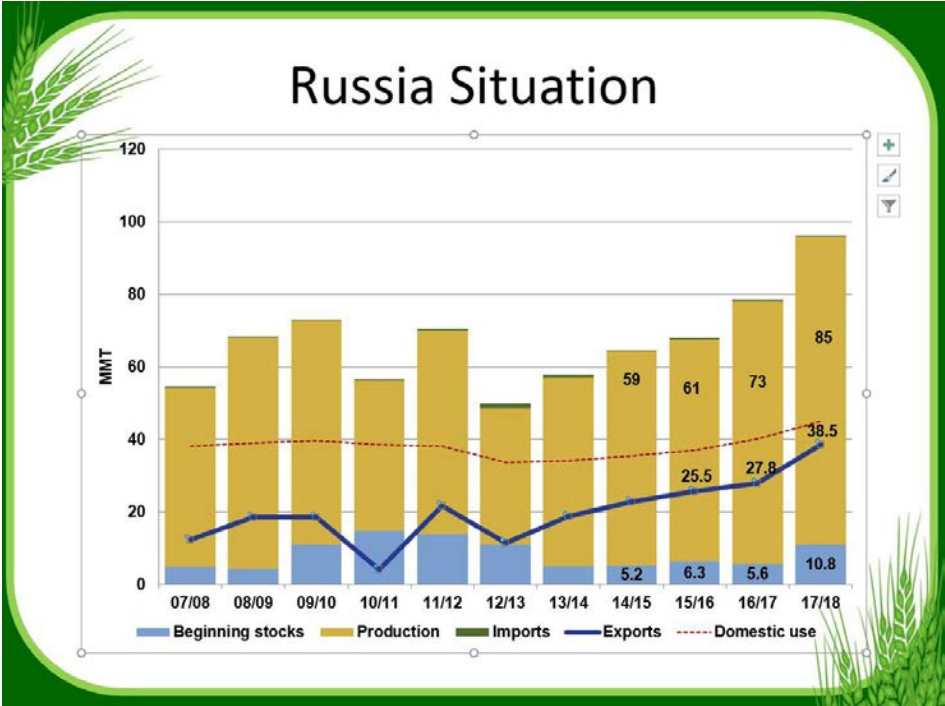
Russian wheat production has grown every year since a low of 37.7 million metric tons in marketing year 2012/13 (June to May) to an amazing 85 MMT in the current marketing year. These abundant supplies, relatively good functional quality and attractive prices also sparked a similar run-up in Russian wheat exports from 11.3 MMT in 2012/13 to USDA’s current estimate of more than 38 MMT this marketing year. SovEcon, a leading consultancy in Russia, believes exports will be somewhat less at 32.4 MMT, which would still put Russia as the largest volume wheat exporting country in the world.

It is important to remember that selling at a lower price returns significantly less revenue. According to the website World’s Top Exports, U.S. wheat exports in 2016 returned \$5.4 billion to farmers and the grain trade while Russian wheat exports returned \$4.2 billion.

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	U.S. Hard Red Winter (11% Pro) FOB	Russian Milling Wheat FOB	Difference per Metric Ton
2014	\$340/MT	\$291/MT	\$ 51/MT less
2015	\$234/MT	\$206/MT	\$ 28/MT less
2016	\$200/MT	\$191/MT	\$ 9/MT less
2017*	\$189/MT	\$187/MT	\$ 2/MT less
2018	\$245/MT	\$214/MT	\$ 31/MT less

**In marketing year 2016/17, U.S. HRW export sales doubled compared to 2015/16, primarily due to this price difference.*



Source: USDA, U.S. Wheat Associate Global Wheat Supply and Demand Report, April 2018

Russia is producing for price buyers in the Middle East, North Africa and other neighborhood markets.

Buyers and other industry analysts also need to remember that Russia has, on average over the past five years, sold more than 80 percent of its wheat exports to buyers in Africa and the Middle East, Peterson said. Those regions are wheat production deficient — and per capita wheat consumption in many of those countries is very high. Population in those regions will grow by 1.3 billion people who will collectively eat at least another 60 MMT of wheat every year. About 50 MMT of that increased demand will likely need to be imported.

In addition, the final cost of imported wheat, rather than end-product quality, weighs most

We respect what Russia has accomplished, but are less concerned in the longer-term, ten to 20 years out.

Peterson told the Australian farmers that there is no doubt Russian wheat has benefited from record yield after record yield for the last five years leading to an 85 million metric ton (MMT) year in 2017. That yield was about two-thirds of a metric ton per hectare greater than its trend line projection.

Digging deeper, though, it is interesting to note that Russia has not increased its wheat planted area all that much. It is about 3 million hectares on the trend line. Its farmers have increased land area planted to "other crops" at more than double the rate they increased wheat. Russian farmers and investors, like their counterparts around the world, will be looking for the best possible return on that land. As the cropping trend continues, it implies a shift in future growth away from a wheat concentration to broader diversification of crops.

heavily in these same markets. The signals from these buyers back to Russian wheat farmers will continue to be: "we need your low to moderate protein wheat at very low, delivered prices."

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Inexpensive Russian wheat delivered on shorter freight routes will remain attractive to governments such as in Egypt (above) that subsidize food for its people.



Perdue Export Elevator, Norfolk, VA. Bulk freight rates are expected to "normalize" with freight rates back at least at moderately higher levels, which would make it far more expensive for Russia to ship wheat half way around the globe.

Rightly so, markets in Russia's "backyard" will represent its most profitable export opportunity for Russian farmers. In turn, these market factors offer limited incentives for Russian farmers to produce high performing wheats for far off markets, such as in Asia and Latin America.

Increasing freight costs matter, too.

Peterson showed that the cost of moving wheat has shifted wildly over the past 15 years. The commodity spikes in 2007 to 2012 in both prices and trade volume, fueled by the price of petroleum reaching \$140 per barrel, pushed ocean freight rates to outlandish numbers about 10 years ago. That provided an incentive for ship building and expansion that more than doubled the dry bulk carrier fleet.

The growing cargo fleet capacity peaked in 2015. In 2016, for the first time in a dozen years, the fleet capacity began to decline. Ocean freight rates quickly hit bottom so Russia could afford to move wheat almost everywhere. That pendulum is now starting to swing back. Oil prices have moved back up; the ship supply will continue to shrink with fewer new commissions and increased demolition/scraping. It

is likely the next cycle will "normalize" with freight rates back at least at moderately higher levels that are profitable for ship owners.

The next cycle is going to make it far more expensive, and far less economical, for Russia (and any origin, for that matter) to be shipping their wheat half way around the globe into a competitor's backyard. Particularly if those supplies provide only moderate to fair quality parameters.

A Different Future

Peterson's sees in his crystal ball the conclusion that Russia's influence in the global wheat market is not done growing, but the long-term outlook for U.S. farmers and other global suppliers is much more positive.

Russia's wheat industry is here to stay as a main player in the world market, he believes, but it will behave more responsibly to these changing market signals in the next 20 years, making this next cycle far different for the United States, Canada, Australia and other suppliers than it has been in the past 20 years.

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Idaho farmers and farmers across the United States produce the highest quality and widest range of wheat classes in the world. They have earned a reputation for backing this wheat for every end-use need with unmatched service and value through their support of U.S. Wheat Associates.

The mission of U.S. Wheat Associates is to “develop, maintain, and expand international markets to enhance wheat’s profitability for U.S. wheat producers and its value for their customers.” Promoting export demand in markets that are willing to invest in quality remains the best strategy today and in the future to fulfill that mission. ■

For additional information:

<http://www.uswheat.org/supplyDemand>

<http://www.blackseagrain.net/novosti/grain-by-grain-from-russian-ports>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-grains-analysis/worried-about-russias-march-on-grain-markets-it-could-be-worse-idUSKBN1D30GK>

https://www.usda.gov/oce/forum/past_speeches/2017/2017_Speeches/Swithun_Still.pdf

<https://www.platts.com/latest-news/agriculture/london/grain-throughput-at-russian-ports-in-2017-boomed-26872428>

Idaho Accolades

Jianli Chen, Spring Wheat Breeder at the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center, was a recipient of the University of Idaho Mid-Career Award. The award was given by the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and was presented by University of Idaho President Chuck Staben and Provost John Wiencek. Pictured here with Jianli Chen (center) are IWC Commissioner “Genesee Joe” Anderson (left) and University of Idaho College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Dean Michael Parrella (right).



Idaho was represented by Lucas Spratling at a meeting with the Japanese Executive Millers team in Portland. Jamie Kress (not pictured) also joined the team in Portland.



Rules of the Seed Game: It's Public and It's Protected

Seed Trade Law

Recently, Limagrain Cereal Seeds (LCS) informed the University of Idaho (UI) and the Idaho Wheat Commission (IWC) of two incidents of intellectual property (IP) infringement involving UI-developed varieties exclusively licensed to LCS (see side bar).

“Although the situations were resolved without litigation, it is troubling that both parties involved in the infringements claimed to be unaware the varieties were protected by the Plant Variety Protection Act (PVP) with Title V invoked, and exclusively licensed to Limagrain Cereal Seed,” noted Dr. Cathy Wilson, Director of Research Collaboration, IWC. Ignorance of the laws governing seed commerce is not a legitimate excuse for IP infringement, but it is often the truth. Many growers assume varieties developed by public breeders at land grant universities are not protected intellectual property. This was true at one time, but today all the varieties developed by UI are released as PVP and Title V.

What does that mean for you? PVP protects plants from being reproduced without the express written permission of the entity holding the PVP. “Under Title V of the Federal Seed Act, product can be sold as seed only if certified and properly tagged with the variety name. A grower can legally save a quantity of seed for the sole purpose of replanting on the farmer’s land in an area no larger than the area that was planted with the original certified seed purchased,” explained Karen Stevenson, attorney in the Office of Technology Transfer (OTT) at the University of Idaho.

“Seed Certification in Idaho is done by the Idaho Crop Improvement Association (ICIA),” explained David Hoadley, Manager of the Foundation Seed Program at UI. When asked about the excuse of growers not knowing a UI variety is protected, Hoadley responded, “Every bag of seed includes attached documents that pertain to the seed. In addition to purity analysis, seed treatments, and other information, the documents will also include information related to the Plant Variety Protection Act whenever the variety has PVP. Additionally, the delivery receipt also states “Plant Variety Protected” when applicable. People should understand that these are enforceable federal laws,

contained within the Federal Seed Act. A person or company could be putting themselves in a bad spot if they violate PVP laws.”

“Brown bagging” is the practice of reproducing wheat seed, without certification or legal labels, and providing it to others as wheat seed. Seed producers who are following the rules don’t like someone breaking the laws to gain an unfair advantage. Sooner or later someone reports the illegal practice to the authorities. Seed buyers must be careful to buy from certified seed producers. “When the seed price is too low and appropriate documents don’t accompany the seed, it is often because the pricing does not include the royalty or the seed is not certified.”

Why did UI start releasing new wheat varieties with intellectual property protection? The Office of Technology Transfer at UI knows the seed trade is complex. The most efficient way for OTT to get new wheat varieties in the hands of Idaho’s wheat growers is to partner with reputable seed companies through licensing agreements. Licensing not only protects intellectual property, it creates a stream of royalty income back to the University’s wheat research programs. The University retains ownership of the variety and holds the PVP certificate but gives permission, through the license, for the commercialization partner to reproduce and sell seed of the variety to make a reasonable profit. In return for the marketing opportunity, the seed company agrees to pay a royalty back to the University on every pound of seed sold. The royalty amount is stated in the license and the rate reflects the expected economic value of the variety to the wheat industry.

The commercialization partner is required to notify the University when they suspect potential infringement on the protected intellectual property or their license. The Office of Technology Transfer is responsible for potential enforcement under state and federal seed laws.

Limagrain Cereal Seeds holds several exclusive licenses for commercialization of UI wheat varieties (see listing). As a commercialization partner they have fast-tracked varieties such as the UI Clearfield Plus varieties,

Continued on next page

getting them planted in growers' fields in record time. Royalty from LCS topped \$1 million in 2017. "LCS has turned out to be a good commercialization partner for Idaho growers," said "Potlatch Joe" Anderson, Past President of Idaho Grain Producers Association. "They want to see the varieties widely available to all growers at a reasonable price. That happens through a network of legitimate seed dealers who are legally sub-licensed by LCS to market the varieties. LCS is responsible for collecting the royalty from their network and remitting it to the university."

Following the rules governing seed commerce benefits everyone, especially growers, who get access to the best genetics at competitive prices while reaping increased yields of high quality grain.



**Frank Curtis, COO
Limagrain Cereal Seeds**

"As the marketing agent for several UI varieties, we have noticed that not everybody is aware that varieties licensed for marketing by the University are protected by the Plant Variety Protection Act and that the varieties can only be sold as a class of certified seed. We have detected two infringements of the University's intellectual property rights: one by a seed company that was selling seed without a license; the other by a grower who was selling uncertified seed to neighbors. In both cases, their actions deprived Limagrain and the University of royalties amounting to more than \$40,000 in total.

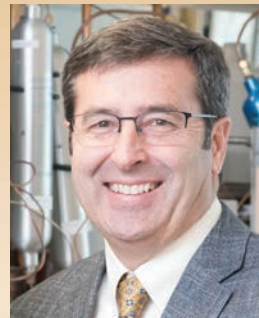
"Both offenders have subsequently apologized for their actions and agreed to comply with license conditions in all future transactions. We are satisfied that these were genuine errors and not deliberate attempts to defraud the University. In return for their cooperation, we have allowed the infringers to remain anonymous.

"LCS will remain vigilant in protecting UI's valuable intellectual property and in future will not hesitate to bring enforcement actions against offenders."



**Clark Hamilton, Chairman
Idaho Wheat Commission**

"The seed business in Idaho is built on honesty and integrity. The Idaho Wheat Commission's role is to help growers understand the complexities of seed laws and encourage compliance with them. The commission's position is to remain neutral in seed law litigation."



**Dr. Mark McGuire,
Associate Dean & Director
of Idaho Agricultural
Experiment Stations**

"Federal and State seed laws protect the rights of both public and private plant breeders. The University of Idaho will enforce these protections as needed. Protecting intellectual property encourages continued investment in research and technology to create new wheat varieties. Wheat with new traits will solve production problems and increase yield."

Continued on next page



KNOW BEFORE YOU GROW



- 1. Read the seed tag and the loading ticket.
- 2. Is the variety protected by PVP, Title V, or licensing?
- 3. Are you producing commodity grain, wheat for seed, or saving seed back from your commodity grain?
- 4. Title V varieties can only be sold as a class of certified seed.
- 5. "Sold" is the transfer of ownership. Selling, trading, or giving ownership to another is prohibited under Title V.
- 6. Idaho Crop Improvement Association is the certifying agent in the State of Idaho.
- 7. Idaho State Department of Agriculture's Warehouse Inspection Division certifies both elevators and seed handlers and can audit if illegal activity is suspected.
- 8. Licensed varieties generally require a royalty back to the university.
- 9. Foundation seed tags will clearly indicate the variety is PVP Title V.
- 10. Make sure you have the legal right to reproduce a variety for sale as seed.
- 11. Seed buyers are responsible to make sure they are purchasing from a reputable seed producer.
- 12. The Office of Technology Transfer at University of Idaho can answer questions about who has a legal right to produce seed of a specific variety.

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University of Idaho

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

UI Wheat Varieties with Intellectual Property Protection

*LCS= Limagrain Cereal Seeds

Hard Red Spring Wheat	License	PVP Status	Title V	Royalty Due
Jefferson				
Jerome		PVP	yes	
UI Winchester				

Soft White Spring Wheat	License	PVP Status	Title V	Royalty Due
Alturas		PVP	yes	
Cataldo				
Centennial		<i>expired</i>		
Jubilee		<i>abandoned</i>		
Twin				
UI Pettit				
UI Stone	Exclusive LCS	PVP	yes	yes

Hard White Spring Wheat	License	PVP Status	Title V	Royalty Due
IDO377s		PVP	yes	
Lolo				
Lochsa				
UI Platinum	Exclusive LCS	PVP	yes	yes

Hard Red Winter Wheat	License	PVP Status	Title V	Royalty Due
Bonneville		<i>expired</i>		
DW		PVP	yes	
Juniper				
Meridian		<i>expired</i>		
Moreland		PVP	yes	
SRG				

Soft White Winter Wheat	License	PVP Status	Title V	Royalty Due
Bitterroot		PVP	yes	
Brundage		PVP	yes	
Brundage 96		PVP	yes	
Bruneau		PVP	yes	
Hubbard		PVP	yes	
Idaho 587				
Clearfield®		PVP	yes	yes
Simon		PVP	yes	
UICF-Brundage				
Clearfield®		PVP	yes	yes
UICF-Lambert				
Clearfield®		PVP	yes	yes
UI Magic				
Clearfield Plus®	Exclusive LCS	PVP	yes	yes
UI Castle				
Clearfield Plus®	Exclusive LCS	PVP	yes	yes
UICF-Palouse				
Clearfield Plus®	Exclusive LCS	PVP	yes	yes
UI-WSU Huffman	Exclusive LCS	PVP	yes	yes
UI Sparrow	Non-Exclusive	Pending	Pending	yes

----- License Required -----

Hard White Winter Wheat	License	PVP Status	Title V	Royalty Due
Gary		PVP	yes	
UI Darwin				
UI Silver		<i>PVP</i>	yes	
UICF-Grace				
Clearfield®		PVP	yes	yes



Idaho Wheat Growers Invest in Risk Management

Wheat growers will soon have additional marketing tools at their disposal through the funding of an endowed chair at the University of Idaho. The Endowed Chair of Grain Marketing and Risk Management will be part of the Barker Trading Program and will serve students in both the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the College of Business and Economics. In addition, the findings from this position will be shared with Idaho wheat growers through publications, seminars, and county extension.

The endowed chair is an investment made with the checkoff dollars of Idaho’s wheat farmers. Blaine Jacobson, Idaho Wheat Commission Executive Director, noted at the press conference that the money granted to the University of Idaho comes from wheat farmers, who have made the investment and the partnership possible. The total investment is \$2 million, with the first million allocated this year and the remaining million spread over the span of five years. The first concern of wheat growers might be if their wheat assessment will be increased to cover the grant. “No. There will be no need to increase the assessment beyond what it currently is to accommodate this investment,” Jacobson explained.

Idaho wheat producers are assessed 3.5 cents on every bushel of wheat sold in Idaho. About half of that money is spent on wheat research, a quarter on market development, and the remainder on communications and grower outreach. The IWC commissioners and staff report back to the growers as to the use of those funds.

Said Clark Hamilton, Idaho Wheat Commission Chair, “One of the things we are responsible for as commissioners is being accountable to our fellow farmers for where their check-off dollars go. I can assure you that I can go back to my fellow farmers and tell them I feel good about this investment we’re making in risk management.”



Left to right: Joy Fisher, Executive Director of University of Idaho Foundation; Blaine Jacobson, Executive Director of Idaho Wheat Commission; Marc Chopin, Dean of the University of Idaho College of Business and Economics; Michael Parrella, Dean of the University of Idaho College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; Clark Hamilton, Chairman of the Idaho Wheat Commission; Standing in back, left to right: Jerry Brown, “Genesee Joe” Anderson, Ned Moon, Bill Flory (all commissioners for the Idaho Wheat Commission)



Historically, the trading jacket is a garment worn by an individual that directly executes trades in and around the trading floor. Normal suit jackets were restrictive and warm so the trading jacket was designed to allow for more freedom of movement and allowed the traders to remain much cooler in the heat of the exchange market. Jackets are normally brightly colored and each company has a different design to allow for easy recognition in what is typically a crowded environment.

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Left to right: Joy Fisher, Executive Director of University of Idaho Foundation; Blaine Jacobson, Executive Director of Idaho Wheat Commission; Marc Chopin, Dean of the University of Idaho College of Business and Economics; Michael Parrella, Dean of the University of Idaho College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; Clark Hamilton, Chairman of the Idaho Wheat Commission

The new endowed chair will give students real-life experience in trading, hedging, and investing in commodity markets; a specific set of knowledge, understanding, and skills that will increase profit and decrease loss in agricultural operations across Idaho. In time, many of these students will advance to running their family farms and will bring more advanced marketing skills as they return.

Hamilton continued, “We feel strongly about the importance of marketing and risk management for our agricultural businesses. This endowment is a bridge between agriculture and business that hasn’t existed before, and fills the gap in the supply chain. If this partnership allows our kids to bring valuable skills and education back to the farm and increase our profits and minimize our risk, then this endowment is checkoff dollars well spent.”



The Idaho Wheat Commission Executive Director Blaine Jacobson, shows the Idaho Wheat trading jacket, presented from the University of Idaho in gratitude of this investment.



2018 Crop Tours/Field Days

DATE	TIME	EVENT/LOCATION	CONTACT
June 06	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Horse Heaven, WA	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 06	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Ritzville, WA	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 06	TBA	Gilliam County Crop Tour	Jordan Maley (Jordan.maley@oregonstate.edu)
June 07	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Western Whitman Co. – LaCross, WA	Steve Van Vleet, 509-397-6290
June 07	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Connell, WA	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 07	TBA	Morrow County Crop Tour	Larry Lutcher (larry.lutcher@oregonstate.edu)
June 12	7:30 AM	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Pendleton Field Day, OR	Christina Hagerty (Christina.Hagerty@oregonstate.edu)
June 13	7:30 AM	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Moro Field Day, WA	Christina Hagerty (Christina.Hagerty@oregonstate.edu)
June 13	2:00 PM	Hermiston Wheat Field Day	Ruijun (Ray) Qin (ruijun.qin@oregonstate.edu)
June 14	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Lind, WA	Bill Schillinger, 509-235-1933
June 14	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Harrington, WA	Diana Roberts, 509-477-2167
June 15	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: St. Andrews, WA	Dale Whaley, 509-745-8531
June 18	3:00 PM	Eureka, WA 2018 PNW Crop Tour: Eureka, WA	Aaron Esser (Aarons@wsu.edu)
June 19	8:30 AM	Joint University of Idaho/Limagrain Cereal Seed/CHS Primeland Lewiston Crop Tour – Lindsay Creek Vineyards, 3107 Powers Ave, Lewiston, ID - Lunch	Doug Finkelburg, 208-799-3096 (dougf@uidaho.edu)
June 20	1:00 PM	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Walla Walla, WA	Aaron Esser (Aarons@wsu.edu)

Continued on next page

DATE (Cont'd)	TIME	EVENT/LOCATION	CONTACT
June 22	8:00 AM	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Dayton (Cereals & Legumes)	Paul Carter (cart@wsu.edu)
June 25	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tours: Moses Lake (irrigated), Almira, Creston, WA	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 26	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tours: Wilke Farm Field Day	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 26	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Reardan, WA	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 26	7:00 AM	Prairie Area Crop and Conservation Tour Nez Perce, ID – Breakfast provided	Ken Hart (khart@uidaho.edu), 208-937-2311
June 26	8:30 AM	UI Snake River Pest Management Research Tour Aberdeen R&E Center - 1693 S 2700 W	Contact Pamela Hutchinson (phutch@uidaho.edu) or 208-397-4181
June 27	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tours: Mayview, Anatone	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 27	8:30 AM	UI Snake River Pest Management Research Tour Kimberly R&E Center - 3806 N 3600 E, Kimberly, ID	Contact Don Morishita (don@uidaho.edu), 208-423-6616
June 27	8:30 AM	Aberdeen R & E Center Cereals Field Day – Lunch provided	Jianli Chen (jchen@uidaho.edu) or Juliet Marshall (jmarshall@uidaho.edu)
June 28	TBD	2018 PNW Crop Tours: Fairfield, St. John, Lamont	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
June 28	10:00 AM	Bonnars Ferry UI Extension Field Day - Bonners Ferry, ID – Lunch provided	Kate Painter (kpainter@uidaho.edu) 208-267-3235
June 28	9:30 AM 2:00 PM	Rockland Field Day, ID Arbon Field Day, ID	Jianli Chen (jchen@uidaho.edu) or Terrell Sorensen (tsorensen@uidaho.edu)
June 29	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tour: Bickleton, WA	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
July 06	TBA	2018 PNW Crop Tours: Farmington, Palouse	Aaron Esser, 509-659-3210
July 10	10:00 AM	Rupert / Minidoka, ID - Start at 425 E 700 N (winter trial), 825 E 700 N (spring trial) – Lunch provided	Jason Thomas (jasont@uidaho.edu) 208-406-3571 or Jon Hogge (jhogge@uidaho.edu)
July 11	4:00 PM 6:00 PM	Idaho Falls Field Day - Marc Theil's Farm, 2400 S 45th W, Idaho Falls, ID Grain Growers Dinner at Sealander Park	Derek Reed, 208-390-7191 derekreed33@gmail.com; Mark Mulberry (mmulberry56@gmail.com) or Juliet Marshall (jmarshall@uidaho.edu)
July 12	8:30 AM	Hard White Winter Variety Strip Trials Field Tour - Hosted by IWC, UI Extension, and Lansing Trading Group, Rexburg, ID	Jonathon Hogge, (jhogge@uidaho.edu) 208-716-5602, Cathy Wilson (cathy.wilson@idahowheat.org) 208-334-2353
July 13	10:00 AM - 1:30 PM	Direct Seed Field Day at Gallup Farm, 1922 Swan Valley Hwy	Jonathon Hogge, (jhogge@uidaho.edu) 208-716-5602, Cathy Wilson (cathy.wilson@idahowheat.org) 208-334-2353
July 17	3:00 PM 6:00 PM	Soda Springs, ID - <i>Spring Trails</i> : North on 34, West on Meadowville Rd, South in field on 2550 Road <i>Winter Trails</i> : 1 mile West of Govt. Dam Rd. on Ten Mile Pass (2500) road Dinner provided by IGPA Caribou Co Grain Growers	Kyle Wangemann (kylekingkong@gmail.com) 801-361-7139 or Juliet Marshall (jmarshall@uidaho.edu)
July 18	10:00 AM 5:00 PM	UI Kimberly Twilight Tour Kimberly R&E Center 3806 N 3600 E, Kimberly, ID Alternative Crops Tour - UI Extension and NRCS, Location TBD	Contact Don Morishita (don@uidaho.edu) or 208-423-3616 Jonathon Hogge, (jhogge@uidaho.edu) 208-716-5602 Jonathon Hogge, (jhogge@uidaho.edu) 208-716-5602 or Juliet Marshall (jmarshall@uidaho.edu)
July 19	10:00 AM	Ashton, ID 3775 E 1300 N (Hwy 47)	Jonathon Hogge, (jhogge@uidaho.edu) 208-716-5602 or Juliet Marshall (jmarshall@uidaho.edu)



Kelly Olson Bids Farewell to Idaho Barley Commission

Kelly Olson has served as the administrator of the Idaho Barley Commission since July 1, 1994. She has been the longest serving staff for any of the three Idaho grain organizations and only the second administrator in the IBC's 30-year history. Kelly is retiring from 24 years of service on August 3 and will be replaced by Laura Wilder (see companion story on Page 33).

“It has been the greatest joy and privilege for me to work for such smart, hard working, thoughtful barley producers across the great state of Idaho. They have taught me a lot about all of the challenges and delights of producing and marketing barley and have left profound footprints on my heart. Barley will remain a great passion of mine, whether at the dinner table or while I am enjoying my favorite malt beverage! As future leisure travels take me across Idaho, I will always be on the look out for the prettiest crop in our Idaho fields. To our producers and amazingly supportive industry partners, I thank YOU ALL for working alongside me to build Idaho into the largest barley producing state. We did that together.”

Over her 24-year career at the IBC, Olson has received many honors, including:

2018 – Idaho Ag Summit Appreciation Award

2017 – Idaho Grain Producers Association Achievement Award

2016 – American Malting Barley Association Career Achievement Award

2014 – Idaho Ag Summit Governor’s Award for Excellence in Marketing

2013 – University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Dean’s Award

2005, 2009 and 2014 – US Grains Council service awards

Here are comments from some of Kelly’s colleagues about her service to the Idaho Barley Commission, producers, industry and allied organizations...

Doug Peck, regional Agro Manager, Busch Ag Resources, Idaho Falls - Kelly has been a great asset to the barley industry in Idaho for many years. I have enjoyed her passion and dedication to making the



Kelly (on right) presented Career Achievement Award by the American Malting Barley Association at 2016 Barley Improvement Conference, Jan. 2016, San Diego

barley industry work for the farmers and the industry alike. Never taking sides but always standing up for what is right. She has always been there to help when needed and ready to take on the difficult topics, always with honesty and integrity. I wish her well in her future pursuits and know that she will shine at whatever she sets out to do. Thank you Kelly.

Craig Corbett, barley producer from Soda Springs and former eastern Idaho barley commissioner - I have worked with Kelly for many years. I knew when Kelly was hired she would be a great addition to the barley organization. She is knowledgeable, dedicated and invaluable to barley growers and the Commission. I continue to seek her advice on important agricultural issues.

Jake Ozburn, barley producer from Soda Springs - From the first time I met Kelly she has done everything in her power to provide me with the education and instruction I needed as a younger producer. I will forever appreciate her dedication to our industry and to me personally. I do not know a person who has done more for barley producers. Thank you, Kelly.

Continued on next page

Adam Young, barley producer from Blackfoot - Kelly has been a tremendous mentor and a good friend to me. She has really taken me under her wing and given me opportunities to grow and become a better farmer. Kelly introduced me to books and individuals that have helped me understand grain marketing and that have fundamentally shaped the way we sell our wheat. On top of all that, I can tell that she is genuinely interested in my family and our lives. And I'm not alone; there are dozens of farmers who feel the same. Idaho growers are losing a valuable mentor and a good friend, and she will be missed.

Ken Hart, UI Lewis County Extension Educator and grain marketing collaborator, Nez Perce – I have really enjoyed working with Kelly for many years, both in UI Extension and with the Idaho Grain Producers. Kelly has collaborated with UI Extension to provide funding, planning and implementation for excellent programs in risk management, marketing, farm financial management, and estate/transition planning. Kelly sincerely appreciates the importance of these topics to the success of Idaho farmers.

Ben Eborn, UI Extension Ag Economist and grain marketing collaborator, Montpelier - Working with Kelly for the past several years has been a privilege and blessing. She cares about Idaho producers and their families. Speaking for the extension farm management team, Kelly has been our greatest partner and ally. I have enjoyed working with you because of your incredible ability to motivate people to action. You always find a way to give the credit for a successful program to everyone else. You are a selfless leader.

Dr. Juliet Marshall, UI CALS Professor of Plant Pathology, Idaho Falls & Aberdeen - Kelly has always impressed me with her ability to understand complex scientific research in ways that effectively shape and inform IBC commission policy. Her support of the College of Ag and Life Sciences, our research and extension mission, and the fostering of the relationships between CALS and the commission strengthened the alliances required to sustain the economic viability of barley in the state of Idaho. Kelly has been masterful in the integration of all aspects of barley, from production to marketing, to directly benefit the entire industry.

Dr. Christopher Rogers, UI CALS Endowed Barley Agronomy Research Scientist, Aberdeen Research & Extension Center - Working with Kelly has been a key factor in the success of my program as she has provided valuable insight and guidance into the barley industry in Idaho, the U.S., and globally. We have appreciated her tireless efforts in supporting and promoting the efforts of the University of Idaho barley agronomy program.

Dr. Mark McGuire, UI CALS Associate Dean and Superintendent of the Idaho Ag Experiment Stations, Moscow - The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Idaho has been lucky to interact with Kelly's visionary leadership. Her energy and interest in supporting barley research in Idaho has made it easy for the College to address critical issues across agriculture.

Dr. Gongshe Hu, USDA ARS barley breeder, Aberdeen – Kelly has been a strong supporter of barley research and an excellent communicator between research and production. Her passion and dedication to Idaho barley made her a 'dream partner' during my career as the ARS barley breeder. Her vision and ability to coordinate diverse interests has enabled great success in barley variety development in Idaho, particularly in food barley. ■





Laura Wilder Tapped to Lead the Barley Commission

Effective August 3, the Idaho Barley Commission will be led by Laura Wilder, a 5th generation Idaho farmer from the Meridian and Caldwell areas.

Wes Hubbard, IBC Chairman and barley producer from Bonners Ferry, said “Laura Wilder made the selection very easy for the board. We are confident Laura brings the right combination of skills, experience and temperament to guide the Idaho Barley Commission into a bright future. She will bring her life-long passion for Idaho agriculture to advocate for Idaho barley producers.” Hubbard further noted, “We have greatly appreciated Kelly’s long and dedicated service to our producers. During her tenure Kelly worked tirelessly with producers and industry to help build Idaho into the largest barley producing state in the country.”

Wilder brings valuable agricultural organization and commodity check-off board experience to the IBC. From 2008 to present she has served as the Executive Director of the Idaho FFA Foundation.

Under Wilder’s leadership the Foundation made tremendous gains in fundraising income, endowment and investor funds. FY 2017 income jumped 649 percent from 2008 when she began her tenure. Total assets increased by 349 percent and direct program support increased by 294 percent over the same period. The FFA Foundation earned the 2016 Idaho State Nonprofit Excellence Award for Southwest Idaho and was named one of the top three honorees for Philanthropic Company/Foundation at the 2017 Idaho Philanthropy Day Awards.

Wilder earned her check-off board experience as Executive Director and Special Project Coordinator for the Idaho Beef Council from 2001 to 2008. She managed a sizeable portfolio of beef consumer education, research and producer communication responsibilities, and participated in local, state and national beef and cattle industry meetings. Wilder has valuable experience in managing consumer promotions and marketing programs, which will help the IBC in expanding its new food barley marketing campaign.

Wilder earned a B.S. degree in Agricultural Journalism, with major course work in Agricultural Education, from Texas A&M University. She and her husband, Steve, a 39-year veteran Ag Technology / FFA instructor at Meridian High School, reside in Meridian where they also raise sheep. Laura and Steve have two children who have graduated with honors from the University of Idaho – daughter Amanda in Food Science and Brett in Agricultural Economics.

Laura Wilder (left) and Kelly Olson (right) begin IBC leadership transition in mid-June. Kelly will retire from the IBC on August 3. ■



Laura Wilder (left) and Kelly Olson (right) begin IBC leadership transition in mid-June. Kelly will retire from the IBC on August 3.



Barley Scores Gains in Federal Research Funding

Federal agricultural research funding has been under pressure in recent years due to stringent budget limits placed on discretionary domestic and military spending in the 2010 Budget Control Act. When tight spending controls were loosened in the FY 2017 Bipartisan Budget Agreement, the National Barley Improvement Committee led a successful campaign to boost funding for key federal barley research programs. Notably, the US Small Grains Genomic Initiative (SGGI) received a boost of \$1 million/year and the US Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative (USWBSI) a \$2 million/year expansion for scab research. The 2018 Bipartisan Budget Agreement increased spending caps for FY 2018 and FY 2019, which paved the way for a boost of \$500,000 in permanent funding for the SGGI and \$750,000 for USWBSI in large part due to the efforts of the National Barley Improvement Committee (NBIC) led by Dr. Mike Davis, President of the American Malting Barley Association.

Dr. Davis sizes up the value of securing federal dollars to support barley this way... “Barley growers and end-users work with USDA and state university scientists to provide an adequate public sector barley research infrastructure of personnel, funding, and facilities to help keep barley an economically viable option for

growers and to maintain and enhance value-added jobs and enterprises. Barley is facing stiff competition from corn, soybeans and other crops that are receiving substantial private sector research investment, including GM variety development. Increased funding provided by Congress for public sector barley research is critically important to helping barley remain a competitive US crop.”



March 6, 2018 congressional visit - L to R – Gary Beck, ND Barley Council; Brita Endrud, Legislative Assistant; Senator John Hoeven (R-ND), Chair, Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee; Dr. Mike Davis, AMBA & NBIC; and Dr. Juliet Marshall, University of Idaho.

Fast Facts

Barley Research Investment Drives BIG Economic Gains

- \$14.736 million Federal Research Investment supports more than \$384 billion in annual economic activity in raw barley production, value-added feed, food, malting and beer processing and beer excise taxes.
- Studies have shown that public investment in agricultural research has resulted in large economic benefits with annual rates of return between 20 and 60 percent (USDA ERS).
- \$1 invested in scab research by the USWBSI resulted in \$71 in direct economic benefits (Sept 2017 study).

Idaho Barley & Wheat Scab Research Funding Highlights 2017-2018

- Barley breeding - \$60,702 - USDA ARS scientists Dr. Gongshe Hu & Dr. Phil Bregitzer
- Wheat breeding - \$56,053 - UI wheat breeder Dr. Jianli Chen
- Cultivar screening - \$30,900 - UI plant pathologist Dr. Juliet Marshall
- Gene Discovery & bioengineering resistance - \$30,000 - ARS Dr. Bregitzer
- FHB disease management - \$12,087 - UI Dr. Marshall

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 - CoAXium™ Wheat Production System driven by Aggressor™ herbicide
 - Customized seed treatment offers
 - Collaboration that delivered an enhanced chickpea seed treatment offer for growers
- 2. Performance:** Delivering products today that address customer & market needs proven performance against competitive seed treatment offers
- 3. Value:** Delivering robust customized seed treatment offers based on proven performance

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