

WINTER 2020

IDAHO

THE IDAHO GRAIN PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

G R A I N



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VIEWS



BY JAMIE KRESS
PRESIDENT

Idaho Grain held our first ever virtual Fall Meeting and Annual Membership Meeting in November. While we would have preferred meeting in person, ever changing COVID restrictions would have made it difficult to hold a quality event. Adapting to the reality of going virtual, staff and leadership worked to make the best of this unusual and less than ideal situation. A tremendous amount of planning and effort from staff, combined with the professionalism and positive attitude of the Board Members, made for an excellent week.

One thing I didn't anticipate during our meetings was the joy and gratitude I felt being among our IGPA family again- even on a virtual platform. I've learned this year that I have unknowingly taken many aspects of life for granted. Never before did I imagine that we would see a time when we couldn't meet in-person. I also didn't realize, to the degree I do now, what a gift it is to interact regularly with the good people involved in agriculture.

I also had the opportunity to see our Board from a completely different perspective during the virtual meetings. Periodically I would scroll through the pages of Zoom participants- scanning the "room" like I would during an in-person board meeting. There, in the 16 boxes on each page, was a fellow farmer, each with their own unique story. I saw our growers in their world- in various pickups, living rooms, offices, and many of them with kids popping in and out of the camera's view. In those moments I saw in a more personal way some of the wheat and barley farm families that make up IGPA.

As our week for virtual meetings wrapped up, I was left with a feeling of confidence. IGPA is adapting and thriving in the face of a very difficult year. My hope in the future was increased as I watched our Board come together, almost without missing a beat, and do the work of Idaho Grain. The strength of our organization lies in its leaders- wheat and barley growers from all around the state dedicated to protecting and advancing our industry. They come from various types of operations, with diverse skillsets, family backgrounds, and life experiences. While everyone brings something different to the table, the Board is cohesive and comes together with the common passion for agriculture. Even these strange times can't change the relationships that have been built within our Idaho Grain family.

It is with hope and optimism that I look forward to the coming year. ■

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BY STACEY KATSEANES SATTERLEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

One of my least favorite (but true) sayings is: elections have consequences. That phrase has been on my mind quite a bit these past few weeks. As Americans, we all had the opportunity to vote in local, state, and national elections on November 3 – and people turned out in record numbers across the country and here in Idaho to cast their ballot. Throughout this process, I've been reminded how critical it is to have a voice in Boise and Washington, DC, and how imperative it is that we have a strong Idaho Wheat & Barley PAC (our state-level political action committee) and the Idaho Grain PAC (our federal PAC). The Idaho Wheat & Barley PAC is a tool we utilize to help ag-friendly candidates get elected to the Statehouse – it gives grain growers an even stronger presence in Boise.

In addition to following elections, IGPA has been busy getting our fall work done – it has been our usual fall work, but in an unusual way. We held the first-ever virtual board and annual membership meetings, where we reviewed and updated IGPA's policy, heard updates on state and federal issues, and elected officers – all over Zoom.

We can all agree that this year has been outside the normal, and while your IGPA staff and executive board have remained hard at work (mostly over Zoom), we haven't been able to do many of the things we usually do. Most years, the e-board spends time attending field days and grower days, traveling around the state and to DC, joining with other states at NAWG and NPGA, and building personal relationships in Boise and DC; but this year, those events were cancelled. Because of this, IGPA's board voted to continue the current e-board for one more year to have more time to (hopefully) be able to experience the usual parts of their positions. I am grateful to be able to work with this dedicated group of individuals for another year.

As we approach the end of 2020, the work of the Governor's Salmon Workgroup is wrapping up. We have two meetings remaining and will produce a report by mid-December. We are preparing for the 2021 legislative session and getting ready to kick off the 2021 IGPA membership drive. We are also taking some time to pause and reflect – this year has been a doozy and so different than anyone could have predicted. On top of a global pandemic, I could not walk for a quarter of this year! But a lot of good has come from this crazy year – spending so much time with family, slowing down, cooking and baking at home, organizing and simplifying our lives. I have so much to be grateful for – one thing, that I can walk again – and another, that I get to work with an amazing team of staff and grower leaders representing all of you, Idaho's wheat and barley growers. ■



2020 Election and Session Outlook

BY WYATT PRESCOTT, STATE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS



Wow, there is no shortage of things to write about on the political scene this year. Before I try to provide some insight as to my thoughts on the upcoming 2021 legislative session, I thought I'd take a moment to reflect on where we have been recently. At the time this article went to print, Idaho's

Governor Brad Little had just rolled us back to Stage 2 as COVID-19 cases surged across the state and the election results were still top of mind for many.

When the global pandemic hit early this year, I was optimistic that, like many other times of crises that our country has overcome, we the people would band together in unity to combat the challenge before us. I am saddened by how wrong I was; however, I'd like to express my gratitude for the state and federal governments' efforts throughout this crisis. Truly, my support is genuine even though I am sure there are many of you who disagree with some of the actions taken. Honestly, there are things I would have done differently but we all have the luxury of hindsight and ironically enough even hindsight wouldn't have helped a whole heck of a lot. Everyone is an armchair quarterback with the advent of social media and is quick to judge when (in reality) no decision would have been the right one. My hope is that we could all pause briefly to think about the words of Theodore Roosevelt: "It is not the critic that counts. Not the man that points out how the strong man stumbles or how the doer of deeds could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood."

Roosevelt and history in American politics seem to portray a sense of dignity which, as we grapple with the presidential election, I sense none of. Society seems to have lost neutral commentary, where media and social media alike either engage in relentless vilification or obnoxious swooning over these candidates. The reality is that no candidate is going to be everything they promise to be and none of them are really as evil as the villain on Despicable Me. We all, myself included, know how imbalanced the media can be, yet the first time we see a story that fits our narrative it becomes the gospel. This, like compound interest, is what has gotten us into this predicament of extreme polarization. There is no tragedy in seats transitioning from one party

to the next; however, the true tragedy is the lack of statesmanship that so many have chosen to exhibit. No matter which party you registered under, we should all hope that this president is the best to ever exist and wish them nothing but success because we all as citizens of this country are impacted by it.

Watching these two men fight for the highest office in the world, I remembered a lesson my brother taught me: "we are shaped more by how we handle our losses than our wins." No Republican should be mad at the Democrats for a seeming presidential victory. Voters are motivated to cast a ballot both in favor and in opposition of a candidate – we shouldn't lose sight of that because it is not uncommon in our system. Likewise, I know some people who hate the Trump administration so badly that they convince themselves that everything he has done is deplorable. That is a shame – a man should not be defined only by his flaws. We should all be able to see and acknowledge the benefits that this administration has provided our country.

Meanwhile in Idaho, we see certain elected officials flaunting guns and bibles to make a political point. Perplexed as I have been over this, a friend of mine summed it up in a way that I believe all of you would appreciate, "A real cowboy does not need to wear his spurs into a bar." In terms of overall party balance, the Idaho House of Representatives gained a net of two Republicans and the Senate held steady. Blue and red though seem to have become irrelevant in the halls of Idaho's capitol. The ideology of the legislators is really decided in Idaho's Republican primary as a loud libertarian faction works to influence Republican candidates in Idaho. This faction paints good conservatives into a corner, where if they do not agree with every aspect of the ideology, then of course they must be liberal. Whether we agree with the ideology or not is irrelevant, my point is that the slightest dissent from conformity should not equal expulsion. I'm sorry if my words offend you, but I believe that differing opinions and positions actually create statesmanship and progress, differentiating us from civilization's oligarchies and socialists. Can't we all agree with the words of the president-elect: "our opponents are not our enemies."

As for the upcoming legislative session, nobody knows what it's going to look like this year, but what we do know is that things are going to change. Testimony,

Continued on next page

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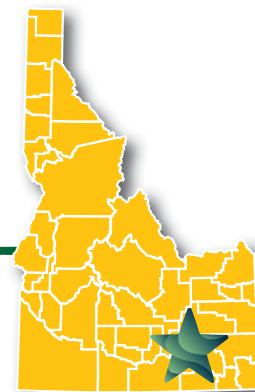
hearings, and meetings will all look different some way or another. In my parlor game projections, I predict that the session will open with plenty of protest, statement legislation that is meant to provide political fodder for our district politicians and degrade the Governor's decisions on COVID-19. Then, the legislature will get to doing the

work they are sent there for, address critical legislation and pass the state's budget. In my opinion, the latter is the most important task to accomplish and will prove to be difficult this year. As we closed out quarter two, Idaho was projected to run over a half billion dollars of surplus. Heirs fight the most when there is money to fight over, and that is how the legislature operates as well. ■



GROWER
PROFILE:

Gilbert P Hofmeister



*Hofmeister
Brothers, LLP*

Tell us about your farm: size, what you grow? We farm around 5,500 dryland acres in the Rockland Valley of Power County. Our main crop is wheat, both Soft White Winter and Hard Red Winter, we also grow safflower, and mustard and have talked about possibly getting into a few different pulse crops to break up the rotation. In recent years we have expanded into a few head of cattle and a small trucking operation as well.

How and when did you get into farming? There was never really a point when "I got into farming." I was raised in a tractor, spent my summer days in a combine. The rest of the time you could find me in the shop working on implements or running them. It was and always has been who I am.

When was the operation established? In 1971 Grandpa Gottfried Hofmeister sold his farm in Pleasant Valley and bought a dry farm in the Rockland Valley.

Tell us about your family; who is on the farm? The Hofmeister Brothers partnership consists of my Dad and Mom, my brother James, and myself. We each remain active in every aspect of the farming operation.

While Dad helps wherever needed, Mom tends to the office/business end of the farm. My brother James manages the trucking operation and I oversee the farm and cattle ranch.

What is your upbringing/childhood? Born into an active farming family that believes in hard work and land stewardship practices; where rural life was valued and protected. As children, my brothers, sisters, and I thrived on the farm, although we did not all remain on the farm and the values and work ethic learned at home from the examples of hard-working parents has benefited each of us throughout our adult lives.

How did you meet your spouse? I have been married to my wife, Mariah, for 8 years. We met through mutual friends at a Rockland football game 10 years ago and we instantly clicked and became best friends. We now have two children, Harper and Huxson, ages four and two months.

How do you market your grain? Because of the recent "Trade Wars," marketing has become the most important task on the farm, it can easily make or break the whole



operation. It is easy to get distracted with the politics of the market and lose concentrate on your own operation. I have learned, in my short farming career, not to get greedy. When local prices reach our target price... I sell.

Is there anything unique about your operation?

Several years ago, and a way to diversify, the farm purchased a semi-truck and commodity bed to truck our commodities from farm to factory. The hope was to help local business' and farmers when we were not trucking our own product. That one semi has grown into six and 5 Star Trucking, LLC continues to haul ag commodities throughout the northwest.

What conservation practices do you employ? I believe that caring for the land and soil is the farmer's number one task. By maintaining excellent land stewardship practices the soil can be improved each year and will continue to grow healthy and productive crops for years to come.

We partner with the Natural Resources Conservation Service in determining which conservation programs will most benefit the soil, surrounding land, animals and habitat and then commits to and implements programs to ensure that everything thrives.

What are the biggest challenges in your operation?

In recent years trade has probably been the biggest challenge for my operation. Trade affects every aspect of what we do from budgeting to what we grow.

What are the guiding principles of your operation?

Over the years our farming practices and principles have evolved. Because, historically, a college education was not required for farming, many farmers would move into the family business right out of high school or before. Today with technology embedded into machinery and the demand for a more complex and detailed set of checks and balances, a farmer is required to be an astute student of the business side of farming as well.

Our family partnership has committed to use all available tools that in any way will aid or direct our business in the critical decision-making process as well as the day-to-day operating decisions.

Why do you farm? I believe the effects of family genetics rest squarely on my choice to continue the legacy of our family farm. It is in my blood!

My father farms, my grandfather's farmed, my great-great grandfather farmed. I have the unique opportunity to carry on the tradition of farming. Especially cool is farming on some of the same land as my ancestors farmed.



What brings you satisfaction? Farming is our most important industry; it is literally the backbone of our country. To be an active participant to something as noble as farming as well as a responsible steward of the land, is truly satisfying.

What do you do for fun? As everyone knows, sometimes free time in anything ag is easier said than done, some of the best memories I have is when my family is able to come ride with me in the piece of equipment I'm running, or coming and helping me move to the next field. With that being said, when I have some down time on the farm I always love loading up the family and taking the camper and RZR and just getting away for a week, whether that's at Heise Hot Springs or even down the road from my farm at East Fork.

What challenges face the US grain industry and the grain industry in Idaho? Weather issues causing delays or destruction along with disease and pests are always challenging. The current political uncertainty and trade issues will, in large, determine how the grain industry evolves.

Trade is essential for feeding the world, for the health of the global economy and when there is healthy, robust support for world-wide agriculture trade, the industry thrives.

How do you see the future of the U.S. grain industry and the grain industry in Idaho? The world population is expanding at an unprecedented rate. As the U.S. grain industry, and Idaho specifically recognize what might be gained by taking advantage of this fast-changing world and utilize all proactive means for growth, sustainability, and trade; the possibilities are limitless. ■



2020 Brings Challenges and Opportunities for Barley Policy; Elections to Bring New Leaders and Changes in 2021

BY TOM HANCE, GORDLEY ASSOCIATES

Like everyone, barley growers have experienced a number of challenges in 2020 with market and supply chain disruptions due to the COVID pandemic. Amidst all of those challenges there are some positives. Earlier this year, USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) finally approved changes to the Malt Barley Endorsement to have quality adjustments determined using Local Market Prices, beginning with the 2021 crop year. The National Barley Growers Association (NBGA) worked with growers, states, and RMA to accomplish this change.



Barley priorities supported by NBGA for federal funding are also faring well with full funding proposed in the Senate Ag Appropriations bill for the Wheat & Barley Scab Initiative, continued funding for the Small Grains Genomic Initiative, and first-time funding for the Barley Pest Initiative. Completing the appropriations bills will be the main legislative goal of the congressional Lame Duck session. NBGA will also remain actively engaged with our industry partners in efforts to extend the federal beer excise tax reforms that are due to expire on December 31st. Preventing an increase in the federal beer excise tax rates is especially vital as the industry copes with the dramatic COVID impacts on bars, restaurants and sporting events – the largest markets for the industry.

If you didn't notice, this was also an election year. The 2020 U.S. Presidential election was closer than many polls showed and the votes were so close in some states that it was days before a winner could be projected. There are still several steps for the outcome to become official - states must certify their results, the Electoral College meets on December 14th to cast their votes, and on January 6th Congress approves the electoral

The potentially divided government and close margins in Congress suggests neither side will be able to enact major policy initiatives. Initial focus is likely to remain on COVID pandemic response and the bare essentials of enacting annual appropriations bills to avoid a government shutdown. Hot button issues like health care, taxes, and immigration will likely remain in stalemate.

votes. Barring some unprecedented turn of events, Joe Biden will become the next President.

A new Administration means we will have a new U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The rumor mill is already swirling with names and no matter who becomes the next Secretary we know that any new Administration brings with it new priorities. The early expectations are that issues such as nutrition, conservation and sustainability will be among the next Administration's priorities. Climate issues will also be prevalent and USDA could seek to establish and expand initiatives to address adaptation to climate change and position farmers to participate in carbon markets.

Of course, any changes will likely have to come from within the confines of existing programs, many of which are authorized through the Farm Bill that runs through 2023. With a closely divided Congress, major changes to farm programs are not likely.

Turning to the Congress, there are still a number of close House races where the outcome is not official. While Democrats will maintain the House majority it will be with a smaller margin. Meanwhile Senate control will come down to run-off elections for both Georgia Senate seats on January 5th.

As a result of retirements and election outcomes, Congress will see some changes in Agriculture policy leaders.

In the Senate, current Ag Committee Chairman Pat Roberts (R-KS) is retiring and Sen. John Boozman (R-AR) will become the top Republican on the Committee in 2021. Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) is expected to remain the top Democrat on the Committee. The Georgia run-off elections will determine Senate control and whether Boozman and Stabenow are Chair or Ranking Member.

House Ag Chairman Collin Peterson lost his re-election campaign setting up a competition between Rep. David Scott (D-GA) and Rep. Jim Costa (D-CA) to chair the committee—it looks like Rep. Scott will prevail. On the Republican side, Ranking Member Mike Conaway (R-TX) retired and Rep. Rick Crawford (R-AR), Rep. Glenn Thompson (D-PA) and Rep. Austin Scott (R-GA) are contenders to become the lead Republican on the committee. Committee leadership is decided by the respective parties and factors such as seniority, party loyalty, and policy expertise go into those choices.

As noted previously, the potentially divided government and close margins in Congress suggests neither side will be able to enact major policy initiatives. Initial focus is likely to remain on COVID pandemic response and the bare essentials of enacting annual appropriations bills to avoid a government shutdown. Hot button issues like health care, taxes, and immigration will likely remain in stalemate. An optimistic outlook for legislative progress hinges on long-standing relationships between Joe Biden and Senate Republicans enabling the two sides to compromise and enact initiatives of mutual interest. One such issue that would impact agricultural is transportation and infrastructure investments. The potential support for measures to stimulate the economy in the wake of the pandemic and the fact that the Highway Bill is due for reauthorization in 2021 could combine to create an opportunity for long awaited infrastructure investments, including roads, bridges, ports and waterways, and rural broadband. Whatever issues are on the agenda, NBGA will continue our efforts to have barley grower and industry priorities reflected in the policy decisions made in Washington. ■



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National Representation Helps Wheat Farmers Triumph Through COVID-19

BY CHANDLER GOULE, CEO, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WHEAT GROWERS

COVID-19 has presented wheat farmers, and all of agriculture, with numerous challenges and setbacks.



However, the National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG), the leading advocacy organization for America's wheat farmers, was able to address many of these hurdles and, as a result, has grown as an organization. NAWG has had many recent accomplishments and many plans for the organization in the coming months.

First and foremost, NAWG and its members worked diligently to ensure that the USDA extended eligibility to all classes of wheat under the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP). In April, when CFAP details were being finalized, NAWG staff asked USDA to incorporate price volatility during the early months of the year in evaluating price conditions. After CFAP was announced, NAWG submitted comments through USDA's official request for information process asking that the program be expanded to include all classes of wheat. During this time, NAWG also urged states to file separate comments to amplify the national voice on this issue.

In July, after USDA announced some additional commodities for eligibility but not additional classes of wheat, NAWG asked that USDA begin providing assistance for 2020 crop losses and held several meetings with key USDA officials, including Undersecretary Bill Northey. Working with congressional staff, NAWG secured Chairman Pat Roberts (R-KS) and Senator Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) to lead a bi-partisan Senate letter sent to Secretary Perdue requesting that resources available in the CARES Act be used to help wheat farmers impacted by COVID-19. Joined onto that letter was Sen.

John Hoeven (ND) and Sen. Jeff Merkley (OR), the chair and ranking member of the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, and 17 other Senators. Shortly after, Congressman Frank Lucas (OK-03) led a similar bi-partisan letter to USDA that was joined by House Agriculture Committee Chairman Collin Peterson (MN-07), Ranking Member Mike Conaway (TX-11) and 23 other Members of Congress.

As a result of NAWG's work and coordination with its states, on September 18, 2020, the USDA announced a second round of coronavirus relief payments which extended eligibility to additional classes of wheat. The new \$14 billion package finally covered producers of all six classes. This was a major legislative win for America's wheat farmers.

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NAWG also saw a major win in its lawsuit against California's Prop 65 labeling of glyphosate. On June 22, 2020, the Eastern District of California sided with the Coalition, citing science and facts as the main reason for its decision. The court ruled that Prop 65's warning label requirement for chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, as applied to glyphosate, violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. With this summary judgement, the presiding judge, Judge Shubb,

issued a permanent injunction prohibiting California from requiring glyphosate-containing products to be labeled. An opinion editorial on NAWG's win was recently published in Agri-Pulse. The State of California has appealed the decision, and NAWG will remain engaged in this effort as the case proceeds.

NAWG staff is still working toward meeting the goals of the Association's 2019 Strategic Plan. First, the Industry Partnership Program (IPP) is in full force and

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a few companies have already applied and been approved for the program which starts with the next fiscal year. NAWG continues to work with other companies that could join soon. The bylaws have already been updated and policy priorities have been established for this year. Further, NAWG has implemented a more efficient and informational approach for when it communicates with its members. States are now receiving a monthly social media toolkit to help them grow their presence online. Further, NAWG's weekly updates have been reformatted to include a NAWG news section, industry news section, a communications section, and a National Wheat Foundation section. NAWG has also added a side bar to the weekly updates to highlight any recent media interviews done by NAWG's CEO and officers. Lastly, NAWG's regular Monday policy updates now include NAWG's CEO meetings and updates from the prior week.

NAWG continues to remain active with U.S. Wheat Associates. Most recently, NAWG has been actively lobbying Congress to pass the Grain Standards Reauthorization Act and to ensure no lapse in inspection services. While this is a NAWG 2020 priority, it is also a major priority for U.S. Wheat Associates, and NAWG has coordinated with them throughout the reauthorization process. U.S. Wheat is not allowed to lobby, so NAWG has been actively advocating before Congress on behalf of the wheat industry.

These past months, there has also been activity on the USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) work towards implementing a provision included in the 2018 Farm Bill related to adjusting quality loss, which was successfully included at the request of NAWG. After further engagement with RMA on developing a different option for quality loss adjustment, the new Quality Loss Option was implemented on July 6th and is available to growers beginning with the 2021 crop year. A blog on NAWG's efforts can be found here.

NAWG recently concluded its 2020 Fall Conference which was held virtually this year because of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the Fall Conference, as an organization, NAWG discussed policy priorities for next year which will be finalized at the 2021 Commodity Classic. The status of the current year's priorities was reviewed. Furthermore, NAWG's policy staff discussed how they have been strategizing outreach to the next Congress and Administration. Lastly, as part of the Strategic Plan, NAWG was directed to develop a process for handling state-requested issues in consultation with the State Staff. The outline of this process as considered at the Fall Conference.

Lastly, NAWG is excited to announce that its Vice President, Nicole Berg, has been appointed to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Board of Directors. Nicole was one of several candidates submitted by NAWG and her term begins this year. NAWG's press release announcing this news can be found here.

COVID-19 has had unprecedented impacts on all of society, including on the agriculture industry and on NAWG. Despite that, the wheat industry has had some major policy victories the past few months and NAWG has made significant progress organizationally. NAWG works hard to effectively advocate for wheat growers and is dedicated to strengthening the organization. Visit www.wheatworld.org for more information! 

EVALUATE WHEAT FOR WINTER INJURY.

Evaluating wheat for winterkill damage is important for making timely management decisions in early spring.

Trenton Stanger, WestBred® Technical Product Manager, Idaho Region

Snow and adequate moisture are important for plants surviving winter temperatures. However, winter weather is rarely ideal. Plan now to make plant stand evaluations after winter in order to make better decisions once the crop is growing again.

Plant Health – Plants with a healthy crown can develop new growth early in the season.

- Dig up several plants to observe root health.
- Healthy roots should be white, without any dark or soft spots.
- Healthy dissected crowns should be white to light green.

Stand Evaluations – Focus on plant populations and plant health.

- Conduct stand counts after wheat is green and growing.
- Count plants in a 3-foot distance, and repeat in several locations throughout the field.
- Determine the average number of plants for 3 feet of row.
- Multiply the number by 4 and divide by the row width inches to determine the average number of plants per square feet.
- Optimum plant stands for optimal yield potential equals 23 to 30-plus plants per square feet.
- Terminating a winter wheat crop and replanting to spring wheat or another crop could be warranted if plant health is poor (dead crowns) and plant stands are below five to 10 plants per square feet.

Making these assessments about the crop after winter can help with the next management steps needed to get your wheat crop off to a good start.

For additional information, contact Trenton Stanger at 530-681-8288 or trenton.stanger@bayer.com.



Performance may vary, from location to location and from year to year, as local growing, soil and weather conditions may vary. Growers should evaluate data from multiple locations and years whenever possible and should consider the impacts of these conditions on the grower's fields. Bayer, Bayer Cross, WestBred and Design® and WestBred® are registered trademarks of Bayer Group. ©2020 Bayer Group. All Rights Reserved.

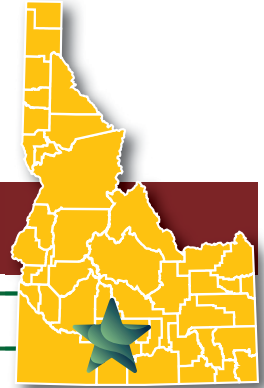




REPRESENTATIVE

Laurie Lickley

JEROME, ID • DISTRICT 25



How long have you lived in your area? I am a native to Idaho and a 30+ year resident to Jerome. Bill and I reside on the century farm/ranch that his family homesteaded in 1908. Both sides of our families homesteaded in Idaho.

Where did you grow up? I grew up, literally, on the banks of the Salmon River. My parents still have the home place.

What is your occupation? Rancher.

Tell us about your family. Bill and I have been married for 30 years with two children, Valene and Cole and a new daughter-in-law, Anna Pratt-Lickley.

Education? Graduated from Salmon HS in 1986

Graduated from the University of Idaho in 1990 with a BS Degree in Agricultural Economics

Early years of your career? I read meters and worked a bit on irrigation and conservation planning for Idaho Power in the early nineties and then came back to the ranch after Bill's mom was diagnosed with terminal cancer in 1993. I love anything cattle.

Why did you decide to run for office? Idaho is an amazing place to call home and one I want my children and grandchildren to also call home. After years of being involved in industry policy from a local to a national level, I knew my next step of service was the Idaho Legislature. It was part of a 10-year plan in 2010 after our children graduated from High School and College. It was imperative that we have a seat at the table for collaborative solutions to Idaho's future.

Why did you want to serve on committees you are appointed to? Were they your first choices? I am honored to serve on Health and Welfare, Resources and Conservation, and Environment, Energy and Technology. Resources, of course, was my first choice. Resources and Health and Welfare also have chairman that I admire.

What challenges do you think the state faces in 2021 and beyond? Growth will be one of our bigger challenges. How do we protect and preserve our agriculture and



natural resource industries, along with our water, and a blossoming population? We have on our radar transportation and other infrastructure needs. Education, mental health, connectivity, and cybersecurity will also be on the table. And lest us not forget, a balance budget and a rainy-day fund for future economic challenges.

What do you do in your free time? I love to read, travel, and cook. Any chance I get to throw my leg over my horse and sort cattle, I do it. I did give up team roping a while back but still love the branding pen.

Other things you do in your community? I am a Rotarian and still committed to the Idaho Foodbank, Beef Counts, and making certain that no-one goes hungry. We fully support our FFA and 4-H programs in the Magic Valley and are still members of the Magic Valley Cattle Association.

What do you love most about Idaho? I love our resiliency and support of one another through difficult times. I love Idaho's rural roots, focus on our families, and commitment to our communities.

What are you most passionate about and/or hope to accomplish during your time in the legislature?

I am a big goal setter and strategic thinker, so I am excited to be a part of a plan and solution for Idaho's future. I would like to see that plan include development, mental health, education (literacy and early childhood development), saving for the future, tax relief when appropriate, protecting Idaho's water sovereignty, and responsible growth. ■

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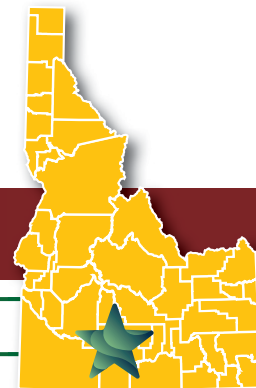
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REPRESENTATIVE

Clark Kauffman



FILER, ID • DISTRICT 25

How long have you lived in your area?

Over 7 decades

Where did you grow up?

Filer

What is your occupation?

Farmer

Tell us about your family.

I've been married to Debbie for 48 years. We have two grown children and 3 grandsons.



Education?

I graduated from Filer High School I joined the U.S. Air Force and served for 4 years (Viet Nam war veteran) (that was quite an education!)

Graduate of Leadership Idaho Agriculture

Graduate of Wheat Industry Leaders of Tomorrow (WILOT)

Graduate of Western Legislative Academy (WLA)

Early years of your career?

Debbie and I are first generation farmers so our path into farming was unique. I grew up on a farm, but my Dad changed occupations while I was still in grade school. When I came home from the Air Force I started working for a farmer in the area and we eventually were able to rent some ground. In time we bought some of the farm we were renting and rented more land in the neighborhood. I worked off the farm in the winter for several years at Green Giant and Amalgamated Sugar Co.

Debbie was Filer City Clerk and retired as the Twin Falls County Treasurer. Making our farm successful has been a real team effort.

Why did you decide to run for office? I believe community service is an obligation we all share. Before being elected to the House, I was an Idaho Barley Commissioner, an officer in Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA), a Filer Highway District Commissioner and an officer in the Idaho Association of Highway Districts. In these positions we worked with the legislature to promote ideas and legislation and this work always interested me.

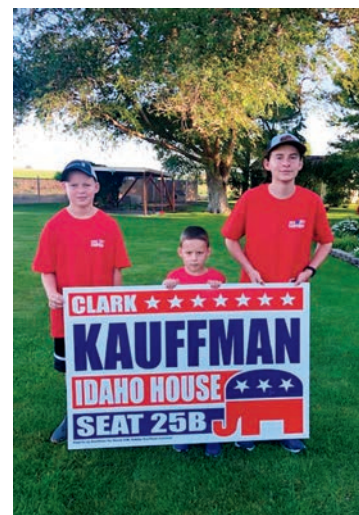
After the last census, the boundaries of the Legislative District I live in were changed and it left an open House seat. I was asked to run for the open seat by legislators and other office holders in the District. Timing and opportunity came together, and I was elected.

Why did you want to serve on committees you are appointed to? Were they your first choices? My first years in the Legislature I served on Revenue & Tax Committee, Transportation & Defense Committee and the Business Committee. I now serve on Appropriations (JFAC), Resources and Conservation and Transportation & Defense Committees.

As a farmer I appreciate the importance of transportation, water, business climate and proper funding of these things, so I believe my committee assignments are great for these areas.

I have been privileged to serve on Committees that I have requested.

What challenges do you think the state faces in 2021 and beyond? I think one of the





challenges will be of operating the legislature in a COVID-19 environment.

Budget shortfalls or budget deficiencies are always a challenge.

School funding during the pandemic will receive extra conversations.

If we go into another lock down situation, the only thing we are required to do is pass a budget and it is possible that might happen.

What do you do in your free time? We enjoy spending time with our kids and grandkids, grilling and spending time in the evening in our back yard and traveling and seeing different parts of Idaho and the U.S.

Other things you do in your community? Debbie delivers Meals on Wheels once a week and I serve on the Filer Mutual Telephone Co-op Board.

We both are members of the Twin Falls County Fair Foundation Board.

What do you love most about Idaho? The people. The positions I have served in has given me the opportunity to meet fantastic people from all areas of the State and they are great.

What are you most passionate about and/or hope to accomplish during your time in the legislature? I will continue to work for proper funding for our transportation infrastructure, to protect Idaho's water to keep Idaho a business and farming friendly state. ■



Kimberly Farmers Looking at Diversifying Crops

BY ROYD CARLSON, AGRICULTURAL MANAGER, THE TEFF COMPANY

Scott Patrick grows barley and sugar beets in the area around Kimberly, ID, and is always looking for new crops for diversification. Last summer he experimented with growing teff, an annual grass. Many farmers are familiar with teff as a forage crop, but Patrick grew teff for grain. The Teff Company, a local Idaho company headquartered in Boise, contracted Patrick for 35 acres to get his feet wet, and he plans on increasing acreage next year. Patrick sees advantages of incorporating teff into his rotations. “We already had a swather to windrow the teff before threshing and we could use our existing combine for threshing,” said Patrick. “We wanted to work with a company that would work with a new grower and have the opportunity to increase our acres if everything went well.” Overall, Patrick enjoyed his first experience with teff, and found growing to be similar in difficulty to malt barley. He is particularly excited about the additional option it brings for crop rotation: “We believe in trying to keep as much diversity in our crop rotation as possible. Having a market for teff allows us to add one more crop to our rotation.”

Teff is certainly an upcoming crop, but still occupies a niche. The Teff Company contracts acres, providing an assured price and market. The company has more than thirty years of experience growing teff and works closely with growers to get them up to speed. Farmer Manager at the Teff Company Charlie Fereday made regular visits to the Patrick farm to offer advice and

strategize how to achieve the best quality and yield. “Teff can surprise new growers, as it starts too small to see, and suddenly seems to appear overnight as the temperature warms



up,” says Fereday. Generally, the teff is planted in May, and optimally harvested by late August or the beginning of September. The crop is compatible with most harvest equipment, typically requiring only minor modifications or additions. The crop generally does not experience much pressure from insects or disease. “Pigweed can present a quality problem due to the similar size of the seed,” says Fereday, “but generally weeds can be kept under control.” The Teff Company does not currently have certified organic growers, though Fereday says they would like to hear from interested organic growers.

“We are really excited to teach new farmers about teff,” says Fereday. “We try to keep new farmers at a manageable level, but once they learn the ropes, we are available to contract more acreage,” he says. “Grain growers should quickly find themselves at home.” Fereday is currently working to contract growers for the 2021 season. Those who are interested in learning more can contact him at 208-803-6538. ■



Idaho AgBiz – Our Tools, Your Success!

A University of Idaho Extension Resource

BY CARLY SCHOEPFLIN, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIFE SCIENCES

This time of year sees producers heading in from the field to get busy tinkering – with equipment, financials, long-forgotten house projects – and more likely than not, all of the above.



When it comes to the financials, the inherent uncertainties faced in production agriculture are strong enough to find many farmers placing ‘crystal ball’ at the top of their holiday wish list – some sort of guarantee that the rewards they see in the coming year will outweigh their risk.

While based on an overwhelming amount of data rather than witchcraft and wizardry, the University of Idaho Extension Farm and Ranch Management Team has put together an invaluable free resource for producers looking to make confident financial decisions about their future through the website, Idaho AgBiz (www.uidaho.edu/Idaho-AgBiz).

The website provides financial tools assembled by U of I economists to help crop and livestock producers and ag-focused businesses in areas like commodity marketing, farm business management programs, succession planning and other farm and ranch management tools.

Ashlee Westerhold, a U of I Extension area economist based in Twin Falls, facilitates many farm and ranch financial management programs for Idaho producers and contributes to the resources found on the Idaho AgBiz website.



Ashlee Westerhold, Extension Area Economist

“A key part of the calculation is encouraging producers to figure what they need to pay themselves to make their businesses work,” Westerhold said. “Producers need to have all the financial statements to make the best decisions and we can help through our workshops and the Idaho AgBiz website.”

The enterprise budgets on Idaho AgBiz offer the best large-scale information put together by U of

I economists as a starting point for producers and businesses. Individuals can then use that data to tailor the information to fit their own circumstances. The enterprise budgets can be used by producers, lenders and others to estimate costs and returns for many crop and livestock enterprises.

The crop budgets are divided geographically, North, Southwest, Southeast, Southcentral, and are also divided by irrigated and non-irrigated land. The site hosts crop budgets for potatoes, barley, wheat, beans, hay, bluegrass, silage corn, sugar beets, onions, and peppermint.

For livestock, there are cow-calf, dairy, feedlot, and replacement heifer budgets as well as sheep and goat budgets and stocker beef budgets.

The crop budgets are updated in odd years, while the livestock budgets are updated in even years. Farmers, ranchers and input providers are surveyed to come up with the Idaho-specific data and costs that are built into the budgets.

According to Westerhold, the enterprise budgets are one of the most popular tools on the website.

“Many producers plug in their own information to determine break even points in their current operation or what they may need to consider if they’re looking to diversify,” she said. “It really helps them feel more comfortable with a risk before taking it.”

The Idaho AgBiz website also provides tools beyond budgets to help decision makers on the farm like local, regional and national market reports, the U.S. daily grain review, weekly basis charts, notices for upcoming farm and ranch management workshops and much more.

In addition, some of the programs provide the opportunity for producers to learn and trial some basic ag-oriented business software such as FINPACK, which helps analyze credit decisions or become more comfortable utilizing Quicken for farm financials.

One such program is the U of I Extension Farm Business Management and Benchmarking Program.

Funded in part by a grant from the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, the program aims to update local and national agriculture databanks with anonymous, producer-generated budgeting and benchmarking data specific to Idaho.

In return, producers benefit from the practice of compiling a complete financial picture for their operation and walk away with the financial records created plus a better understanding of where they've been successful and where they have room to improve.

Registration for the free benchmarking program is open yearlong and sessions are structured 1-on-1 at times that best work with a producer's schedule. If you're interested, more information can be found at the Idaho AgBiz site.

In this time of virtual engagement, necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the site also serves as a convenient catch-all for previously recorded and upcoming workshops that can be viewed from the comfort of your own office.

For example, the U of I's annual "Idaho Ag Outlook Seminar", scheduled for Dec. 15-18, will be moved

online. Registration for the seminar can be found on the website which will also host recordings of the sessions following the event.

You can also find registration information for workshops starting in January 2021 that address succession planning, farm and ranch financial management, Annie's Project – strengthening women's roles in modern farm and ranch enterprises, and more.

Just like the agriculture industry itself, the Idaho AgBiz website is continually evolving. Westerhold invites producers, commodity organizations and agribusiness partners who use the website to share feedback with her about how the site can be improved or what information might be added to ensure it's meeting the needs of Idaho producers statewide.

And until you get your hands on a crystal ball, this may just be your next best bet for finding financial confidence in the future of your farm.

To learn more, visit: <https://www.uidaho.edu/Idaho-agbiz>

Or contact Ashlee Westerhold at: ashleew@uidaho.edu or (208) 736-3604 

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The Cover Crop Debate

BY CATHY WILSON, IDAHO WHEAT COMMISSION

Idaho wheat producers who have tried cover crops generally agree that you need three things: (1) enough water to germinate and grow the cover crop; (2) a long enough growing season to get the biomass and root mass necessary to see improved soils; and (3) a grazing component to make a profit (and profit matters).

Cover crops have dollars invested in growing just as much as do wheat, sugar beet or potato crops. They take water, fertilizer, and labor, but don't give back a product to sell at the end of the season to pay for those costly inputs. Pat Purdy, a farmer in Blaine County, sums up cover crops this way, "Growers are always hearing about cover crops in glowing terms of improved soil health, improved soil structure, improving soil pH, thriving microbiomes, and so on. At the end of the day, if I can't make a profit, it isn't a sustainable practice."

On dryland acres, rainfall is "banked" in the soil for later when crop roots will mine the water to grow, flower and fill grain. Precious soil moisture is often accumulated over a growing season when the soil is left fallow. Dryland grain yields are typically 50% of irrigated yields and growers may only get one crop every two crop seasons. It is a stretch to see how cover crops are practical on dryland acres with less than 12 inches of rain per year.

Idaho Wheat commissioner Cory Kress pointed out, "For all the supposed benefits of cover crops, they just don't work for everyone." Some years, Cory's dryland fields of wheat are seeded and waiting...for what? There isn't enough soil moisture left to germinate the seed. Temperatures drop, the days get shorter, the crop isn't established, and time is running out. "When it is dry, I plant shallow so what little rain there is will find the seed and germinate it. Then I hope there is still another two inches of moisture in the soil the root can mine to get a stand established before dormancy sets in. Some years, when rains have been consistent and soil moisture is plentiful, I could probably get a cover crop up after harvesting my earliest winter wheat, but then is there enough season left to get the biomass to make any contribution to the soil health?" No-till and direct seeding into the previous crop's residue, as practiced on the Kress farm, achieves many of the benefits of cover crops, such as erosion control, improving water infiltration, and feeding the soil microbial community as roots and residue decay. On dryland acres in low



Swan Valley wheat producer Gordon Gallup explains, "All the snow caught by the stubble from this multi-species cover crop will stay on the field and infiltrate into the soil during spring melt. After 30 years of no-till the soil is like a sponge."

rainfall zones, these practices are more profitable and come with fewer risks than cover crops.

"The profit in cover crops comes when they are used as forage for cattle," explained Joel Packham, county extension educator for Cassia County. Grazing and cover crops are a winning combination when water is abundant and grazing animals are part of the farm ecosystem. "Cattle grazed on multi-species cover crops – fenced with temporary electric fencing into paddock-size areas – gain weight fast and don't walk it off like cattle grazing the surrounding Bureau of Land Management lands." The weight gain on the cattle more than makes up for the input cost of cover crops. But farmers are not generally cattlemen, nor are cattlemen generally farmers.

Pat Purdy partners with a local cattle operation in Blaine County, near his farm, to graze cattle on his cover crops and share the profits. Pat is experimenting with integrating cover crops, cattle grazing, and winter wheat in hopes of further stimulating the soil biology in his fields and making it profitable to do so.

"We lease some land that needs rehabilitation," he explains. "The soil is very fine; it blows everywhere if the field is bare. Fertility is poor. We could put chemical fertilizers on it and get a crop, but that isn't improving

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the soil.” The downside is, when the field is in a cover crop for the season it is not producing a cash crop. That cover crop is costing money to plant, grow and manage grazing. Purdy wondered if winter wheat could be added to the cover crop mix to provide a cash crop the following year. “The idea is to sow a multi-species cover crop in the spring, including winter wheat in the mix at 40-50%, then bring cow-calf pairs in to graze it in sections so they graze all the species evenly.” The cattle show a clear preference for the wheat over the other species. To counter this behavior, the paddock sizes were reduced, forcing the cattle to eat the other species in the mix after they had eaten the wheat to the ground. “The cattle guy will take them off in late fall, the annuals in the mix will freeze out, and the wheat goes dormant in winter. Next spring, if the wheat doesn’t winter kill, it should take off, head out, and we hope to harvest a cash crop of wheat in July 2021.”

Gordon Gallup, a wheat producer in Swan Valley, has been no-tilling and direct seeding for 30 years. He has



Cow-calf pairs graze a multi-species cover crop with 40-50% winter wheat, on Pat Purdy’s Blaine County farm.

the soil tests proving he has increased organic matter 1% over time. His acres are generally dryland, but at 6,000-feet of elevation he has plenty of soil moisture most years, especially now that his soil banks all the moisture it receives. Gallup wanted to experiment with cover crops to see if he could further improve the fertility in his soils by stimulating a more diverse microbiome. He learned you need to be very selective, choosing the species adapted to your altitude, climate, and crop rotation going into your cover crop mix.

Though he hoped to get rid of the cattle when his boys went off to college, Gallup quickly figured out he needed grazing in the cover crop system. Sustainable cover cropping requires careful reckoning with the base requirements: available water, length of season, residue management and adding a profit center through grazing. Gordon laughed, “One thing I learned is my cattle don’t like radishes planted alone, and rotting radish stinks to high heaven, so don’t plant it close to the house like I did! I found making cover crops work has been a thoughtful process of trial and error.”



Close up of a multi-species cover crop mix with 40-50% winter wheat.



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PVPA but no Title V	Grower may save enough to plant on farm	No resale allowed unless intended use on own farm plans change and then only by variety	20 years
Patent	Grower cannot save seed for any planting or commercial purposes	Not permitted	20 years
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* PVPA created a voluntary program to provide patent-like rights to developers, breeders and owners of plant varieties to encourage development of new varieties, recover research costs and allow 20-year protection.

** Title V was an amendment to the Federal Seed Act, with the same protections as PVPA except the variety must be resold as a class of certified seed and by variety name.

*** Seed Sales Agreement overrides all other protections.



What's the Deal With Gluten?

BY BRITANY HURST MARCHANT, IDAHO WHEAT COMMISSION

It is easy to see, walking down the grocery aisles of your local supermarket, that gluten is the latest target of marketing gimmicks in the food industry. Sticking a 'Gluten Free' label on products from fruits and vegetables to steak or chicken breasts — foods that naturally do not contain gluten — leads consumers to believe those products are somehow safer, healthier, or more nutritious.

Humans have been eating wheat around the world for more than 8,000 years. Wheat-based foods make up one-fifth of all calories eaten worldwide and is the primary source of protein in developing countries. So how did gluten become a villain? It's hard to say exactly, but some-time during the mid-2000s, certain celebrity doctors started blaming gluten for indigestion, skin rashes, gas and bloating, joint pain, headaches, and a laundry list of other fairly common symptoms. Celebrities, athletes, and social influencers jumped on board and turned going gluten-free into the next big diet trend.

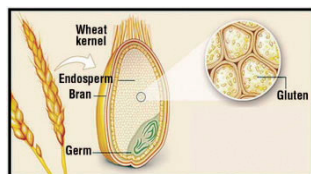
So what is the deal with gluten, really? Here we take a look at the facts and fiction of one of the world's favorite proteins.

What is gluten, exactly?

Gluten is a protein found naturally only in wheat, barley, rye, and triticale. Its name comes from the Latin word for "sticky", which is appropriate because gluten's job is to act as a binding agent in the matrix of dough. Gluten traps carbon dioxide produced by yeast or acidic re-actions, causing the dough to rise and giving bread that chewy texture.

Can technology remove gluten from the wheat?

No. Gluten is embedded within the endosperm of the grain, making it impossible to extract from the kernel.



Why are there so many gluten-free labels?

You would probably be surprised at how often gluten is added to foods that are not grain-based products. Because gluten is a binding agent, its availability and inexpensive cost makes it a common filler. Gluten can often be found where you least expect it — processed meats, sauces, spices, frozen potato products, phar-

maceuticals, and even beauty supplies. A common marketing strategy is to put a gluten-free label on foods that never contained and never would contain gluten in the first place, simply to raise the price or drive up sales. According to Allied Market Research, the gluten free market was valued at \$4.3 billion in 2019, and is estimated to reach \$7.5 billion by 2027.

Gluten seems harmless. Why is it such a big deal?

It is estimated that one in five adults now avoid or completely eliminate gluten from their diets. Going gluten-free is even more prevalent among millennials, who tend to get their information from friends, family, and social influencers. For most people, gluten is harmless. Unfortunately, only about one in twenty of those who avoid gluten actually have a medical reason to limit or eliminate the protein from their diet. But for the 7 percent of the population with celiac disease or gluten sensitivities, avoiding gluten is medically necessary.

Is there an actual medical reason to limit or eliminate gluten from a diet?

For some, yes. Approximately one percent of the world's population has been diagnosed with celiac disease, making total elimination of gluten from the diet essential. An additional six percent of the population has been diagnosed with gluten sensitivity, which also requires eliminating gluten.

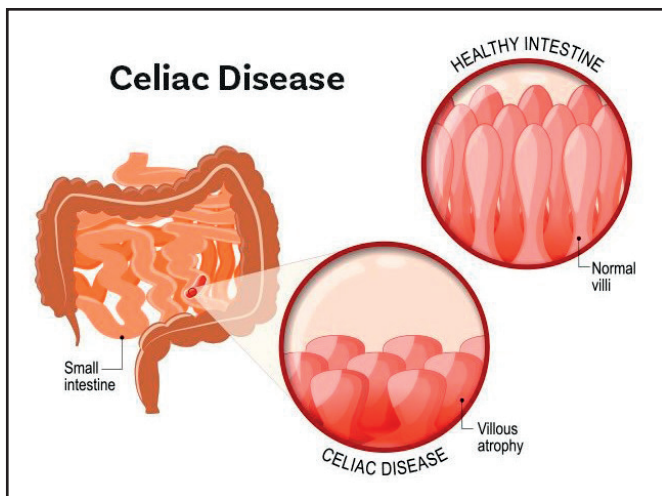
What is celiac disease?

Celiac disease is an immune reaction to gluten. Unlike a food allergy, in which the body attacks the allergen culprit directly, celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder. When a person with celiac disease eats gluten, the body's immune system turns on itself and attacks the body, sending the gastrointestinal system into distress and damaging the digestive tract. Damage to the surface of the small intestine prevents proper absorption of nutrients, leading to a host of symptoms including malnutrition, nutrient deficiencies, nerve damage, and even cancers.

Certainly a bit of gluten won't hurt?

Even small amounts — 50 milligrams, for example — of gluten is enough to cause immune reactions in people

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

with celiac disease. That’s about the size of one small crouton or the bread-crumbs in one meatball.

Is there a medication to fix it?

No. The only treatment for celiac disease is total avoidance of gluten. The symptoms of an immune response to gluten ingestion can last days or even a week, and the damage to the lining of the small intestine can be permanent. But celiac disease and gluten sensitivities are the only reason to completely eliminate gluten from your diet.

Humans have been eating wheat for a long time. Why is celiac disease suddenly a thing?

Less than twenty years ago, diagnosing celiac disease

was a time-consuming process of elimination. Today celiac disease can be identified with a simple blood test and a biopsy of the intestine. Advancements in medical testing and awareness of the disease has led to increases in the number of diagnoses every year.

People without celiac disease say a gluten-free diet is healthier. Is that true?

No. First of all, one kernel of whole wheat packs a powerful punch of protein, fiber, vitamin B, iron, zinc, copper, and magnesium — all essential vitamins and minerals — that contribute mightily to reducing the risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, obesity, birth defects, and some forms of cancer. Eliminating gluten from your diet without a medical reason reduces these essential vitamins and minerals, which cannot be absorbed as effectively when substituted with a supplement.

Secondly, many grain products marketed as gluten-free are actually less healthy than their gluten-containing counterparts. To compensate for the lack of gluten in these products, manufacturers have to add in other ingredients. Sugar, saturated fat, salt, and other additives or alternative gluten-free flours, which contain more heavily processed carbohydrates, are used to mimic the flavor and texture of traditional products.

Some who cut out gluten do lose weight initially because they swap out processed and pack-aged snacks for fresh fruits or vegetables, but in the long run going gluten-free can actually increase the risk of heart disease, weight gain, and other medical issues. ■



IWC Postpones Annual Tour Due to COVID-19 Restrictions

The Idaho Wheat Commission has made the difficult decision to postpone its annual PNW Export Tour, scheduled for January 4-5, due to COVID-19 restrictions. This highly successful program takes Idaho wheat growers to Portland, Oregon each year to learn more about the wheat marketing chain and export system.

Many of the regular tour stops will not allow visitors into their facilities due to the pandemic. Participants typically visit a major export elevator, a river barge

operator, a wheat foods manufacturing facility, the Federal Grain Inspection Service, and the Wheat Marketing Center. Additionally, industry partners such as the Pacific Northwest Waterways Association and the Columbia River Bar Pilots give presentations.

“We were reluctant to postpone this popular tour, but it became clear that we wouldn’t be able to provide the high-quality experience our growers deserve,” said IWC Chairman Joseph Anderson. “We hope to reschedule later in the year if conditions permit.” ■



IDAHO WHEAT'S BIN-BUSTING YEAR

2020 Record Yields

All Wheat **96.7**
 Winter Wheat **101**
 Durum **89**
 bushels per acre

Idaho produced 50% of the country's hard white wheat

112,506,000

Idaho's total production in bushels in 2020, which is 16% greater than the 5-year average and the third-largest crop production on record.

#2 in the U.S. for average yield

#4 in the U.S. for spring wheat production

#5 in the U.S. in total production

#10 in the U.S. for harvested area
 1,164,000 acres

Wheat was Idaho's #2 agricultural export in 2019

Export value: **\$348 MILLION**

Approximately half of Idaho's crop is exported

PRODUCTION STATS BY CLASS

	Bushels	% of Total
Total		
Soft White	73,363,950	65%
Hard White	11,026,950	10%
Hard Red Winter	11,998,800	11%
Hard Red Spring	15,315,300	14%
Durum	801,000	<1%

Idaho Barley Leads the Nation!



33%

Idaho's share of the 2020 U.S. Barley Crop

Idaho produced **55 million bushels** of barley in 2020, with **500,000 harvested acres** at a **record average yield of 110 bushels per acre** leading U.S. production.

USDA NASS Small Grains 2020 Annual Summary, September 30, 2020

The 2020 Idaho barley crop value is estimated at **\$276 million** with the average price per bushel at \$5.02 according to USDA NASS data.

Idaho Malting Industry is Major Driver in Barley Production

Idaho Malting Capacity:

AB InBev (2 facilities in Idaho Falls)
441,520 MT

Great Western Malting (Pocatello)
220,000 MT

Mountain Malt
Craft Maltster (Idaho Falls)

Idaho Growers also ship to MolsonCoors in Golden, CO



Idaho Barley is a Big Deal!

About **75%** of Idaho's barley goes to make malt—and that's a lot of **BEER!**

55,000,000 bushels of barley produced in Idaho in 2020
(About 75% Malt Barley)

=

12,387,212 Barrels
384,003,572 Gallons
4.1 Billion 12oz Bottles
of BEER



Idaho Barley Exports Valued at **\$59.2 Million**

Combined barley malt and barley exports in 2018 were valued at \$59.2 million and 25 percent of total barley production, according to an IHS Markit Agribusiness

Consulting study commissioned by the U.S. Grains Council. The economic ripple effects of these exports supported \$105.3 million in economic output and 489 jobs.





Dr. Albert Adjesiwor Hired as New UI Weed Scientist at Kimberly R&E Center

BY LAURA WILDER, IDAHO BARLEY COMMISSION

Welcome to Dr. Albert Adjesiwor, who was hired by the University of Idaho to replace Dr. Don Morishita, a weed science professor who retired in 2019. Adjesiwor started in his new position as an Assistant Professor and Extension Weed Management Specialist, in the UI Department of Plant Sciences in July, and works out of the UI Kimberly Research and Extension Center.

Adjesiwor earned a Ph.D. in Plant Sciences with a minor in Statistics in 2018 from the University of Wyoming. He began graduate studies at UW in 2013, also completing a master's degree in Agronomy there. His time in Wyoming, where crops and weeds are similar to Southern Idaho, prepared him well for taking on this Idaho position.

In his new role, Adjesiwor said he will be studying and disseminating information on best weed management practices in agronomic crops – mainly corn, dry beans, forages, small grains, and sugar beets. Currently, his research and extension program is focused on using integrated weed management approaches to reduce the selection of herbicide-resistant weeds. This includes identifying best crop rotations, weed-suppressive cover crops, and herbicide combinations.

In addition, Adjesiwor was part of a team of three researchers who collaborated to develop an online Herbicide Resistance Risk Calculator to help farmers plan crop rotations to manage weeds. “The solution to herbicide resistance can't be sold in a jug,” Adjesiwor said. “Farmers need to rely on a variety of tools for weed control and crop rotation is one of the best tools. The calculator helps determine the best crop sequence to reduce weed pressure.”

This web app calculator can be found at <http://bit.ly/HerbRisk>. “Updates and additions will continue to be made to improve the calculator,” said Adjesiwor. For example, a cost layer has been added, and the scientists will be separating out different small grains and adding state options in the near future.

Adjesiwor has been on a mission to eradicate weeds from a young age where weed control on his family



Dr. Albert Adjesiwor, new University of Idaho Assistant Professor and Extension Weed Management Specialist located at the Kimberly Research and Extension Center.

farm in his home country of Ghana was mainly by hand. He has been looking for better ways to manage weeds since then. During his undergraduate studies in Ghana he conducted research on preemergent herbicides for corn and has now made weed control and helping farmers his life's work.

“Coming to Idaho for this position really appealed to me due to strong community support here,” said Adjesiwor. “I'm most looking forward to developing a program to help farmers reduce weed pressure and be more successful, as well as putting a spotlight on weed science and elevating this program to national recognition for the state and the university and training as many students as possible,” he added.

Adjesiwor is eager to meet as many Southern Idaho farmers as possible and encourages people to reach out to him to let him know about issues or challenges where help is needed. He can be contacted at aadjesiwor@uidaho.edu or 208-423-6616. ■



Bring on the Barley Recipe Challenge – Enter Now Through January 5

Do you love heart-healthy cooking and getting creative in the kitchen? Enter the Idaho Barley Commission’s “Bring On The Barley” healthy recipe contest in partnership with the American Heart Association-Idaho now through January 5.



This heart-healthy recipe contest challenges you to re-think your favorite recipes and swap it, add to it, or create an entirely new recipe using barley. Winners will be chosen for the following three recipe categories: “Holiday-themed,” “Baked goods,” and “Salads.” One grand prize winner will receive a Barley Basket and Instant Pot or similar appliance with an AHA Instant Pot Cookbook (valued at \$150 total). Two runner-up winners will each receive a Barley Basket and gift card (valued at \$100 each total).

All entries should be emailed to Brandi Keefe at Brandi.Keefe@heart.org and must be original, include the full recipe instructions, ingredient list, and a photo of the finished dish. Entries must also include the name, address, phone number and email address of the person submitting the entry.

Besides bragging rights for the winners, IBC is working to help AHA add more heart-healthy barley recipes to the AHA database. What can you create? Enter now!

Please direct any questions to Brandi Keefe at the American Heart Association at Brandi.Keefe@heart.org. ■

BRING ON THE BARLEY *healthy recipe contest!*



NOV. 15, 2020 to JAN. 5, 2021

*Reimagine your favorite recipe
with barley!*

- **SWAP IT**
- **ADD TO IT**
- **REPLACE IT WITH SOMETHING NEW**



Find full contest details at
heart.org/Idaho



A Message from Dr. Jared Spackman, UI Idaho Barley Commission Endowed Barley Agronomist – Important Small Grains Survey Coming Soon

Hello Idaho Small Grain Growers,

Three months ago, I was hired as the University of Idaho's new barley agronomist stationed at the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center. I am excited to be back in Idaho researching agronomic management practices for barley and other small grains. My research background is in crop nutrient management. Since I've been hired, I have met with growers, grain elevators managers, industry agronomists, soil and plant testing labs, Extension faculty, University of Idaho and federal USDA-ARS researchers, and members of the Idaho Barley and Wheat Commissions to better determine grower challenges and needs.



Dr. Jared Spackman

The main research topic that has consistently surfaced in these conversations has been related to updating the University of Idaho production guides. To target my research efforts to the most important questions you face on your farm, I will be sending out a survey later this winter that asks questions about your agronomic management practices. The survey topics will include questions related to crop rotation, nutrient management, seeding practices and varieties, irrigation, yield and grain quality, and precision agriculture technologies.

I strongly encourage you to participate in this survey as your responses will help the University of Idaho target our research efforts, educational materials, and programs to regional needs.



Dr. Jared Spackman, new University of Idaho Assistant Professor and Extension Barley Agronomist located at the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center needs your help in an upcoming small grains survey.

Next summer, I will work with Jon Hogge (regional cereal extension educator) on a forage barley and oat project examining how the time of forage harvest and nitrogen fertilizer application timing impacts forage quality and yield. I will also work with Drs. Juliet Marshall (plant pathology), Olga Walsh (cropping systems), and Albert Adjesiwor (weed science) on research projects examining the effect of nitrogen fertilizer rate on barley (food, feed, and malt varieties) and wheat (hard red, hard white, and soft white varieties) grain yield and quality. The results from this research will be used to update the University of Idaho nitrogen fertility guidelines. I look forward to getting to know you better and hopefully meeting you next year at field days.

Please reach out to me if you have any questions or suggestions for small grain research. You can contact me at jspackman@uidaho.edu or 208-397-4181. ■



Trade Talk – Understanding Trade Impacts and Speaking Up for Positive Trade Policy

BY LAURA WILDER, IDAHO BARLEY COMMISSION

Trade policies and trade deals were fervently debated during the campaigning leading up to the November Presidential election with both parties bashing the other on trade topics and their effect on the U.S. economy.

The U.S.-China trade war has dominated headlines since President Trump took office. In his first two years as president, the Trump Administration has pulled out of several trade deals, introduced a new trade deal with Canada and Mexico, and levied hundreds of billions of dollars in tariffs on Chinese companies. While 2020 started with trade tensions cooling some as President Trump was working to finalize the USMCA trade pact and seemed to have set in place Phase 1 of his China trade deal, however things became contentious again soon after.

With many conflicting political opinions, surveys show that most Americans feel uncertain about the benefits of trade and trade policies. Even the most well-informed individuals may be conflicted if they hold contradicting views about how trade affects them personally compared to how it affects their state or nation, resulting in ambivalence of opinion on trade and all of this can result in lack of support from the public for important trade policies.

Now is the time for all of us in agriculture to build knowledge and confidence in speaking up about the virtues of trade – talking with neighbors as well as policymakers on the tremendous value of positive trade



policies and developing markets with free and fair trade, benefiting Idaho farmers and our state's economy. This article is the first in a series on trade topics to help get more conversations started. Be sure to look for Trade Talk in each issue to learn more. ■



Talking Points on Ag Trade:

- The flow of goods, ideas, capital and people is essential for prosperity.
- 95%+ of the world's population lives outside the U.S.
- More than 97% of the anticipated population growth over the next 35 years will take place outside of U.S. borders.
- Agriculture is the U.S. foreign trade champion.
- The United States has negotiated trade agreements with 20 countries since the end of World War II, including that which established the World Trade Organization.
- Recent agreements with Japan and China, which are not full FTAs, also show the importance of policy to grain and grain product sales.
- In the 2019/2020, sales to these countries accounted for more than HALF – 53 percent – of all U.S. grains in all forms exports, according to USDA data.
- Trade policy + market development = sales!
- Failing to move forward on trade means falling behind.
- When trade works, the world wins!

(source: U.S. Grains Council)

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INSECTICIDE SEED TREATMENT

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Visit us at [corteva.us](https://www.corteva.us)

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