

GEM STATE **Producer**

Idaho Farm Bureau

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Farmers are feeding our growing economy

The U.S. economy is strong. The Gross Domestic Product has grown more than 3 percent this year.

The contrast between the agriculture economy, which is struggling, and the overall economy can make it seem they're on opposite tracks. But the data tell a different story: the broader economy is doing well in large part because of agriculture.

Consider these points:

Agriculture and its related industries (things like food sales and other industries

that wouldn't exist or would be much smaller without agriculture) contribute \$1.05 trillion to U.S. GDP, according to the latest data. That puts agriculture's contribution to the overall economy at about 6 percent.

Whether someone works on the farm, for a food manufacturing company, in a restaurant, or in a clothing or lumber store, that person's job depends on American agriculture. They would not have anything to process, package, market, sell or
See **DUVALL**, page 6

The President's Desk

By Bryan Searle

President Idaho Farm Bureau Federation



Farm Bureau members are each strands in a strong rope

During our annual state Farm Bureau convention last month, I drew a comparison of our members and staff to the strands of a very strong rope. The organization includes thousands of individual strands, each playing their part in helping make Farm Bureau strong and relevant.

Some of those strands play very public roles while others labor behind the scenes and don't receive the credit they probably should. Thank you to all. Each of those strands plays a critical role in Farm Bureau, which truly is the Voice of Agriculture.

It's important that all of the strands within the Farm Bureau rope continue to do their part.

If the individual strands of the organization are frayed or in disarray, the rope isn't very strong, or worth much.

But when intertwined together and unified, which they currently are, all those strands produce a strong, practically unbreakable rope.

But it's not enough just to be a strong rope. It does us no good to only pass policy
See **SEARLE**, page 7

Inside Farm Bureau

By Rick Keller

CEO Idaho Farm Bureau Federation



Farm Bureau applauds EPA's new Clean Water Rule

In 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) finalized a rule significantly expanding the definition of "water of the United States" under the Clean Water Act.

Two Supreme Court decisions affirmed that the term "navigable waters" under the Clean Water Act does not include all waters. The 2015 WOTUS regulation ignores those limits by allowing EPA and the Corps to regulate activities on dry land

and over remote, isolated wetlands under the Clean Water Act.

Such an over-reach goes well beyond anything contemplated by the authors of the 1972 law.

U.S. district courts are at odds on how to implement the 2015 rule.

Early in the implementation phase, the State of Idaho joined with 23 other states and objected to the over-reaching rule in the U.S. district courts in North Dakota and Georgia.

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Photo by Steve Ritter

COVER: Idaho Farm Bureau Federation members from around the state gathered for IFBF's 79th annual meeting. See story on page 10.



Photo by Sean Ellis

Hay is baled in a field near Inkom earlier this year. The long court battle over Idaho's Agricultural Security Act is done. Four of the five provisions in the law were upheld in court, although the law's ban on secret video or audio recordings of agricultural production facilities was struck.

Court fight over Ag Security Act is done

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE — The four-year court battle over the Idaho Agricultural Security Act, known as the “ag-gag” law by opponents, is basically over and will not head to the U.S. Supreme Court, Boise attorney David Claiborne told a couple hundred people Nov. 28 during the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seed Association’s annual meeting.

Claiborne helped defend the law on behalf of the state’s farming industry during the court fight.

Four of the law’s five provisions were upheld by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals last January, although the court did strike the law’s ban on secret video or audio recordings of agricultural production facilities.

Claiborne said the court ruled that provision was an infringement on free speech because the facility’s owners would be choosing one type of speech over another.

See **SECURITY**, page 8



Photo by Sean Ellis

Idaho dairy operators, through their checkoff dollars, are helping fund a national plan to substantially grow U.S. dairy exports over the next three to five years.

Idaho leads national effort to grow dairy exports

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE – During Dairy West’s annual meeting in Boise Nov. 7, former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack applauded Idaho dairy producers for being the impetus behind a plan to grow U.S. dairy exports substantially over the next three to five years.

Idaho dairy producers, through their checkoff dollars, will contribute \$1 million per year for three years toward the effort, which is known as “The Next 5%” plan and seeks to expand U.S. dairy exports from the equivalent of 15 percent of annual U.S. milk solids to 20 percent.

Vilsack, president and CEO of the U.S. Dairy Export Coun-

cil, which is leading the effort, said the plan was not going anywhere until Idaho stepped up, both financially and by encouraging other state and regional dairy checkoff organizations to help as well.

Idaho dairy operators, as a group, are the single largest financial contributor to the plan.

“It started with the folks in this room,” Vilsack said during the annual meeting of Dairy West, which represents Idaho’s 457 dairy operations. “You led the effort and encouraged other state and regional (checkoff organizations) to step up.”

U.S. dairy exports have grown from \$1 billion annually to \$5 billion over the past two decades, but U.S. dairy export volume has plateaued in recent years at roughly 15 percent of the domestic milk supply.

Dairy West CEO Karianne Fallow said exports are critical to the Idaho and U.S. dairy industry and achieving that Next 5% goal would be a big win for the industry.

“Our industry’s challenges are great when it comes to achieving that next 5 percent but I’m confident that if anybody can achieve that goal, it’s Secretary Vilsack and his team at the U.S. Dairy Export Council,” she said.

Idaho dairy exports totaled \$356 million in 2017, up from \$320 million in 2016, according to USDA data.

The Idaho dairy industry, which is fourth in the nation in total milk production, depends on exports to achieve its growth plans, said Idaho Dairywomen’s Association Executive Director Rick Naerebout.

“All of our incremental growth is going to exports,” he said. “We have the domestic market fully saturated.”

He said achieving the Next 5% goal would be a huge victory for the industry.

According to USDEC, the world will need an additional 1.3 million metric tons of dairy products over the next three to five years. The Next 5% plan calls for increasing U.S. cheese exports by 200,000 metric tons and dairy ingredient exports by 450,000 metric tons over that period.

Vilsack said U.S. dairy exports are up both in volume and value this year and although dairy operators are facing a tough pricing situation right now, “Things would be even more difficult if we were not ... seeing a record year in exports.”

The Next 5% plan, which kicked off in the fall of 2017, has enabled USDEC to put more boots on the ground in prime growth markets, including in China, Japan, Southeast Asia and the Middle East and North Africa.

Vilsack said USDEC has also been able to form partnerships with important academic and culinary institutions in China and Singapore, with more to come. He said this allows the U.S. dairy industry to stay on top of market trends and elevate its presence in those areas.

The additional funding provided for the plan is also allowing USDEC to com-



Dairy West photo
Former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack speaks to Idaho dairymen during their annual conference in Boise Nov. 7. Vilsack, CEO of the U.S. Dairy Export Council, applauded Idaho dairy operators for kickstarting a plan to substantially grow U.S. dairy exports over the next three to five years.

plement and strengthen its promotions programs and align with like-minded foreign organizations that amplify the voice of the U.S. industry.

The U.S. dairy industry will export about \$5.5 billion worth of products this year.

If the Next 5% goal were realized today, it would mean an additional \$2.2 billion in sales and income opportunity for U.S. producers, Vilsack said.

Demand for dairy products in emerging markets is growing faster than production in those markets, creating opportunities for the U.S. industry, Vilsack said.

“As global population continues to grow, we are going to continue to have export opportunities,” he said. “I think we will see tremendous opportunities long-term.”

There are currently 530 million middle-class consumers in Asia and that number will increase to 2.7 billion in the

next 10-15 years, an amount that will be equal to almost 10 times the population of the United States, Vilsack said.

“You have tremendous opportunities there” and that’s why it’s important to continue to invest in those markets to be able to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions and tastes, he said.

U.S. milk production is growing faster than U.S. demand and USDEC estimates that by 2022, domestic production could outpace domestic consumption by 14 million metric tons.

That makes export markets critically important for U.S. dairy producers, Vilsack said.

“If production is going to continue to outstrip consumption, you have to have some place else to sell the milk and that’s where exports come in,” he said. “It’s important for us to accelerate our efforts in the export space because when we do, we eat into that production gain and we stabilize prices.” ■

KELLER

Continued from page 2

Those courts enjoined the 2015 WOTUS rule from being implemented in 24 states, including Idaho, while the district courts in Texas and South Carolina ruled the remaining 26 states must comply.

This patchwork of regulations that conflict in the different courts' decisions means that commonplace activities like building, farming, and power generation and transmission will be subject to different, complex federal permitting and enforcement schemes, depending on which side of a state line they occur.

The Trump administration initiated a rulemaking to repeal the 2015 rule because it reaches land and waters well beyond the agencies' statutory authority, ignores important limits recognized by the Supreme Court, fails to preserve the states' authority to regulate non-navigable waters, and fails to provide needed clarity and certainty for both regulators and the regulated community.

In mid-December, Idaho Farm Bureau Federation President Bryan Searle attended an event at the EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C. to witness the signing of the proposed Clean Water Rule replacing the 2015 Rule.

For more than five years, Farm Bureau has advocated for a new water rule that protects clean water and provides clear rules for people and communities to follow. This new rule will empower farmers and ranchers to comply with the law, protect their water resources and productively work their land without

'The new rule provides a common-sense approach to managing our nation's waters.'

having to hire an army of lawyers and consultants.

The new rule contains a straightforward definition that will result in significant cost savings, protect the nation's navigable waters, help sustain economic growth, and reduce barriers to business development.

For the first time, the EPA is clearly defining the difference between federally protected waterways and state protected waterways. The simpler and clearer definition will help landowners understand whether a project on their property will require a federal permit or not, without having to spend thousands of dollars on engineering and legal professionals.

The new rule provides a common-sense approach to managing our nation's waters.

As expected, the environmentalists are crying foul, declaring vast amounts of wetlands and thousands of miles of U.S. waterways would no longer be federally protected by the Clean Water Act under the new rule. That simply is not true.

The extreme overreach has been reduced to its former rule, but with clarity. The environmentalists are wrong – it isn't a rollback but a much-needed correction.

Farm Bureau is appreciative of the months of hard work that the administration, especially the EPA and Corps, invested in making sure this new rule protects our resources, respects the law and provides greater clarity so the agencies and the public can identify regulated federal waterways.

Farm Bureau will further analyze this new rule and suggest further refinements during the comment period. ■

DUVALL

Continued from page 2

serve if it wasn't for farmers and ranchers. In fact, it is estimated that more than 43 million U.S. jobs are connected in some way to agriculture.

Counting the impact of things that farmers and ranchers need to be productive, such as equipment purchases and maintenance, fertilizer, crop protection products, research and development, and a range of services like financial services and transportation, America's farmers and ranchers play an even bigger role in our nation's economy.

According to one study, members of the food and agriculture industries and their employees pay almost \$900 billion in federal, state and local taxes, helping to support their communities and our nation.

Even though this is a challenging time for many farmers and ranchers, we are proud to celebrate America's economic

'A strong agriculture sector benefits many other sectors and fuels the economy overall — while also keeping food on our tables.'

growth and proud of what we do each day to feed and fuel our nation.

Congress recently put the finishing touches on a new farm bill. It's easy to think, based on its name, that the farm bill only benefits farmers.

Of course, with nutrition programs making up about 80 percent of the farm bill, and commodity programs and crop insurance only accounting for about 15 percent, it's obvious that there's much more to the farm bill than farming.

But even if you just focus on the portions of the farm bill that directly apply to farmers and ranchers, those programs are an investment in a significant piece of our national economy. A strong agriculture sector benefits many other sectors and fuels the economy overall — while also keeping food on our tables.

When I see reports about the surge in the U.S. economy, I think about the millions of farmers and ranchers who help make it happen — one seed, plant, tree, fish or animal at a time. ■

or complain about issues and then sit on our hands. We need to push forward as a group to address issues important to farmers and ranchers and accomplish meaningful change.

Two examples of what can be accomplished when we push forward together, as one strong, unified rope, occurred within a two-day period in December.

First, on Dec. 11, I joined other state Farm Bureau presidents at EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C., to witness the signing of a new proposed Clean Water Rule that replaces the disastrous and over-reaching 2015 “WOTUS” rule.

That 2015 rule would have significantly expanded the definition of what “waters of the United States” are under the Clean Water Act and therefore what waters could be regulated by the federal government under the CWA.

The 2015 rule would have permitted the federal government to regulate pretty much all the water in the United States.

Unlike the 2015 rule, the new rule contains a clear definition of what waters of the U.S. are. It clearly defines what waters cannot be regulated under the CWA, including groundwater, temporary streams and farm ditches and previously converted cropland.

American Farm Bureau Federation engaged Farm Bureau members all across the nation in a campaign to ditch the rule. This has gone on for more than five years and included lawsuits aimed at protecting our water rights. A grassroots effort of almost six million Farm Bureau members was the key role in this success.

During the two-hour signing event of the new rule, Farm Bureau was mentioned constantly. This victory is the poster child for what we can achieve when we stick together and push forward on an issue.

A day after the new Clean Water Rule was signed, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a new farm bill by a vote of 369-47. The new farm bill, which was passed by the Senate 87-13 the previous day, reauthorizes important agricultural and food aid programs and provides some much-needed certainty to producers as we head into the 2019 growing season.

Again, Farm Bureau played an important role in ensuring passage of a new farm bill. American Farm Bureau formed working groups a couple of years before the farm bill was set to expire and came with direction from grassroots members.

These grassroots members, along with staff, held many meetings and conference calls to establish the items they felt were needed in the bill to protect and help farmers and ranchers stay profitable.

We, AFBF, which is you and me along with almost six mil-

lion other members, had a seat at the table during all of the farm bill discussion and work. I think of the many strands or working parts of Farm Bureau that helped get a new farm bill passed.

When we voted as an AFBF board to support the farm bill in the final moments, we recognized that it did not accomplish everything we had hoped for but was a good bill and will help farmers and ranchers. There never is perfect legislation but we must always stay engaged to help create it and then work to improve it as it is implemented.

Looking forward, there are several looming issues that are critically important to the nation’s agricultural industry.

That includes immigration/labor reform, which it could be argued is the most important issue farmers face at the moment. The lack of available workers has reached a crisis point for many farmers and ranchers.

Using the WOTUS and farm bill victories as a template, we must come together on this issue and deliver our message to our elected officials because if we don’t, somebody else will deliver it for us. ■

‘This victory is the poster child for what we can achieve when we stick together and push forward on an issue.’



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“There was a lot more to the legislation than the media gave us credit for. This was about all of agriculture and being able to protect them as employers and their private property rights.”

— Former Rep. Gayle Batt

SECURITY

Continued from page 4

“We argued that shouldn’t apply to private property, but the court avoided that issue,” he said.

However, the appeals court did uphold a provision of the law that makes it a crime to obtain employment with an ag facility through misrepresentation or threats with the intent to cause economic or other injury to the facility’s operations, livestock, crops, owners, equipment, buildings, premises, business interests or customers.

Someone convicted of that crime could face up to one year in jail and be held liable to pay restitution to the victim in an amount equal to twice the damages they caused.

The appeals court upheld four of the law’s five provisions, including one that makes it a crime to obtain records of an ag facility through force, threat, misrepresentation or trespass.

Although the prohibition on secretly making video or audio recordings of an ag facility’s operations was struck, “The remainder of the law survives and provides some important protections for your industry,” Claiborne said.

Former Rep. Gayle Batt, a Republican from Homedale, who carried the bill in the House, said the law’s supporters are thrilled with the success of the case.

Though the ban on secret recordings got all the headlines, “There was a lot more to the legislation than the media gave us credit for,” she said. “This was about all of agriculture and being able to protect them as employers and their private property rights.”

“We were able to maintain a large portion of that legislation,” Batt said. “We tried to articulate so many times that the legislation was more than just videotaping.”

The bill was crafted by the state’s dairy industry after an undercover animal activist in 2012 secretly obtained video footage that showed cows being abused at a dairy near Twin Falls.

Footage from the video was turned into commercials and posted on the internet. Dairy industry officials claimed animal rights groups tried to use the footage to unfairly

damage the dairy’s interests and put it out of business.

Five people involved in the abuse were immediately fired by the dairy’s owner when he was informed of it and he made all 500 of his employees watch the video and sign a zero-tolerance statement against animal abuse. He also installed cameras around the installation to prevent further abuse.

The Twin Falls prosecuting attorney’s office said there is no evidence that the dairy’s owner or management had any knowledge or involvement in the incident.

A large swath of Idaho’s farming and ranching industry supported the bill, which passed the Idaho Legislature in 2014 by a combined vote of 79-24.

The law was defended in court by the Idaho attorney general’s office.

During the court battle, friend of the court briefs in support of the law were filed by Idaho Dairymen’s Association, Food Producers of Idaho and Idaho Farm Bureau Federation.

“This legislation was not just about the dairy industry,” Batt said. “This was about agriculture across the board.”

After being signed into law by Gov. Butch Otter in February 2014, it was immediately challenged in court by Animal Legal Defense Fund and a coalition of animal rights groups, media interest and labor organizations.

U.S. District Judge Lynn Winmill found the law unconstitutional in an August 2015 ruling and threw it out.

That ruling was appealed to the 9th Circuit by the Idaho attorney general’s office and that court, in a January 2018 ruling, reinstated four of the law’s five provisions.

The law’s opponents filed a motion for declaratory judgment after that ruling, sending it back to Winmill.

They argued the provision that makes it a crime to use misrepresentation to gain employment on an ag facility should not apply to investigative journalists that seek to reveal animal abuse or other wrongdoing at ag facilities.

Winmill denied that motion for declaratory judgment in May.

Claiborne said the case will not be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. ■

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Idaho Farm Bureau[®]



Idaho Farm Bureau photo

Hundreds of Idaho Farm Bureau Federation members from throughout the state attended IFBF's annual meeting, Dec. 4-6 in Boise.

Hundreds attend Idaho Farm Bureau's annual meeting

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE — During Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's 79th annual meeting, IFBF President Bryan Searle thanked all Farm Bureau members for playing their role, whether big or small, in helping the organization remain strong and relevant.

"What a great organization Farm Bureau is. There's nothing else like it," Searle, a farmer from Shelley, told the several hundred people who attended the Dec. 4-6 event.

He likened the strength of IFBF to a rope that has a large number of intertwined strands that together make the rope strong.

"The Idaho Farm Bureau has so many, many strands," Searle said. "They're all intertwined and the strength of the organization comes from that. It's important that we are all strands within that rope and do our part."

He also asked active Farm Bureau members to encourage other people to become involved in the organization.

"Let's make it stronger by engaging others, inviting them in and becoming even stronger as we go forward," Searle said.

Several hundred Farm Bureau members from around the state, their families and other people involved with the state's agricultural industry, attended the convention.

IFBF CEO Rick Keller told attendees it's important that farmers and ranchers continue to speak for the industry and

not leave that job to others who might not have an intimate understanding of agriculture.

During difficult times, some people who aren't full-time farmers, including bankers, congressmen and researchers, claim to speak for farmers, Keller said.

But the truth is, "They don't speak for farmers," he said. "They may think they know what it's like but they don't. There is nobody who speaks better for farmers than farmers and Farm Bureau allows for that."

Keller also pointed that the people who vote on Farm Bureau policy are bona fide farmers and ranchers.

Searle presented IFBF's President's Cup Award to Dennis Brower and his wife, Jerrilee. Dennis, who retired in June, served an IFBF employee for four decades.

"His only goal has been to serve agriculture," Keller said.

Searle said the President's Cup is Idaho Farm Bureau's highest award and "goes to an individual who has committed themselves to the organization."

"We talk a lot about the Farm Bureau family. Dennis and Jerrilee are truly members of that family," he said.

The Browsers received a standing ovation.

"It's been an honor to work and associate with each of you. You are our second family," Jerrilee Brower said.

Fighting back tears, Dennis Brower said, "I love you all so much. Many of you have been great, great friends of mine over the almost 40 years I've been associated with the organization. I can't think of a greater honor than to receive recognition from an organization I've loved my whole life."

During the convention, Rep. Russ Fulcher, Idaho's newly elected Republican congressman, told Farm Bureau members he supports the work they do and invited them to visit him in Washington, D.C.

Fulcher grew up on his family's dairy farm in Meridian and stayed involved with the operation until it was sold in 2005.

He said when he served in the Idaho



Idaho Farm Bureau photos

TOP: Dennis and Jerrilee Brower, center, are presented Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's highest award, the President's Cup, by IFBF President Bryan Searle, right, and IFBF Vice President Mark Trupp, Dec. 5 during IFBF's annual meeting.

BOTTOM: During Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting, the Women's Leadership Committee presented Women of the Year awards to, from left, Wendy Swore of Bannock County, Pam Kelly of Butte County, Lola Fitzpatrick of Minidoka County, Janeal Walton of Gem County and Naomi Wood of Bonner County.

legislature, he had two books in his top drawer: the Bible and IFBF's policy book.

"I'm with you," said Fulcher, who applauded Farm Bureau members for the work they do. "Folks, you are the real deal and when I say I'm with you, I mean it."

During the convention, IFBF's Women's Leadership Committee presented Women of the Year awards to Wendy Swore of Bannock County, Pam Kelly of Butte County, Lola Fitzpatrick of Minidoka County, Janeal Walton of Gem County and Naomi Wood of Bonner County. ■



Idaho Farm Bureau photo

Voting delegates from Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's 37 county Farm Bureaus debate existing and proposed policies during IFBF's annual meeting.

Idaho Farm Bureau voting delegates tackle wolves, other issues

By Sean Ellis
Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE — During their annual meeting Dec. 4-6, Idaho Farm Bureau Federation members voted to support a more aggressive approach to controlling problem wolves during winter months, when it is easier to track them because of the snow.

The decision was made during IFBF's 79th Annual Meeting, which was held at the Riverside Hotel in Boise.

Voting delegates from 35 of IFBF's county Farm Bureau organizations voted unanimously to support a mandate from the legislature to state fish and game officials to allow Wildlife Services to more aggressively control problem wolves during winter months.

Wildlife Services is a federal agency that partners with the state to solve conflicts between humans and animals.

According to WS, wolf kills of Idaho livestock hit a record 113 during fiscal year 2018, which ended June 30.

"In (fiscal 2019), we will have at least half again as many wolf depredations as we had (last year)," said Cascade cattle rancher Phil Davis, who has suffered about 70 wolf depredations on his property since the predators were re-introduced to Idaho in 1994-95.

"The wolf situation has gotten considerably worse year after year," he said.

The voting delegates, all of whom are farmers and ranchers, also voted to support allowing Idaho Wolf Depredation Control Board funds, which are now used solely to support lethal control of problem wolves, to also be used to collar more wolves to facilitate control actions.

The policy that encourages that also supports the continued existence of the WDCB, which gets about \$400,000 a year from the state, \$100,000 from cattlemen and \$100,000 from sportsmen to support Wildlife Service's lethal wolf control actions.

The wolf board currently has a sunset date of June 30, 2019. The policy supported by Farm Bureau delegates would keep the board's funding level at least at its current amount.

During the 2018 Idaho Legislature, a proposal was floated that would have reduced the amount of state funding for the board from \$400,000 to \$200,000 a year.

Delegates also voted to support national legislation that would allow for wolf control actions on public lands, unobstructed by federal agencies.

During hours of debate, the delegates also took action on dozens of proposed and existing policies dealing with a wide array of issues important to farmers, including water, brand inspections for horses, noxious weeds and grazing.

The delegates supported a resolution that supports farmers and ranchers having greater control over how people are selected to serve on the state's commodity commissions.

The new policy would also ensure all farm commissions have provisions in their statutes to enable periodic grower referendums.

Andrew Mickelsen, a Bonneville County farmer who helped craft the resolution, said the idea of the new



Idaho Farm Bureau photo
During Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting, which was held Dec. 4-6 in Boise, delegates from 35 of the group's 37 county Farm Bureaus voted to support a more aggressive approach to controlling problem wolves during the winter months, when it's easier to track them.

policy is to ensure commission statutes reflect the needs of the growers, not the government, and to give growers more control of commodity commissions that are funded by their money.

He said the idea is to "give growers more say. It's our money that's being put to use."

IFBF's House of Delegates also voted to support eliminating the mandatory brand inspection for horses in Idaho.

According to data provided by the Idaho brand inspector's office, the office collects about \$200,000 in horse brand inspection fees each year but spends about \$400,000 doing that.

Several delegates argued that since a large portion of horses sold in Idaho don't have a brand inspection and the program isn't heavily enforced, there's no point in having one.

Plus, they argued, because the brand inspector's office is losing money on its horse brand inspection program, the state's cattle industry is helping fund it.

"The way we see it, we're spending a lot of money and not getting any benefit from it," said Tristan Winegar of Washington County Farm Bureau. "We don't see this is needed (and) it's a good time to get rid of it."

The delegates defeated a proposal that would have required the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and Idaho counties to cause landowners with noxious weed infestations to prevent the seed from spreading to other, non-infested properties.

Arguing against the proposal, James Whittaker of Lemhi County Farm Bureau said the current noxious weed problems are due to the various state and county agencies with oversight of this issue not doing their jobs.

The proposed policy would "just put more stress on private landowners as opposed to the government that's not doing their jobs," he said. "I think we need to address what (government) is not doing."

The delegates also voted to:

- Support requiring the signatures of at least 6 percent of registered voters in each of the state's legislative district in order to place a statewide initiative on the ballot.

- Request that American Farm Bureau Federation initiate a producer-led coalition, including processors and cooperatives, to look at ways to restructure and modernize the current federal milk marketing order system. ■



Idaho Farm Bureau photo

Kelsey Broadie, pictured here, won the Discussion Meet during Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting in Boise.

Broadie wins Farm Bureau Discussion Meet

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE — Kelsey Broadie, a farmer and rancher from Moore, won the Young Farmers and Ranchers Discussion Meet Dec. 4 during Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting.

The discussion meet is meant to simulate a committee meeting and not a panel discussion and the burden is on the competitors to moderate themselves and engage each other in a cooperative manner.

The contestants discuss a pre-selected topic and are judged based on constructive criticism, cooperation and communication.

During the final, Broadie, president of Lost Rivers Farm Bureau, and three other producers – Craig Louder, Trent VanLeuvan and Adam Clark – discussed the topic: “As the Voice of Agriculture, how can Farm Bureau be more inclusive of all agriculture and production practices? This includes, but is not limited to, women in agriculture, organic production, fresh produce, forestry and aquaculture.”

The competitors agreed it is an important goal for Farm Bureau to invite and involve people involved from all

aspects of agriculture.

“We need all these voices to be one unified voice in agriculture,” Broadie said. “We might not all agree but we need to stand behind each other. We need to put our egos aside a little bit and work more together.”

Following the competition, she said she looked at the topic “from the standpoint of, we’re all the same family (and) we all need to be on the same page.”

She also said that rather than seeking policies or new programs to include those who might be outside of what many consider to be the mainstream of agriculture, “I think maybe we need to just befriend them more, on a personal level.”

The other competitors agreed that it's important to reach out to as many sectors of agriculture as possible.

“Maybe we haven't traditionally done a good job of inviting people and making them feel included,” Louder said.

Making a point that all of agriculture needs to be united, VanLeuvan referenced a famous quote from the New Testament borrowed by President Abraham Lincoln: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”

“I think everybody needs to be includ-

ed under the same umbrella because we all face the same type of issues in agriculture,” he said. “As we organize farm tours, lets go see something different and then invite them to come see what we're doing.”

Clark said the goal of including other aspects of agriculture needs to start locally.

“Go out and find them in our community, educate them and make them feel included,” he said. “You can't necessarily please everyone but it's important to include them.”

Broadie said she is more of a prepared speaker and the discussion format of the competition was new to her.

“I like to know word for word what I'm going to say so this off-the-cuff discussion was really hard for me,” she said. “But when you get up there, once the nerves go away, you're really just having a discussion with other agriculturalists so it's not a big deal.”

Broadie won a Polaris Ranger “side by side” provided by Valley Wide Coop and will compete in the American Farm Bureau Federation Discussion Meet against people from other states during AFBF's annual meeting in New Orleans in January. ■

Young Farmers and Ranchers win awards

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE — Payette County farmer Luke Pearce was presented with Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's Achiever in Agriculture award Dec. 4 during IFBF's annual convention.

The award recognizes young farmers or ranchers who have excelled in their farming or ranching operation and honed their leadership abilities.

Award contestants are evaluated on a combination of their farming operation's grown and financial progress and their leadership both within Farm Bureau and outside of the organization.

Contestants give a presentation to a panel of judges, who ask them questions.

During the convention, Ada County farmer Neil Durrant was chosen to receive IFBF's Excellence in Agriculture Award, which spotlights young Farm Bureau members who are agricultural enthusiasts but have not earned a majority of their income from an owned production agriculture enterprise in the past three years.

Competitors for the award are judged based on their understanding of ag issues as well as their leadership experiences and achievements.

Durrant won a Polaris four-wheeler donated by Northwest Farm Credit Services, and Pearce won a Polaris Ranger "side by side" donated by the Polaris dealers of Idaho. Both will compete in their respective competitions during American Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting in New Orleans in January.

The Achiever and Excellence in Agriculture awards are both part of IFBF's Young Farmers and Ranchers program, which is open to Farm Bureau members between the ages of 18 and 35.

"Neil and Luke are two of the brightest young farmers and ranchers in our industry," said IFBF State YF&R Coordinator Brody Miller. "The Idaho Farm Bureau Young Farmers and Ranchers program has benefited greatly due to their leadership and expertise." ■



Idaho Farm Bureau photos
TOP: Ada County farmer Neil Durrant, second from right, is presented Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's Excellence in Agriculture Award Dec. 4 during IFBF's annual meeting.
BOTTOM: Payette County farmer Luke Pearce, second from right, is presented Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's Achiever in Agriculture award Dec. 4 during IFBF's annual meeting.

White House: China will buy a lot more U.S. ag products

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

China has agreed to start buying substantially more farm products from the United States, according to the Trump administration.

According to a Dec. 1 statement released by the office of the president's press secretary, "China will agree to purchase a not yet agreed upon, but every substantial, amount of agricultural, energy, industrial and other product from the United States to reduce the trade imbalance between our two countries."

The United States had a \$375 billion trade deficit with China last year.

"China has agreed to start purchasing agricultural product from our farmers immediately," the statement said.

In return, President Donald Trump agreed to leave U.S.

'China will agree to purchase a not yet agreed upon, but every substantial, amount of agricultural, energy, industrial and other product from the United States to reduce the trade imbalance between our two countries.'

— White House statement

tariffs on \$200 billion worth of products from China at the current 10 percent rate and not raise the rate to 25 percent, as he has threatened to do.

Both nations, according to the statement, agreed to immediately start negotiations on structural changes addressing forced technology transfer, intellectual property protection, non-tariff barriers, cyber intrusions and cyber theft, services and agriculture.

The two sides agreed they will try to have an agreement completed within 90 days. If that doesn't happen, the 10 percent tariffs will be raised to 25 percent.

In response to the development, Trump tweeted, "Farmers will be a very big and fast beneficiary of our deal with China. They intend to start purchasing agricultural product immediately. We make the finest and cleanest product in the world, and that is what China wants. Farmers, I love you!"

China imported \$21 billion worth of agricultural products from the U.S. last year, making China the No. 2 export market for U.S. farm products, behind Canada (\$22 billion).

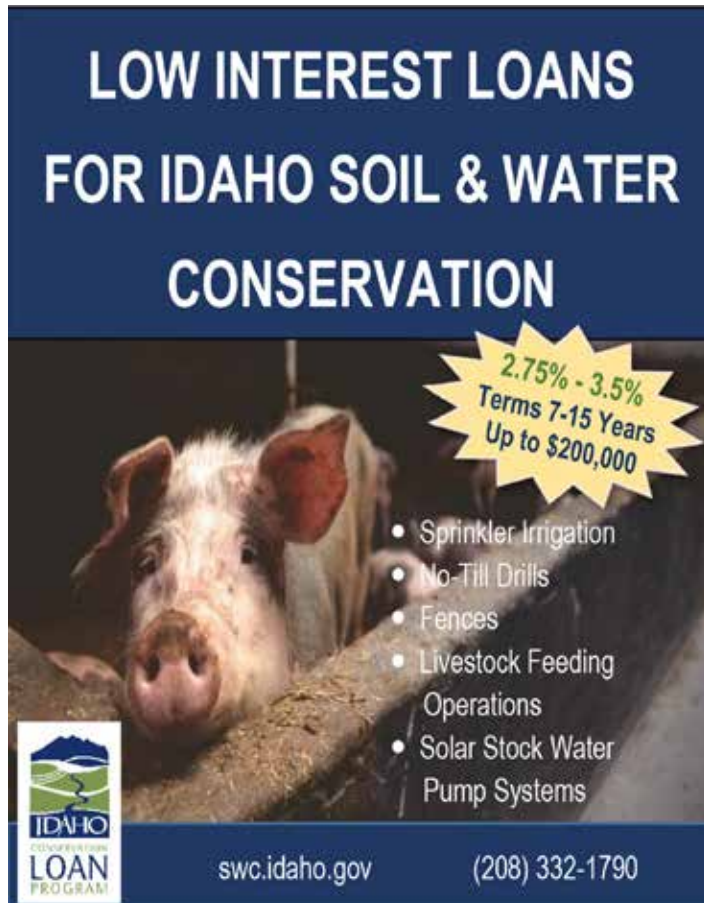
The two nations earlier this year announced hundreds of billions of dollars in tariffs on each other and China's proposed tariffs largely targeted the United States' agricultural sector.

This is the second time this year the administration has announced that China intends to begin purchasing substantially larger amounts of U.S. ag and energy products.

On May 19, the White House issued what it called a joint statement that said both sides agreed on meaningful increases in United States agriculture and energy product exports to China.

Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue followed that up by telling reporters May 23 the U.S. was pushing China to increase the amount of agriculture commodities it imports from the United States by about \$25 billion annually.


Trump tweeted at the time, "China has agreed to buy massive amounts of additional farm/agricultural products — would be one of the best things to happen to our farmers in many years." ■




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Subalpine fir



Subalpine fir at home in cold weather

By Chris Schnepf
University of Idaho

Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) is found throughout the western United States. It is most commonly associated with high-elevation forests, but it has an adaptive advantage anywhere it gets cold, so it is also commonly found at lower elevations in colder areas, such as along streams or in frost pockets.

Subalpine fir is classified as a “true fir,” meaning that it is in the genus *Abies*. Idaho’s only other native true fir is grand fir (*Abies grandis*), which is the most common true fir species in Idaho family forests.

Many Idahoans lump subalpine fir with grand fir as “white fir.” People in many other Northwest communities also commonly refer to all local true

firs as “white fir.” Technically, white fir is the common name for *Abies concolor*. Some people also refer to subalpine fir as “alpine fir,” but subalpine fir is a more accurate description – “alpine” normally refers to the part of a mountain above timberline.

Identification

The first thing most people notice when walking up to a subalpine fir is the shape of the tree. Subalpine fir has a distinctive, narrow, spire-shaped crown. This shape is an adaptation to the areas where this species grows, because it helps the tree shed snow, reducing the likelihood of the tree stem breaking from heavy snow loads.

But the crown shape by itself is not enough, because another tree species it tends to share space with – Engelmann spruce – can also have a spire-shaped crown. One way to determine whether the tree is a spruce or fir is to shake hands with it. Subalpine fir needles have round or blunt tips, while spruce needles’ sharpness can be felt on a bare hand.

The buds also differ. Subalpine fir buds are smooth and blunt, while spruce buds are moderately pointy and a little fuzzy. If you can see them, cones are also a good way to tell firs from spruce. Spruce cones hang down on the tree, but true fir cones always point up.

When true fir cones mature, the cone scales flake off and the seed is distributed by the wind. You will not find any cones left on a subalpine fir in the winter after seed dispersal – all that remains of the cone is a small spike. Their cones are also always concentrated at the top of the tree.

Subalpine fir is sometimes found mixed in with grand fir. Grand fir needles tend to be flat in arrangement, whereas subalpine fir needles are arranged more three-dimensionally, pointing up as well as to the sides. Grand fir needles are also usually much longer than subalpine fir needles. Finally, young grand fir cones are green, while subalpine fir cones are purple.



Photo by C. Schnepf

Subalpine fir has purple, up-right cones.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Subalpine fir's spire-shaped crown helps it shed snow.

Ecology and silviculture

Subalpine fir is very shade-tolerant, so it can hang on in a shaded understory for many years and “release” (start growing faster) when it gets more sun from a new opening in the forest canopy. Subalpine fir does not generally live as long as some other shade-tolerant species, but it can live up to 250 years. Idaho’s current state record, found in Clearwater County, is 50 inches in diameter and 137 feet tall.

Subalpine fir is not particularly fire-resistant. Its bark is relatively thin, even on older trees, and its shade tolerance allows branches to continue growing close to the ground, where surface fires can climb into the crown and kill the tree with relative ease.

Some of the same insects that attack grand fir can also kill subalpine fir, such as spruce budworm and fir engraver beetle. Subalpine fir is also a target of the western balsam bark beetle.

The most serious threat to the species in recent years is a non-native insect called the balsam woolly adelgid. This small, aphid-like insect sucks food from just underneath the bark of the tree.

The most visible evidence is thickened (“gouted”) twigs on the tree and a whitish wooly scale-like covering of insects feeding on the main stem of the tree. This insect has been killing a lot of Idaho subalpine fir in recent years, particularly in north central Idaho.

On moist sites, subalpine fir’s shade tolerance lends itself well to various partial-cut regeneration systems (e.g., shelterwood and selection). Subalpine fir is rarely planted in Idaho forests – nearly all subalpine fir you see in Idaho forests are naturally regenerated.

On severe sites, such as near timberline, subalpine can take on a prostrate shrub-like form called “krummholz.” Subalpine fir in this form can also reproduce vegetatively by “layering,” where branches laying on the soil surface sprout roots.

Uses

Subalpine fir does not become a particularly large tree, but it does show up in log decks from time to time. Subalpine fir logs are usually lumped in with spruce logs, in part because they are often co-mingled in the forest, but also because the species have similar white wood.

Subalpine fir can be used for pulp/paper products, oriented strand board, and lumber when it is of sufficient size.

Subalpine fir makes a wonderful Christmas tree. The species has lots of internodal branches, making for a dense, branchy tree, with lots of places to hang ornaments. Its spire shape also means you can have a tall tree with a relatively small footprint. Subalpine fir also has excellent Christmas tree keepability if its freshly cut base stays immersed in water.

Subalpine fir’s early growth can be relatively slow, so it is not commonly planted as a Christmas tree. But its beautiful color and form make it a wonderful landscape tree, par-



Photo by C. Schnepf

Subalpine fir’s cone scales fall off their axis when mature.

ticularly the “corkbark” variety of the species native to the southern Rocky Mountains.

Subalpine fir is a very common tree in Idaho’s highest elevation forests, so it benefits a wide variety of wildlife species in those forests. The species is also very important to water resources, to the extent it grows in places with some of Idaho’s heaviest snow accumulations.

Manipulation of stands with subalpine fir could be critical to catching and keeping snow packs that ultimately provide for irrigated Idaho agriculture and fisheries.

Conclusion

Subalpine fir is a beautiful, unique tree that many Idahoans cherish, in part because of the places it tends to grow – in high elevation forests where we love to recreate.

Chris Schnepf is an area extension educator in forestry for the University of Idaho in Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Benewah counties. He can be reached at cschnepf@uidaho.edu. ■

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Photo by Sean Ellis

The Idaho-Oregon onion industry believes a proposed \$26 million rail reload facility in Eastern Oregon could significantly reduce their shipping costs and get their product to market quicker.

Rail reload facility could help onion industry

By Sean Ellis

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

NYSSA Ore. — Idaho and Oregon onion growers and shippers say a proposed \$26 million rail reload facility could provide a major assist to the industry by reducing transportation costs and speeding up delivery times.

“It could potentially be a huge thing for us,” said Kay Riley, manager of Snake River Produce, one of 30 onion shipping companies in the Treasure Valley of southwestern Idaho and Malheur County in eastern Oregon.

A \$5.3 billion transportation package passed by the Or-

egon Legislature in 2017 included \$26 million for a reload facility in Eastern Oregon.

Onion shippers in this area purchase onions from both states and the region is the nation’s second largest bulb onion producing area, behind Washington.

The Idaho-Oregon region’s 300 onion farmers produce over 1 billion pounds of Spanish bulb onions each year.

When onions from the Treasure Valley are shipped to the East Coast by rail, they first have to be trucked 216 miles west to a reload facility in Wallula, Wash., before beginning their journey east.

That adds about 50-75 cents per 50-pound bag in trans-

portation costs, according to onion shipping companies.

Having a reload facility in Nyssa would eliminate those additional transportation costs and speed up delivery times, making Treasure Valley onion growers more competitive with their Washington counterparts, industry leaders say.

“That’s a big deal,” said Shay Myers, general manager of Owyhee Produce, an onion shipper in Parma, Idaho.

Because of the additional cost to ship onions East, the Idaho-Oregon onion industry is in danger of losing the entire Northeast market to Washington onion shippers, Myers said. He said that market is valued at about \$35 million.

“We are at risk of losing that \$35 million of market share if we continue to be 50-75 cents per bag higher than Washington,” he said.

Myers said the reload facility is so important to Idaho-Oregon onion growers and shippers that it could be a matter of the industry existing or not.

“We are talking about the existence of the onion industry in the Treasure Valley and I don’t think I’m exaggerating,” he said.

Paul Skeen, president of the Malheur County Onion Growers Association, said both the availability and cost of transportation is a major issue for the industry.

“If you can’t get your crop to its destination, it could be very problematic,” he said. “We’re looking forward to this reload facility getting done. It’s a big deal.”

Riley said the Idaho-Oregon onion industry is currently at a definite transportation disadvantage to the Washington onion industry but the reload facility could change that.

A seven-member board that is overseeing plans for the facility has chosen a parcel of land just outside Nyssa along the Union Pacific tracks as the location for the reload facility, which could quickly transfer large numbers of shipping containers between truck and rail.

The Oregon Department of Transportation released just over \$1 million



Photo by Sean Ellis

The Idaho-Oregon region’s 300 onion farmers produce over 1 billion pounds of Spanish bulb onions each year.

of the money allocated for the reload facility last year and that money was used to perform preliminary economic and environmental studies.

The local board overseeing the project sent ODOT a final presentation outlining plans for the facility in November and the transportation department board could make a decision in January on whether to grant final approval for the project.

If that happens, the facility could be wrapped up in 18-24 months, said John Braese, assistant director of Malheur County Economic Development, which is helping lead the effort to build the facility.

“It’s moving ahead at the pace we expected,” he said. “It’s going pretty much as planned.”

Besides helping the region’s onion industry, the reload facility could benefit other commodities as well, including the region’s hay and forest product industries, he said.

“It’s not just onions. We see it as helping a number of industries across Oregon and Idaho get product from point A to point B,” Braese said.

Braese said facility backers are also seeking federal BUILD grants, which

are used by the U.S. Department of Transportation to invest in road, rail, transit and port projects. Those funds could be used to enhance the reload facility. For example, they could be used to build a large cold storage facility at the site.

A preliminary demand study shows that demand for the reload facility in


“We are talking about the existence of the onion industry in the Treasure Valley and I don’t think I’m exaggerating.”

— Shay Myers, general manager of Owyhee Produce

the region is probably close to twice what it could handle, said Oregon State Sen. Cliff Bentz, R-Ontario.

“If it turns out the way everybody hopes it will, it will be a very big deal,” said Bentz. “This would be a really welcome thing for local farmers ... It could turn the valley into a freight hub.”

In addition to the hay industry, supporters of the facility have also been in discussions with members of the frozen potato product industry, he said. ■



Commission helps move 13 billion pounds of potatoes

By Sean Ellis
Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

FORT HALL — On average, 412 pounds of Idaho potatoes are sold every second of every day of the year.

“It is a very impressive number,” Idaho Potato Commission CEO Frank Muir told several hundred potato growers and industry members Nov. 14 during the IPC’s annual Big Idaho Potato Harvest Meeting.

“There are not too many produce organizations that can claim 412 pounds of their (commodity) are sold every second,” he said.

Idaho potato farmers grow about 13 billion pounds of spuds every year and selling that many potatoes doesn’t happen by accident. Muir pointed to the commission’s many promotional, food-service, retail and other programs as playing an instrumental role in helping achieve that feat.

The commission has an annual budget of about \$15 million, which is financed by an assessment



Photos by Sean Ellis

Potatoes are harvested in a field near Aberdeen in September. Idaho farmers produce about 13 billion pounds of spuds each year and that equates to 412 pounds of potatoes being sold every second of every day of the year.
OPPOSITE PAGE: An average of 412 pounds of Idaho potatoes are sold every second of every day.

paid by the state's potato industry.

A big chunk of that budget, about 35 percent, is used to promote and market Idaho potatoes.

About 13 percent of the budget is used for retail programs, 11 percent for foodservice programs, 10 percent goes toward research and education, 4 percent goes toward international marketing programs and 25 percent is for personnel and brick and mortar costs.

IPC Chairman Randy Hardy, a spud farmer from Oakley, told harvest meeting attendees that the commission's many advertising and promotional activities are necessary to keep Idaho potatoes at the forefront of consumers' minds.

He said Idaho potatoes enjoy a brand preference rating of above 90 percent, which means 90 percent of consumers prefer Idaho spuds over any other type. That's an extremely high brand preference rating compared to other ag commodities, he said.

"We need to continually put the Idaho name out in front of people

and then back it up with a quality product and that's what (the commission's) purpose is," Hardy said. "I think these promotions we are involved in are essential in keeping our place at No. 1."

As a result of the commission's brand marketing and promotional efforts, Idaho potatoes have become part of American culture, Muir said, and he presented several examples.

In 2018, Idaho potatoes were the answer to questions on several national TV game shows, including Jeopardy, and the annual Idaho New Year's Eve potato drop in downtown Boise receives extensive national and international coverage.

Idaho potatoes were featured on many TV shows, including the Travel Channel, Man vs. Food and even the Late Show with Stephen Colbert.

In addition, the Blackfoot Potato Museum is the No. 1 tourist destination in Idaho, and two million viewers a year are basically treated to a three-hour Idaho potato infomercial during the annual Famous Idaho Potato Bowl, which is sponsored by

the commission and broadcast on ESPN.

The IPC's website now attracts more than one million visits per year.

"That gives you a little bit of a glimpse of the things we did this last year with Idaho potatoes," Muir said.

In addition, the Big Idaho Potato Truck tour continues to garner near-constant local and national media coverage, he said.

American Idol this year asked the commission for permission to include the giant potato in its TV show.

"You know you are part of American pop culture when American Idol calls you and asks you to be part of their show," Muir said.

He said Idaho potatoes have come a long way since 2003, when the national low-carb diet fad was in full swing and many of the diets restricted potato consumption.

Idaho potatoes' brand image had become generic and was declining and Idaho was losing market share to other states, Muir said.

Idaho's then-governor opted to
See **POTATOES**, page 27

The importance of a structured marketing plan

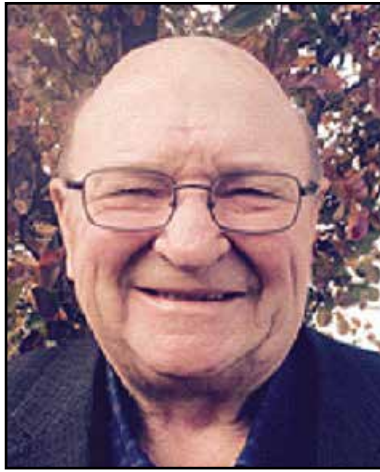
The beginning of a new year brings with it a renewed hope of things to come. We are seeing more daylight each day and begin looking forward to the spring.

Each season is special but between the first of January and the end of March into April, we have a special feeling of optimism about us. During this time frame, we are looking forward to the upcoming crop year even with all the challenges that might come with that crop.

If you haven't already, this is a great time to structure your marketing plan for the next crop year. It's important to have a structured marketing plan with price objectives, along with dates. Since the crop hasn't been harvested yet, we can now be a little less emotional as to just what we want to accomplish.

Our overall objective is pretty simple: We need to be profitable. Although this comes down to the cash price, we contract our commodities at there are still different ways to reach this objective. Remember, in the past we have visited about studying the seasonal trends in both the futures and the basis in an effort to contract at our price objective.

Let's first take a look at the futures market. In Chicago wheat, the historical trend is for the price to trend lower from January through the end of the year.



This trend line isn't without its moves both higher and lower during the year; however, when we reach the end of the year the futures usually won't be trading higher than they were at the first.

The reason for this is what is called a "carry

charge" in the futures market, telling us that the trade feels there is a good supply of wheat. When this is the case, the futures will trend lower as a specific contract month moves closer to being the front month. If we just look at the futures trend, it would tell us to forward contract our commodities in January, February and March.

But let's not get ahead of ourselves here and forget about a thing called basis. Basis is a very good indication of the local supply demand and follows a seasonal trend that we should study very carefully. The basis trend is almost opposite of the futures, as it strengthens and moves higher from the spring into the middle of November.

This is very interesting isn't it? We have one part of our price equation telling us to contract in the winter months and the other part of that same equation saying that November is the best time. Which indicator will win out over the other?

Maybe the answer is, why does one need to win? Why can't we use both to our advantage? By using both separately we will have a better oppor-

tunity to reach our price objective while at the same time manage our price risk in the market place. You might even say that this could very well be the best of both worlds.

Having said this, using this strategy isn't a layup. But what in farming really is? Using this different strategy will take some effort. Knowledge is vital to any structured marketing plan. There will be some time involved in becoming comfortable hedging your production. Yes, I called it hedging and the grain companies hedge with futures in an effort to manage their price risk.

If they do this to manage their risk and then trade the basis, why can't you? After all, you are a grain company just like them. The quantity you have may be smaller but the basic principles in how to market are the same. Hedge your inventory with futures and then trade the basis.

This may seem foreign to you but it isn't any more foreign than some of the other changes that you have made in your operation over the years.

Some of the changes in production over the years took some study and at first maybe some additional effort on your part but now these changes are just commonplace to you and the same is said about a good structured hedging program.

To learn more about Idaho Farm Bureau Federation's Risk Analysis and Marketing Program, contact Zak Miller in the Pocatello office at (208) 239-4341.

Clark Johnston is a grain marketing specialist and owner of JC Management Co. of Ogden, Utah. He can be reached at clark@jc-management.net. ■

POTATOES

Continued from page 25

place the peregrine falcon rather than a potato on the Idaho state quarter and a bill was introduced in the legislature to eliminate the words, “Famous Idaho Potatoes,” from the state’s license plates. It was defeated.

Total farm-gate revenue for potatoes in the state was \$536 million in 2003, down 20 percent from the prior year, and the five-year average for farm-gate revenue for spuds in Idaho was \$642 million, down from the prior five-year average, Muir said.

“The trend was not going in a good direction,” he said.

Since that time, the IPC has pushed back directly against the low-carb diets’ restriction on potato consumption and began advertising nationally for the first time, Muir said.

As part of its fight-back campaign, the IPC hired fitness guru Denise Austin, who promoted the nutritional benefit of Idaho potatoes for 10 years, and Idaho potatoes has gained the American Heart Association’s healthy heart checkmark.

In 2017, farm-gate revenue for potatoes in Idaho was \$975 million, up 1 percent from 2016, and the five-year

average was \$966 million, up 4 percent from the previous five-year average.

This year on his national TV show, Dr. Oz, addressing some low-carb diets’ restrictions on eating spuds, said, “I want you all eating potatoes again. You can enjoy potatoes and lose weight.”

Looking at the 2018 Idaho potato crop, Muir said demand is strong and 4 percent ahead of last year’s pace.

Quality was outstanding this year and world supply has been reduced due to drought and other factors while overall global demand for frozen and dehydrated potato products continues to grow, he said.

“Market conditions couldn’t be any stronger for Idaho right now for growers to get the best returns they’ve had in many, many years,” he said.

During the meeting, Potatoes USA CEO Blair Richardson said overall demand for potatoes is increasing in the United States and globally.

A recent U.S. consumer survey found that potatoes was the No. 1 food people had eaten in the past 24 hours, he said.

“We think the future for potatoes is really strong right now,” Richardson said. ■

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Jeff Stewart (at left) with his Farm Bureau Insurance agent, Lee Pounds.

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Idaho dairy farmers back immigrant legal services

CALDWELL — The Idaho Dairymen's Association recently provided the Community Council of Idaho's newly formed immigration legal services program, Familias Unidas, with a financial award to assist with services for migrant families.

Familias Unidas provides social and legal assistance to Idaho's immigrant workforce community.

IDA presented the group with a check for \$60,000 during the dairy association's annual November board meeting, which took place in Boise.

"We strongly believe in supporting these services which are important to the workforce on dairies throughout Idaho," said IDA CEO Rick Naerebout. "These families are important contributors to Idaho's economy and vital to our dairy industry."

In a news release, IDA said the success and growth of Idaho's dairy industry was not achievable without the contributions of a predominantly Hispanic workforce.

"These hardworking, family-oriented individuals have toiled beside our dairy farm families for generations to help build the industry we are today," Naerebout said.

He said IDA believes that one of its most impactful social initiatives revolves around promoting and protecting these talented employees and their families, and the dairy association's contribution to CCI's immigration legal services program is the latest in its efforts to advocate on behalf of a very critical part of Idaho's community.

Community Council of Idaho's mission is to assist immigrant families by providing support and counseling in the following areas: housing, health clinic, a migrant and seasonal head start program, workforce preparation and immigration legal services.

"Familias Unidas is excited about this partnership with the IDA, which will allow us to expand and offer services to more individuals in the state," said Brandy Perez, Familias Unidas'



Idaho Dairymen's Association photo
Community Council of Idaho Executive Director Irma Morin receives a check for \$60,000 from Idaho Dairymen's Association CEO Rick Naerebout, right, and IDA Governmental Affairs Director Bob Naerebout. The money will be used to support CCI's newly formed immigration legal services program, Familias Unidas.

program director. "We hope this is a first step to a long-lasting relationship with IDA and its employees."

Immigrant-led households in Idaho paid \$306.7 million in federal taxes and \$188.6 million in state and local taxes last year, according to the American Immigration Council.

Additionally, immigrant entrepreneurs in Idaho account for 5.3 percent of all self-employed Idaho residents and generated \$104.2 million in business income. ■

Top Farm Bureau Agents

Agent of the Month



Darin Pfost,
Canyon County

Rookie of the Month



Drew Laan,
Canyon County

Region of the Month



North Idaho,
Ben Rae,
Regional Executive



U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photo

An aerial view of Anderson Ranch Dam, one of three dams on the Boise River system. The Idaho Department of Water Resources has proposed raising the dam by 6 feet, which would create an additional 29,000 acre-feet of water storage capacity.

Looking for more water on the Boise River system

By Bill Schaefer

For Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

BOISE — The old saying, “Whiskey is for drinking, water is for fighting over,” is particularly true in Idaho.

Whether it’s for agriculture, ranching or residential use, water is a precious commodity in Idaho, where agriculture and food processing generate \$16 billion in sales and account for 16 percent of Idaho’s total economic output, according to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

But the southwestern part of Idaho could be facing a

water shortage in the not-too-distant future with increasing domestic, commercial, municipal and industrial (DCMI) demands clashing with agricultural demands.

This part of Idaho, which includes Ada County and Canyon County, the state’s two most populous counties, is commonly called the Treasure Valley.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Idaho was the nation’s fastest growing state from July 1, 2016, to July 1, 2017, with a population increase of 2.2 percent. Most of that growth occurred in the Treasure Valley.

Between 1990 and 2016, the Treasure Valley has seen a combined 222 percent increase in its population, which

rose from 296,000 to 656,000.

That rapid growth is projected to continue.

A report prepared two years ago for the Idaho Water Resource Board and the Idaho Department of Water Resources predicts the Treasure Valley population will increase to about 1.57 million by 2065.

The number of households in Ada County and Canyon County is projected to rise to 638,700 in 2065 from 211,600 in 2010.

The report projects total Treasure Valley water demand to increase to 1,798,837 acre-feet annually by 2060 from 1,715,947 acre-feet in 2010.

An acre-foot is equivalent to 235,850 gallons and is enough water to cover an acre one foot deep.

Projections for DDMI water demand show an increase from 228,535 acre-feet in 2010 to 962,077 acre-feet in 2060, a 312 percent increase.

Projections for agricultural water demand indicate a decrease from 1,487,412 acre-feet in 2010 to 836,760 acre-feet in 2060, a 44 percent decrease.

Discussing the increasing need for water for the Treasure Valley's booming population versus agriculture's demand for water throughout the state, IWRB Chairman Roger Chase said, "At the end of the day, it's probably going to be one of those classic battles of urban versus ag."

Chase said the IWRB and IDWR are working to develop solutions to meet all Idaho water needs, both ag and non-ag, so those types of battles can be avoided.

To begin to meet that goal, the IWRB has been exploring increasing the capacity of the three reservoirs on the Boise River system by raising the face of each dam.

The Boise River storage system consists of three reservoirs managed by the Bureau of Reclamation: Arrowrock, Lucky Peak and Anderson Ranch, which have a total water storage capacity of 949,700 acre-feet.

IDWR has proposed raising Anderson Ranch by six feet, which would



U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photo

The Idaho Department of Water Resources has proposed raising Anderson Ranch Dam, pictured here, by 6 feet, which would create an additional 29,000 acre-feet of water storage capacity on the Boise River system.

increase that dam's storage capacity by 29,000 acre-feet.

Both the state of Idaho and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation have allocated \$3 million each to conduct impact statements on the proposal.

Brian Patton, executive officer of the IDWR, said funding for the Anderson Ranch project would come from the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act. The WIIN act allows the Secretary of the Interior to recommend where the allotted money is spent with the Bureau of Reclamation making the final decision on which projects will be funded.

Patton said all current WIIN funded projects went to California except for two in Washington state and one in Idaho.

He said the Bureau and state of Idaho decided to fund the impact statement to raise Anderson Ranch first due to too many complicating factors at the Lucky Peak and Arrowrock dams.

Patton said that there is a hard deadline of 2021 for all impact state-

ments to be completed or project funding will be rescinded.

The IWRB has in the past considered raising Arrowrock Dam 10 feet, which would increase its storage capacity 20,000 acre-feet, and Lucky Peak Dam by 4 feet, which would create an additional 10,000 acre-feet.

While Patton said the Arrowrock and Lucky Peak projects have been "de-emphasized," he did not rule out these projects for future consideration.

Clinton Pline, chairman of the Nampa-Meridian Irrigation District, said the current proposal to raise Anderson Ranch 6 feet is the least expensive of the three proposals.

"Without a doubt, that's the cheapest water you're going to find," said Pline, who is also president of the Treasure Valley Water Users Association.

He said there may be some conservation measures implemented to help save water as land is developed for residential use but that won't be a solution in itself.

"I think we really need to be keyed in on new storage," he said. "That's the golden nugget there." ■



Photo by Sean Ellis

Sugar beets are harvested in a field near Burley, Idaho, this year. USDA estimates that net farm income in 2018, a broad measure of farm profitability, is projected at \$66.3 billion, down 12 percent from prior-year levels.

Updated end-of-year farm economic outlook

By John Newton

American Farm Bureau chief economist

The U.S. economy continues to outperform expectations. Year-over-year growth in gross domestic product has been positive for 36 consecutive quarters, unemployment is the lowest in nearly 50 years and inflation remains mostly flat.

While the U.S. economy roars along, the farm economy continues to struggle. USDA's most recent Farm Sector Income Forecast revealed that net farm income

in 2018, a broad measure of farm profitability, is projected at \$66.3 billion, down 12 percent from prior-year levels. After adjusting for inflation, net farm income in 2018 is projected to be at the third lowest-level in more than two decades.

A variety of factors influence net farm income. Lower commodity prices drive profitability down, but higher yields can somewhat offset the effect of lower commodity prices. Higher costs obviously reduce profitability. Today's article reviews the end-of-year projections for cash receipts, expenses and net farm income in 2018.

‘While the U.S. economy roars along, the farm economy continues to struggle. USDA’s most recent Farm Sector Income Forecast revealed that net farm income in 2018, a broad measure of farm profitability, is projected at \$66.3 billion, down 12 percent from prior-year levels.’

Cash receipts flat in 2018

Driven by higher cash-related farm income, ad hoc disaster assistance and trade-based market facilitation program payments, as well as higher-than-anticipated crop yields and record production of many livestock-related products such as milk, pork and beef, gross agricultural cash receipts in 2018 are projected at \$423 billion, up 1.5 percent, or \$6.3 billion, from prior-year levels.

If realized, this total would be \$10 billion below the 10-year average and \$47.5 billion below 2013’s record high. When adjusted for inflation, gross cash receipts are down 0.8 percent, \$22 billion below the 10-year average and nearly \$80 billion less than the record \$501 billion in 2014.

A majority, or 47 percent, of gross cash receipts in 2018 come from crop production. Cash receipts for crops in 2018 are projected at \$199.2 billion, up 1.5 percent, or nearly \$3 billion, from 2017 and in line with the 10-year average.

Nearly 42 percent of cash receipts are projected to come from livestock and livestock product production. Cash receipts in livestock are projected at \$175.6 billion in 2018, down 0.2 percent, or \$400 million, from 2017 levels. This is slightly higher than the 10-year average of \$169.5 billion.

When adjusted for inflation, however, cash receipts for both crops and livestock are down from prior-year levels at -0.8 percent and -2.5 percent, respectively.

Higher expenses lead to lower net farm income

Total agricultural-related expenses in 2018 are projected at \$369.1 billion, up \$14.8 billion, or 4.2 percent, from prior-year levels. If realized, total expenses in 2018 would be at the highest level since 2014.

After adjusting for agricultural inventory and home-consumption of farm products, net farm income in 2018 is projected at \$66.3 billion. This total is slightly higher than USDA’s February and August net farm income projection – reflecting updated expectations for commodity prices and production as well as the distributions of ad hoc disaster program payments.

Net farm income in 2018 is projected to be 12.1 percent, or \$9 billion, below 2017 levels. It remains nearly \$20 billion below the 10-year average and \$57.5 billion

below the record high set in 2013 – a decline of 46 percent.

After adjusting for inflation, net farm income in 2018 is projected to be down nearly \$11 billion, or 14.1 percent, from 2017 levels. Inflation-adjusted net farm income in 2018 is at the third-lowest level over the last two decades – behind only 2002 and 2016.

Impact of ad hoc disaster and trade aid payments

One factor contributing to higher net farm income in 2018 (relative to earlier USDA projections) is the inclusion of ad hoc disaster and trade-related payments to farmers and ranchers.

USDA projects ad hoc disaster payments in 2018 at \$1.6 billion, up sharply from 2017’s \$679 million. When excluding ad hoc disaster payments, net farm income in 2018 is projected at \$64.7 billion, down \$10 billion, or 13 percent, from prior-year levels, and the third lowest level over the last decade, behind 2009 and 2016.

Summary

The most recent farm income projections line up with earlier forecasts for a 12 percent drop in 2018. The decline in farm profitability reflects lower commodity cash receipts in some categories, i.e., soybeans and dairy, but also higher cash receipts in other categories such as corn or poultry.

The outlook going into 2019 remains uncertain. Planting intentions, supplies, domestic demand and prices are all unknown. Global supply and demand also remains uncertain.

Several bright spots, however, are on the horizon. First, a farm bill is very likely in the coming weeks – providing much-needed risk management certainty to farmers and ranchers in the years to come. Second, by all accounts, trade relationships could be on the verge of normalizing as the administration seeks to restore and improve access in key export markets.

These two developments, combined with regulatory relief and tax reform, give U.S. farmers and ranchers the certainty and some of the tools they need to compete with growers around the world – and ultimately turn around U.S. farm profitability. ■

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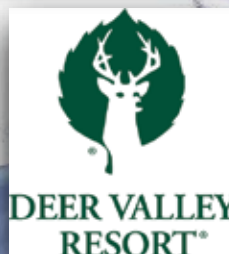
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Year	Head	Value	Per Head
2018	1,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100
2017	950,000	\$95,000,000	\$100
2016	900,000	\$90,000,000	\$100
2015	850,000	\$85,000,000	\$100
2014	800,000	\$80,000,000	\$100
2013	750,000	\$75,000,000	\$100
2012	700,000	\$70,000,000	\$100
2011	650,000	\$65,000,000	\$100
2010	600,000	\$60,000,000	\$100
2009	550,000	\$55,000,000	\$100
2008	500,000	\$50,000,000	\$100
2007	450,000	\$45,000,000	\$100
2006	400,000	\$40,000,000	\$100
2005	350,000	\$35,000,000	\$100
2004	300,000	\$30,000,000	\$100
2003	250,000	\$25,000,000	\$100
2002	200,000	\$20,000,000	\$100
2001	150,000	\$15,000,000	\$100
2000	100,000	\$10,000,000	\$100

CATTLE ON FEED

Estimated November 15, 2018

United States Cattle on Feed Up 3 Percent
Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter in the United States for the week ending November 15, 2018, were 10.1 million head, up 3 percent from 9.8 million head a year earlier, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to a 3 percent increase in cattle on feed for slaughter and a 1 percent increase in calves on feed for slaughter.

Idaho Cattle on Feed Up 2 Percent
Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter in Idaho for the week ending November 15, 2018, were 1.2 million head, up 2 percent from 1.1 million head a year earlier, according to the Idaho Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to a 2 percent increase in cattle on feed for slaughter and a 1 percent increase in calves on feed for slaughter.

Idaho Cattle on Feed by Species

Species	Head	Value
Steers	800,000	\$80,000,000
Heifers	200,000	\$20,000,000
Calves	200,000	\$20,000,000

CATTLE MARKET REPORT AND ANALYSIS

November 15, 2018

Steering beef prices in the United States for the week ending November 15, 2018, were up 3 percent from a year earlier, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to a 3 percent increase in cattle on feed for slaughter and a 1 percent increase in calves on feed for slaughter.

Idaho Cattle Market Report and Analysis

Steering beef prices in Idaho for the week ending November 15, 2018, were up 2 percent from a year earlier, according to the Idaho Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to a 2 percent increase in cattle on feed for slaughter and a 1 percent increase in calves on feed for slaughter.

FARM BUREAU COMMODITY REPORT

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	Bushel	\$2.15	↑ 0.02
Barley	Bushel	\$1.85	↑ 0.01
Oats	Bushel	\$1.65	↑ 0.01
Hay	Ton	\$18.50	↑ 0.10
Alfalfa	Ton	\$22.00	↑ 0.15
Feed Corn	Bushel	\$3.25	↑ 0.05
Soybeans	Bushel	\$10.50	↑ 0.10
Beans	Bushel	\$12.00	↑ 0.15
Peas	Bushel	\$11.50	↑ 0.10
Lentils	Bushel	\$11.00	↑ 0.10
Chickens	Case	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Eggs	Case	\$0.45	↑ 0.01
Milk	Cwt	\$18.50	↑ 0.10
Butter	Lb	\$2.15	↑ 0.02
Cheese	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.01
Pork	Lb	\$0.85	↑ 0.01
Beef	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Lamb	Lb	\$2.15	↑ 0.02
Veal	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.01
Swine	Lb	\$0.85	↑ 0.01
Sheep	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Goats	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Game	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Turkey	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Duck	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Rabbit	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Squirrel	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Chipmunk	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Muskrat	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Beaver	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Otter	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Skunk	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Possum	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Raccoon	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Coon	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Weasel	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Mink	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Badger	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Fish	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Shellfish	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Insects	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Plants	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Minerals	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Fuels	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Metals	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Chemicals	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Pharmaceuticals	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Cosmetics	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Perfumes	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Soaps	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Detergents	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Cleaners	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Disinfectants	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antiseptics	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Anesthetics	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Sedatives	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Tranquilizers	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Narcotics	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Hallucinogens	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Stimulants	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Depressants	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antipsychotics	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antidepressants	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Anticonvulsants	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Anticancer	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antiviral	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antibiotic	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antifungal	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antiparasitic	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Anticancer	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antiviral	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antibiotic	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antifungal	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02
Wild Antiparasitic	Lb	\$1.85	↑ 0.02

IDAHO HAY REPORT

November 15, 2018

USA Hay Report

Year	Head	Value	Per Head
2018	1,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100
2017	950,000	\$95,000,000	\$100
2016	900,000	\$90,000,000	\$100
2015	850,000	\$85,000,000	\$100
2014	800,000	\$80,000,000	\$100
2013	750,000	\$75,000,000	\$100
2012	700,000	\$70,000,000	\$100
2011	650,000	\$65,000,000	\$100
2010	600,000	\$60,000,000	\$100
2009	550,000	\$55,000,000	\$100
2008	500,000	\$50,000,000	\$100
2007	450,000	\$45,000,000	\$100
2006	400,000	\$40,000,000	\$100
2005	350,000	\$35,000,000	\$100
2004	300,000	\$30,000,000	\$100
2003	250,000	\$25,000,000	\$100
2002	200,000	\$20,000,000	\$100
2001	150,000	\$15,000,000	\$100
2000	100,000	\$10,000,000	\$100

POTATOES & ONIONS

November 15, 2018

USA Potato Report

Year	Head	Value	Per Head
2018	1,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100
2017	950,000	\$95,000,000	\$100
2016	900,000	\$90,000,000	\$100
2015	850,000	\$85,000,000	\$100
2014	800,000	\$80,000,000	\$100
2013	750,000	\$75,000,000	\$100
2012	700,000	\$70,000,000	\$100
2011	650,000	\$65,000,000	\$100
2010	600,000	\$60,000,000	\$100
2009	550,000	\$55,000,000	\$100
2008	500,000	\$50,000,000	\$100
2007	450,000	\$45,000,000	\$100
2006	400,000	\$40,000,000	\$100
2005	350,000	\$35,000,000	\$100
2004	300,000	\$30,000,000	\$100
2003	250,000	\$25,000,000	\$100
2002	200,000	\$20,000,000	\$100
2001	150,000	\$15,000,000	\$100
2000	100,000	\$10,000,000	\$100

YEAR GRAIN COMPARISON

Year	Head	Value	Per Head
2018	1,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100
2017	950,000	\$95,000,000	\$100
2016	900,000	\$90,000,000	\$100
2015	850,000	\$85,000,000	\$100
2014	800,000	\$80,000,000	\$100
2013	750,000	\$75,000,000	\$100
2012	700,000	\$70,000,000	\$100
2011	650,000	\$65,000,000	\$100
2010	600,000	\$60,000,000	\$100
2009	550,000	\$55,000,000	\$100
2008	500,000	\$50,000,000	\$100
2007	450,000	\$45,000,000	\$100
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MILK PRODUCTION

November 15, 2018

October Milk Production up 1.8 Percent

Milk production in the United States for October 2018 was up 1.8 percent from a year earlier, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to a 1.8 percent increase in milk production and a 0.1 percent increase in milk production.

Idaho Milk Production

Milk production in Idaho for October 2018 was up 1.8 percent from a year earlier, according to the Idaho Department of Agriculture. The increase was due to a 1.8 percent increase in milk production and a 0.1 percent increase in milk production.



www.idahofb.org

The screenshot shows the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation website. The main navigation menu includes: News Room, Events Calendar, **Commodities** (highlighted with a red box), Member Benefits, and Legislative. Under the 'Commodities' menu item, there are sub-items: Market Reports and Commodity Events. The website also features a search bar, a 'Become a Member' button, and a footer with contact information.



Idaho Farm Bureau members receive special Suburban Propane members-only pricing which equates to significant savings over the standard new customer price.



Nampa	111 11th Ave S	467-1154
Cascade	11121 Hwy 55	375-4254
Jerome	124 W Frontage Rd N	324-7526
Boise	8550 W Franklin Rd	375-4254
Twin Falls	139 Locust St S	733-4608
Montpelier	803 Washington St	842-1352
Pocatello	2868 Garrett Way	232-1723
Driggs	370 S Main St	354-2274



Discount is for new purchases.

Call dealer for full details.

Classifieds

ANIMALS

Doodle puppies available. Excellent family companions. Parma, Id. Call or text Nikki at 208-318-3656

FARM EQUIPMENT

Challenger MT 755, 2209 hrs, annual service by Western States, Trimble A/S, (reduced) \$125,500. 500hp US Motor, 480 volt, hollowshaft irrigation motor, \$20,000. '74 GMC 10 wheeler truck \$10,000. Call 208-220-5588 or e-mail: deegt@aol.com.

Balewagons: New Holland self-propelled or pull-type models, parts, tires, manuals. Also interested in buying balewagons. Will consider any model. Call Jim Wilhite at 208-880-2889 anytime.

New Squeeze chute, green, hand pull, \$1,300. Midvale, Id 208-355-3780.

MISCELLANEOUS

Morel mushrooms - 2018 crop, dried, \$7.50/OZ or \$100.00/# plus shipping. Call Terry at (208) 610-9282.

Like New Outdoor Wood Stove for sale. The best heat for your home/shop and hot water. Stove sits outside and can heat one or multiple structures plus domestic water, hot tubs, stock tanks, etc. Contact Jana - 208-781-0691.

Pool table, all accessories. \$500. Professional poker table. \$750. Parma, ID 208-989-4205.

Beeswax - local and pure. \$5.00 per lb plus shipping. Classic "Bellman" stovetop espresso/cappuccino coffee maker. Heavy gauge stainless steel. Beautiful and charming. \$50.00. Grangeville, Id. Leave message. 208-983-0599.

REAL ESTATE/ACREAGE

Lot for Sale - 1/2 Acre Country Lot. Build a New Home or New Mfg Hm. City water, Gas, most utilities available. Must obtain septic & water permits. Shelley Area. 208-528-5337. Leave message.

WANTED

Paying cash for old cork top embossed bottles and some telephone insulators. Call Randy. Payette, Id. 208-740-0178.

Paying cash for German & Japanese war relics/souvenirs! Pistols, rifles, swords, daggers, flags, scopes, optical equipment, uniforms, helmets, machine guns (ATF rules apply) medals, flags, etc. 549-3841 (evenings) or 208-405-9338.

Old License Plates Wanted. Also key chain license plates, old signs, light fixtures. Will pay cash. Please email, call or write. Gary Peterson, 130 E Pecan, Genesee, Id 83832. gearlep@gmail.com. 208-285-1258.

Our Idaho family loves old wood barns and would like to restore/rebuild your barn on our Idaho farm. Would you like to see your barn restored/rebuilt rather than rot and fall down? Call Ken & Corrie 208-530-6466.

Deadline dates

Ads must be received by **Jan. 11** for February Quarterly.

Free Classified ads for Idaho Farm Bureau Members

Send to dashton@idahofb.org

FREE CLASSIFIEDS

Non-commercial classified ads are free to Idaho Farm Bureau members. Must include membership number for free ad. Forty (40) words maximum. Non-member cost is 50 cents per word. You may advertise your own crops, livestock, used machinery, household items, vehicles, etc. Ads will not be accepted by phone, Ads run one time only and must be re-submitted in each subsequent issue. We reserve the right to refuse to run any ad. Please type or print clearly. Proofread your ad.

Mail ad copy to:
FARM BUREAU PRODUCER
P.O. Box 4848, Pocatello, ID 83205-4848
or email Dixie at dashton@idahofb.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____ Membership No. _____

Ad Copy _____



Go Further

**For details, go to
www.idahofbstore.com**

**IDAHO FARM
BUREAU FEDERATION**
P.O. Box 4848
Pocatello, ID 83205-4848

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS GET

\$500 BONUS CASH*



*Farm Bureau Bonus Cash is exclusively for active Farm Bureau members who are residents of the United States. This incentive is not available on Shelby GT350®, Shelby® GT350R, Mustang BULLITT, Ford GT, Focus RS and F-150 Raptor. This offer may not be used in conjunction with most other Ford Motor Company and Lincoln Motor Company private incentives or AXZD-Plans. Some customer and purchase eligibility restrictions apply. Must be a Farm Bureau member for 30 consecutive days prior to purchase. Visit FordFarmBureauAdvantage.com or LincolnFarmBureauAdvantage.com or see your authorized Ford or Lincoln Dealer for qualifications and complete details.