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◆ 2019 Legislative Summary ◆

The 1st Regular Session of the 65th Idaho Legislature convened on January 7 and adjourned on April 11. The legislature met for a total of 95 days – tied for the third longest session in Idaho history. During that time there were 761 draft proposals, 522 pieces of legislation introduced, with both houses passing 331 bills. During the 2019 Session, AMG lobbyists attended all meetings of the Ag Lobbyist group (each Tuesday) and represented clients at Food Producers of Idaho meetings (each Wednesday). Food Producers of Idaho hosted newly elected legislators for lunch each Wednesday. These lunches provided an opportunity to interact with legislators on important issues related to the agriculture industry. Benjamin Kelly or Patxi Larrocea-Phillips participated in the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry's (IACI) weekly legislative meetings representing Food Producers of Idaho and the Northwest Agricultural Cooperative Council.

The clients for which AMG lobbied during the 2019 Session included:

Rick Waitley/Benjamin Kelly/Patxi Larrocea-Phillips:

Food Producers of Idaho

Idaho Alfalfa & Clover Seed Growers Association

Idaho Hay and Forage Association

Idaho Honey Industry Association

Idaho Onion Growers' Association

Idaho Weed Control Association

Nezperce Prairie Grass Growers Association

Northwest Agricultural Cooperative Council

Northwest Farm Credit Services

Roger Batt/Dain Johnson:

Idaho Eastern Oregon Seed Association

Idaho Grape Growers and Wine Producers

Idaho Heartland Coalition

Idaho Mint Growers Association

Treasure Valley Water Users Association

Western Equipment Dealers Association

KEY 2019 LEGISLATIVE ACTION:

HEMP: What began during the first half of the legislative session as high hopes of passing legislation that would legalize hemp in Idaho, did not find its way to the finish line by April 11. During the early part of the session, H122 was the original hemp bill that was written to remove hemp from the Schedule I drug list and instruct the Idaho Department of Agriculture to create a plan for management of the product so that producers could plant by 2020. However, H122 was amended in the Senate to include some provisions for law enforcement and was sent back to the House of Representatives for a concurring vote. Ultimately, H122a did not receive a final vote.

H300 was created shortly thereafter with the intent to allow the interstate transport of hemp through Idaho. As written, this bill would have prevented any incidents from occurring such as this past winter, where truckers were apprehended for hauling hemp across state lines into Idaho. H300 did not address planting and would have simply been for the interstate transportation of hemp. While in the Senate, H300 was amended and would have allowed for the director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture to issue permits for the interstate transportation of industrial hemp, defined terms used commonly with hemp production and transportation, provided for the industrial hemp development fund, provided intent language for the state of Idaho to have primary regulatory authority over the production of industrial hemp through a negotiated rule-making process and to declared an emergency so the legislation would take effect immediately. The newly amended bill

passed the Senate and received a hearing in the House Transportation Committee on the last day of the legislature. The transportation committee only heard testimony from the bill's two sponsors, which were on different sides of the issue in regard to the Idaho State Police's involvement. One of the bill's sponsors did not want the committee to concur with the amendments from the Senate because she concluded that the regulatory framework that would be released by the United States Department of Agriculture would save the state money. The Committee voted not to concur with the Senate amendments and H300a was not voted on by the House of Representatives.

Where do we stand now? Producers in Idaho **will not be** able to plant hemp until a plan is released by USDA and approved by the state of Idaho. A plan may be released by the end of fall, but the real challenge will be to see if Idaho can react quickly enough to USDA regulations in time for the 2020 planting season.

HARVEST EQUIPMENT TAX EXEMPTION: Last year, agriculture created a bill that clarified the ability to receive an exemption on hop production or harvest machinery from property taxation. At that time, all production equipment used in the harvest of a commodity was exempt by statute, but there were county assessors that were inconsistently evaluating harvest equipment for hops. Through the summer, more examples of inconsistencies surfaced which led to a tour with legislators, the Idaho State Tax Commission and county assessors to provide a better understanding of what harvest equipment is and the different methods used to harvest a diverse number of commodities.

This culminated in H87 that clarified that all agricultural operations are to be assessed similarly for farm equipment and machinery. Though many counties in Idaho have a long history of accurately and equitably assessing harvest equipment, there have been a number of assessors that have rendered evaluations contrary to state statute. They also inconsistently assessed harvest equipment for some commodities and not for others. These improper assessments have been in contrast to the guidelines most counties have followed on harvesting equipment. H87 also provided legislative intent language to give guidance to assessors when they may be in doubt. H87 addressed a number of commodities that have been assessed unpredictably. It goes on to state that there may be other types of machinery or equipment used exclusively for the production or harvest of agricultural commodities that should have received this exemption but were denied the exemption in the past. The most important clarification is that the definition of "harvest" includes all activities necessary for a raw agricultural commodity to be put into its most basic salable form. H87 was signed by the governor and is retroactive to January 1, 2019 to encompass the entire calendar year.

FARMLAND ANNEXATION: Representative Mike Moyle sponsored H25 that requires the owners of agricultural land to provide written consent prior to being annexed. The law adds language that if land is five acres or greater, and is actively devoted to agriculture as defined by Idaho Code, a city must have the express written permission of the owner for that land to be annexed. The provision would include agricultural land surrounded or bound on all sides by lands within a city.

Currently, there are provisions in Idaho's Right to Farm Act that specifically protect agricultural operations that may have been encroached upon by urban sprawl and large tracks of land developed for housing. H25 adds further protection to the laws that already govern annexation and property taxes. The provisions on property taxes for agricultural land can be found in Idaho Code 63-604(1) and makes it clear that land that is actively devoted to agriculture shall be eligible for appraisal, assessment and taxation as agricultural property each year. The provision adds language to Idaho Code 50-222 which addresses annexation by cities.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING UPDATE: H60 had the primary purpose of updating Idaho's cooperative marketing association statute and ensuring it is not more restrictive than federal law. The bill updated the existing statute to align with the Capper-Volstead Act. The new law adds a provision to allow the current practice of one man, one vote and/or that the cooperative does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8% annually. There was an overwhelming amount of support for H60 and the bill will be implemented into law on July 1, 2019.

COOPERATIVE UTILITIES: S1152 addressed cooperatives that distribute electric power and that provide telecommunications and broadband services to their members in rural Idaho. These cooperatives are member-owned and member-managed. The member driven boards of directors set their own service rates and determine their own service standards without Public Utilities Commission oversight. Because they are member-owned and member-managed, in many states, these cooperatives are specifically exempted from state unclaimed property laws. S1152 brought Idaho into line with a number of states that have historically exempted patronage capital credits from unclaimed property statutes. Cooperatives will be able to decide how to deal with their unclaimed capital credits and either be exempt from or subject to the State's unclaimed property laws as they choose. A similar bill was passed several years ago for agricultural cooperatives which allowed them to retain patronage inside the cooperatives to be used for educational purposes.

PROPANE TANK SAFETY LAW: H94 provides a layer of safety for the public propane consumer. The safety of Idahoans is put at risk when discount propane providers fill propane tanks already leased to customers by Idaho propane companies. Normally, discount propane providers do not conduct safety inspections or leak tests, and often overfill tanks to dangerous levels. This law will protect consumer safety by restricting the filling of propane storage tanks or cylinders to its owner or someone having the owner's authorization. The tanks are an integral part of a pressurized fuel system. If a tank is not filled properly and becomes damaged because of negligent actions, or if it is filled with contaminated gas, an accident could occur resulting in property damage and personal injury. Additionally, the law provides liability protection and legal recourse in the event of a violation. An individual who owns a container, or his agent, has the greatest interest in seeing that only safe filling procedures are followed and that all governmental regulations are met. Propane tanks owned by an individual can be filled by any company the customer chooses and will not be affected by this legislation. H94 passed through both chambers with solid support and has received the governor's signature. The legislation had the support of agricultural cooperatives in Idaho, Idaho Consumer-Owned Utilities Association, the Rocky Mountain Propane Association and Food Producers of Idaho, a number of which have members that dispense propane.

BALLOT INITIATIVES: Legislation that sought to increase voter involvement throughout the state in the voter initiative/referendum process was introduced but did not become law. S1159 would have raised the bar to qualify a voter initiative for the ballot by requiring the signatures of 10% of the voters in 32 of the 35 legislative districts. The current standard for an initiative or referendum to make the ballot is the signatures from 6% of the voters in 18 of Idaho's 35 legislative districts. The reason for the proposal stemmed from the fact that four counties in Idaho (Ada, Canyon, Bonneville and Kootenai) can meet the current standard of signature requirements. Though 18 legislative districts may sound like a justifiable amount, those 18 districts can be targeted within the population centers and, in essence, game the system.

The proposal came late in the 2019 Legislative Session to the disadvantage of the proponents. The other obstacle was the perceived tie to the Medicaid Expansion Proposition and was seen as retribution for its passage on the November 2018 ballot. The agricultural community was highly in favor of including more clarity and representation from rural participants due to the upcoming census and state redistricting process that will shift more district representation towards urban centers and away from our rural communities. For the second year in a row, Idaho has earned the title of fastest-growing state in the country, this time sharing the title with Nevada at 2.1%, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. With these rapidly changing demographics, it is important that the entire population has the opportunity to be engaged and rural Idaho interests are supported.

There were other valuable standards in the bill that would have included following a single-subject rule for ballot initiatives, providing a fiscal impact statement on how tax dollars would be spent on a ballot initiative, proposing a funding source and having an effective date of no sooner than July 1 following the vote – which would give budget writers time to react and shift tax dollars appropriately. We will expect to see this legislation reemerge in 2020 with some or all of these provisions included.

DEPREDAATION LAWS: The legislature provided more avenues for ag producers to be reimbursed for damage caused by wildlife. H80 will allow land owners and those leasing ground to file damage claims for irrigation equipment and prepared seedbed damage. Wildlife populations are continually increasing in some agricultural areas of the state, which produces more opportunity for damage to an array of agricultural equipment and land. In order to file a claim, a landowner or lessee must notify the Department of Fish & Game within 72 hours of discovering damages and follow-up the initial verbal notification with a written notice within 20 days of discovering the damages. H80 passed through the House of Representatives and the Senate with no opposition.

While H80 expands the subject matter of the type claims that can be filed, S1151 will limit the amount paid on any one claim to 10% of the annual Expendable Big Game Depredation Trust Account appropriation for that fiscal year. In 2018, the Idaho Fish and Game Department received a claim from a single agriculture producer for an organic crop that exceeded the total amount of the other 43 claims received from all agriculture producers combined, including record claims from corn producers. That was the first time in the history of the depredation claim program that this had occurred. Outlier claims, like the one received in 2018, will inevitably result in pro-rating claims for all producers who file a claim in any given year. Using the current fiscal year appropriation for the Expendable Big Game Depredation Trust Account, Fish and Game would likely be pro-rating at less than fifty-cents on the dollar.

U OF I CALS RESEARCH/EXTENSION BUDGET: One of the first budgets that was set by the Joint Finance & Appropriations Committee this year was the budget for the U of I College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Research and Extension. The budget is for FY 2020 and appropriates a total of \$32,530,700. The measure maintains the current appropriated amount for health insurance at \$11,650 per eligible FTP; provides a 5.5% increase for the employer's share of PERSI contributions; and temporarily reduces the rate agencies pay the Division of Human Resources for its services. Specific items in the budget includes: \$140,000 for the replacement of equipment at various research stations, 3% change in employee compensation for permanent employees, with a minimum increase of \$550 for each employee and the remaining amount to be distributed based on merit. The appropriations funds three-line items, which provide 1 FTP and \$118,300 for an additional 4-H Extension Educator; 2 FTP and \$217,600 for staff support at the Rock Creek Ranch; and 0.57 FTP and \$122,600 for occupancy costs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AUDITS: Currently, there are audit requirements for all local governmental entities with some exceptions. These requirements are adhered to by all cities, counties, authorities and districts organized as separate legal and reporting entities under Idaho law. Some examples of separate legal entities are councils, commissions, districts and boards that are appointed or elected and tasked with fiscal management responsibilities of the local governmental entity. One of the exceptions is for governing bodies whose annual expenditures, from all its sources, do not exceed \$100,000 in a fiscal year. These entities are not required to participate in the same costly "yellow book" audit process but have the option of arranging a financial review. The benefit of a financial review administered by an authorized provider is that they are more readily performed and cost much less. H184 was signed into law to increase the cap for local government entities from \$100,000 to \$150,000. With the large number of districts, boards and commissions represented by agriculture and natural resources in Idaho, it is important that burdens are lightened for those entities that cannot afford audits, which can represent 5%, 10% or even 15% of their fiscal-year budget.

PUBLIC LANDS ACCESS: Recreation is a large part of Idaho's economy. Access to hunting, fishing, hiking, motorized recreation and all other forms of recreation is a critical part of Idaho's outdoor culture. That is one of the key factors that the group behind S1089 argued in bringing the legislation. S1089 would have allowed for environmental groups and other occasional public land users to sue private landowners for "damages" they suffer for being denied proper access to public lands. The bill was also an indirect attempt to retaliate against landowners who supported the trespass bill (H658a) passed during the 2018 legislative session.

H658a was created to strengthen the trespass statute, limit liability to the landowner and was an important bill to protect private property rights in Idaho. It consolidated existing statutes so that the law could be more easily

found and understood. It added additional posting requirements while enhancing trespassing penalties to demonstrate the serious nature of violating private property rights. The legislation balanced the rights of landowners and the rights of the public and was a significant improvement to existing law. Further, the law was not meant to criminalize innocent behavior.

S1089 attempted to add a civil remedy to address violations where a landowner intentionally obstructs access to public lands. Unfortunately, it missed the mark because most of the activity addressed in the bill is already unlawful and would only open up landowners to more lawsuits. The bill would have set up a situation where a landowner who owns private land adjacent to public lands could be sued for properly marking their land as private property and not providing an easement or right-of-way through their private property to the adjacent public lands. There are already criminal penalties for posting public lands as private, blocking public highways or blocking navigable streams from public access. Many agriculture organizations opposed S1089 and successfully prevented it from becoming law.

COST PER MILE TAX: Little was done this session to address transportation but there continues to be efforts made to discuss cost per mile taxes, which agriculture has pushed back on. The Chairman of the Senate Transportation Committee, Senator Bert Brackett, introduced two bills for “discussion purposes” that were aimed at addressing how farm and commercial vehicles are assessed in relation to fees. S1066 and S1067 would create a registration fee structure for all commercial vehicles of \$280 and change the mileage use fee on all vehicles over 60,000 pounds. The two bills both provided mileage use fees but would assemble them differently with those fees applying to all commercial and agricultural vehicles.

The measures attempted to replace the current five-tier system of registering all commercial and farm vehicles having a maximum gross weight in excess of 60,000 pounds. The existing registration is based on the maximum gross weight of a vehicle as declared by the owner. The total number of miles driven on roads and highways in the state, county, city and highway districts in Idaho is also part of the determination of the appropriate tier. This would raise trucking costs for most commercial and farm vehicles and it would place a larger fee burden on lower weight trucks. This would be a disadvantage to most agricultural operations due to their reliance on lower weight vehicles to haul commodities to a point of sale. S1066 and S1067 were held in committee and were not been approved or brought forth by the Interim Transportation Committee that was tasked with searching for better methods of assessment.

ANDERSON RANCH DAM: Local, state and federal officials are pursuing a plan to raise storage capacity to combat increasing water demand as the Treasure Valley’s population grows. HJM4 supported the efforts of raising Anderson Ranch Dam designated in the interest of promoting additional water security. The raising of Anderson Ranch Dam would provide an additional 29,000 acre-feet of water storage on the Boise River system. The dam is currently 456 feet high and is on the south fork of the Boise River, 28 miles northeast of Mountain Home. It has a total storage capacity of 474,900 acre-feet and was the world's highest earth fill dam at the time of its completion in 1950. The joint memorial urges Idaho’s congressional delegation to ensure completion of the feasibility study and National Environmental Policy Act analysis in a timely manner and to advance the project through any additional congressional action that would be necessary. The total projected cost of the development would run around \$40 million and the state’s share would potentially be \$20 million. Though the memorial is specific to one dam, water capacity continues to be a chief concern of agriculture as well as growing municipalities around the state.

WATER LAWS: H67 will allow the Director of the Department of Water Resources more flexibility to exempt new geothermal water rights if certain conditions are met. Those conditions note that the geothermal water right will not detrimentally affect existing water rights and the proposed use of the well will not diminish the temperature of or artesian pressure of the low temperature geothermal aquifer. It also states that there is no economically viable source of water having a bottom temperature of eighty-five degrees or less in a well available.

S1041 relates to the operation and powers of ground water districts. Ground water districts exist principally to protect their members' water rights from curtailment by developing and implementing mitigation plans. Those

mitigation plan costs are assessed to the district members. S1041 meets two operational needs of ground water districts. First, ground water district assessments are levied once per year in accordance with the schedule set forth in Idaho Code to meet projected district expenses. On rare occasions, actual expenses may occasionally exceed projections which would create a need to levy a special assessment to cover all of the ground water district's expenses. Additionally, S1041 will create consequences for ground water users that are not complying with mitigation plans. Some ground water users have willfully disregarded their responsibilities under ground water district mitigation plans. Those plans have been approved by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. This amendment will enhance the ability of ground water districts to enforce compliance with mitigation plans approved by the department.

EMINENT DOMAIN: H51 would have amended existing law to remove language prohibiting the use of eminent domain by local municipalities for the purpose of recreational trails. A few years ago, agriculture lobbied hard to add this language addressing state and local ordinances and prohibiting them from taking private land for trails, greenways, walking or running paths, hiking paths, bicycling paths or equestrian paths, unless they were adjacent to a highway or street. H51 was not given a hearing in committee and was opposed by agriculture.

MINIMUM WAGE: H50 was one of three bills that attempted to allow or prescribe an increase in minimum wages and would have specifically removed the restriction that no political subdivisions of the state can establish their own minimum wage. This would have allowed cities to set their own minimum wages, which, they have argued in the past, would be beneficial to resort towns like Sun Valley, Coeur d'Alene or McCall due to the cost of living. This line of reasoning has been rebuffed since there is already the ability of any employer to raise wages at any time and to adjust for workforce demands in individual communities. H54 addressed minimum wage from a different angle by removing the option of employers to pay training wages. Currently, an employer may pay an employee a wage as low as \$4.25 an hour during the first ninety consecutive calendar days of employment. The training wage only applies those employees under the age of 20. In those professions with high turnover rates and low-skilled employment, the training wage is used to offset the time the employer trains and does not receive the full benefit of labor though compensating the employee. Lastly, H55 would have incrementally increased the minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$12.00 by July 1, 2021. Many employers and businesses would likely find this approach unpalatable. All three bills were not given hearings by committee and opposed by agriculture.

2019 UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO DEVELOPMENTS:

19TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO: The University of Idaho hired C. Scott Green to take the helm of the University. Green is an alumnus who grew up running the hallways of Memorial Gym when his grandfather was the head of the Department of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance and, later became the athletic director. Scott went on to build a great career in global finance, operations and administration. President Green will assume leadership of the University of Idaho on Monday, July 1, 2019. Green was born in Moscow, and his family moved to Boise when he was in elementary school. A graduate of Boise High School, he always knew he would return to the University of Idaho for college.

He graduated with a bachelor's degree in accounting in 1984 and immediately began work at the Boise Cascade Corporation. Scott later moved to Boston to attend Harvard Business School, where he earned his Master of Business Administration in 1989 and then began working for Deloitte and Touche LLP in New York. This was the beginning of an international career that would define the next 30 years. Scott has served the University of Idaho in several ways over the years, including membership on the U of I National Alumni Board of Directors, College of Business and Economics Advisory Board and on the U of I Foundation Board.

AG ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT HEAD NAMED: The U of I College of Agriculture & Life Sciences Dean Michael Parrella announced the appointment of Chris McIntosh as the new department head for Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology (AERS). McIntosh has served in the role on an interim basis since the fall of 2017. Parrella said, "Thanks to his long history with the University of Idaho, Chris has a deep understanding and appreciation of U of I and CALS". Parrella continued, "Chris is dedicated to our students,

growing enrollment and retention at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. In addition, his many years leading the AGE 410 course has cemented his good standing among CALS' agricultural stakeholders across the state."

AGRI BEEF MEAT SCIENCE AND INNOVATION CENTER: The University of Idaho announced plans on April 22 to build a new meat science and innovation center that will house Vandal Brand Meats on the Moscow campus with the help of Agri Beef Co. of Boise. The new Agri Beef Meat Science and Innovation Center Honoring Ron Richard will replace the existing, outdated meat science facility on campus and create a modern teaching, research and retail sales center. The new building will honor the legacy of Ron Richard, who supervised Vandal Brand Meats student employees and taught meat science classes for three decades before his death in October 2018. Richard's students learned the science and the practical aspects of supplying nutritious, safe and innovative meat products to businesses and the public. Agri Beef, one of Idaho's best-known integrated meat processors, committed \$2 million toward supporting the \$8 million project. The U of I College of Agricultural and Life Sciences proposed the new building to modernize its processing, research and education options. In addition to enhancing the only local USDA-inspected processing plant, the new building will offer expanded facilities to meet a growing interest from students and industry. Other regional companies and individuals in the livestock industry have shown strong interest in supporting the project financially including a \$200,000 commitment from Northwest Farm Credit Services. Dean Michael P. Parrella noted that the college will use internal funding for the project as well. The college's Department of Animal and Veterinary Science provides strong undergraduate and graduate education programs in meat science that supply highly sought-after employees. More than 90 percent of meat science graduates find jobs in the field. Employers value the department's hands-on experience for students through the Vandal Brand Meats program, Parrella said. Each year, the retail shop sells more than \$325,000 worth of meat products sausage, steaks, hotdogs and hamburger produced by students. This development underscores the economic importance of the livestock industry in the northwest and complements other college-led efforts to expand the university's livestock-related education, research and Extension capacity across the state. Those efforts include a new classroom and office building nearing completion at the Nancy M. Cummings Research, Extension and Education Center near Salmon. The U of I is also leading development of the \$45 million Idaho Center for Agriculture, Food and the Environment near Rupert and Jerome and the operation of the Rinker Rock Creek Ranch near Hailey.

IDAHO CENTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND THE ENVIRONMENT (CAFE): A plan to create the nation's largest research dairy advanced in February with the Idaho State Board of Education's vote to allow the University of Idaho to buy land for the \$45 million project. The U of I and Idaho dairy industry-led effort will create the Idaho Center for Agriculture Food and the Environment, commonly referred to as CAFE. The project took a major step forward with the go-ahead to finalize purchase of land in Minidoka County near Rupert. The U of I and Idaho Dairymen's Association (IDA) will jointly purchase 540 acres with the seller agreeing to donate another parcel of land. The university will pay \$2.5 million and IDA will pay \$2 million toward the purchase. IDA members first began working with U of I 15 years ago on this project and dedicated funding to the project a decade ago. Since then, Idaho's dairy industry grew dramatically to rank third nationally in milk production. Much of that growth took place in south central Idaho's Magic Valley, principally in Jerome, Gooding, Twin Falls, Cassia and Minidoka counties. In 2017, the Idaho Legislature appropriated \$10 million from the state's Permanent Building Fund to help finance the project with an additional \$5 million investment anticipated as the project progresses.

2019 LEGISLATIVE DEMOGRAPHY

95 LEGISLATIVE DAYS: Legislative sessions tend to run longer in non-election years. Leadership had aimed for March 22 - 29 as the going-home dates this year, but even with 95 days, we were nowhere near as long in session as 2003's record-setting stint which was 118 days or 2009's session at 117 days. Below is a comparison over the last 24 years:

2018: 80	2016: 75	2014: 74	2012: 81
2017: 80	2015: 89	2013: 88	2011: 88

2010: 78	2006: 93	2002: 68	1998: 71
2009: 117	2005: 87	2001: 82	1997: 73
2008: 87	2004: 69	2000: 87	1996: 68
2007: 82	2003: 118	1999: 68	1995: 68

PROGRESS REPORT: It seemed like things moved very slowly for most of the 2019 session, but a check on legislation progress indicated we were not too far off track from previous years:

FINAL	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
New legislation prepared	761	799	785	831	763	839
Changes, amendments, and engrossments	<u>314</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>268</u>
	1075	995	1024	1143	1089	1107
INTRODUCTIONS						
Bills (both houses)	522	561	540	557	523	542
Resolutions, Memorials, Proclamations (both houses)	67	78	75	75	72	66
ACTION						
Bills Passed (both houses)	331	355	345	379	351	357
Bills signed by the Governor	329	340	330	369	342	352
Law without Governor signature	0	13	7	8	4	5
Bills vetoed by the Governor	2	2	8	2	4	0
Line item veto	0	0	0	0	1	0
Veto Overridden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resolutions, Memorials adopted	37	51	49	52	48	43
Length of Session (days)	95	80	80	75	89	74
TRIVIA						
Code sections amended	594	417	459	619	660	520
New code sections	142	156	191	222	815	149
Code sections repealed	62	127	98	94	879	143
Pages of passed legislation	1307	1103	1217	1512	1739	1237

FRESHMAN CLASS: Legislators come from a wide variety of backgrounds. Here is an overview of some of the careers that this freshman class of 26 individuals brings to the Idaho Legislature.

Attorney	1	Nuclear Facility Training Manager	1
College Professor	1	Planner	1
Conservationist	1	Professional Speaker	1
Engineer	2	Real-estate Agent	1
Farmer/Rancher	6	Security & Law Enforcement	1
Firefighter	1	Small Business Owner	5
Homemaker	1	Trial Court Administrator	1
Insurance Provider	1	University Administrator	1
Journeyman Wireman	1		

Many of the new legislators are retired or semi-retired from their fulltime careers. This assortment of backgrounds helps to provide strong insight into many aspects of society and many issues.

2018 AG ALL STAR AWARDS: Industry leaders from around Idaho gathered Wednesday, January 16, to recognize 76 legislators who had a voting record that met the criteria of Food Producer policies related to agriculture, natural resources, water, transportation, and taxes. Those recognized with this honor included:

REPRESENTATIVES:

Paul Amador	Brent Crane	Mike Kingsley	Eric Redman
Neil Anderson	Thomas Dayley	Thomas Loertscher	<u>Heather Scott</u>
Robert Anderst	Gayann DeMordaunt	Luke Malek	Paul Shepherd
Vito Barbieri	Sage Dixon	Pat McDonald	Thyra Stevenson
Scott Bedke	<u>Barbara Ehardt</u>	Ron Mendive	<u>Scott Syme</u>
Maxine Bell	Terry Gestrin	Steven Miller	Jeff Thompson
Megan Blanksma	Marcus Gibbs	Jason Monks	Caroline Troy
Judy Boyle	Karey Hanks	Dorothy Moon	John Vander Woude
Van Burtenshaw	Stephen Hartgen	Mike Moyle	Julie VanOrden
Greg Chaney	James Holtzclaw	<u>Ronald Nate</u>	Fred Wood
Don Cheatham	Wendy Horman	Kelley Packer	Rick Youngblood
Lance Clow	Clark Kauffman	Joe Palmer	Christy Zito
Gary Collins	Ryan Kerby	Dell Raybould	Bryan Zollinger

SENATORS:

Jeff Agenbroad	Jim Guthrie	Abby Lee	Jim Rice
Kelly Anthon	Marv Hagedorn	Patti Anne Lodge	Jeff Siddoway
Steven Bair	Mark Harris	Fred Martin	Mary Souza
Clifford Bayer	Lee Heider	Dean Mortimer	Steven Thayn
Bert Brackett	Brent Hill	Bob Nonini	Steve Vick
Carl Crabtree	Todd Lakey	Jim Patrick	Chuck Winder

Underline denotes first time recipient.

RETIRING LEGISLATOR: At the close of the 2019 session Representative Tom Daley announced that he has been appointed state director of the USDA Farm Service Agency. Daley has been a good friend to agriculture and his resume supports him as an excellent choice for the position.

CLOSING: We hope you have found the communication related to legislative issues complete and valuable to understanding what happened in Boise from January through mid-April. Our weekly *Capitol Review* is designed to inform you each week about issues that impact the agriculture industry and special events and people involved with these issues. If you have specific questions related to legislation discussed in this report or between legislative sessions, please do not hesitate to contact our office. We can be reached at:

Office phone: 208-888-0988
Rick: rick@amgidaho.com
Roger: roger@amgidaho.com
Benjamin: benjamin@amgidaho.com
Patxi: patxi@amgidaho.com
Dain: dain@amgidaho.com

Feel free to visit our website at www.amgidaho.com to learn more about our services and the clients we serve at Association Management Group.