NCBA: Trump win positive for cattlemen

By CAROL RYAN DUMAS Capital Press

SUN VALLEY, Idaho -Donald Trump's election took many by surprise, including the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, but an organization representative says it's a shocker that's looking positive for beef producers and rural America.

"It's a new day in Washington and the country as a whole," Colin Woodall, NCBA vice president of government affairs, told the Idaho Cattle Association annual convention on Tuesday.

The race was Hillary Clinton's to lose, and that's what she did, he said.

"It's a bit of a sigh of relief. ... Clinton would have been more of the same (and) that's not sustainable for us," he said.

Republican control of the House and Senate also bodes well for beef producers and rural American, he said.



Carol Rvan Dumas/Capital Press Colin Woodall, NCBA vice president of government affairs, talks to cattle producers about the changing political landscape in Washington, D.C. during the Idaho Cattle Association annual convention in Sun Valley.

"I'm excited about what the future holds," he said.

Trump's political appointments — some 4,000 — are still early in the process. With a Republican Senate in charge, those that require Senate confirmation will be a lot easier to push through, he said.

It's expected that will include putting a conservative judge on the Supreme Court to replace the late Antonin Scalia. And Justice Ruth Ginsburg is 83, so her seat could flip to the conservative side, he said. House Speaker Paul Ryan

will stay in place, and he's

been good for agriculture. Most Republican committee chairman in the House and Senate will also continue, which can help NCBA move priority issues, he said.

A Trump presidency and Republican control of Congress bodes well for many issues the beef industry is dealing with, he said, but passage of the Trans-Pacific Partnership is NCBA's top priority, and there's still a lot to be done in 2016, he said.

Trump ran against TPP and has maintained that position, and Republicans don't want to bring it up in the lame-duck session.

Meanwhile, the U.S. beef industry is losing \$400,000 a day from lost access in Japan due to a trade deal between Australia and Japan that reduced tariffs on Australian beef. Losses next year will be even greater because that tariff goes down in 2017, he said.

"It's extremely important we get this addressed as soon as possible. The only tool to stop the hemorrhaging is this trade agreement," he said.

NCBA will continue to push passage, making sure the House and Senate leadership understand the harm, he said.

TPP would lower Japan's 38.5 percent tariff on U.S. beef to 9 percent on muscle cuts and zero on beef variety meats, such as tongue.

Other issues of Interest to NCBA in the lame-duck session are the annual military spending bill and the government funding bill.

The former includes a rider that would delay any potential listing of sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act as well as sage grouse land-management plans by the Interior Department. The latter includes language to defund EPA's Waters of the U.S. rule and changes to Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration that would lead to government interference and harm in cattle

markets, he said.

Looking ahead, NCBA sees overall regulatory relief with Trump in the White House. The first 100 days are probably going to focus on eliminating "nonsensical" rules and regulations, he said.

"One of the first things I think we're going to see him do is roll back (the Waters of the U.S. rule)," Woodall said.

The ag community was "mad as hell" when President Barack Obama went around Congress to advance the rule, he said, but NCBA is now glad he took that route because Trump can unravel it without Congress, he said.

Trump and a Republican Congress could also provide an opportunity for true Endangered Species Act reform and are also likely to kill the "death tax" on inheritances once and for all, he said.

"Overall, I'm very optimistic. I'm excited about where this is going," he said.

Pocatello trials pave way for new food safety technology

By JOHN O'CONNELL Capital Press

POCATELLO, Idaho -An Atlanta company plans to begin construction before the year's end on the first commercial facility using a food safety and preservation technology tested on the Idaho State University campus.

ScanTech Sciences invested about \$4 million to build a research and development facility inside ISU's Research and Innovation in Sciences and Engineering Complex, where the company honed a food-treatment proprietary process called electronic cold pasteurization.

The company's method uses an electronic linear accelerator to shower food with accelerated electrons, killing pests and pathogens while dramatically extending shelflife, explained ScanTech CEO Dolan Falconer.

ScanTech's research and development facility at Idaho State University in Poplanned 100,000-square-foot catello, where it refined electronic cold pasteurization technology. commercial facility, to be built Treatments kill pathogens and pests while extending shelf life of in McAllen, Texas, should food, according to testing be operational by mid-summer, Falconer said. He said Pocatello will help establish as soon as possible. the plant's conveyor system commodity-specific electron-He said the company may ic cold pasteurization trade and "horn" — which works eventually automate the Poprotocols, and he sees spelike a shower head that emits catello facility to add comcial promise for potatoes and mercial business, in addition electrons — were refined in to continued research and de-Pocatello. apples. "That work provided the The Texas plant will have velopment. In testing in Pocatelproof of concept for the comthe capacity to process 10 to mercial build (in Texas)," Fal-20 truckloads of produce per lo, ScanTech has proven it can consistently deliver the coner said. day, with the conveyor de-Falconer said the Posigned to run at 120 feet per precise dosage of electrons catello facility has also been needed to preserve food withminute. The plant would treat proused, both by ScanTech and out damaging it, said Rocky in grant-funded research induce entering the country Starns, ScanTech's chief techvolving various partners, to from Mexico, as well as exnology officer and vice presidevelop protocols for treating ports from the U.S. dent of engineering and manspecific commodities. "This improves the ecoufacturing. nomics of exporting," Falcon-Falconer said USDA is He said treated potatoes mulling a grant proposal to have retained at-harvest qualer said. study electronic cold pas-Falconer said the compaity after a year in storage, inteurization on pecans, and ny already has enough comcluding sprout suppression, several retailers and food and strawberries have mainmitments from customers producers plan to request adto run the plant at capacity, tained the same smell, texture and taste after a month in the ditional grants for next year. and investors want a second He said further testing in and third plant to be built refrigerator. IS YOUR olidau Readu TION THS AD AND **RECEIVE A 10% DISCOUNT** TRAEGER GRILL AUTHORIZED DEALER REFRESH AND REPAIR



Dolan Falconer, CEO of ScanTech Sciences, shows his company's

USDA closes book on only bird flu case — in Alaska

By DON JENKINS Capital Press

More than 15,000 wild birds in the U.S. have been tested for highly pathogenic bird flu since July 1, and only one tested positive, a mallard duck in Alaska, according to USDA reports updated Thursday.

The duck was infected with a virulent strain first detected in 2014 in northwestern Washington.

The USDA submitted a final report to the World Organization for Animal Health on the mallard. The live duck was sampled in August at a wildlife refuge near Fairbanks.

The USDA reported no other cases but confirmed that the mallard's virus was a close match to the potent mix of Eurasian and North American strains found in a northern pintail duck collected nearly two years ago in Whatcom County, Wash.

Over the next six monuns,



A strain of highly pathogenic bird flu similar to one that first appeared in the U.S. in a duck in Washington state in 2014 has resurfaced in a mallard duck in Alaska.

ton, 370 in Idaho and 552 in Oregon.

'We're sampling at a statistically significant level, and it's just not coming up," Or-egon Department of Fish and Wildlife veterinarian Colin Gillin said.

Low pathogenic bird flu is common among wild birds in the U.S. But in the wild,

along the West Coast.

"We would expect to see it, if we see it, from mid-November on," Gillin said.

Meanwhile, new cases of highly pathogenic bird flu are surfacing around the world. Switzerland, Austria, Cro-

atia, Germany and India have reported outbreaks among wild birds.

In the worst case this



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highly pathogenic bird flu spread to poultry in 15 states, claiming 50.4 million turkeys and chickens in 211 commercial farms and 21 backyard flocks, according to the USDA.

Highly pathogenic bird flu has been largely absent from the U.S. since mid-2015, even though state and federal authorities have stepped up sampling of wild birds to detect where the deadly virus is circulating.

Since July 1, 15,712 wild birds have been sampled in the U.S., including 671 in California, 417 in Washing-

strains commingle and can strengthen.

Migratory waterfowl carry the disease fatal to poultry and likely introduced a highly pathogenic virus to domestic flocks in Canada and U.S. in early December 2014, according to the USDA.

The USDA says the U.S. has since adopted the best avian influenza surveillance system in the world.

The virus did not reappear in the winter of 2015-16, but authorities are continuing to sample wild birds, especially as migratory waterfowl pass through the Pacific Flyway from Alaska south

month involving commercial poultry, bird flu claimed more than 10,000 turkeys at a farm in Hungary, according to the World Organization for Animal Health.

Animal health officials warn backyard flock owners to keep their birds from coming into contact with migratory waterfowl.

The virus first appeared in the West in late 2014 and 2015 and later jumped to the Midwest, where it spread rapidly through large poultry farms and grew into what the USDA called the worst animal-health event in U.S. history.

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