

Gem State Producer



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IFB® *IDAHO FARM BUREAU*

Big Game Raid
Haystacks in Lemhi,
Custer-counties

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Taking Ag's Message Beyond the Fencerows

Beyond the Fencerows



By Zippy Duvall
AFBF President

Welcome to "Beyond the Fencerows," the new monthly column by AFBF President Zippy Duvall. This column is just a snapshot of the ongoing conversation President Duvall is eager to have with Farm Bureau members from across the country on the pressing issues facing agriculture. Just as

President Duvall's father encouraged him years ago to step outside his fencerows to make a difference in the policies affecting his farm, President Duvall invites you to make your voices heard to protect the business of farming for generations to come.

When I attended my first county Farm Bureau meeting back in 1977,

I never imagined that I'd have the privilege to serve as your president one day. My Farm Bureau journey is truly a testament to how this organization invests in young people and gives farmers and ranchers the tools we need to protect our livelihood. One of the greatest joys of Farm Bureau leadership for me has been getting the chance to give back and pass on what I have

See DUVALL, page 8

What Defines Farm Bureau?



By Bryan Searle
President Idaho Farm Bureau
Federation

Hundreds of Idaho Farm Bureau members are working together every day seeking a common goal.

We all have different jobs and different methods of completing the tasks at hand but the underlying system has stood the test of time.

Our mission statement, revised and adopted in 2008, defines our organization's main goals. It reads as follows: "The Idaho Farm Bureau is a voluntary, grassroots organization dedicated to strengthening agriculture and protecting the rights, values and property of our member families and their neighbors."

In the Idaho Farm Bureau Policy

Book, there are numerous statements under the subtitle "Farm Bureau Beliefs and Philosophy," that support the mission statement such as: "We believe that since the beginning of time, man's ability to provide food, fiber and fuel for himself and his dependents has determined his independence, freedom and security."

Farm Bureau members from nearly every Idaho county meet every year to update and reaffirm the or-

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Straining at Gnats



By Rick Keller
CEO Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

There is a biblical proverb that cautions those "which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Ancient dietary laws prohibited eating insects and some would go to great lengths of carefully straining their

drinking water to avoid mistakenly swallowing the smallest of unclean animals, yet their actions in other areas of their lives would be symbolically swallowing a camel – the largest of unclean animals. Cautious counsel of "weightier matters of law" were encouraged as being more important than the minutia.

In colloquial terms, we'd refer to criticizing other people for minor offenses while ignoring major offenses and the expression of "cutting off the nose to spite the face" to describe a needlessly self-destructive

over-reaction to a problem. Again, overlooking the "weightier matters of law."

Today's farmers and ranchers are barraged by those who are "straining at a gnat," while ignoring the weightier matters. An example includes the public lands requirements that measure to a tenth of inch of minimum stubble heights of grasses or a wandering calf in unauthorized areas verses the massive destruction by wildfires scorching tens of thousands of square miles

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Elk in Custer, Lemhi and several other counties are costing landowners a lot of money this winter in lost and wasted feed. Photo by Steve Ritter

Idaho Ranchers Struggle to Protect Pastures, Haystacks

By John Thompson

Ranchers in the Lemhi Valley are under siege. Hungry elk are raiding haystacks every night causing tens of thousands of dollars in damages. Elk, deer and in some cases moose are feeding on haystacks, stealing and wasting tons of alfalfa set aside for winter feeding of livestock.

Ranchers in Custer County, Clearwater County and several others are also under pressure and incurring steep losses. Along the Lemhi River from Leadore to Carmen nearly every haystack is surrounded with battered wire fence panels and bales are gouged out along the bottom row where elk have pulled the hay out and weakened the stacks. Some stacks are close to toppling. Others have fallen, creating significant amounts of wasted hay.

Most ranchers are sympathetic to the starving animals' plight. Yet frustrations are mounting because the Idaho Fish and Game Department's remedies are less than adequate, according to ranchers who attended a public hearing organized by the Lemhi County Farm Bureau.

During the meeting, held February 3 at Salmon City Hall, ranchers speculated that wolves are contributing to the problem. They believe wolf predation is concentrating elk in low-lying areas.

Idaho Fish and Game Regional Supervisor Tom Curet confirmed that wolves have caused elk behavior to change.

"I will say that wolves have changed the behavior of elk in this area, there's no question about that," Curet said. "We hunt wolves now from August 30 to March 31. We also have trappers and there is a lot of pressure on wolves right now. Hunters and trappers are keeping wolf numbers much more moderate than they were eight or 10 years ago."

See ELK DEPREDATION page 4

Cover: Moose feed on a haystack at the Two-Dot Ranch near Leadore. The Two-Dot is owned by James Whittaker, Lemhi County Farm Bureau president. Ranchers throughout the Lemhi Valley and in various places all over the state are experiencing pressure from wildlife raiding haystacks this winter. In Lemhi County the problems are mainly from large herds of elk. Photo by Steve Ritter



ELK DEPREDAATION

Continued from page 3



Elk along the Salmon River near Challis are having a tough winter and putting pressure on local ranches.

Photo by Steve Ritter

Idaho Fish and Game has several remedies to help landowners protect their crops and haystacks from depredating big game, including hazing, providing fencing materials, depredation hunting and landowner appreciation hunting tags. However, ranchers at the meeting expressed frustration at nearly every remedy. Deep snow came early and has remained throughout much of the winter. Several ranchers said they have never seen this many elk congregated in the Lemhi Valley.

Curet said elk counts from last winter showed the region is meeting population objectives for bulls and exceeding objectives for cows. Idaho Fish and Game is currently flying helicopters in the Salmon Region counting elk but the statistics were not available during the February 3 meeting.

When ranchers raised the question about feeding the elk and attempting to bait them away from haystacks, Curet said the Department's first priority is to protect stored

hay. He implored landowners to contact Fish and Game as soon as elk become a problem. Fish and Game has spent over \$50,000 since Christmas on wire panels and other fencing materials to protect haystacks.

However, the wire panels surrounding many haystacks in the Lemhi Valley are battered and bent. One rancher said it's nearly impossible to keep hungry elk out of a haystack. They push on the fences until they create a hole and then crawl through it. Most of the damage is occurring after dark.

Hazing is one remedy that works temporarily, but then the elk just become someone else's problem. Rancher Mike Kosler said he could haze elk out of his stack-yards but he knows they will just move on to his neighbor's haystack. Another rancher said he has hazed elk for several miles using four-wheelers, but they make it back to his ranch nearly as fast as he does.

In a subsequent meeting held at the Idaho Statehouse on February 17, Ed Schreiber, Idaho Fish and Game Deputy Director of Field Operations, said the Department has seven employees dedicated to dealing with depredating wildlife. They receive an average of 700 depredation complaints annually. This year so far there have been 236 depredation complaints, with 189 of them involving elk. The Department has issued 76 kill permits and authorized 22 depredation hunts. They are currently operating five emergency feeding sites for elk with about 650 animals total at those sites.

Schreiber said according to Idaho Statute "in a nutshell, prevention of depredation is defined as a responsibility of landowners to prevent and mitigate damages."

The Department collects money from hunting tag sales to pay for depredation prevention and compensation. In 2015 they collected \$655,000 but the cost of the program eclipsed that amount and money



This haystack near Leadore sustained major damage from hungry elk. Elk feeding along the bottom row of bales can cause stacks to topple.
Photo by Steve Ritter

had to be pulled from the state's general fund to make up the shortfall. Over the last ten years the average depredation cost to the state has been \$245,000 and they have averaged 30 claims on damage to stored crops.

Idaho Cattle Association Executive Director Wyatt Prescott said his organization wants elk managed away from private cattle operations.

"Ultimately this industry has challenges going through the compensation program," Prescott said. "The goal is to manage wildlife away from the common threat. Many landowners enjoy having wildlife on their property but we've had two feet of snow all winter and around the haystacks the elk manure makes it resemble a CAFO. We don't necessarily want compensation. We want to manage elk away from the conflict areas for ranchers."

Curet said the Department is reluctant to establish new winter feeding grounds for

elk because of the potential for brucellosis transmission and other disease concerns.

"Our main goal is prevention," Curet said. "I also want to mention that you need to contact us if you are having problems. By state law the operator has to report the damage and then we have to respond before we can compensate. Winter feeding of elk is a dangerous prospect but if we need to bait them away then we would entertain that possibility. Our first priority is to help you protect haystacks. Then we try to harass the elk off and if that doesn't work we start killing elk."

Lemhi County Farm Bureau President James Whittaker said the Fish and Game compensation program doesn't work. "It doesn't function and it's not workable so none of us want to apply for it," Whittaker said. "We also have frustration with the landowner appreciation tag system. Basically what you're doing is trying to force it down our neck when we are the ones carrying the animals."

Whittaker said hunting pressure forces elk onto private land in the fall and wolves also contribute. If landowners were allowed to market the landowner appreciation tags, that would push elk off the private land and make them available to hunters which would reduce herd sizes.

"The legislature needs to change the compensation law and the landowner appreciation tag law and compensation needs to add up to 100 percent of damage incurred," he said. "Those tags need to be given out in a number commensurate with damage to private property and the property owner should be able to market those tags as he chooses."

The Lemhi County Farm Bureau is attempting to collect data related to damages this winter. County Board member Wes Mackay said an elk eats about 20 pounds of forage per day. Landowners are encouraged to survey their damages by number of

See ELK DEPRIDATION page 15

IFBF Women Donate to McDonald House

Photo and Article by Jake Putnam

The Idaho Farm Bureau's Women's Leadership Committee donated food and money to Boise's Ronald McDonald House in early February.

The committee then unloaded more than 100 pounds of food that will help feed 17 families staying at the facility.

The mission of the Ronald McDonald House is to provide a "home away from home" for families of sick children receiving medical treatment at Saint Luke's Medical Center. Executive Director Mindy Plumlee says several hundred families stayed at the facility in 2015, and it's booked just about every week.

"This 19 bedroom house is almost at capacity," said Plumlee. "We need the food and cash and always look forward to seeing the Farm Bureau Women this time of year. We really love it when they cook dinner, it's a tradition we love."

The Boise Ronald McDonald House is on Main St. across from St. Luke's Hospital and has provided affordable housing for out-of-town families since 1988.

Built in the early 1900s and purchased by the late J.R. Simplot for the Ronald McDonald Foundation. Families are charged just \$10 a night; the balance is paid with public and private donations to the Ronald McDonald house, and any family who is unable to pay the \$10 is not turned away.

The Farm Bureau Women's Committee filled three SUV's with everything from produce, and canned goods to laundry detergent, all of which are needed by visiting families, according to Plumlee.

"We're making dinner for the residents of the Ronald McDonald House tonight and we love the chance to help out. It's a wonderful thing to help the residents while their kids are in the hospital. Through this event and the lunchbag project at the state-house we get the chance to promote agriculture. Just our presence reminds people



Idaho Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee members Sherri Walton, left and Susan Allen, right, carry donations to the Ronald McDonald house in Boise.

that their food comes from farms not grocery stores," said Chairman Judy Woody.

Before dinner, Chairman Woody presented the House with a check collected from county Farm Bureaus across the state. Director Plumlee was thankful for the help. "We'll spend it all on food, and things needed to sustain the families during their stay here."

"This donation came from just about every county in the state," said Woody, "and what started as a small donation from county to county ended up being a significant amount and we're honored to help out. Our farmers are productive and efficient, people we depend on."

The event is held annually on the fifth week of the New Year, that's when most Americans will have earned enough money to pay for their families food supply for the year. By comparison Americans need

to work until May to reach "Tax Freedom Day," the date when the typical family meets its tax commitment.

"Americans depend on the safe and affordable food we supply," said Idaho Farm Bureau Federation President Bryan Searle. "We're proud of those contributions. Just 22 cents of every dollar we spend on food goes to the farmers who grew it, but farmers are a generous bunch and the backbone of this great nation."

According to the Agriculture Department, Americans devote only about 10.6 percent of their disposable income to pay for food. The percentage of income spent for food in the United States has declined over the last 30 years. Food is more affordable today due to a widening gap between growth in per capita incomes and the amount of money spent for food, according to the USDA.



Jayce Watkins was the winner of this year's Idaho Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee speech contest.

Weiser Student Wins Women's Leadership Committee Speech Contest

Jayce Watkins of Weiser won the Idaho Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee Speech Contest in early February at the Idaho Statehouse.

"This is a contest by design," said Women's Chair Judy Woody of Twin Falls. "We want students to learn more about agriculture, we want them to research and build their speech and along the way develop an understanding of what goes into our food."

Watkins is a senior at Weiser High School. He admits he did a lot of research and calls farming the next great technological frontier.

"I chose technology and agriculture as a topic because things are changing so fast in farming, I Googled every article I could find on precision agriculture. At first I couldn't find anyone in Washington County that uses precision agriculture, but fi-

nally found a farmer not far away that uses the technology. I decided to focus on three key areas, software, drones and GPS," said Watkins.

Idaho State Controller Brandon Woolf welcomed the contestants to the West Wing of the Senate. He emphasized the importance of communication in agriculture and urged students to not only speak up but to serve and tell the world about Idaho agriculture and that's exactly what Watkins and other contestants demonstrated.

Watkins' speech immediately caught the Statehouse audience by addressing the economic importance of precision agriculture. He said through technological change, yields are larger and a new generation is finding out that almost all agriculture is high-tech these days.

"Precision farming is the answer," he said.

"It's cheaper, yields are higher and we can feed the world on less land. Last year alone we saw an \$11-billion dollar increase just because of changes in precision agriculture. I think the future is bright and agriculture is moving in the right direction."

The new President of the Idaho Farm Bureau watched the event with great interest.

"There's a lot of hope and energy in these young people," said Idaho Farm Bureau President Bryan Searle. "As we advocate for agriculture and watch these young people carry the advocacy forward it's an agriculture asset that continues into the future."

Watkins won \$150. He will use the money for his college fund. All the contestants went on a special guided tour of the Idaho Statehouse.

DUVALL

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learned to the next generation.

It has certainly been a whirlwind since we all met in Orlando, but there's no time to waste in keeping up the important work of our great organization. I've enjoyed meeting with many of you over the last few months, and look forward to getting out to visit more of our members across the country to hear directly from you about the issues you are facing on your farms and ranches. I'm eager to bring your stories to Capitol Hill and represent U.S. agriculture there, but I'm not the only one our lawmakers want to hear from.

The fact is: Farmers and ranchers need to be the ones telling our story or someone else will. We each have been given a voice, but it's our responsibility to speak up and use it. That's

what my father taught me when I was a young farmer just starting out and complaining about regulations and milk prices. "You're not going to solve those problems inside your fencerows," he said. "You've got to get *outside* your fencerows." My dad encouraged me to attend my first county Farm Bureau meeting, and with the journey that followed, I got a lot farther outside my fencerows than I ever expected. But I have learned over and over again that what my dad said was right: We can't solve the problems facing agriculture if we're not willing to step outside our comfort zone.

I am proud of the thousands of Farm Bureau members who are investing their time in this important work. Last year alone, 2,415 Farm Bureau members from across the country took

their messages straight to Capitol Hill and met with lawmakers to tackle the issues facing agriculture. Our state and national staff work tirelessly fighting for you, but representatives want and need to hear from the people in their home districts.

We also need to get out there and share our stories with consumers. People don't trust what they don't know. And they don't trust agriculture because they don't understand it. Most Americans have never been to a farm and didn't even grow up near one, but they are ready to learn more about where their food comes from. We need to open up the lines of communication. We need to connect through our shared values, explain how we take care of our land and animals, and tell people about the important steps

we take to ensure our food supply is safe.

And there's one other thing consumers need to hear about: How unjust regulation is making our lives so difficult. We know many of our members are afraid to speak openly about their battles with the EPA, Army Corps and others. We also know the media can be our ally in these struggles – if only we speak up and let journalists tell our story in the first place.

Being an advocate for agriculture is not an easy job, but thankfully farmers are used to hard work. And more than that, we're not afraid of a challenge. Step outside your fencerows. We must be faithful with our opportunities today if we want to preserve our freedoms for tomorrow.

SEARLE

Continued from page 2

ganization's policy, beliefs and philosophy on a wide range of issues. They include the U.S. Constitution, education, private property rights, economics, states' rights and state sovereignty, religion, capitalism and politics.

Following are a few of the Idaho Farm Bureau's beliefs that help form the organization's foundation and support the mission statement:

"We believe that a strong and viable agriculture industry is one of the most important cornerstones in the foundation of our national security and the importance of that role in so-

ciety must never be taken for granted."

"Ownership of property and property rights are among the human rights essential to the preservation of individual freedom. The right to own property must be preserved at all costs."

"Individuals have a moral responsibility to help preserve freedom for future generations by participating in public affairs and by helping to elect candidates who share their fundamental beliefs and principles."

"We believe that agricultural education is critical in creating and maintaining a strong and

viable agricultural industry."

Although these statements and the many others that serve to define our organization are poignant and widely-accepted, they are only words on paper if we fail to articulate our mission statement to others, which takes us back to the following belief: "We will take every opportunity to publicize, defend and promote our position, and we will stand firm on basic constitutional rights."

Our collective ability to advocate for agriculture issues is tremendous if we work together toward common goals. As members and leaders in this or-

ganization and producers of the food that sustains this nation, I challenge all of you to read and evaluate our organization's basic principles and then ask the following questions: Am I taking every opportunity to publicize, defend and promote the Idaho Farm Bureau's position? Am I an effective advocate for agriculture in Idaho?

By supporting these statements we can do more by your involvement and the tools available in Farm Bureau. When we're all pulling in the same direction there is no limit to what we can accomplish.



Denver Bronco Center Matt Paradis, center, during the playing of the National Anthem at the Super Bowl in San Francisco, California. To his right is Quarterback Peyton Manning and to his left is offensive lineman Louis Vasquez. *Photo Courtesy of Denver Broncos*

Council Welcomes Super Bowl Champion Home

By Jake Putnam

Two weeks after the Super Bowl the small town of Council, Idaho celebrated the homecoming of a favorite son.

Center Matt Paradis helped his Denver Broncos win the Super Bowl. He started the game and played every offensive play for the champions.

With the Super Bowl behind him, Paradis made his way back home showing up at the American Legion Hall February 17th for a proclamation ceremony. It was a chance to shake hands with friends, neighbors and relatives and sign autographs and give thanks.

“It was great and it’s awesome to see all the

people that supported me this season,” said Paradis. “I had to come back home because it’s nice to support the people that pulled for me all season.”

Excited kids like Wyatt and Owen Hatfield got to meet not only a hometown hero but a Super Bowl champion.

“He signed my shirt and that’s special,” said eight year-old Owen Hatfield of Council. “I play flag football and I hope one day to be as big as he is. I think the reason I like him is because he tried his best and he got to be the best.” Owen and his brother waited in line and the Bronco signed their Bronco t-shirts.

Not far from the American Legion hall, on

Michigan Street in Council stands a massive, two-story banner of Paradis that once hung at Bronco Stadium. And like the giant banner, this Bronco is larger than life.

In his first year in Denver, Paradis fought and scratched for a spot on the practice squad. He cleared that hurdle and set his sights higher. He came back determined last summer with dreams of landing the starting center job on the offensive line. He did it and the effort caught the eye of the coaching staff and players.

“Matt is off to a great start in his career,” Denver Quarterback Payton Manning told the Denver Post before the Super Bowl.

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PARADIS

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Denver Bronco Matt Paradis helps out on his family's ranch near Council.

Photo by Steve Ritter

“Matt is a tough guy. He’s a guy you like having in front of you because you know he is going to fight for you.”

Paradis has the reputation as a fighter with a history of fighting long odds. Not many high school eight-man football team players get the chance to play division one football. Paradis not only walked-on at Boise State University but later became an all-conference player. Drafted number two by the Broncos, he overcame long odds to start

and then longer odds by winning the Super Bowl. A neighbor at the Legion Hall said that if this was a Hollywood script no one would buy it.

“We told our kids to set their goals high,” said Matt’s father Mike Paradis, who’s also an Adams County Commissioner. “And if you don’t get there as quick as you think, you’ve just got to work harder.”

When the 26 year-old Super Bowl champ got back home, he was soon back help-

ing feed cattle and do other chores on the family ranch, just as he had since he was a young boy. Mike says Matt will never be too big for his britches.

“They have a good work ethic because they all had chores,” Mike said. “They had to work hard, fast and do a good job and if they didn’t, they had to go back and do it again.”

From an early age Matt also applied that work ethic in the classroom.

“I just wanted to play football, I never wanted to be a hero, but that comes along with it, I guess,” said Paradis. “If you want your dreams to come true you just have to keep working. If you work hard, whatever you want to do in life it will pay off.”

Matt’s example lives on at Council Elementary School where his mom, Janice teaches. Not only was he a straight A student, he was offered an academic scholarship at The Ohio State University.

“I talk constantly about Matt’s example,” Janice said. “He chose a dream and he works toward it every day. And if his grades weren’t good enough, he wouldn’t be where he is today.”

Paradis made it through his first full season in the NFL unscathed and uninjured, in part because of his hard work ethic in the weight room. Now a Super Bowl Champ he’s a bit overwhelmed by the attention and bit shy but managed a few words of heartfelt thanks.

“I just want to say thank you very much,” he said. “I felt the love and support from Council and the whole State of Idaho. From the time I was a BSU Bronco and now a Denver Bronco I always felt the support. It means a lot to me and thank you, thank you very much.”

Favorite son Matt Paradis has returned home a champion. Proof that if you dream big and work hard, even a kid from a small town like Council can one day play in the Super Bowl.

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Focus on Agriculture

Ethanol and the Volatile Oil Market

By Stewart Truelsen

The renewable fuels industry and Big Oil don't share the same vision for the future of motor fuel. One sees a lower-carbon future and the other doesn't, but both are affected by the slump in commodity prices. The price of ethanol generally tracks with the price of gasoline and the barrel price of crude oil. The steep slide

in oil prices has affected ethanol producers, but not to the same extent as domestic oil producers.

According to Bob Dinneen, CEO and president of the Renewable Fuels Association, "The industry is doing okay, not great. We as an industry are prepared for this kind of thing. We have weathered storms in the past, and we will weather

this one."

The main input costs for ethanol are corn and natural gas. Dinneen says that low corn prices are helping ethanol producers keep the doors open, but he doesn't like to see it that way. "Many of our producer members are farmer-owned cooperatives. They got into this business to increase farm income and help the rural

economy.”

The decline in oil prices is creating another problem for ethanol producers—stepped-up attacks on ethanol financed or encouraged by the oil industry. “Maybe they are looking for any place they can recover market share,” suggests Dinneen, “But I think what has prompted the attacks is simply our success. We are in 10 percent of the nation’s motor fuel. They do not want to see the industry grow any more.”

Growth is what the industry has in mind with the expansion of E15 and E85 fuels. Sales have been held back by the lack of infrastructure at

the pump and acceptance by carmakers. However, E15 is now approved by car manufacturers for use in more than 70 percent of new vehicles, a jump from last year.

At the same time, the Agriculture Department is partnering with 21 states through the Biofuel Infrastructure Partnership to increase the number of pumps, storage and related infrastructure to offer higher blends.

Dinneen praised USDA and Secretary Tom Vilsack for the agency’s commitment to renewable fuels, but was disappointed in the decision of another federal agency. Late last year the Environmental

Protection Agency trimmed the Renewable Fuel Standard, the volume requirements that had been set by Congress. The RFS is the amount of biofuel that refiners are required to blend into motor fuel. The mandate is a prime target of the oil industry and other critics who seek to eliminate it altogether and halt the advance of renewables.

“If the EPA is going to put artificial constraints on the growth of the ethanol market in this country, we will build markets elsewhere,” says Dinneen. Ethanol is especially valued around the world for its octane-boosting qual-

ity. U.S. ethanol producers already are exporting to more than 60 countries, including the United Arab Emirates.

The volatility of the crude oil market and the havoc it plays with the world economy is just one more reason to embrace alternatives to petroleum and move forward with cleaner American-made fuels on the way to energy independence.

Stewart Truelsen, a food and agriculture freelance writer, is a regular contributor to the Focus on Agriculture series.

KELLER

Continued from page 2

due to poorly managed lands by government agencies.

We are witnessing straining at a gnat in immigration reform by arguing over semantics between the terms amnesty and a pathway to citizenship, while the weightier matters of obtaining a legal and stable workforce and a secure border are left dangling and unresolved.

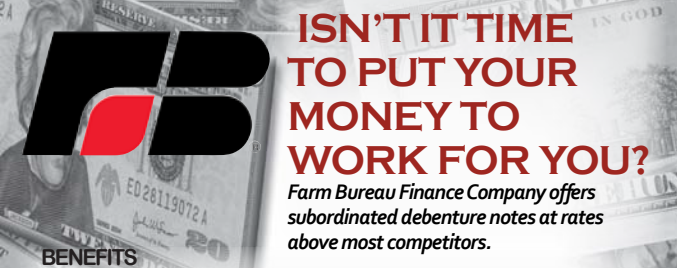
The political campaigns are gnarled in filth as they strain at the gnat to find fault with an opponent’s phraseology and yet overlook a lifetime of service and dedication. The media’s attention to “gotcha” sound bites defining a candidate designed to purposely obscure the desires and intentions of the candidates are straining at the gnat.

The recent and sudden death of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia revealed a weighti-

er matter of the law in the presidential campaigns. The lasting and significant presidential duty of nominating a qualified Supreme Court justice should be of major consideration in our decision process in selecting our next president verses the minutia of “gotcha” sound bites and minor variances in philosophy.

Dotting the “i’s,” crossing the “t’s,” and sometimes straining at a gnat are necessary and should not be overlooked. They provide order and continuity; however, wisdom must be exercised. Wisdom is inferred in the counsel of weightier matters.

In evaluating decisions, we should ask, “Is this a weightier matter or am I straining at a gnat?” Then let wisdom and sound judgement rule.



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	Yield		.200	.300	.400	.500	.800	1.10	1.41
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\$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999	Rate		.350	.450	.550	.650	.950	1.25	1.55
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The University of Idaho's Caine Center, which opened in 1977, is slated for closure by the end of this year.

Photo by Steve Ritter

U of I Phases out Caine Center

By Jake Putnam

Caldwell - After four decades, the University of Idaho is closing the Caine Veterinary Teaching Center.

The University is adopting new methods for teaching veterinary students that puts students directly in the field with livestock producers throughout the state.

“We believe this change is necessary to reflect changes in the regional veterinary education program and to better prepare students to work with livestock producers,” said John Foltz, Associate Dean of the U of I College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. “In addition, this change aligns with the University’s ongoing process of refining and redirecting resources in line with guidance from our State Board of Education as we meet changing needs.”

The closure will move faculty positions from Caldwell to Salmon, the UI Campus in Moscow and the Magic Valley.

The closure impacts nine staff positions at the Caine Center. Employees in those positions will get first crack at similar jobs within the University of Idaho as they become available. The center’s closure is expected to be done by the end of 2016.

The decision to close the Caine Center also reflects a refocusing of resources over the past decade away from animal research and diagnostic services in Caldwell to

other locales where they are more in need.

“We appreciate the efforts of staff members at Caine and hope they’ll find suitable opportunities to continue employment with the university,” Foltz said. “Changing times in both the livestock industry and veterinary education require the university to adapt to new ways to better prepare our students to serve the public.”

The University of Idaho is part of the Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah Regional Program in Veterinary Medicine with Washington State University’s College of Veterinary Medicine.

The College of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University supports UI’s new direction.

“For 40 years, the partnership with the University of Idaho has greatly benefited the education of generations of veterinarians serving the livestock industry,” said Bryan Slinker, Dean of WSU’s College of Veterinary Medicine. “The proposed plan is a creative way to adapt to changing industry needs, and we fully support this evolution of the partnership.”

The Caine Center opened in 1977 as an off-campus unit of the Animal and Veterinary Science Department as part of the U of I’s commitment to the Washington-Oregon-Idaho Regional Veterinary Education Program.

Idaho funds access for 11 students a year to study veterinary medicine at WSU. The U of I Department of Animal and Veterinary Science oversees the Caine Center and veterinarians on the faculty who work with students in the program.

Mark McGuire, past Animal and Veterinary Science Department head, said the WSU College of Veterinary Medicine has focused more on faculty members working closely with students through more direct training on and with livestock operations.

McGuire, who currently serves as the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station interim director, said students gain valuable experience working directly with dairy and beef herds and sheep flocks. The long-term proposal calls for locating two veterinary faculty in the Magic Valley, which is the epicenter of Idaho’s dairy industry that ranks third nationally in milk production.

The U of I campus faculty position will center on small ruminants and sheep. The U of I Sheep Center maintains flocks of purebred Suffolk sheep and crossbred animals similar to those favored by Idaho’s sheep industry. The position at the Nancy Cummings Extension and Education Center near Salmon focuses on the beef industry and other issues critical to Idaho’s beef industry.

The Caldwell faculty position will be focused on general food-animal care.

ELK DEPREDAATION

Continued from page 5

elk counted feeding on haystacks or in private pastures, multiply by 20 pounds per day and report the numbers to the County Farm Bureau office.

Other ranchers who attended the meeting in Salmon expressed frustration with the hunting options provided by Idaho Fish and Game. Hunting on private property is a much different experience than many Idaho hunters expect. With barns and other out-buildings, as well as neighbors' homes often nearby, it requires the rancher to oversee the hunts carefully in many instances. Yet guiding hunters on private land requires a guide license. Either way, ranchers say it takes up a lot of their time to make the hunts happen and after elk are shot it doesn't necessarily alleviate the problem.

Will Naillon, Idaho Fish and Game Commissioner for the Salmon Region said it's time to start talking about a long term solution to this problem. "The Commission has to look at social acceptance and carrying capacity of the land and the relationship between sportsmen who think there is no such thing as too many elk and ranchers who are trying to make a living," he said. "If we end up with an elk population that is beyond social acceptance we need to do something but a lot of this is set in Idaho code and these things can be changed. I'd rather see a long term solution than paying out huge depredation claims."

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A haystack near Salmon that has been raided by elk. The large wire panels surrounding this stack are mangled. Photo by John Thompson

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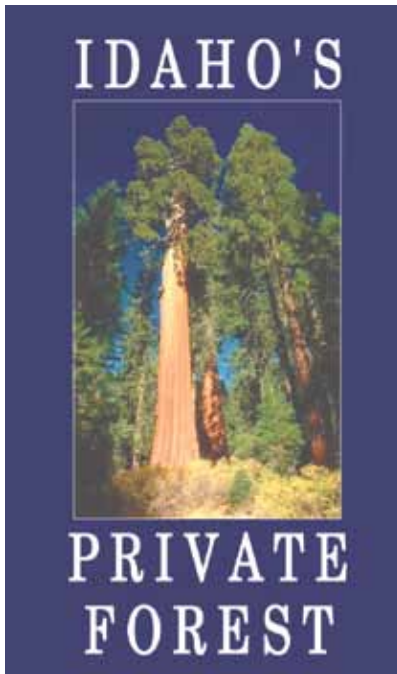
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Mountain Pine Beetle



By Randy Brooks

It seems like I get a lot of calls each year regarding dead or dying trees. Some of those calls concern Western Larch, which is a deciduous conifer whose foliage turns yellow and sheds its needles each fall. Other calls have been in regard to the pines that are dying across the landscape. I happened to be driving across Montana and Colorado last year, and noticed thousands, if not millions of dying trees. It seems as if the mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins) has hit epidemic proportions the last few years and is doing what it does best: kill trees.

Bark beetles, especially the mountain pine beetle (MPB) are a major cause of timber losses throughout the Rockies and the West. These pests are ready to move in to susceptible conifer stands. During early stages of an outbreak, attacks are limited largely to trees under stress. However, as beetle populations increase, MPB attacks most mature trees in the outbreak area. Factors leading to tree stress and possible bark beetle outbreaks include: 1) Prolonged moisture or drought stress. 2) Slow tree growth-common to overcrowded and older, over-mature stands. 3) Diseased, fire, and storm-damaged stands.

Lodgepole pine killed by mountain pine beetle. Note dead and dying (red colored) trees.

Photo by Tom Eckberg, IDL

The MPB is the most destructive forest insect in western North America. Mountain pine beetle can attack any pine species (native or ornamental), but in Idaho is particularly destructive in lodgepole, ponderosa, whitebark, and limber pines.

MPB typically have a one year life cycle. In late summer, adults emerge and seek out large diameter, living, green trees, tunneling under the bark to mate. If successful, each pair will form a vertical tunnel and produce about 75 eggs. Following egg hatch, larvae (grubs) tunnel away from the egg gallery, effectively girdling the tree. The beetles also introduce a blue stain fungus into the sapwood which impedes water transport. Larvae overwinter and pupate in late spring with adults emerging from the bark in midsummer to attack new trees and start the cycle over again.

Signs and symptoms of MPB attack include:

Popcorn shaped masses of resin (pitch

tubes) on the trunk where the beetle enters the tree, though pitch tubes are not always present.

Boring dust or frass in the cracks and crevices of the bark.

Foliage turning yellowish to reddish throughout the crown of the tree. This usually occurs 8-10 months after a successful attack.

Presence of live MPB (eggs, larvae, pupae, and/or adults) as well as galleries under the bark. Galleries will have a "J" hook at the start of the gallery.

Blue stained sapwood.

Conks that look like popcorn on the bole.

So, what options are available to the private landowner for managing this insect? The following answer generally is not what the landowner wants to hear, but, here goes: Thin, sanitize, thin, and actively manage your forest. Oh, and did I mention thin?

Basically, there are two approaches to reducing losses from MPB in pine forests: (1) long-term (preventive) forest management, and (2) direct control. Preventive management strives to keep beetle populations below injurious levels by limiting the beetles' food supply through forestry practices designed to maintain or increase tree/stand resistance. Preventive management addresses the basic cause of epidemics, which is stand susceptibility, and is considered the most satisfactory long-term solution. It includes a combination of hazard rating, priority setting, and silvicultural manipulations. Situations where MPB instead of forest managers set priorities and dictate management options should be avoided. Silvicultural treatments are most effective when they are in place before a MPB outbreak. Thinning in an area during a current outbreak is not always effective.

Insecticides can be applied to the bark of individual, high-value trees to protect them from bark beetle attack. This approach is only practical on a small scale such as around home or cabin sites, and must be reapplied periodically. Realize that it does not change the susceptibility of the tree to bark beetle attack. Consult with a forest health professional if you decide to take this approach.

Although direct control measures such as chemical sprays, pile and burn and sanitation may prevent additional tree losses in individual spots, area-wide control of the beetles has not been very effective. Natural enemies such as parasites and predators and disease agents provide some small measure of control. Subzero temperatures and long winters may kill many beetles – but don't count on this help. Although all these factors may help they will not prevent future bark beetle outbreaks.

Management must focus on forests and not MPB. Management should alter stand conditions that favor buildup of beetle populations. However, alternative strategies for reducing losses from MPB must emphasize biologically sound silviculture that includes concern for other resource values.

Research shows that bark beetle problems are directly related to forest stand condi-

tions. Keep this in mind when you develop your forest management plans. Good stand management offers the cheapest, most practical, and longest lasting means of control, especially where beetle epidemics occur frequently.

For more information on MPB and other insects and diseases, check out the following websites for information on forest insect and disease identification and management.

Insect and Disease Field Guide:
<http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r2/>

forest-grasslandhealth/insects-diseases/?cid=stelprdb5176420

Insect and Disease Management guide:
<http://dnrc.mt.gov/divisions/forestry/docs/assistance/pests/management-guide/complete-mgt-guide/mgtguide-full.pdf>

Randy Brooks is a University of Idaho Extension Forestry Specialist based on campus in Moscow. He can be reached at: rbrooks@uidaho.edu



Pitch tubes on lodgepole pine caused by mountain pine beetle.
Photo by Tom Eckberg, IDL

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Legislative pages prepare to distribute snack bags to Idaho Legislators in Boise. Photo by Steve Ritter

Food Check-off day at the Statehouse

By Jake Putnam

Legislative pages TJ Ruiz of Murtaugh and Austin Thomason of Weiser delivered snack bags to Idaho lawmakers in early February on behalf of the Idaho Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee.

"This is part of the American Farm Bureau's 'our food link' program and 'Food Check off day' and designed to reach out to the public and in this case lawmakers and let them know where their food comes from," said IFBF Women's Leadership Chair Judy Woody. "Our snack bags have items only grown in Idaho. Our lawmakers know that of course and it's important to everyone that eats three meals a day."

The bags contained a sandwich, potato chips, fruit and other healthy snacks for appreciative legislators.

"Anything we can do to let them know that we're here and willing to work with them, it's an opportunity, I know it's very much

appreciated by our lawmakers," said Bryan Searle, Idaho Farm Bureau President.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, on average, American consumers spend 10.9 percent of their disposable income on food - about 40 days' earnings. This is the third consecutive year Food Check-Out Day has fallen on Feb. 9. In sharp contrast to the 40 days it takes the average American to pay for his or her food supply for the year, it took Americans 131 days to earn enough money to pay federal, state and local taxes last year. The trend is for food to continue to require a smaller percentage of annual income - perhaps the most amazing aspect of food affordability in America.

Ten years ago, Food Check-Out Day would have been marked on Feb. 12. In 1980, it would have fallen on Feb. 18; in 1970, Feb. 20. And in 1960, Food Check-Out Day would have been celebrated on March 4.

Idaho Farm Bureau 2016

Right: Senate Pro Tem Brent Hill, R-Rexburg, seated, and House Speaker Scott Bedke, R-Oakley, discuss state politics with Idaho Farm Bureau members during the organization's annual Legislative Conference held in Boise.

Photo by Steve Ritter



Below: Legislators from District 8 meet with constituents during the Idaho Farm Bureau's annual Strolling Buffet.

Photo by Steve Ritter



Legislative Conference



Left: Idaho Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter speaks to Farm Bureau members during the organization's annual Legislative Conference.

Photo by Steve Ritter

Below: Idaho Farm Bureau President Bryan Searle, right, greets legislators and Farm Bureau members during the organization's annual Strolling Buffet held in Boise.

Photo by Steve Ritter



Structured Marketing Plan a Necessity This Year



Clark Johnston

By Clark Johnston

I have recently attended quite a few meetings with a large number of producers. Without fail when someone approached me they would say, “When are you going to get the grain prices higher?”

I know that most often this was just a way to strike up a conversation but, I could tell that this was right at the top of their list of priorities or worries. The fact of the matter is that grain prices will move higher as well as lower over the next marketing year and our opportunities to sell at a good price during the upcoming year will manifest.

At this time the futures are trading in a carry charge market - meaning there is adequate supply to meet the current demand. The stocks to use ratio is currently estimated to be 45 percent over all classes of wheat. Hard red winter is projected to be 60 percent while white wheat is pegged at 20 percent.

Understanding that we do have a large carryover as well as the potential for a good crop just around the corner it will be important to structure a marketing plan very soon, if you haven't already.

If we continue to keep these carries in the market there will be a very good chance that the deferred markets will move lower as they get closer to being the front month. Take a look at December 2016 futures, are they currently at levels that give you your opportunity to contract wheat at a price

that works. If you have farm storage you may even look at March 2017 futures.

Take these futures prices as well as an average basis for your area to determine your contract price. You may or may not lock in the futures price but, it will be a benefit to you to watch the futures as we move into the spring and early summer months.

Historically we do see some seasonal movements in the futures over the next four to five months. Your best time to lock in the futures side of your price could be June or any time we see a weather related rally over the next few months. Let's not forget we still need to plant spring wheat as well as the corn crop.

With the wheat stocks where they are, corn will be a deciding factor. It will be difficult for the U.S. to increase wheat demand unless we have a less than desirable corn crop. Back in 2012 we had a good supply of wheat but the wheat market rallied from July into the end of the year. Corn production was lower that year because of weather conditions during the growing season. Wheat prices moved a couple dollars per bushel higher as we needed to move wheat into the feed market. The local basis also strengthened that year as the flour mills were forced into competing with the feed lots for the same bushels.

Normally new crop basis this time of the year will be the cheapest for the marketing year. This is the reasoning behind locking

in the futures separate from the basis. The local basis does strengthen from July into the Holidays. By separating the futures and basis you will have an opportunity to maximize your final price for wheat.

Diesel fuel is also a hot topic as prices have moved to levels we haven't seen for quite some time. Looking at historical diesel charts we can see that prices are at the levels we had in 2009. No one knows where the bottom is until it has come and gone, therefore my opinion is to fill your tanks and as you use fuel keep your tanks full. This will give some protection against the unforeseen and higher prices.

Commodity prices are currently low and could continue to stay lower than we have recently seen. Having said this, this could be the year when you market differently than you ever have before. Learning how futures and basis affects your cash price will not only give you the opportunity to be profitable this year but will be a benefit to you in the years ahead.

Clark Johnston is a grain marketing specialist who is on contract with the Idaho Farm Bureau. He is the owner of JC Management Company in Northern Utah. He can be reached at clark@jcmanagement.net

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The BLM filed lawsuits in state courts for administrative water rights in Owyhee County starting in the mid 1990's. The Idaho Supreme Court ruled in favor of ranchers Tim Lowry and Paul Nettleton. The court ruled the Federal Government did not have rights because they could not put the water to beneficial use.

Reversing the Tide conference draws crowd

Photo and article by Jake Putnam

More than 80 concerned farmers, ranchers and Idahoans attended the Idaho Farm Bureaus Reversing the Tide conference in January at the Red Lion Riverside in Boise.

In one of his first duties, Idaho Farm Bureau President Bryan Searle of Shelley welcomed the crowd and urged those attending to know their property rights and to protect them.

"The main purpose here is to raise awareness about the landmark Joyce case some eight years ago. That Idaho Supreme Court decision proved that the Federal Government can't own stock water rights," said Searle.

Idaho Supreme Court Justice Daniel Eismann gave insight into the thought process behind the Joyce Livestock water right case.

"Bottom line those water rights are pertinent to the deeded land and those rights go with the land unless they're expressly reserved and we found that the federal government did not own the water rights," said Eismann. "They basically couldn't prove that they'd put the water to beneficial use."

In reaching the decision the court took a look at history and rule of law.

"The U.S. Grazing Service, which eventually became the BLM, was not even established until 1934 and that turned out to be a key factor in the court decision," said

Eismann.

Eismann says they didn't have any case law on stock water rights.

"I found a case where an easement was pertinent to deeded land. It centered on a road where the parties used the road part of the year to trail their cattle to summer range. It reasoned by analogy that the road and in this case, even water rights can also be pertinent to deeded land," said Eismann.

The 150 year old Joyce Ranch in Owyhee County is managed by Paul Nettleton. He and fellow Owyhee County rancher Tim Lowry were shocked when the BLM claimed their water rights back in the 1990's. Los-

See REVERSING THE TIDE, page 28

REVERSING THE TIDE

Continued from page 27

ing those water rights would take cattle off the Owyhee range forever. The ranchers took the Government to court and won the case on all legal points in stock water right ownership.

“Most people could see that being dragged into court by government could ruin them financially, so many dropped out and signed their rights over to the federal government,” said Lowry. “We decided that if we had to go broke fighting for what was ours, we’d go broke. We won but we’re still paying legal fees.”

Randy Parker, the CEO of the Utah Farm Bureau brought a wealth of experience to the conference, having worked on these water right cases in Utah for decades.

“It is Forest Service policy to claim water rights and they’re aggressively going after it. I would argue that they’re dismantling the U.S. cattle industry; they’re doing it by

going after water rights,” said Parker.

Parker says Utah codified the Joyce water rights decision and urged Idaho to do the same adding another level of water rights protection for ranchers.

“We continue to have these conflicts, over filings and challenges from Federal agencies,” said Parker. “There’s a systematic claiming of water rights. I advocate that the state’s build barriers. States are sovereign, and sometimes they have to act like it.”

Ramona Hage Morrison of Nevada spoke about the Wayne Hage public lands case.

“We had hundreds of titled documents showing pre-existing water rights,” she said. “Yet, we had to prove we were not trespassers. Every property owner has to prove their water right. I’d argue it’s more important than commissioning a range study. When we don’t establish that we were there first in time, in terms of water rights, we forfeit first time right. It’s vitally

important.

The ranchers attending got a better understanding about public water rights.

“We’re still seeing examples around the West where federal government agencies are still trying to extort, essentially blackmailing permittees into signing over water rights as a condition of permit renewal,” said Russ Hendricks, Idaho Farm Bureau director of governmental affairs. “By ranchers just knowing that the federal agency cannot hold those rights they have a leg up come permit renewal time.”

Several Idaho legislators attended the conference including Senators Cliff Bayer, Lori Den Hartog, Bert Brackett, Chuck Winder, Steve Bair, Mark Harris, and Representatives Judy Boyle, Fred Wood, Caroline Nilsson Troy, Tom Dayley, John Vander Woude, Paul Shepherd, Terry Gestrin, Greg Chaney, Paul Romrell.

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Farm Bureau Donations Benefit Hungry Americans

WASHINGTON, D.C., - The farm and ranch families of Farm Bureau raised more than \$1.1 million and donated a record of more than 48 million pounds of food to assist hungry Americans as part of Farm Bureau's "Harvest for All" program. Combined, the monetary and food donations also reached a record level of the equivalent of more than 49 million meals.

Now in its 14th year, Harvest for All is spearheaded by members of Farm Bureau's Young Farmers & Ranchers program, but Farm Bureau members of all ages from across the nation contribute to the effort. In all, 19 state Farm Bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation heeded the call to action, helping ensure Americans in need can enjoy the bounty of food farmers and ranchers produce.

In addition to raising food and funds for the initiative, farmers and ranchers tallied nearly 16,000 volunteer hours assisting local hunger groups in 2015.

"We're pleased to continue Farm Bureau's long tradition of helping nourish those who

need help the most," said Cole Coxbill, a rancher and crop farmer from Wyoming who chairs the AFBF YF&R committee.

"More than 50 percent of Americans that struggle with hunger live in rural areas and farming communities," Coxbill said. "Through the coordinated efforts of America's farmers and ranchers and Harvest for All, we're helping to lower that statistic."

Harvest for All is one of the most important community service efforts undertaken by Farm Bureau members. Although the U.S. economy is stronger overall compared to several years ago, many Americans still need help securing adequate food for their families.

The California Farm Bureau took top honors for donating the most food in 2015, 17.5 million pounds. Illinois Farm Bureau raised the most money, \$998,000. Illinois Farm Bureau also tallied the most volunteer hours, 5,675. Thanks to the generosity of Chevrolet, each of those state organizations received a \$1,250 grant to donate to a local food bank of their choice or for an-

other Harvest for All project.

Second-place winners were the Florida Farm Bureau for food donated at 16 million pounds; Michigan Farm Bureau for donated funds at \$32,600; and Florida Farm Bureau for volunteer time at 4,975. Each of the second-place winners received a \$750 grant from Chevrolet to donate to the local food bank of their choice.

In addition, three state YF&R committees received \$500 grants from Chevrolet for "most innovative" programs. Those winners were California, Illinois and North Carolina.

The awards were presented during AFBF's Young Farmers & Ranchers Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, earlier this month. Since Harvest for All was launched, Farm Bureau families have gathered more than 195 million pounds of food, logged more than 112,900 volunteer hours and raised more than \$5.9 million in donations. Combined, the food and money donations are the equivalent of more than 210 million meals.

AFBF Supports GMO Bill to Protect Ag Innovation

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The American Farm Bureau Federation's Board of Directors recently voted to support efforts of Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) to move forward with a bill to pre-empt state GMO labeling mandates.

"The Senate Agriculture Committee this week is marking up a bill to provide American consumers a wealth of easily accessible, accurate information about GMOs through a voluntary, national GMO

labeling program," AFBF President Zippy Duvall said. "The bill would pre-empt a patchwork of mandatory and misleading state GMO labeling laws founded more on scare-tactics than science, and we must move this process forward."

Duvall said Chairman Roberts' bill will provide consumers access to information they need to make informed choices in the marketplace. He emphasized, however, that AFBF would closely monitor the bill's progress to ensure it is compatible with

AFBF's grassroots policy.

"The key provisions of this effort will ensure greater transparency for consumers, with an emphasis on science rather than state-by-state scare tactics," Duvall said, adding that 750 Farm Bureau members from across the nation are taking that message to Capitol Hill this week during a grassroots fly-in.

Farm Bureau: TPP Will Boost Farm Exports, Income

WASHINGTON, D.C., – The Trans-Pacific Partnership will tear down trade barriers and help level the playing field for U.S. agricultural exports to 11 nations across the Pacific Rim. Ratifying TPP will boost annual net farm income in the United States by \$4.4 billion, compared to not approving the pact, according to an economic analysis conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

“TPP will mean a boat-load of expanded exports and increased demand for America’s agricultural products,” AFBF President Zippy Duvall said. “Clearly, America’s farmers and ranchers have much to gain from approval of TPP and we support its ratification. American agriculture is a growth industry, and to continue that trend, we must expand our

market opportunities.”

Not approving the trade deal would have adverse effects, too.

“While our farmers and ranchers have a lot to gain with passage, the consequences of not approving the deal would be harmful,” Duvall said. “Every day we delay means lost markets as other TPP countries implement the deal’s advantages with each other. We are already arriving at the party late because, right now, expanded trade due to TPP is going on across the Pacific Rim – just without us.”

While procedural steps along the way will take time, Duvall said “the sooner TPP is ratified, the better it will be for American agriculture.”

AFBF’s analysis forecasts farm-price increases for corn

(5 cents per bushel), soybeans (12 cents per bushel), wheat (2 cents per bushel) and rice (16 cents per hundredweight). While cotton prices are not projected to change, cash receipts are projected to increase by \$21 million.

AFBF also predicts price increases for beef (\$2.66 per hundredweight), pork (\$2.45 per hundredweight) and poultry (\$1.40 per hundredweight). In the dairy sector, prices will increase for butter (\$2.81 per hundredweight), cheese (\$1.68 per hundredweight), nonfat dry milk (\$1.29 per hundredweight) and all milk (21 cents per hundredweight).

Net trade is expected to increase for rice, cotton, beef, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, soybeans and products and non-fat dry milk, according to AFBF’s analysis.

While the analysis projects that the net trade for corn will decline by 45.3 million bushels, overall demand and use for corn is forecast to increase by 54.2 million bushels. Corn revenues are expected to rise by \$680 million per year and prices are projected to rise by 5 cents per bushel, due to higher domestic feed use from additional beef and pork exports created by TPP.

The agreement has been approved by negotiators from the 12 TPP nations. The U.S. International Trade Commission is preparing an official analysis for the administration, which will formally ask Congress to ratify the deal.

The [full analysis is posted here](http://www.fb.org/issues/tpp/). State fact sheets are posted at: <http://www.fb.org/issues/tpp/>

Cal Poly Senior Takes Top Honors at Discussion Meet

WASHINGTON, D.C., – The winner of the American Farm Bureau Young Farmers & Ranchers Collegiate Discussion Meet is Kenna Lewis of California. Lewis was awarded the top prize following a discussion that included protecting farmers’ ability to access new technology while ensuring public acceptance and encouraging innovation.

Lewis, a senior at Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, is studying agricultural communication.

The Discussion Meet is designed to replicate a committee meeting where discussion and active participation are expected from each collegiate participant. Participants are judged on their ability to exchange ideas and information on an agricultural topic and find answers or solutions related to it.

Lewis qualified for the national competition upon winning the California Collegiate Discussion Meet. As the national winner, she received a \$2,500 scholarship from competitive event sponsor CHS Foundation.

In addition to Lewis, three finalists participated in three rounds of discussion before making it to the Final Four round. Finalists were Tanner Beymer, University of Idaho; Kole Kelley, Adams University; and Kelly Wilfert, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

They each received \$1,000 courtesy of CHS Foundation.

Fifty competitors from 35 states participated in this year’s AFBF Collegiate Discussion Meet. All competitors received \$250, courtesy of CHS Foundation, in recognition of their efforts and making it to the national level.

The AFBF YF&R program includes men and women between the ages of 18 and 35. The program provides leadership training and networking opportunities for younger Farm Bureau members.



(L to R): YF&R Collegiate Discussion Meet Finalist Kole Kelley, YF&R Collegiate Discussion Meet Winner Kenna Lewis, YF&R Collegiate Discussion Meet Finalist Kelly Wilfert and YF&R Collegiate Discussion Meet Finalist Tanner Beymer.

IDAHO FFA—GROWING AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

Why FFA



With the world population expected to near 10 billion by the year 2050, every facet of agriculture must grow to meet the increasing demands for the world's food supply. FFA members are students who are preparing to help meet local and global challenges through careers in agricultural sciences, business and technology to through their participation in high school agricultural education and FFA.

FFA has been an integral part of agriculture programs in Idaho high schools since 1929, currently with over 12,000 Idaho agricultural education students, 89 active chartered Idaho FFA chapters, and over 4,300 Idaho FFA members. Agricultural Education is delivered through classroom and laboratory instruction, Supervised Agricultural Experience programs or work-based learning, and student leadership through the FFA organization.

FFA has provided a formal structure for thousands of members over the years to acquire leadership and public speaking skills, and learn the importance of goal setting, the value of hard work, honesty and community service. Many of our current leaders in education, business, agriculture and government got their start in FFA.

The Idaho FFA Foundation was established in 1980 as the 501(c)(3) non-profit organization for the Idaho FFA Association and is proud to provide ongoing financial support to career development events and leadership activities that help students develop their potential for ***premier leadership, personal growth*** and ***career success***.

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FFA—Premier Leadership, Personal Growth and Career Success through Agricultural Education

Women in Agriculture Conference

On March 19, the 2016 Women in Agriculture Conference will offer women in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Alaska a unique opportunity to gather in 31 different locations for a one-day event featuring knowledgeable speakers, inspiring stories, networking with other producers and practical advice for learning new skills.

This year's event, "Power Up Your Communication, Power Up Your Farm" covers the topic of your communication style and how you use it to manage, motivate and influence people.

Locally, the conference will be held at: Bonners Ferry, Caldwell, Cascade, Salmon, Sandpoint, and Twin Falls. Visit the website at www.womeninag.wsu.edu for details about the conference and registration.

New Video: What is a GMO?

Misinformation about GMOs has spread across the Internet and media landscape, making it challenging to find accurate, fact-based information about GMOs. What is a GMO? is a new video by Piffle that explains the how and why of GMOs to help demystify the topic, clears up common misconceptions and provides a better understanding of GMOs.

<http://www.idahofbstore.com/wp-admin/>

Enter AFB #iAdvocate Photo Contest!

Farmers and ranchers are invited to share their stories about advocating for agriculture with

the American Farm Bureau Federation as part of the organization's just-launched #iAdvocate campaign. Ten lucky contest winners will each receive a \$100 Farm Bureau Bank gift card.

To enter, message a photo of yourself advocating for agriculture to the Farm Bureau Promotion & Education Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/FarmBureauPandE>. Photo entries should include an #iAdvocate white board or sign with a brief explanation of what you're doing.

TPP Coalition Expands Leadership and Activity

The U.S. Coalition for TPP recently announced an expansion in its leadership as it works to advocate for passage of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, signed by the United States and its 11 TPP partners on February 3. The expanded Coalition leadership now includes the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Business Roundtable, the Emergency Committee for American Trade, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. These five organizations issued the following joint statement:

"Our five organizations have joined together as co-leaders of the U.S. Coalition for TPP for the next phase of its efforts – pushing for the expeditious passage of the TPP. We are intensifying our broad education and advocacy efforts on the Hill and around the country as the Administration and Congressional leaders work to address the next steps that are required to secure

passage of the TPP.

"The TPP is a strong agreement that will eliminate barriers to U.S. exports and set in place standards that will improve American competitiveness in a region where the United States has lost market share. Industries and companies, large and small, across America know that standing on the sidelines hurts the U.S. economy and American farmers, manufacturers, services providers and workers. It is critical that America move forward as soon as possible to open markets and level the playing field with our TPP partners."

January 1 Cattle Inventory in the Northwest Region up 3 percent from Last Year

January 1, 2016 all cattle inventory in Alaska, was estimated at 11 thousand head, up 10 percent from 2015. All cattle inventory in Idaho, was estimated at 2.40 million head, up 5 percent from 2015. Inventory of all cattle in Oregon was 1.32 million head, up 2 percent from last year. In Washington, all cattle inventory totaled 1.15 million head, unchanged from January 1, 2015.

Nationally, January 1 all cattle inventory was estimated at 92.0 million head. This was up 3 percent from January 1, 2015. The 2015 calf crop, at the US level, was estimated at 34.3 million head, up 2 percent from 2014.

Sheep Inventory Up Second Consecutive Year

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual Sheep and Goats Report, all sheep and lamb inventory in the United States on Jan. 1 totaled 5.32 million head, up 1 percent from the same time in

2015.

States with the largest increases in sheep and lamb numbers last year included North Dakota - 14 percent, Kentucky - 10 percent, Pennsylvania - 9 percent, West Virginia - 9 percent, Michigan - 8 percent, Montana - 7 percent, North Carolina - 7 percent, Illinois - 5 percent, Colorado - 4 percent, Missouri - 4 percent, Wyoming - 3 percent and Texas - 2 percent.

Breeding sheep inventory at 3.97 million head on Jan. 1 increased 1 percent from 3.94 million head on Jan. 1, 2015. Ewes one year old and older, at 3.13 million head, were slightly above last year. Market sheep and lambs on Jan. 1, 2016, totaled 1.36 million head, up 1 percent from Jan. 1, 2015. Market lambs comprised 94 percent of the total market inventory. Market sheep comprised the remaining 6 percent of total market inventory.

The 2015 lamb crop of 3.44 million head was unchanged from 2014. The 2015 lambing rate was 111 lambs per 100 ewes 1 year old and older on Jan. 1, 2015, also unchanged from 2014.

Shorn wool production in the United States during 2015 was 27.1 million pounds, up 1 percent from 2014. Sheep and lambs shorn totaled 3.68 million head, unchanged from 2014. The average price paid for wool sold in 2015 was \$1.45 per pound for a total value of \$39.3 million, up 1 percent from \$38.9 million in 2014.

Sheep death loss during 2015 totaled 230 thousand head, up 5 percent from 2014. Lamb death loss increased 3 percent from 365 thousand head to 375 thousand head in 2015.



Farmers and Ranchers: The Original Conservationists

By Val Dolcini, Farm Service
Agency Administrator

The modern environmental conservation movement is one that has brought awareness and conservation practices to many urban audiences. To some, it probably seems like a recent shift in American thinking.

But American farmers and ranchers throughout rural and tribal lands were the original conservationists, wasting nothing and preserving as much as possible. And in recent decades, they've produced some amazing results that everyone should know about as a result of the USDA Conservation Reserve Program, or CRP.

This relatively young program, in farming terms, just entered its 30th year. CRP is a voluntary program where farmers remove environmentally-sensitive land from production for 10 to 15 years. Farmers re-establish key plant species, like approved grasses or trees, to improve water quality, prevent soil erosion, and create wildlife

habitat. In return, farmers receive modest annual payments.

Since 1985, producers enrolled in CRP all across the nation have been responsible for restoring 2.7 million acres of wetlands and protecting 170,000 stream miles—enough to go around the world seven times. This protected water is responsible for reducing nitrogen and phosphorus runoff by 95 and 85 percent relative to cropland, respectively.

The program has enabled farmers and ranchers to reduce soil erosion by more than 9 billion tons, and even sequester 1.4 billion metric tons of greenhouse gasses—equal to taking 9 million cars off the road every year.

These restoration efforts also have an amazing and nearly immediate benefit to wildlife population, such as ducks, pheasants, sage grouse, and the lesser prairie chicken -- even grazing for elk and moose, improved habitat for pollinating honeybees, and clearer streams for trout. In one area of the northern Great Plains, known

as the Prairie Pothole Region, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that duck populations have increased by 1.5 to 2 million ducks per year. Many outdoors organizations also support CRP for its contribution to recreational activities such as hunting and fishing.

The success of CRP and a statutory limit on the number of acres that can be enrolled in the program will mean this year's enrollment period will be one of the most competitive in recent history. The application deadline is February 26. The most competitive applications will be those that combine multiple conservation benefits, such as water quality and wildlife habitat.

There are a lot of great conservation activities across the country, but when I think about the largest positive impacts to the rural environment, it's only natural that the American farmer and rancher are at the top of the list. To learn more about CRP, visit www.fsa.usda.gov/CRPis30.

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ADVANCED RESERVATIONS REQUIRED



FARM BUREAU COMMODITY REPORT

GRAIN PRICES	1/22/2016	2/22/2016	Trend
PORTLAND:			
White Wheat	5.30-5.40	N/A	N/A
11% Winter	5.50-5.60	5.33-5.49	- .17 to - .11
14% Spring	6.02-6.22	6.02-6.12	Steady to - .10
Oats	270.00	270.00	Steady

OGDEN:			
White Wheat	5.15	4.64	- .51
11% Winter	4.50	4.43	- .07
14% Spring	5.47	5.08	- .39
Barley	7.18	7.25	+ .07

BLACKFOOT/ IDAHO FALLS:			
White Wheat	4.75	4.45	- .30
11.5% Winter	4.60	4.05	- .55
14% Spring	5.05	4.80	- .25
Hard White	4.80	4.30	- .50

BURLEY:			
White Wheat	4.90	4.33	- .57
11% Winter	3.97	3.69	- .28
14% Spring	5.00	4.58	- .42
Barley	6.00	6.00	Steady

NAMPA:			
White Wheat (cwt) (Bushel)	8.83 5.30	7.63 4.58	- 1.20 -.72

LEWISTON:			
White Wheat	5.07	4.90	- .17
H. Red Winter	5.35	5.23	- .12
Dark N. Spring	5.87	5.72	- .15
Barley	128.50	126.50	- 2.00

LIVESTOCK PRICES

FEEDER STEERS	1/22/2016	2/22/2016	Trend
Under 500 lbs	170-222	170-232	Steady to up 10
500-700 lbs	145-202	151-216	+ 6 to + 14
700-900 lbs	130-160	134-168	+ 4 to + 8
Over 900 lbs	108-142	120-141	+ 12 to - 1

FEEDER HEIFERS			
Under 500 lbs	141-209	150-225	+ 9 to + 16
500-700 lbs	134-178	137-179	+ 3 to + 1
700-900 lbs	125-146	120-159	- 5 to + 13
Over 900 lbs	N/A	123-136	N.A.

HOLSTEIN STEERS			
Under 700 lbs	122-138	91-120	- 31 to - 18
Over 700 lbs	111	101-120	- 10 to + 9

COWS			
Utility/Commercial	52-78	58-79	+ 6 to + 1
Canner & Cutter	49-67	58-75	+ 9 to + 8
Stock Cows	785-1375	875-1700	+ 90 to + 325

BULLS			
Slaughter	65-110	65-104	Steady to - 6

BEAN PRICES:			
Pinto	22.00	22.00	Steady
Pink	Not Established	28.00	N.A.
Small Red	33.00-35.00	33.00-35.00	Steady
Garbanzo	31.00-32.00	32.00-35.00	+ 1.00 to 3.00

COMPILED BY THE IDAHO FARM BUREAU COMMODITY DIVISION

IDAHO HAY REPORT

USDA Market News, Moses Lake, WA
February 19, 2016

Tons: 3700 Last Week: 1600 Last Year: 2100

Compared to last Friday: Good and other grades of Alfalfa steady. Trade slow with light to moderate demand. Stack damage remains an issue for hay buyers. Retail/feed store/horse not tested this week. All prices are dollars per ton and FOB the farm or ranch unless otherwise stated.

	Tons	Price	Wtd Avg	Comments
Alfalfa				
Mid Square				
Premium/Supreme	600	135.00-135.00	135.00	Tarped
Fair/Good	1600	90.00-90.00	90.00	
Fair	1500	80.00-80.00	80.00	

POTATOES & ONIONS

February 17, 2016

Potatoes

UPPER VALLEY, TWIN FALLS-BURLEY DISTRICT, IDAHO--- Shipments 509-614-691 (includes exports of 2-0-1) ---Movement expected to remain about the same. Trading slow. Prices Burbank cartons 70s lower, others generally unchanged. Russet Burbank U.S. One baled 10-5 pound film bags non size A mostly 5.50; 50-pound carton 40-50s mostly 9.00, 60s mostly 9.00-9.50, 70s 9.50-10.00, 80-90s mostly 10.00, 100s mostly 9.50-10.00. Norkotah Russet U.S. One baled 10-5 pound film bags non size A mostly 5.50; 50-pound carton 40s-50s mostly 8.00, 60-70s mostly 9.00-9.50, 80-100s mostly 10.00.

Potatoes for Processing

IDAHO--- No prices reported.

Onions

IDAHO AND MALHEUR COUNTY OREGON--- Shipments 292-259-264---Movement expected to remain about the same. Trading Whites moderate, others slow. Prices Whites higher, Reds and Yellow medium generally unchanged, others lower. Yellow Spanish Hybrid U.S. One 50-pound sacks super colossal mostly 12.00, colossal mostly 11.00, jumbo 10.00, medium 8.00-9.00; White U.S. One 50-pound sacks jumbo 20.00-24.00, medium 18.00-22.00; Red Globe Type U.S. One 25-pound sacks jumbo mostly 16.00, medium mostly 13.00.

5 YEAR GRAIN COMPARISON

Grain Prices	2/20/2012	2/19/2013	2/25/2014	2/20/2015	2/22/2016
Portland:					
White Wheat	7.00	8.64	7.36	No Bid	No Bid
11% Winter	7.25-7.32	8.64-8.91	8.47-8.57	6.19-6.33	5.33-5.49
14% Spring	No Bid	9.26	8.61	8.56	6.02-6.12
Corn	271-272.25	290.50-293	No Bid	No Bid	4.46-4.54
Ogden:					
White Wheat	6.20	8.40	6.35	6.20	4.64
11% Winter	6.17	8.03	7.00	5.46	4.43
14% Spring	8.02	8.60	7.77	6.16	5.08
Barley	10.80	12.00	8.05	5.85	7.25
Pocatello/Blackfoot:					
White Wheat	5.90	8.00	6.10	5.80	4.45
11% Winter	5.83	7.52	7.15	5.38	4.05
14% Spring	7.78	7.81	7.41	6.31	4.80
Barley	9.27	12.08	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid

Burley:					
White Wheat	5.95	7.90	6.08	5.75	4.33
11% Winter	5.97	7.50	6.81	4.63	3.69
14% Spring	7.96	7.90	6.97	6.17	4.58
Barley	9.50	12.25	7.50	5.00	6.00

Nampa:					
White Wheat (cwt)	10.17	13.08	10.50	9.15	7.63
(bushel)	6.10	7.85	6.30	5.49	4.58

Lewiston:					
White Wheat	6.70	8.48	7.02	6.50	4.90
Barley	186.50	231.50	156.50	151.50	126.50

Bean Prices:					
Pintos	50.00	35.00-35.00	35.00-37.00	35.00-37.00	22.00
Pinks	45.00-46.00	40.00-42.00	39.00-40.00	39.00-40.00	28.00
Small Reds	45.00-46.00	40.00-42.00	40.00	40.00	33.00-35.00

MILK PRODUCTION

February 19, 2016

January Milk Production up 0.3 Percent

Milk production in the 23 major States during January totaled 16.6 billion pounds, up 0.3 percent from January 2015. December revised production, at 16.4 billion pounds, was up 0.7 percent from December 2014. The December revision represented an increase of 19 million pounds or 0.1 percent from last month's preliminary production estimate.

Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,923 pounds for January, 4 pounds above January 2015. This is the highest production per cow for the month of January since the 23 State series began in 2003.

The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.63 million

head, 6,000 head more than January 2015, but 11,000 head less than December 2015.

2015 Annual Milk Production up 1.3 Percent from 2014

The annual production of milk for the United States during 2015 was 209 billion pounds, 1.3 percent above 2014. Revisions to 2014 production increased the annual total 8 million pounds. Revised 2015 production was up 139 million pounds from last month's publication.

Production per cow in the United States averaged 22,393 pounds for 2015, 134 pounds above 2014. The average annual rate of milk production per cow has increased 12.6 percent from 2006.

The average number of milk cows on farms in the United States during 2015 was 9.32 million head, up 0.6 percent from 2014. The average number of milk cows was revised up 2,000 head for 2015.



5 YEAR LIVESTOCK COMPARISON

	2/20/2012	2/19/2013	2/21/2014	2/20/2015
Under 500 lbs.....	155-226	142-207	180-259	235-367
500-700 lbs.....	137-199	120-175	167-231	200-310
700-900 lbs.....	125-160	115-142	130-175	171-224
Over 900 lbs.....	95-140	92-131	105-152	155-195
Feeder Heifers				
Under 500 lbs.....	140-210	128-172	170-237	220-337
500-700 lbs.....	132-186	116-153	153-197	185-257
700-900 lbs.....	115-162	107-134	129-174	162-217
Over 900 lbs.....	110-119	100-120	101-144	120-172
Holstein Steers				
Under 700 lbs.....	75-129	75-110	98-128	140-188
Over 700 lbs.....	75-110	55-103	90-130	120-175
Cows				
Utility/Commercial.....	61-84	59-79	70-97	85-120
Canner & Cutter.....	55-81	53-70	60-94	79-105
Stock Cows.....	800-1600	750-1425	925-1425	1200-2200
Bulls – Slaughter.....	62-107	60-95	70-111	97-139

CATTLE ON FEED

February 19, 2016

United States Cattle on Feed Down Slightly

Cattle and calves on feed for the slaughter market in the United States for feedlots with capacity of 1,000 or more head totaled 10.7 million head on February 1, 2016. The inventory was slightly below February 1, 2015.

Placements in feedlots during January totaled 1.78 million head, 1 percent below 2015. Net placements were 1.72 million head. During January, placements of cattle and calves weighing less than 600 pounds were 340,000 head, 600-699 pounds were 365,000 head, 700-799 pounds were 494,000 head, and 800 pounds and greater were 580,000 head.

Marketings of fed cattle during January totaled 1.59 million head, 2 percent below 2015. Marketings are the lowest for January since the series began in 1996.

Other disappearance totaled 56,000 head during January, 27 percent below 2015. Other disappearance are the lowest for January since the series began in 1996.

2015 Cattle on Feed and Annual Size Group Estimates

Cattle and calves on feed for slaughter market in the United States for feedlots with capacity of 1,000 or more head represented 80.3 percent of all cattle and calves on feed in the United States on January 1, 2016, down 1 percent from the 81.6 percent on January 1, 2015.

Marketings of fed cattle for feedlots with capacity of 1,000 or more head during 2015 represented 87.2 percent of total cattle marketed from all feedlots in the United States, down slightly from 2014.

CATTLE OUTLOOK

February 19, 2016

USDA's February Cattle on Feed reports said the number of cattle in large feedlots on February 1 was down a tiny 0.04% compared to a year ago. January placements of cattle into feedlots were down 0.6% and January marketings were down 2.2%. The report should be neutral for the market. The trade was expecting January placements to be down 0.7%, January marketings down 2.2%, and the February 1 inventory of cattle on feed down 0.2% compared to a year ago.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says the average January price of choice beef at retail was \$5.975 per pound. Grocery store prices averaged 0.3 cents higher than in December, but were 35.8 cents lower than in January 2015. The average retail price for all fresh beef was \$5.756 during January, the lowest since July 2104.

The 5 area average price for slaughter steers during January, \$134.50/cwt, was up \$9.80 from the month before, but down \$29.90 compared to 12 months earlier.

Fed cattle prices were mixed this week in light volume. Through Thursday, the 5-area average price for slaughter steers sold on a live weight basis was \$130.00/cwt, down \$1.70 from last week's average and down \$30.03 from a year ago.

Dressed steer prices averaged \$209.63/cwt. That is up \$3.07 from the week before, but down \$46.73 from a year ago.

This morning the choice boxed beef cutout value was \$212.26/cwt, down \$4.41 from the previous Friday and down \$27.86 from a year ago. The select carcass cutout was \$208.54/cwt, down \$4.54 from last week and down \$28.32 from a year ago.

This week's cattle slaughter totaled 521,000 head, down 4.2% from last week and down 0.2% from a year ago.

The average steer dressed weight for the week ending on February 6 was 899 pounds, up 1 pound from the week before and up 15 pounds from a year ago. This was the 86th consecutive week with steer weights above the year-ago level.

Prices at the Oklahoma City Stockyards this week were steady to \$3 higher on feeder steers and steady on calves compared to last week. Prices for medium and large frame #1 steers by weight group were: 400-450# \$210-\$218, 450-500# \$204-\$209, 500-550# \$185-\$202, 550-600# \$168-\$187, 600-650# \$161.50-\$177.50, 650-700# \$157-\$169.50, 700-750# \$146-\$159, 750-800# \$147-\$156.50, 800-900# \$140-\$151.75 and 900-1000# \$140-\$143.50/cwt.

Cattle futures were higher this week. The February live cattle futures contract settled at \$135.37/cwt today, up \$5.42 for the week. April fed cattle settled at \$133.95/cwt, up \$4.83 from the previous week. The June contract ended the week at \$123.15/cwt, up \$3.53 from the previous Friday.

March feeder cattle ended the week at \$155.87/cwt, up \$5.85 from a week earlier. April futures gained \$5.12 this week to close at \$154.62/cwt. May feeder cattle settled at \$152.95/cwt.

University of Missouri

CLASSIFIEDS

Animals

Two 9 month old miniature brothers horses. Gentle, healthy, parents on site. \$450 each. Discount if sold together. Boise, Id. 208-362-4303.

Bueno Bar Fritz. AQHA Registered stallion, Grullo, Foundation bred. Great conformation and disposition. \$350 breeding fee + mare care. For more info/pedigree call (208) 880-5363.

Farm Equipment

J.D. 4430 tractor with duals and front weights. 10,150 hours, good condition. \$15,000 obo. Hazelton, Id. 208-731-4181.

1995 Kioti LK3054- 4WD tractor with box blade, front end loader, rotary mower and Malette tiller. Excellent condition. \$11,000. John Deere custom Powr Trol Single row digger. \$100. Boise, Id 208-409-8959.

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

Older International Farmall M tractor. Wonderful restorer project. Needs paint, all sheet metal perfect. Run and drives well. \$2,000. Bonners Ferry, Id. 208-267-2857.

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

Hay and Feed

Hay for sale 144 3X3 bales third crop Alfalfa. 225 RFV 23.7 CP (DM). 21.7 ADF (DM) and 29.8 aNDF (DM) (208) 767-3010.

85 ton oat hay, 3x3 bales. \$90 ton – shedded. 150 3x5 bales of straw \$15.00 per bale. Bancroft, Id 208-221-6030.

Household

Pioneer 55" HD TV - Older cabinet model. Very nice. Sold As-Is Condition. \$200. Pioneer Receiver - Used. As-Is condition. \$75. Shelley. Call 528-5337.

Miscellaneous

Saddle - Brahma by Tex Tan of Yoakum, 14" Rawhide tree, excellent condition, complete. Twin Falls, Id 208-731-3246.

Real Estate/Acreage

6 acres with newly remodeled home on quiet road in Moreland, Id, just west of Blackfoot. In the Snake River School District. Call & leave a message. 208-242-7716

Lot for Sale - 3/4 Acre Country Lot. City water, Gas, Utilities. \$25,000. Shelley. Call 528-5337.

2 for 1. 2014 Manufactured home. 3 bed, 2 bath, lg bud room. Plus doublewide 3 bdr, 2 bath w/woodstove. Large yards. Storage sheds, 2 van storage, approx. 2 acres. Springfield, ID 208-680-1928.

Vehicles

Challenger MT 755, 2209 hrs, (reduced) \$142,500.00. 1974, GMC 427cid, 10 wheeler truck, \$20K. Case 18ft off set plow, calkins rod weeders, JD rod weeders, JD BWF disk harrow, JD 6 BTM plow, Two, 500hp US Motors, 480 volt, hollowshaft irrigation motors, \$20,000 each. Call 208-220-5588 or deegt@aol.com.

1974 Ford 3000 low profile tractor serviced and new battery in 2015. Stored in shed last 12 years. \$4,500. Caldwell, Id. 208-459-3860.

Wanted

Looking for some good sheep shears and a good chicken house. Boise, ID 208-859-2708.

Want Model A and Model T parts and cars. Pocatello, Id 208-317-6223.

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

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