

Gem State

**IF**® IDAHO FARM BUREAU

# Producer



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Public Land Rally  
Draws Big Crowd

Sheep Shearing Signals  
Changing Seasons

Feedstock Losses  
Steep



## Farmers and Ranchers Ready for Action in 2017

## Beyond the Fencerows



By Zippy Duvall  
AFBF President

If ever there was a time for farmers and ranchers across America to get outside our fencerows, 2017 is it. Many of agriculture's major policy issues are in the headlines every day. It's time to engage.

We are encouraged by the quick

attention Congress and the administration are giving to issues like regulatory reform and federal land management. Farmers breathed a collective sigh of relief with President Trump's executive order to withdraw the Waters of the U.S. rule and with congressional action to roll back the Obama administration's Planning 2.0 rule for federal

lands. But we know the work is far from over on these and other issues facing America's farmland. Lawmakers need to hear from each of us, the very people impacted every day by the regulations and policies they create.

It's not enough to simply list what we do and don't want. We need to talk about how these issues affect

See DUVALL, page 6

## Turning Our Thoughts to a New Season



By Bryan Searle  
President Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

Farming, it's in my blood. This is a statement I have heard for years and it seems to sink deeper the older I get. As the snow melts and

the soil begins to show through, I get a feeling of renewal, of another season that promises to be different from all the rest.

By nature we in agriculture are optimists. We seek out the positive and look for ways to build on our experiences of the past. No matter if it's a new crop of calves hitting the ground, or that earthy smell that comes from cutting the first seed potatoes of the season, we share the anticipation of what we can do to make this new season a success.

Farm Bureau begins the year with renewed vigor as well. On the state level we've seen movement on legislation that benefits agriculture in various ways. In mid-March two stock water bills were approved by legislators and sent on to Gov. Otter for his signature. After ten long years Idaho Code will finally prohibit federal agencies from owning stock water rights unless they own livestock and can actually put water to beneficial use. Our hats are off to Owyhee County ranchers

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## Super Majority Bond Elections Work



By Rick Keller  
CEO Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

This past month, nearly every bond issue or school levy on the ballot received a thumbs-up from voters. Many passed with landslide support of 70 percent or more. The Boise bond issue of \$172.5 mil-

lion sailed through with 86 percent backing. In the Gem State, voters passed \$695 million in ballot measures. Of the 46 school districts that ran ballots, only one school district, Vallivue in Canyon County, fell short of the two-thirds threshold for passage.

Idaho requires a bond referendum in order to issue new bonding. Bonds can be used for acquisition, purchase or improvements to one or more school buildings, to build new schools, to remove and demolish old school facilities, and other simi-

lar issues. A two-thirds super-majority is required to pass most new bonding requirements. In Idaho, no school district can take in debt that exceeds the amount of revenue it brings in. The debt limit is protected in the Idaho Constitution.

In Idaho, most school bonds are specific obligation bonds. A specific obligation bond provides security to the investor that the funds borrowed are secured by the state or local government's pledge to use legally available resources, includ-

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Catastrophic wildfire struck Idaho in 2014, 2015 and again in 2016. Groups concerned about public land management charge that federal mismanagement, or lack of management is to blame. *Farm Bureau file photo*

## Outdoor Groups Sponsor Public Lands Rally at Capitol

By John Thompson

An estimated 3,000 outdoor enthusiasts attended a rally at the State Capitol in Boise on March 4, to loudly proclaim support for the status quo of public land management in Idaho.

They're fearful the Trump Administration and a Republican-dominated Congress will engineer a state takeover of public land across 11 western states and public access to 640 million acres will be lost.

The crowd, made up of hunters, hikers, bikers, fishermen, rafters, bird watchers and various other public land users, and various speakers representing those groups, seemed largely out of touch with the intentions of those in opposition to continued federal control of over half of the West.

"We need to acknowledge there is a lot of diversity in this crowd today," said Master of Ceremony Johnny Hallyburton. "The lands we are talking about, the public lands that make up over 60 percent of our amazing state, are our lands. Every single person here has children, nieces, nephews and others we care about and we want them to enjoy access to the same lands that all of us have enjoyed since we were children."

"Today is an incredible example of what can happen and the power we can create when Idahoans come together and share what we have in common on public lands," Hallyburton continued, as the crowd cheered and chanted.

The crowd cheered for Ryan Callaghan, a hunter, television personality, and director of conservation and public relations for First Lite, a Ketchum-based clothing company that imports the products they sell from Southeast Asia. Callahan said 77,000 people are directly employed by the outdoor recreation industry in Idaho.

"Ketchum is kind of a goofy place but it's an amazing place because of the opportunities I have right outside my door," Callaghan said. "And they are all found on

See PUBLIC LANDS page 4

Cover: An estimated 3,000 people showed up March 4 at the State Capitol for one of the biggest rallies in recent Idaho history. Their message: Keep Public Lands in Public Hands. *Photo by Steve Ritter*



# PUBLIC LANDS

Continued from page 3



A logging job on private land in northern Idaho. Timber sales on public land in Idaho have declined by more than 90 percent over the last 20 years. Many residents and landowners that border federal forest land are fearful about continued catastrophic wildfire due to mismanagement or lack of management of federal land. *Farm Bureau file photo*

public land and it's accessible and that's what I'm here fighting for. We are not just a bunch of free-wheeling tree huggers, we are workers. If we did not have public lands I would not have a job."

Merin Tigert-Barreth, from Soda Springs elevated emotion among the crowd by proudly proclaiming to represent female public lands users. She comes from five generations of Idaho hunters, fishers, rafters and hot springs soakers. Her ancestors "trained elk to pull sleds and milked moose," and she went on her first moose hunt at eight-days old. One of her ancestors was the first woman to navigate the "River of No Return solo on a pine-pole raft with a cast iron stove

strapped to it," she said.

"I fear that our elected officials will fall to the faulty short-term fiscal gain over long term intrinsic value – our moral value," Tigert-Barreth said. "What will we pass along to future generations? Another fine? Another fence created by the few only when it rightfully belongs to the many?"

Martin Hackworth, executive director of the Blue Ribbon Coalition said public lands are our birthright. "We are all stakeholders and we all own one-319th millionth of it," he said. "We may disagree on how it should be used but we are all part of the conversations that exist right now. We can make our arguments as long as the land stays public, but if it's

not, I can't make that argument to anyone."

He added that motorized users of public lands, which the Blue Ribbon Coalition represents, provide a "huge economic benefit" to Custer County. He said he spends every weekend, when the weather is good, in Challis and people there have embraced the motorized trail users because "you can't eat the scenery." He added that the mines have closed and not everyone can run a ranch.

"They have started an OHV recreation community in Challis and the people up there appreciate it a whole lot better than mining and ranching because not everybody gets to do that," Hackworth said.

Luke Nelson, of Pocatello, a professional trail runner and Trail Running Ambassador for Patagonia, said he's run on trails all over the world but decided to stay in Idaho because of its public lands. "There are those who would see our public lands seized and privatized," he said. "They don't understand the real value here. We could talk about the economics, the \$6 billion spent here in our state yearly on outdoor recreation, the 77,000 jobs, but that means nothing to them compared to what that means to us."

There are many Idaho residents, however, who believe the current management of public lands is failing based on repeated catastrophic wild-

fires, insect, disease and noxious weed-infested forests, and continuing loss of access to land that supports Idaho's traditional industries.

Those people argue that Nelson, Hackworth, and many others don't understand the real value or the cost of federally controlled public land. They don't understand the cost to rural counties dominated by federal ownership being managed by people who are not accountable to the voters in those counties. They don't understand the cost of rural depopulation, a long term trend in several Idaho counties and they don't understand the challenges associated with trying to provide basic services, like law enforcement, search and rescue and fire protection in those counties because of a limited tax base. Custer County, for example, can only tax four percent of the land within its boundaries.

Idaho Farm Bureau delegates passed the following policy statement in 2014: "We support the equal-footing doctrine and insist on the passage of legislation to establish a deadline for complete transfer of public land back to state jurisdiction and management. We support the Idaho Legislature joining with other states of the West, in an interstate compact, with respect to the transfer of public lands."

The Equal Footing doctrine, in a nutshell, is the legal argument that western states should be treated the same in the disposition of lands, as every other state. It's central to the legal challenge being brought by the State of Utah against

See *PUBLIC LANDS* page 14



Some trails in the Frank Church Wilderness Area are degraded to the point where they are no longer passable. State officials are offering to help the federal government maintain its land.  
*Farm Bureau file photo*

## Forest Service Neglects Wilderness Trail System

By John Thompson

Idaho State officials recently penned a letter to the U.S. Forest Service seeking priority area designation under the National Forest System Trails Stewardship Act (HR 845) in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness because the trail system is disappearing due to neglect.

The letter, signed by Idaho Parks and Recreation Director David Langhorst, informs the Forest Service about availability of \$3 million in grants of state funds that could be used to clean up trails in a giant section of central Idaho beginning at Lewiston, east to Missoula, south to Challis, west to Stanley, and north to McCall and back to Lewiston. The letter states that trails in the Frank Church Wilderness "are literally disappearing from a lack of maintenance and associated use."

"These trails have immeasurable historical and recreational value and once served as the conduit for advocacy of the original wilderness designation of these lands," the letter states. "While the wilderness designation limits use and access by design, it simply must have *some* degree of access for people to enjoy its benefit."

In addition, the letter cites concerns raised by people advocating for state control over federal lands whom "are pointing to this particular area as an example of the need for 'change' of land management in general. While we are extremely sympathetic to the reduced recreation budget allocations of the USFS, there is no arguing that some type of focused, concerted effort needs to be made or those voices will continue to get louder."

Further, the letter states that the portion of central Idaho surrounding the Frank Church Wilderness is home to some of the

highest unemployment rates in the state. The loss of logging, grazing and mining in this area has caused several communities to transition into a recreation-focused economy "only to see their 'product' eroding to an inaccessible and largely unmanaged landscape," the letter states. "We see HR 845 as an opportunity to address those very real financial and recreational losses."

David Claycomb, recreation program bureau chief for the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation said if a priority area designation under is achieved under HR 845 it may help influence those in charge of appropriating the grant money.

"We are sufficiently concerned about this issue that we are also prepared to offer state assistance and resources to make it happen. IDPR is willing to take the lead in identifying critically important trails that are in need of focused maintenance through a statewide collaborative process. We will work with the various user groups in Idaho to develop a prioritized list, from which volunteers can begin to help alleviate the maintenance backlog within this area. Additionally, IDPR and the USFS will then have a better understanding of how and where to allocate their resources to assist volunteer efforts," the letter states.

The letter is dated January 17, 2017. IDPR spokesperson Jennifer Okerlund said IDPR Director David Langhorst met with several Forest Service regional supervisors but they have not received "any guidance for implementation."

The grant money comes from off-highway vehicle registrations and a portion of the state fuel tax. IDPR distributes \$6 million to \$10 million annually in grant money. Of that, \$3 million is earmarked for trail maintenance.

# DUVALL

Continued from page 2

our businesses and everyday life. And while we're excited to see movement on regulatory reform, that's not the only issue on the front burner for Farm Bureau. Access to new markets and a stable workforce are also top priorities. If we're going to see our rural economies prosper, farm and ranch businesses must be given room to succeed and grow. We need to be able to hire the workers required to grow America's food. Farm Bureau supports keeping our borders secure, but we know what's at stake for agriculture if reasonable visa reform is left off the table. Already this year, demand for H-2A workers is up nearly 20 percent.

Lawmakers need to hear from farmers like you who have seen crops go to waste because you couldn't find the workers you needed to keep your farm running. Farmers and ranchers are ready for a balanced solution that allows us to keep up with the demand for American-grown food.

Domestic and international markets alike are important for keeping U.S. farmers in business. American-grown products have a reputation for being the best in the world. But being the best won't protect us from high tariffs or nonscientific trade barriers abroad. We need new markets

that give American farmers and ranchers a level playing field worldwide. And no matter what you may hear about manufacturing, that's exactly what trade agreements have done for American agriculture. Take NAFTA for example: our agricultural exports to Canada and Mexico have more than quadrupled since that agreement was passed. With dropping commodity prices and farm incomes down, expanding trade is critical to the health of the rural economy. We already export nearly one-quarter of our output. We simply cannot walk away from the rest of the world and continue to prosper.

There are numerous verses in the Bible about the importance of witnessing and personal testimony. In Matthew 9:37-38, Jesus said to his disciples, "The harvest is plentiful but the workers are few. Ask the Lord of the harvest, therefore, to send out workers into his harvest field." American agriculture has a plentiful harvest of policy issues and elected leaders who are ready to listen. The workers are few, but we can accomplish a lot if we share our stories, our struggles and our desire to provide this nation with food and strength. Will you join us in reaping the harvest?

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# KELLER

Continued from page 2

ing tax revenue, to repay bond holders. Bonds at the local government level (school district) include a pledge to levy a property tax to meet debt service requirements, in which holders of the bonds have a right to compel the borrowing government to levy that tax to satisfy the local government's

obligation. Because property owners are usually reluctant to risk losing their holding due to unpaid property tax bills, credit rating agencies often consider a bond obligation pledge to have very strong credit quality.

Financing of public schools is a community obligation. Primary financing comes from state sales tax, the general fund of the state, state endowment

funding, and local property taxes.

Because an individual's property is collateralized for security, the Idaho Constitution mandates a two-thirds supermajority is required to place that indebtedness upon a property owner. The Idaho Farm Bureau supports retaining the two-thirds majority as required in the Idaho State Constitution for

bond levies. It is also opposed to circumventing the required two-thirds majority by creative financing options.

As can be seen by last month's ballots, the two-thirds majority requirement works. Idahoans will support education and their local governments if the measure is prudent and meets expectations.

# SEARLE

Continued from page 2

Tim Lowry and Paul Nettleton who stood solid in a long legal battle with federal attorneys. The State of Idaho failed to do its job and protect Idaho water when this issue came to light during the Snake River Basin Adjudication leaving Lowry and Nettleton to fight the government on their own. If it weren't for them, Idaho would have lost sovereignty over its own water.

A bill that would have created a dyed fuel inspection process and a new layer of government bureaucracy was killed in the Idaho Senate, also in mid-March. Several senators spoke against the legislation calling it excessive. They agreed the bill was not fair and proposed fines were too extreme. Another bill that would have gotten rid of dyed fuel all together and required users to apply for a refund for off-road fuel usage also died in the Senate. Idaho Farm Bureau opposed both bills.

An important bill that will increase inspections and put more emphasis on keeping invasive species from being transported

on boats and other watercraft is moving through the legislative channels at press time for this column. Farm Bureau is supporting this effort due to the threat of invasive species including quagga mussels and zebra mussels. Those pests are now infesting lakes, rivers and streams in 29 states including Utah, Nevada and Montana. Idaho must increase its inspection efforts and remain vigilant in protecting our waterways from these invaders. The costs to deal with them, once established, could be monumental for irrigation and other water delivery interests.

On the federal level we're also seeing progress on reducing burdensome regulations. In February, President Trump rescinded the Environmental Protection Agency's attempt to expand the authority of the Clean Water Act. Under the Obama Administration, EPA sought to vastly expand regulatory power over waters of the United States. Under the proposed rule, EPA would have gained authority over nearly every mud puddle. However, that effort was turned back and the Clean Water Act language remains that EPA has authority

to regulate "navigable" waters, not ditches, swamps, or ponds that only fill in the spring.

In conclusion, one of the biggest and most important challenges facing the Idaho Farm Bureau in the coming year is to continue to plant the seeds that

will grow our organization. I'd like to challenge all members in the coming year to talk about Farm Bureau with neighbors and friends and encourage them to lend their voices and efforts to make our organization stronger.

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Corrals at Soulen Livestock are full in late March as the sheep await the shearing crew.  
Photo by Steve Ritter

## Gem County Rancher Looks Forward to Greener Pastures

By Jake Putnam

Harry Soulen runs sheep and cattle on BLM and Forest Service land. His sun-up to sun-down operation spans four counties. Soulen Livestock has had well documented scrapes with Federal agencies through the years but through it all the operation endures. Over the past few years Soulen had to cut down his herd and limit grazing practices. We caught up with the affable rancher just as the sheering got underway in late March.

***It's springtime after a harsh winter how did your operation make it through the trying conditions?***

"Well, with our sheep this winter we had to take them off the desert because you can't feed on the BLM land and so we had to trail the sheep off the winter range. We had to go onto to corn stalks and feed hay for a period of time. Then, once the snow finally broke we did go back on the range for a couple of weeks. It was tough on the ewes. Normally out there on the Kuna desert the snow will last only a few days and it melts off. But this time it snowed and it crusted over and it stayed on the ground

for a long time so we had to leave the desert with ewes."

***What were some of the biggest challenges this winter?***

"With the cattle in the Kuna desert, we had to trail the cows, feed hay off the range and eventually had to put the cows back on the desert for a few weeks. But we took the heifers and the old cows down to the Hammett range and it changed our operation quite a bit. Here in Emmett, we lost a 500-ton hay shed this winter to the heavy snow and we also lost four other buildings. So this winter was a huge challenge and it wasn't easy but we managed to get through it and I think we got through it better than most and without the misfortune others had."

***How many head of sheep are you running this year?***

"We're shearing right at 4,500 head of sheep here in Letha. This is just the second day of shearing and the crew will shear about 800 head a-day. It's a reduction of what we used to shear. We used to do 10,000 head of ewes and yearlings. But

with the loss of summer range due to the bighorn sheep habitat situation, this is the herd size we're limited to. This is the hand we were dealt. We had to portion down the operation, so we're down to where we can run just 4,500 sheep."

***Why do you lamb later than other producers in the area?***

"We lamb in April. We do it all on the range so we're here till mid-March. These ewes we shear today will start lambing the 5th of April. We'll finish early in May. That means that we don't ship our lambs till late September and at that time they're still feeder lambs. Traditionally we will sell about two-thirds of our lambs to Superior Pack and they'll go down to California and be fed out before they're ready for slaughter. We also belong to Mountain States, the Lamb Co-op and so we'll have close to 1,000 lambs trucked down to Greeley, Colorado. So that's our operation, were still a strict range operation and the only time we're feeding hay is right now while we are shearing. We're here just 20 days and then it's back to the range and that's our operation."





Soulen Livestock own 4,500 head of ewes. Their numbers are down from 10,000 due to federal grazing cutbacks.  
 Photo by Steve Ritter

***Are you optimistic that with the Trump administration that you can get some of the range back?***

“I’m optimistic, I certainly hope so. I would hope some of the rules and regulations would be a little bit more flexible and give people the opportunity to get back out on that closed range. The tough thing is that when an operation makes a big change, you have to transition through the change and it’s hard to go back to the old way of doing things. For us, we lost manpower, we changed operating practices, so it’s not so easy turning things back around.”

***Is the wool market is picking up?***

“I’ve talked to some of the wool buyers and people that deal in wool. From what I’ve heard, the finer wools are picking up and the price is definitely going up. In fact, demand worldwide for the finer wools is up across the board. As for the coarser wools, they’re steady from last year. When you get wholesalers calling you about wool, it bodes well for us. I’m hoping for a decent wool market. It’s not going to be a run-away market but it should be as good as last year or better.”

***Is Immigration is still a concern with your operation?***

“We use Peruvian herders and they’re the best in the world at what they do. For our operation to be viable, we have to have a viable guest worker program. Without foreign workers we’d be out of business quite frankly. We can’t get qualified American workers at all. We have to rely on foreigners to come up and work these sheep. I would hope some of the rules would be streamlined so it wasn’t so intensive and take so long to get herders. If I lose a single guy, I’m down a herder until the next year because it takes me 4-6 months to apply and get another immigrant into the state. I wish Trump would streamline the rules and regulations so we could get help quicker.”

***Do the woolgrowers of Idaho have a unified message to our Congressional Delegation?***

“Absolutely, keep cutting back all those rules and regulations. I’d like this Congress to make it easier to be out there on federal rangeland. We want Congress to work on immigration issues and the guest worker program, not only for us but the dairy business and everyone that has to rely on foreign workers.”

***Have we seen the last of this winter?***

“Yea, I think so. I think spring is here to stay

and things are starting to green up. I love it when the hills and range are coming back. All we need now is the right combination of temperatures and spring rain, that really gets the grass growing and we’ll be okay.”



Shearing crews travel around the western states in the spring shearing flocks.  
 Photo by Steve Ritter



Flooding in Cassia County near Interstate 86.  
Photo courtesy of Cassia County

# Floods Damage Feed Stores, Drive Production Costs Up

By Jake Putnam

After the worst winter in three decades, the first thaw of 2017 brought disastrous flooding in the Magic and Treasure Valleys.

Deep snowpack covering the ground since mid-December began to thaw in early February, bringing unprecedented hardship to farmers and many rural residents.

“Obviously there was massive flooding

and we’ve lost alfalfa fields, we don’t know to what extent they’ll bounce back after flooding,” said Bob Naerebout executive director of the Idaho Dairymen’s Association.

The flooding not only caused extensive property damage but the loss of livestock feed could impact Idaho farmers this summer.

The loss of feedstock is spiking state de-

mand on hay, straw, grain and corn to the point that it could drive the price of hay back closer to the break-even mark, according to University of Idaho Extension experts.

UI Agriculture Extension Agent Reed Findlay says the average cost of hay in southeast Idaho last year was \$114 a ton. He says with current market conditions hay could climb to an average of \$144 per ton. At first glance the cost of hay going up

is good for producers, but after the flooding, dairymen say it's another hardship.

The University of Idaho Extension's hay report showed the costs of alfalfa production last year and they shouldn't change much. The average Southeast Idaho grower spent \$135 to raise a ton of hay in 2016, that's down \$2 from the previous year. Magic Valley hay producers spent more than \$146 to raise a ton of hay, that's down a dollar and what many producers consider the break-even point.

"We're looking at significant operating cost increases," said Naerebout. "Unfortunately we're also looking at a double buy situation. If these farmers lost feed, then they pay for that loss and at the same time they have to go out and buy more feed. They're not getting a benefit, instead production costs double to replace the loss."

"Feed costs are the highest expense in these operations so they're all paying more with the added feed costs. It's not a pretty picture but we do know that Lt. Governor Little and Gov. Otter are aware of the situation and we're urging producers to document their losses," said Naerebout.

"The North side of the Snake River canyon was heavily devastated by rain in February," said Naerebout. "We had many dairy operations that were completely flooded and inundated with melting snow."

After touring flooded areas, Idaho Governor Butch Otter sent a letter to the U.S. Department of Agriculture asking for a disaster declarations in 10 Idaho counties to help farmers

that were flooded during that first snow melt-off in February.

Otter also sought disaster declarations for Ada, Boundary, Canyon, Cassia, Custer, Jerome, Minidoka, Payette, Twin Falls and Washington counties. Bordering counties could also get emergency federal loans.

"It's still too early to tell what this winter means to the feedstock situation," said Naerebout. "We don't know to what extent they'll bounce back after flooding. We saw massive flooding on the ground, both in the Treasure and Magic Valleys. I think there'll be impacts on this year's crop, because of the mud and soil loss. We also lost a lot of silage piles in floodwaters throughout the wet spring."

At the height of winter flooding in February, Otter and Oregon Gov. Kate Brown flew over effected areas in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon. Otter asked USDA's Farm Service Agency to be prepared to inform area food producers about federal disaster programs to help them recover from the damage.

"Our tour confirmed the need for the State of Idaho to help our local communities dig out and bail out from our worst winter storms since the mid-1980s," Otter wrote in a press release.

The Idaho Dairymen's Association also took a tour and hired a helicopter and videographer to document the damage in February in an effort to speed up disaster declarations.

"We saw a lot of hay piles with the first tier of bales under water along with destroyed silage piles. I don't think anyone can

assess all the damage yet. We did have some commodity barns that were flooded and ruined but we're still at the point of assessment," said Naerebout.

The Idaho Farm Service Agency says so far they don't have damage estimates compiled. But with so much snowpack still in the mountains, the threat of flooding remains a concern and farmers are waiting to see if they get hit again.

"Thankfully our milk prices are strong versus our production costs right now," said Naerebout. "We hate to see production going up because of flood losses. Most dairies do not have flood insurance. We don't expect to have flood experience, so there will be total losses on both state and federal

levels. We're getting help for producers."

Some Idaho counties got separate state flooding disaster declarations to help cover road and bridge damage and the State Legislature authorized \$52 million toward infrastructure repairs that match state funds that leverage federal dollars but that's still pending Otter's approval.

"I saw one dairy that was completely underwater up to about 4 feet. So farmers have struggled and as we all know everything on the land slopes to the Snake River canyon rim and all that water picked up additional nutrient material. Our dairymen have worked hard keeping nutrients out of canals and the river during the heavy rainfall," said Naerebout.



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# Idaho Farm Bureau Agriculture Ambassadors Meet with Senator Jim Risch



The following Idaho Farm Bureau members attended this year's annual Agriculture Ambassadors trip to Washington D.C.: Bryan & Mary Searle, Mark & Patti Trupp, Dennis & Jerrilee Brower, Zak & Marcy Miller, Rick & Alene Keller, Mark & Patti Jones, Dusty & Hailey Clark, D.J. & Amber McMurdo, Terry & Ashley Walton, Fred & Patty Omodt, Chris & Kimmel Dalley, Tracy & Sherri Walton, Andrew & Rachael Mickelsen, Don Sonke and Latasha Orr. They met with Idaho's congressional delegation including Idaho Senator Jim Risch who can be seen in the center of the photograph.

# PUBLIC LANDS

Continued from page 3

the federal government. Idaho lawmakers formed an interim committee and studied the issue in 2014. In 2015 they release a report. Following is part of the executive summary of that report:

“In the Committee’s numerous meetings and hearings around the State, it heard consistent support for continued public access to public lands regardless of their management by the federal government or the State. The Committee found little support for the sale of any federal lands to private entities after being transferred to the State except where limited sales or exchanges might consolidate retained lands. The Committee also heard widespread sentiment that current management of federal lands is not producing the array of multiple use benefits contemplated by the organic statutes that control federal land management such as the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (“FLPMA”), and the Taylor Grazing Act. It also found many Idahoans believe a government that is closer to both the people impacted by governmental decisions and the lands managed by the government would produce better results.”

The committee also obtained a legal analysis and an economic analysis. On the legal side it was determined that a legal challenge would be costly and the chances of winning in court are 50 / 50 at best.

“The Committee found litigation is not the preferred path to

resolve federal land management issues. The Committee determined that if litigation were a panacea, it would have succeeded decades ago,” according to the report.

The economic analysis suggests that under certain assumptions with regard to quantity and price of timber, the State “might economically manage transferred federal lands with the additional benefit of private sector employment and the taxes received by the State on income and sales generated as a result. This economic approach likely would work best on a graduated basis over many years, according to the report.

The American Lands Council (ALC) is a non-profit organization based in Utah, created in 2012 to pursue federal land transfer. Their policies and various information can be viewed at [www.americanlandscouncil.org](http://www.americanlandscouncil.org).

Despite popular opinion, ALC’s mission is not to limit access to public land. To the contrary, one of ALC’s top talking points is to reverse the long-term federal land management trend of limiting or closing access and creating winners and losers among recreational users.

“The clear solution to federal mismanagement of our public lands is to transfer some of these lands to willing states so that meaningful, sustainable reforms can be instituted by the people who care about proper management of these lands the most. The United States Constitution (Art 4, Sec 3, Clause

2) grants Congress the power to transfer public lands to the States.”

According to the ALC website, following is the organization’s policy statement, ratified by over 100 political leaders from 14 states. The statement covers the basics of what the organization accepts and the goals it hopes to achieve:

“We urge the timely and orderly transfer of federal public lands to willing states for local control that will provide better public access, better environmental health and better economic productivity.”

“We support excluding existing national parks, congressionally designated wilderness areas, Indian reservations and

military installations from the transfer.”

“We support equipping federal, state and local agencies with resources necessary to plan for a successful transition to state-based ownership and management of the transferred public lands.”

“We urge management priorities for these lands that will; improve public access, improve environmental health, improve economic productivity, retain public ownership of public lands, improve efficiency of wildfire control, increase local involvement and accountability, protect use rights, preserve customs and culture, incorporate federal agency expertise, and generate self-supporting finance.”



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# Report Identifies Top 15 Public Lands Enemies

By John Thompson

A report from the Center for Biological Diversity names 15 members of Congress as enemies of public lands for “trying to seize, destroy, dismantle and privatize America’s public lands.”

“These public lands enemies are part of a growing movement to industrialize public lands for profit, including increased exploitation for oil and gas drilling, fracking, logging, mining and development,” according to a press release.

The report was released in mid-March. All 15 people on the list represent western states. Idaho’s Raul Labrador came in 9th on the list.

“The ultimate goal of these politicians is to wrest control of these lands out of public hands,” said Randi Spivak, public lands director for the Center for Biological Diversity. “Whether by giving away the title or management control to states, their aim is to give corporate polluters and extractive industries free rein, robbing future generations of wild places.”

Further, the press release singles out Utah Congressman Rob Bishop, number two on the list, for seeking a \$50 million appropriation to transfer public land management to states and calling for a “paradigm shift in our nation’s approach to federal land management.”

Many people who live in western states would argue it’s well past the time for a new paradigm in our nation’s approach to federal land management.

For the past three consecutive years Idaho has experienced catastrophic wildfires on federal land. U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management budgets are compromised in order to pay the firefighting costs and then in result, federal lands go un-managed and problems associated with noxious weeds, disease and insect-infested forests become worse.

The Center for Biological Diversity researched voting records in order to establish the Top 15 enemies of public lands. Among them, and listed prominently in the dossiers of each member are efforts in Congress to reform the Antiquities Act. It also mentions bills to prohibit the designation of new national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, trails, scenic rivers and wilderness areas without state legislative approval.

Many westerners who have experienced the heavy hand of the federal government believe the Antiquities Act, established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906, has outlived its usefulness. In fact, many would say it’s a dinosaur. The Antiquities Act allows a sitting president to designate national monuments and other special designations on federal land. Those designations in many cases limit access and compromise the multiple use management that formerly existed on that land.

Over the course of U.S. history, 16 presidents have used the Antiquities Act to designate 157 national monuments. Idaho has two national monuments and a national historic site. Craters of the Moon was established in 1924, the Hagerman Fos-

sil Beds National Monument was established in 1988 and the Minidoka National Historic Site established in 2001.

Presidents largely view the establishment of monuments through the Antiquities Act as a way to create a legacy. They are not required to seek the input of the state governments affected by designations or any local authority. Former President Barack Obama used his executive authority 29 times over the course of his presidency, establishing or expanding federal control over 533 million acres. Environmental groups hailed Obama’s conservation efforts, while critics regard it as a federal land grab with no regard for local concerns.

In Utah, two monument designations stirred major contro-

versy. The first was President Bill Clinton naming the Grand Staircase – Escalante National Monument in 1996 and second was Obama’s naming of the Bears Ears National Monument in 2016. Both designations came in the face of vehement opposition from Utah’s elected officials.

Many of the other proposed pieces of legislation and policy positions supported by the Center’s Top 15 congressional enemies would simply be viewed as common sense policies that attempt to help rural economies. Frustration with the heavy hand of the federal government is common in many states where the federal government controls more of the state than the state government does.



# Simple, Web-based Program Solves Herd Management Headaches

Article and photo by

Ty Zollinger

Surely, you've had a challenge where you thought an app on a mobile device would be handy. Whether it be tracking your cow herd, maintaining your truck driving log, or managing your feed inventory, there are some quick and easy options that are far simpler than building an app or changing your operation to fit an app off the shelf.

Three years ago, Bret Zollinger was looking for a little better option than his red book that he had been using to keep records on his cow herd. Paper and pencil had proven to be a bad option because in previous years, books had been ruined in a load of laundry or lost in the field.

Industry specific solutions like Cattlemax didn't seem like a good option for a few reasons. Bret didn't want to change his operation to fit an app, monthly fees were expensive, and the solution was complex with unneeded features.

Bret's not technical, but he can scroll through Facebook with the best of them, so the solution couldn't be too complicated. All the iOS and Android developers in Mackay Idaho must have been tied up somewhere, so he was stuck with someone that was handy with a spreadsheet- that's it.

On Apple and Android devices, web pages can be added to the

home screen so they look like an app. But in fact, they're just a shortcut to a web page. Google Forms (part of Google Drive) is a great application for creating a quick and easy form to submit. When tagging, all Bret would have to do is tap on the form and enter the same information that he would've put in the red book. He'd then tap submit and the information is automatically stored in the cloud (a place where washing machines and water troughs can't bring havoc). Even if the mobile device was lost in a snow bank, the data is always accessible.

The web form approach works because more than one person could tag calves and enter information at the same time and the data was all in one place. The information was also searchable on a mobile device, so he could look up any information that he needed. The information was also in a spreadsheet form, so it could be manipulated and analyzed.

This year, Bret found a web service called Airtable. It's an easy to use relational web database. It basically does the same thing and meets the same standards, but works outside of calving season. Pregnancy checks, vaccinations, and any other record can be logged with the same ease, but the records are connected. This year he can see the entire history for a cow, any notes about a calf and even attach pictures. The most common note is "Mean mean



Web-based programs provide an easy, cost-effective way to manage herd records.

mean."

For example, while vaccinating, it's easy to just snap a picture of the vaccine box with the serial number, lot number and expiration date. Then the information is stored and he can easily refer to it from anywhere.


The best part about these solutions is they are 100 percent customizable and applicable in a wide range of applications. If you want to track a parameter, it's easy as adding a column to a spreadsheet. No custom apps,

he owns his data, and best of all, little or no expense.

If you would like a copy of Bret's calving database that you can customize or make your own, Just scan the QR Code, and send over your information. It will be as easy as tagging a calf.







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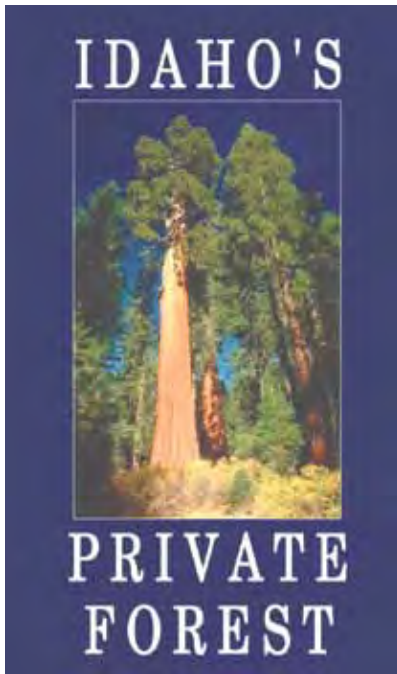
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# Creating a Strategy for Weed Management

managers to go look in areas susceptible to invasion by a weed species. The maps also allow a land manager to measure the total area susceptible to invasion to help understand which nearby weeds might have greater impact to the lands they manage. In addition to plant community susceptibility we also need to consider risk of movement along roads and trails. Most of our weeds enter the property by vehicle or on animals. Making sure you control along roads and trails will reduce overall movement of weeds on your property.

Disturbance can be a game changer. Disturbance can happen during harvest, repairing/replacing culverts, clearing roadside vegetation, insect outbreak and fire to name several events that could allow weed establishment. Disturbance events that we can plan for would include harvest and maintenance along roads. Preventing weed seeds from moving into a clear cut certainly makes sense. Why add another challenge to getting seedling trees established? Mapping weed locations prior to a harvest and then controlling weeds prior to harvest can dramatically reduce weeds moving into a newly harvested area. The same can be said for road work. Mapping weeds along roads should be easy so be sure to control those weeds surrounding and including the road being worked on. If you get gravel or have equipment come in from another area you will want to check the area each year for new weeds for at least 3 years and then occasionally look for weeds in subsequent year.

So how should weeds be prioritized for management? Start with small in-

festated areas of weeds you know are going to interfere with your goals. We know that small infestations are easier to remove for several reasons. First, smaller infestations have not been in the area as long so they have not been building a seed bank in your soil for as long. If I had 10 weeds in a patch at a forest edge that could produce 50 seeds per plant, that would be 500 seeds the first year and if only 10 percent of those germinated the next year, I would have 50 plants each producing 50 seeds for a total of 2,950 seeds in just two years. The second problem is that all those seeds may not drop right by the parent plants. Some may be moved by animals or drop on snow and roll away creating new patches. It bears repeating, small infestations are easier to remove so don't put off removal until next year.

There are two main strategies that involve control or eradication. Control reduces the weed's impact to allow desirable plants to grow and control may be required if the weed is a state or county noxious weed. Often 90 to 95 percent of weeds removed is considered good control. However 95 percent control is not sufficient for eradication. Eradication is the complete removal of a weed species from an area where reinvasion would be slow. For eradication we need 98 to 100 percent removal in order to prevent more seed going to the seed bank. Seed production is eliminated with the first herbicide treatment followed by on-site survey with hand removal of the weeds soon after weeds start dying from the herbicide. Eradication requires less effort when infestations are small.

*By Timothy Prather*

We all have experienced multiple challenges that can almost cause us to freeze into inaction. In situations like that I need to focus and get a plan to move forward. When you encounter challenges with your own lands I can imagine weeds are only one aspect to your challenges. I would like to offer suggestions to approach weed management for calmer periods with fewer challenges that will help when you are faced with greater challenges.

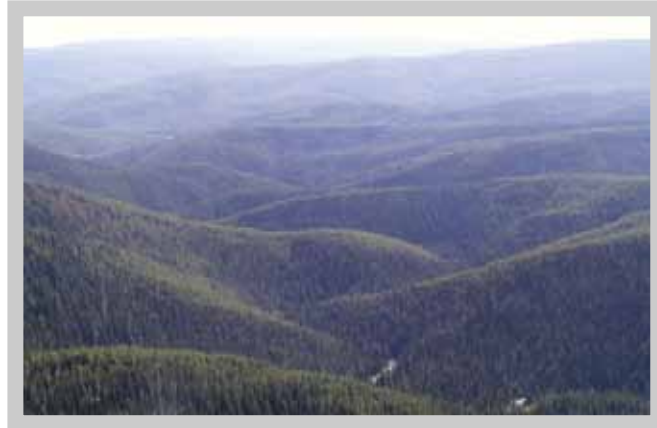
Risks for weed invasion increase as we move from grasslands to shrub lands to forest lands. Within forested lands, as we increase elevation we typically decrease our risk from weed invasion. As an example, the dry end of the Douglas fir vegetation series will be more susceptible than the wetter end. So from a weed perspective you spend less time and effort in the areas with less risk to invasion. My lab has been working to create maps showing areas where specific weeds might invade. We call those maps plant community susceptibility maps and the maps assist

Once weeds are removed, (typically 3 to 5 years of plant removal followed by 2 to 4 years of on-site survey to ensure nothing came up from the declining seed bank) the landowner is done and the weed does not have to be controlled in the future.

When possible go for eradication but for weeds that are well established, an integrated approach is important. Reduce competition around trees to allow them to over top weeds, increasing shade. One of the resources we have for weed management is the Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook that can be found at <https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed/forestry-hybrid-cottonwoods/forestry>. Many weed species are not as competitive when shaded. For several weed species we have very good biological control agents. For example, Dalmatian toadflax can be controlled with insects that were introduced to just eat Dalmatian toadflax. In some areas scattered woody debris has been used after harvest. The woody debris creates a shaded area that reduces opportunity for weeds to germinate and establish. The types or combination of tactics for a given strategy can change with plant community; what works in a cedar hemlock area may not work in a ponderosa pine area. Faculty in forestry at University of Idaho are beginning an integrated approach to weed management that takes into consideration habitat type.

Creating these integrated strategies is an on-going challenge but one that is important if we are to realize our goals for private forest land. As we continue to work on integrated strategies for weeds we have for the long haul, let's be sure to eradicate those new ones.

*Timothy S. Prather is a professor in the Department of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, at the University of Idaho. He can be reached at [tprather@uidaho.edu](mailto:tprather@uidaho.edu).*



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# Focus on Agriculture

## Americans Say Agriculture is Sustainable, Favor Incentives Over Regulations

**Sustainability:** From the notion of a modern farm or ranch being economically able to sustain a family, to the idea of working with the land in a manner that supports food and fiber production for future generations, the word means different things to different people. Even in agricultural circles, definitions of sustainability run far afield, from the environment to economics.

A recent Morning Consult poll asked 1,917 registered voters to give their opinions regarding agriculture and sustainability. One definition of sustainable agriculture was offered, generally, as defined by the 1977 and 1990 farm bills, a system of agriculture that will satisfy human food and fiber

needs, enhance environmental quality, use resources efficiently, sustain the economic viability of farmers and benefit society as a whole.

Almost everyone supports sustainability, by one definition or another. And, while the background noise around this discussion might sometimes suggest otherwise, many Americans think agriculture and farming are among the nation's most sustainable sectors.

### **Sustainability, not a Red or Blue Issue**

Democrats and Republicans actually agreed on many points in the survey.

For starters, 80 percent of Republicans said they agreed that modern agriculture is sustainable, as did 76 percent of Democrats. There was strong bipartisan support for incentives related to environmental sustainability versus outright government regulation. Sixty-five percent of Republicans and 63 percent of Democrats favored cooperative incentives that allow government and farmers to work together to address issues, versus 13 percent of Republicans and 15 percent of Democrats who favored more farm regulation.

Fifty-nine percent of respondents said they trust farmers to make the right decisions when it comes to sustainability, while just

24 percent wanted government to make the call. Seventeen percent said they did not know or had no opinion. Across party lines, the majority of respondents expressed trust in farmers over government mandates, with Republicans at 67-18, Democrats at 55-30 and Independents at 55-23.

By nearly a five-to-one margin, respondents said cooperative incentives would boost environmental sustainability in agriculture over additional government regulations – 62 to 13 percent. Again, there was agreement across party lines, with 65 vs. 13 percent of Republicans and 63 vs. 15 percent of Democrats favoring incentives. More respondents (46 vs. 26 percent) said additional government regulations would hurt sustainability on American farms rather than improve it.

### Farmers Winning the Popular Vote

Agriculture and farming ranked as the most favorable industry section among those offered to respondents. Seventy-eight

percent ranked it favorable, compared to 76 percent for the technology sector, 73 percent for the hospitality industry, 67 percent for manufacturing, 60 percent for energy, 43 percent for the pharmaceutical industry and 54 percent for airlines.

Agriculture also drew the highest marks when respondents were asked whether it was more “good” than “bad” regarding environmental sustainability – 56 percent said good, 13 said bad, 19 percent said equal and 11 percent did not know or had no opinion. The technology industry came in second with 47 percent good and 15 percent bad.

### Modern Farming Knows Green

A whopping 80 percent of respondents said they strongly or somewhat agreed with the statement that “the true success of an environmentally sustainable farming practice depends on whether that practice also leads to economic opportunity for the farmer.”

Seventy-five percent of respondents said they were more likely to say modern agriculture is sustainable with the knowledge that a common goal among farmers and ranchers is to leave the land in better shape for the next generation. Likewise, 72 percent said they were more likely to say modern agriculture is sustainable with the knowledge that many farms and ranches have been operated for generations, and some for more than a century.

The public “gets” it, even if zealots don’t. America’s farmers and ranchers need to build on that reservoir of trust by sharing their stories of what really happens in the countryside. They need to explain the in-the-field work they are doing to protect natural resources while providing for their families. Americans trust you. Show them why they should continue to do so.

*Mace Thornton is Executive Director of Communications at the American Farm Bureau Federation.*



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# Supply-Driven Grain Market Persists

*By Clark Johnston*

Spring is once again upon us. Ground that just a few short weeks earlier was either snow covered or too wet is now in some areas almost too dry. Producers across the region are working ground and preparing to plant if they haven't already.

One thing that spring brings us is renewed optimism for the year ahead. After all, what most of us love to do is produce. We love to see our crops grow and give us the commodities we need to market. We get great satisfaction out of producing good quality products as well as maximizing our yields.

This past year has been tough as far as prices are concerned and then to have a large amount of the local wheat demand reduced in southeast Idaho as we moved into the spring months put further pressure on the market especially for soft white. This past winter and early spring markets have brought some credibility to the statement, "It is important to sell when someone wants to buy."

We are still living in a supply-driven market where we are producing more than the demand can absorb. We have visited in past months about keeping an eye on the deferred months to take advantage of the carry in the futures markets. This is still the case as we see good carry charges into the deferred months. The other important factor is actually having a home where we can contract and deliver our commodities.

Currently we are seeing producers contract

not only for harvest delivery but as far out as December. By doing so they lock in the carry in the futures as well as knowing they will be able to deliver their commodities when it is convenient for them.

The argument against contracting into the deferred months is that we are hoping for higher prices into the winter and if we lock in prices now we won't be able to take advantage of the later strength. The key word in that statement is hoping. Although it is always good to have hope we shouldn't base our marketing plan on it.

Our marketing plan should be based on what we know. For example, we should have good accurate numbers that tell us just what level is break even and profitable. Once this is in place we are able to look at the current market for new crop prices and start our plan.

Is the current market for August delivery a good level for us to be profitable or not? What about the carry into the deferred months? What are the current basis levels for new crop? Does basis usually strengthen from August into the end of the year?

Look, I know that we are all very busy and we have more work to do than we have time but, marketing is just as important as any other decisions we make in our operation every day. Just a few minutes each morning when our minds are clear and we are still somewhat in control of our day is a good time to look at the world, national and local news in the market.



**Clark Johnston**

The world and national news is easy to find but, where do we find local news? The answer is by following the BASIS. Yes basis! The basis will tell you what you need to know about your local supply/demand. Basis may not trade at the same levels year after year but there is very good historical data showing that it does trade in similar trends from year to year.

When we see basis strengthen rapidly over a few days that is a sign that the local market needs wheat and it needs it now. We need to be serious about contracting some wheat into this market just for the fact that as soon as the market has met its needs the basis will weaken. We also need to watch the season trend for the historical seasonal high. By doing so we will be making our marketing decisions based on what we know rather than what we are hoping for.

If you want to hope for something, hope that the wheat you contracted into the deferred months is the cheapest wheat you contract all year.

*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](mailto:clark@jcmanagement.net)*





Lost Rivers Farm Bureau volunteers present tacos in a bag during the IFBF Women's Leadership Conference, held in Pocatello in late March.

## IFBF Women's Leadership Conference Focuses on Food, Education

The Idaho Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee met in Pocatello in mid-March. Roundtable presentations held during the event covered a variety of food, nutrition and agriculture topics.

Lost Rivers Farm Bureau volunteers taught the group about federal nutrition guidelines and how to make tacos in a bag. It's a presentation they give to middle school students. Volunteer Pam Kelley said they got the taco in a bag idea from their University of Idaho county extension agent.

They make a pot of chili and chop up all of the taco fixings. Then the students get in line and are given a plastic sandwich bag. They're instructed

to break up some chips in the bottom of the bag and then fill it with chili, cheese, onions, lettuce and tomatoes. It's a simple, hands-on lesson that enables teaching about both cooking and nutrition. Kelley said the lesson has been well-received in their local schools.

They also discussed the newest iteration of the USDA food pyramid called MyPlate. It's a revised diagram that shows the daily recommended allowances of protein, fruits, vegetables, grains and dairy products. More information can be found at: [Choosemyplate.gov](http://Choosemyplate.gov).

Madison County volunteers discussed Ag Day and how they interact with students to recognize the importance of



Madison County volunteers teach their peers about presenting agriculture education topics to students.

agriculture in all of our lives. They show the students how vegetables are planted and allow them to put a seed in dirt and take it home with them. They also bring in farm animals including horses, goats and herding dogs for the stu-

dents to see and learn about.

To teach the students about wheat and barley production, volunteers brought a tractor and grain drill to the event. They also discussed the various teaching modules included with the IFBF MAC Trailer.



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For more information contact your Idaho Farm Bureau agent and go to the following web address: [www.fmcsa.dot.gov](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov)

USDOT 1234567

&

UCR





*Photo Credit: LadyDragonflyCC/CC BY 2.0*

## New Legislation an Investment in Agriculture's Future

A pair of recently introduced bills gives a boost to young people in agriculture by allowing 4-H and FFA students to keep more of the modest income they earn. The students can turn around and put the money toward their education or future agricultural projects.

The Agriculture Students Encourage, Acknowledge, Reward, Nurture (EARN) Act (S. 671) and the Student Agriculture Protection Act (SAPA) (H.R. 1626) would create a tax exemption for the first \$5,000 of

income students 18 years of age or younger earn from projects completed through 4-H or FFA.

The Farm Bureau-supported measures were introduced by Sens. Jerry Moran (R-Kan.) and Joni Ernst (R-Iowa) and Rep. Michael McCaul (R-Texas).

“The long-term sustainability of agriculture depends on talented young people pursuing careers in farming and ranching and other agricultural production and food

chain professions. Student agricultural projects increase awareness of and foster an interest in fields of study that will provide the next generation of farmers and ranchers, food scientists, agricultural engineers, agronomists, horticulturalists and soil scientists,” American Farm Bureau Federation President Zippy Duvall said in a letter to Moran, Ernst and McCaul.

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Meridian	307 East Fairview Ave.
Nampa	816 3rd Street South
Twin Falls	1280 East Filer
Ontario, Oregon	94 West Idaho Ave

## WomenInAg Spotlight: Julie White



#WomenInAg recognizes the contributions of women involved in agriculture during Women's History Month (March). AFBF is proud to salute Julie White, a Mississippi farmer and Farm Bureau leader!

White is a recent graduate of AFBF's Partners in Advocacy Leadership program. She also serves in many roles for the Oktibbeha County/Mississippi Farm Bureau, Mississippi and National Association of Extension 4-H Agents, and Mississippi and National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

White and her husband are fifth-generation farmers. They grow hay and raise beef cattle. While farming is a tradition, White says it is truly a way of life for her, and that there is nothing better than watching baby calves run across their pastures. Following the way they were raised, she and her husband are working to teach their children how to take care of the land and animals that have been entrusted to them.

As an Extension associate with the Mississippi State University Extension Service, White focuses on agricultural literacy along with the development and coordination of FARMtastic, a statewide agriculture literacy program for second, third and fourth graders. Her experience includes 15 years as a county Extension agent prior to her current assignment.

## 2017 White-Reinhardt Educator Scholarships Encourage and Promote Agricultural Literacy

The American Farm Bureau Foundation for Agriculture has recognized 11 educators – teachers and classroom volunteers – for their exceptional efforts to encourage agricultural literacy. Those recognized will each receive \$1,500 scholarships to attend the National Agriculture in the Classroom Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, June 20-23. The Foundation, through the White-Reinhardt Fund for Education, sponsors the scholarships in cooperation with the American Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee.

This year's recipients are: Dawn Alexander, Tom McCall Elementary, Redmond, Oregon; Kaylee Borcharding, Pineview Elementary, Latimer, Iowa; Eric Brooks, Belgrade Central School, Sidney, Maine; Shari Davis, Community Lutheran School, Tripoli, Iowa; Will Elliott, East Robertson High School, Goodlettsville, Tennessee; Sarah

Glenn, Huntsville Intermediate School, Elkins, Arkansas; Kathy Guse, Farm Camp Minnesota, Janesville, Minnesota; Zena Lewis, Owasso 6th Grade Center (Owasso Public Schools), Owasso, Oklahoma; Andy Roach, McFadden School of Excellence, Cane Ridge, Tennessee; Tracey Tumaniec, Manz Elementary, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; John Turrietta, Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School, Rio Rancho, New Mexico.

The conference helps educators from across the nation learn how to incorporate real-life agricultural applications into science, social studies, language arts, math and nutrition lessons. Scholarship recipients were judged on past use of innovative programs to educate students about agriculture as well as plans to implement information gained at the AITC conference in their own lesson plans and share the information with other teacher and volunteer educators.

The AITC conference brings together a diverse group of organizations and speakers to showcase their successful programs, address how to improve agricultural education and literacy and offer educational materials. The Agriculture Department coordinates the AITC program with the goal of helping students gain a greater awareness of the role of agriculture in the economy and society.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and state Farm Bureaus also support and participate in the program's efforts. The White-Reinhardt Fund for Education honors two former American Farm Bureau Women's Leadership Committee chairwomen, Berta White and Linda Reinhardt, who were leaders in early national efforts to educate about agriculture and improve agricultural literacy.



The University of Idaho uses wood chips to heat its Moscow campus. Recently, the University started using biodiesel made on campus with used cooking oil, also generated on campus, to reduce emissions and meet a long-term goal to become carbon-neutral by 2030.

*Photo courtesy of University of Idaho*

## Steaming Ahead with Biodiesel

The University of Idaho Steam Plant, which heats the Moscow campus with wood chips, is reducing its emissions, eliminating waste on campus and providing students with a learning opportunity all at the same time. By fueling their semi-truck and front-end loaders with biodiesel made on campus from used cooking oil, the Steam Plant discovered they could easily reduce harmful emissions from their operation while generating several other benefits to the University.

“It’s a great deal all the way around for all of us,” says Scott Smith, UI’s Steam Plant Manager. Smith first started investigating biodiesel as a way for the plant to comply with the University’s goal to achieve carbon-neutrality by 2030. Using a 20-percent blend of biodiesel, or B20, at the Steam Plant would reduce carbon dioxide by an

estimated 10 tons annually according to the National Biodiesel Board’s emissions calculator. The used cooking oil is from the University of Idaho Dining Services, operated by Sodexo, at the Commons Building on the Moscow campus.

“Using biodiesel made from campus generated waste cooking oil does so much more than just give us cleaner air and minimize our carbon emissions” according to Smith. The used cooking oil is processed into biodiesel on campus at the Biological Engineering Biodiesel Lab and provides a “hands on” opportunity for students to learn how to make biodiesel from a waste product. “In addition to reducing our environmental impact and providing students with actual production experience, it also reduces the Steam Plant’s operating costs,” said Smith.

Sodexo is also using biodiesel made in the Biodiesel Lab according to John Crockett, UI’s Biodiesel Education Program manager. Using waste oil as a fuel base - or feedstock - means that waste cooking oil, now dumped as waste into landfills, can instead be converted into a better diesel engine fuel. Crockett said that biodiesel improves fuel lubrication known as “lubricity” and eliminates the need for another additive required in straight petroleum diesel. “Using biodiesel should make their diesel engines last longer”, according to Crockett.

The University of Idaho began researching using vegetable oil for diesel fuel in 1979 and is recognized worldwide as the pioneers in biodiesel research.



# National News Briefs

## Senators Introduce Legislation to Prevent Labor Union Slowdowns, Protect Local Business Exports During Maritime Union Disputes

*The PLUS Act would change the National Labor Relations Act, defining a labor slowdown by maritime workers as an unfair labor practice; would prevent massive financial damage to the food and other industries*

Washington, D.C. – U.S. Senators Jim Risch (R-ID), David Perdue (R-GA), and Mike Crapo (R-ID) introduced the Prevent Labor Union Slowdowns Act (PLUS), legislation that would protect local businesses and ensure they can continue importing and exporting goods during maritime labor union disputes. As a recent contract negotiation tactic, maritime labor unions have been involved in “slowing down” instead of striking, which causes substantial financial loss to local businesses that are attempting to import and export goods. The PLUS Act would help prevent this damage by changing the National Labor Relations Act, defining a labor slowdown by maritime workers as an unfair labor practice.

“Local businesses in Idaho have experienced significant financial loss due to labor union disputes beyond their control,” said Senator Risch. “By qualifying the ‘slowdown’ tactic as an unfair labor practice, this bill will ensure businesses can

continue to import and export their goods regardless of these disputes.”

“Idaho farmers, ranchers, producers and manufacturers suffered significant losses due to the west coast port slowdown in late 2014. This practice was unfair and dangerous, having immediate effects on Idaho businesses and potentially impacting the competitiveness of Idaho commodities globally for years to come,” said Senator Crapo, Chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. “This bill will enable Idaho’s business community to remain competitive when faced with labor disputes outside the state and out of our control.”

The “slowdown” method is detrimental to port managers because remuneration for full benefits and salaries is required, and replacing or firing employees cannot occur. In addition, since a slowdown is currently restricted from classification as an unfair labor practice under federal labor law, port managers lack the power to call in an order from an arbiter during contract negotiations directing workers to work at a normal pace. These disputes have resulted in both shipping companies and port managers terminating their contracts to service individual ports. The U.S. Potato Board estimates that in 2015, west coast slowdowns caused massive financial damage to the food industry, including a \$50 million loss to the Idaho po-

tato industry. Other estimates include \$70 million in wasted fruit in Washington, and \$40 million per week loss in meat sales.

The PLUS Act would change the National Labor Relations Act, defining a labor slowdown by maritime workers as an unfair labor practice. This legislation allows injured parties to file civil actions in federal court to seek double augmented damages resulting from slowdowns, as well as recover their attorney and expert witness fees and costs.

## NW Region Honey Production Up

Idaho’s 2016 honey production, at 3.30 million pounds, was 16 percent higher than 2015. There were 97,000 honey producing colonies, 8,000 more than the previous year. The yield per colony averaged 34.0 pounds compared with 32.0 pounds per colony in 2015. Idaho’s value of honey production, at \$ 5.67 million, was 3 percent higher than 2015.

Oregon’s 2016 honey production, at 2.59 million pounds, was 4 percent lower than 2015. There were 74,000 honey producing colonies, 3,000 more than the previous year. The yield per colony averaged 35.0 pounds compared with 38.0 pounds per colony in 2015. Oregon’s value of honey production, at \$ 5.34 million, was 19 percent lower than 2015.

Washington’s 2016 honey pro-

duction, at 2.94 million pounds, was 8 percent lower than 2015. There were 84,000 honey producing colonies, 11,000 less than the previous year. The yield per colony averaged 35.0 pounds compared with 44.0 pounds per colony in 2015. Washington’s value of honey production, at \$ 5.53 million, was 4 percent lower than 2015.

## AFBF Seeking Speakers for 2018 Annual Convention & IDEAg Trade Show

AFBF is seeking presentation and workshop speaker submissions for the 2018 AFBF Annual Convention & IDEAg Trade Show through May 26. The event takes place Jan. 5-10, 2018, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Speakers are sought to present the latest innovations in agriculture to some of the best and most creative minds in the country. Selected speakers will share their knowledge during 15- to 45-minute sessions with Farm Bureau farmer and rancher members, industry leaders and agricultural professionals.

The deadline for submitting proposals is May 26. Complete a speaker proposal form online at <http://afbf18speakersfp.questionpro.com/>. For more information, visit <http://www.fb.org/events/afbf-annual-convention/call-for-speakers/> or email.



Packing shed owners at Owyhee Produce are cleaning up the onions caught under storage buildings that collapsed in January. None of the onions are being sold or fed to livestock due to contamination by building materials. The waste onions are being hauled to Clay Peak Regional Landfill in Payette County.

*Photos by Steve Ritter*



# Farm Bureau Recognizes Monsanto for Wildfire Relief Donations

The American Farm Bureau Federation recently expressed appreciation to Monsanto Co. for its generous wildfire relief donation of \$200,000 to be shared equally among Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas Farm Bureaus. Kansas Farm Bureau will dedicate its \$50,000 to the YF&R Wildfire Relief Fund for beginning and young farmers and ranchers in the four affected states.

The funds were donated in response to devastating blazes that have caused more than \$20 million in property damage in Texas and burned thousands of square miles in the plains of Oklahoma alone. Kansas state officials re-

port the state has lost more than 1,000 square miles of farm and ranch land to the fires.

“The American Farm Bureau Federation is grateful that Monsanto has remembered this nation’s farmers and ranchers in a time of real need,” AFBF President Zippy Duvall said. “These wildfires have been especially tragic for families who already were struggling with depressed prices for the food they raise. A gift this large at a time like this means the world to those affected.”

The farm community has already mobilized to come to the assistance of farmers and ranchers in states affected

by the fires. Numerous state Farm Bureaus, other agricultural entities and individuals have united to gather and transport donations of hay to feed cattle in the affected states.

Read more about state Farm Bureau wildfire relief efforts at these links:

Colorado – [www.coloradofarmbureau.com/disasterfund](http://www.coloradofarmbureau.com/disasterfund)

Kansas – [www.kfb.org/Article/Kansas-wildfire-relief](http://www.kfb.org/Article/Kansas-wildfire-relief)

Oklahoma – <http://okfarmingandranchingfoundation.org/donate/>

Texas – [www.texasfarmbureau.org](http://www.texasfarmbureau.org)

## Risch, King Introduce Future Logging Careers Act

U.S. Senators Jim Risch (R-ID) and Angus King (I-ME) recently introduced the Future Logging Careers Act. This legislation would level the playing field for the logging trade with other agricultural fields by allowing family members to learn about and get experience in the trade of logging from an earlier age so that they may carry on the family business.

“Family business is a way of life in the logging industry, as it is in the agricultural industries,” said Senator Risch. “By allowing young adults to begin helping their parents operate safe and modern machinery at an earlier age,

we can bolster the entire logging industry. This bill would equip these young loggers with the knowledge and experience needed to carry on the family trade. Further, it would help to restore Idaho forests and all national forest lands into healthy, fire-tolerant forests while bringing much-needed natural resources into the marketplace.”

“Logging is more than a job in Maine. It’s an age-old tradition that’s often carried on from generation to generation in families – and I want to see that continue,” Senator King said. “There are a lot of young people across our state who are excited about working in Maine’s

forests and who want to follow in the footsteps of their parents and grandparents by doing so. This legislation will help these aspiring loggers by allowing them to get out into the forest under the supervision of their parents, learn the trade, and keep it going – all of which will also grow Maine’s forest products industry and our economy.”

The bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so that 16 and 17-year-olds would be allowed to work in mechanized logging operations under parental supervision.

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## FARM BUREAU COMMODITY REPORT

GRAIN PRICES	2/22/2017	2/23/2017	Trend
<b>PORTLAND:</b>			
White Wheat	4.76-4.86	4.41-4.80	- .35 to -.06
11% Winter	5.07-5.42	4.78-5.03	-.29 to -.39
14% Spring	6.57-6.87	6.40-6.75	-.17 to -.12
Oats	225.00	225.00	Steady
<b>OGDEN:</b>			
White Wheat	3.91	3.71	-.20
11% Winter	4.11	3.73	-.38
14% Spring	5.42	5.35	-.07
Barley	5.50	No Bid	N/A
<b>BLACKFOOT/ IDAHO FALLS</b>			
White Wheat	3.60	3.35	-.25
11.5% Winter	4.40	4.00	-.40
14% Spring	5.15	5.20	+.05
Hard White	4.30	4.10	-.20
<b>BURLEY:</b>			
White Wheat	3.51	3.35	-.16
11% Winter	3.57	3.20	-.37
14% Spring	5.17	5.06	-.11
Barley	5.00	5.00	Steady
<b>MERIDIAN:</b>			
White Wheat (cwt)	3.69	3.77	+.08
<b>LEWISTON:</b>			
White Wheat	4.52	4.45	-.07
H. Red Winter	5.16	4.73	-.43
Dark N. Spring	6.52	6.40	-.12
Barley	96.50	101.50	+ 5.00
<b>LIVESTOCK PRICES</b>			
	2/22/2017	3/21/2017	Trend
<b>FEEDER STEERS</b>			
Under 500 lbs	134-176	130-182	- 4 to + 6
500-700 lbs	117-160	120-167	+ 3 to + 7
700-900 lbs	105-133	108-136	+ 3 to + 3
Over 900 lbs	95-118	89-122	- 6 to + 4
<b>FEEDER HEIFERS</b>			
Under 500 lbs	116-157	116-167	Steady to + 10
500-700 lbs	106-142	112-146	+ 6 to + 4
700-900 lbs	96-122	102-124	+ 6 to + 2
Over 900 lbs	94-109	82-107	- 12 to - 2
<b>HOLSTEIN STEERS</b>			
Under 700 lbs	70-81	74-84	+ 4 to + 3
Over 700 lbs	70-81	65-81	- 5 to steady
<b>COWS</b>			
Utility/Commercial	45-67	46-78	+ 1 to + 11
Canner & Cutter	39-61	40-64	+ 1 to + 3
Stock Cows	625-1425	750-1300	+ 125 to - 125
<b>BULLS</b>			
Slaughter	62-87	55-87	- 7 to steady
<b>BEAN PRICES:</b>			
Pinto	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	Steady
Small Red	Not Established	Not Established	N/A
Garbanzo	34.00-37.00	36.00-37.00	+ 2.00 to Steady

COMPILED BY THE IDAHO FARM BUREAU COMMODITY DIVISION

# IDAHO HAY REPORT

USDA Market News, Moses Lake, WA

March 17, 2017

Compared to last week, domestic Alfalfa steady in a light test. Trade very slow with very good demand as supplies are in firm hands. All prices are dollars per ton and FOB the farm or ranch unless otherwise stated.

Alfalfa	Tons	Price	Wtd Avg	Comments
Mid Square				
Good/Premium	1000	105.00-105.00	105.00	Tarped
Good	100	117.00-117.00	117.00	Tarped
Utility	500	90.00-90.00	90.00	Tarped

Alfalfa hay test guidelines, (for domestic livestock use and not more than 10% grass), used with visual appearance and intent of sale. Quantitative factors are approximate and many factors can affect feeding value.

	ADF	NDF	RFV	TDN-100%	TDN-90%	CP-100%
Supreme	<27	<34	>185	>62	>55.9	>22
Premium	27-29	34-36	170-185	60.5-62	54.5-55.9	20-22
Good	29-32	36-40	150-170	58-60	52.5-54.5	18-20
Fair	32-35	40-44	130-150	56-58	50.5-52.5	16-18
Utility	>35	>44	<130	<56	<50.5	<16

# POTATOES & ONIONS

March 21, 2017

## Potatoes

UPPER VALLEY, TWIN FALLS-BURLEY DISTRICT, IDAHO---

Shipments 770-743-760

(includes exports of 4-3-3) ---Movement expected to remain about the same.

Trading bales fairly slow others active. Prices cartons higher bales generally unchanged. Russet Burbank U.S. One baled 10-5 pound film bags non size A mostly 4.00-4.50; 50-pound carton 40-70s mostly 8.50, 80-90s mostly 7.50-8.00, 100s mostly 7.00-8.00; Norkotah U.S. One baled 10-5 pound film bags non size A mostly 4.00-4.50; 50-pound carton 40-80s 7.50, 90-100s 7.00-7.50.

## Onions - Dry

IDAHO AND MALHEUR COUNTY OREGON--- 320-324\*-352---Movement expected to remain about the same. Trading moderate. Prices Yellow colossal higher, others generally unchanged. Yellow Spanish Hybrid U.S. One 50-pound sacks super colossal mostly 5.50-6.00, colossal mostly 5.00, jumbo 4.00-4.50, medium mostly 4.00; Red Globe Type U.S. One 25-pound sacks jumbo mostly 5.00, medium mostly 4.00.

# 5 YEAR GRAIN COMPARISON

Grain Prices..... 3/25/2013 ..... 3/24/2014 ..... 3/20/2015 ..... 3/22/2016 ..... 3/23/2017

Portland	3/25/2013	3/24/2014	3/20/2015	3/22/2016	3/23/2017
White Wheat.....	8.47	7.76	6.47	No Bid	4.41-4.80
11% Winter.....	8.89-8.95	9.15-9.25	6.65-6.68	5.41-5.47	4.78-5.03
14% Spring.....	9.50	9.53	8.99	6.04-6.14	6.40-6.75
Corn.....	308-308.75	No Bid	4.87	4.40-4.45	4.31-4.36

## Ogden

White Wheat.....	8.30	6.40	6.20	4.21	3.71
11% Winter.....	8.15	7.34	5.81	4.16	3.73
14 % Spring.....	8.29	7.83	6.60	5.14	5.35
Barley.....	12.10	9.10	5.55	7.08	No Bid

## Idaho Falls/Blackfoot

White Wheat.....	7.85	6.50	6.00	4.20	3.35
11% Winter.....	7.73	8.14	5.79	4.45	4.00
14% Spring.....	7.92	8.33	6.89	4.85	5.20
Barley.....	11.67	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid

## Burley

White Wheat.....	8.00	6.34	5.90	3.80	3.35
11% Winter.....	7.37	7.41	5.04	3.90	3.20
14% Spring.....	7.80	7.31	6.34	4.85	5.06
Barley.....	12.25	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00

## Nampa/Meridian

White Wheat (cwt).....	13.00	11.16	9.00	7.06	7.06
(bushel).....	7.80	6.70	5.40	4.24	5.75

## Lewiston

White Wheat.....	8.17	7.45	6.58	4.75	4.45
Barley.....	221.50	161.50	160.50	126.50	101.50

## Bean Prices

Pintos.....	33.00-35.00	34.00-36.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	28.00-30.00
Pinks.....	40.00	39.00-40.00	No Bid	28.00	No Bid
Small Reds.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	33.00-35.00	36.00-37.00

# MILK PRODUCTION

March 20, 2017

## February Milk Production down 1.0 Percent

Milk production in the 23 major States during February totaled 15.7 billion pounds, down 1.0 percent from February 2016. However, production was 2.5 percent above last year after adjusting for the leap year. January revised production, at 17.0 billion pounds, was up 2.7 percent from January 2016. The January revision represented a decrease of 4 million pounds or less than 0.1 percent from last month's preliminary production estimate.

Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,801 pounds for February, 32 pounds below February 2016.

The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.69 million head, 66,000 head more than February 2016, and 3,000 head more than January 2017.

## February Milk Production in the United States down 1.2 Percent

Milk production in the United States during February totaled 16.7 billion pounds, down 1.2 percent from February 2016. However, production was 2.3 percent above last year after adjusting for the leap year.

Production per cow in the United States averaged 1,782 pounds for February, 33 pounds below February 2016.

The number of milk cows on farms in the United States was 9.37 million head, 56,000 head more than February 2016, and 4,000 head more than January 2017.

## 5 YEAR LIVESTOCK COMPARISON

	3/25/2013	3/24/2014	3/20/2015	3/18/2016	3/21/2017
<b>Feeder Steers</b>					
Under 500 lbs	134-182	190-251	230-346	170-230	130-182
500-700 lbs	118-165	168-239	209-304	150-215	120-167
700-900 lbs	109-132	140-181	177-220	135-161	108-136
Over 900 lbs	110-116	130-150	143-187	110-137	89-122
<b>Feeder Heifers</b>					
Under 500 lbs	126-154	170-227	228-316	160-216	116-167
500-700 lbs	112-141	154-206	190-268	140-185	112-146
700-900 lbs	106-126	130-171	165-215	120-151	102-124
Over 900 lbs	90-114	110-147	140-182	100-129	82-107
<b>Holstein Steers</b>					
Under 700 lbs	73-104	111-146	140-205	99-149	74-84
Over 700 lbs	74-96	110-130	120-180	99-129	65-81
<b>Cows</b>					
Utility/Commercial	62-80	70-104	84-114	58-87	46-78
Canner & Cutter	55-70	60-96	78-107	58-76	40-64
Stock Cows	775-1500	1150-1750	1375-2300	1400-1800	750-1300
<b>Bulls – Slaughter</b>					
	70-100	70-126	106-142	75-108	55-87

## CATTLE ON FEED

March 24, 2017

### United States Cattle on Feed Up 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 10.8 million head on March 1, 2017. The inventory was slightly above March 1, 2016.

Placements in feedlots during February totaled 1.69 million head, 1 percent below 2016. Net placements were 1.64 million head. During February, placements of cattle and calves weighing less than 600 pounds were 315,000 head, 600-699 pounds were 330,000 head, 700-799 pounds were 490,000 head, 800-899 pounds were 395,000, 900-999 pounds were 124,000, and 1,000 pounds and greater were 40,000 head.

Marketings of fed cattle during February totaled 1.65 million head, 4 percent above 2016.

Other disappearance totaled 56,000 head during February, 3 percent below 2016.

## CATTLE MARKET REPORT

### Beef Trimmings Critical to the Beef Value Chain

March 2017

Beef trimmings are the portion of the carcass that is "trimmed away" when the carcass is broken down into meat cuts such as steaks, roasts, and various other items. These come off the carcass as chunks of beef and fat that are not associated with a specific cut. They are estimated to account for 14 percent of the carcass and are an important piece of the beef supply chain. Typically they enter the food system as ground product. However, that's not to say all ground product is trimmings. Meat processors will grind muscle cuts when economically advantageous.

Trimmings at the wholesale level are sold in a variety of leanness: 94-92, 90, 85, 81, 75, 73, 65, and 50; and can be fresh or frozen. The number refers to the percent lean, or the amount of meat that makes up the mixture of beef and fat. Most fed cattle in the U.S. produce trimmings that are 50 percent lean. Cull cows (much of it is fresh product) and imported beef (typically frozen from Australia, New Zealand, South America and Central America) make up most of the 90 percent lean product. This imported and cull cow product plays a critical role in cutting the fat heavy content of trimmings produced by steers and heifers. Achieving the 85-65 percent lean products is often done by using custom mixes of 50s and 90s.

There can be substitution across leanness levels and product linkages, and economic drivers at the processing level are complex and change seasonally as well as year to year.

The options of trimming mixes is made infinitely more complicated when including mixes that include ground muscle cuts. Processors are always looking optimize the value of the carcass. On the retail level, consumers can choose a leanness and do so depending on taste and preferences as well as what they plan on cooking. Restaurants serving hamburgers are typically using an 85 percent lean mix. Trimming and ground product are priced largely on meat content. The higher the meat content, e.g. the leaner the product is the more expensive it is. The average differential between the Fresh 50 product and the Fresh 90 product has grown over time. Back to 2000, this spread was \$97 per cwt, increasing to \$113, and the last five years has averaged \$149 per cwt. Part of this shift is that consumers have demanded leaner product mixes. The other key component is the underlying shifts in cow herd that affects trimming supply: the number of dairy cows entering the slaughter channels, or the economics of importing ground product. This is why you hear analysts sometimes talk of the abundance of fat in the U.S. Most cattle slaughtered here are grain fed steers and heifer that will produce a 50 percent lean product and necessitates importing leaner beef to achieve the mixes consumers desire.

Katelyn McCulloch, American Farm Bureau

# CLASSIFIEDS

## Animals

Navajo and Karkul sheep. Natural colors of easy spinning long staple wool. Arco, Id. Call Joe. 208-589-9042

Registered Red Angus Bull registration number 3521834 sired by 5L Norseman King 2291 and out of ASV Vilari 133-032, who is out of the Vos cowherd. Interested buyers call (208)-421-7270 between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM.

## Farm Equipment

1990 Ford Flat-bed dually. 7.3 diesel, automatic, 28K. New paint, \$4299.00 International 3444, gas, 2WD, good tires, paint, seat, lights. \$4299.00. New Holland 1046 self-propelled bale wagon. \$4299.00. 208-681-3581

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

John Deere 1948 Model A tractor. Good condition. New tires. \$2,850. Located in Boise, Id. Call Terry at 208-861-7029.

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

2002 Circle J weekender 3 horse trailer with rear tack compartment. \$12,500.00. North Fork, Id. 208-865-2935

## Miscellaneous

Used Woodmaster LT45 outdoor wood stove. Lowers your heating bills and increases your home comfort. Stove heats your home and hot water. Works in conjunction with existing furnace or as a stand-alone. No more mess! Contact John 208-781-0691

Insulation Sheets - Polyiso for Cold Storage construction/retrofit or keeping Home/Shop warm in winter. Comes in 3.5" and 4.0" thick (R-24) rigid 4'X8" sheets. Highest R-Value-per-inch thickness, twice of fiberglass. 70,000+ square feet available. Grace, Id. Dan @ 208-851-8108.

## Real Estate/Acreage

One of a kind 1950s desert farmstead - two bedroom house, big barn, 20 x 20 bunkhouse, natural landscape with 60' fir/spruce shade. Lost River area. \$165,000. Joe 208-589-9042.

6.9 acres with 10 water shares can be divided into 1 acre lots for building. Located in prime location Twin Falls just outside city limits. Twin Falls, Id. Call Lony 208-420-6952.

40 acres, 20 miles north of New Meadows, Idaho on Hwy 95. Potential building site. 300 ft from Little Salmon River. Good fishing and hunting. \$37,000. 208-253-6135.

Lot for Sale - 1/2 Acre Country Lot. City water, Gas, Utilities available. Must obtain permits for water & septic system. Shelley area. Call 528-5337.

## Trailers

2002 Circle J weekender 3 horse trailer with rear tack compartment. \$12,500.00. North Fork, Id. 208-865-2935.

## Vehicles

2001 Residency motorhome. 36 ft. 8,200 actual miles. 2 slide outs. Excellent condition, runs good. Always parked inside. Tag axel. New Plymouth, Id. 208-278-3608

## Wanted

Want to buy old antique furniture and condition, (must be antique). American Falls, Id. 208-226-5034.

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.

## Wanted

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

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

Our Idaho family loves old wood barns and would like to restore/rebuild your barn on our Idaho farm. Would you like to see your barn restored/rebuilt rather than rot and fall down? Call Ken & Corrie 208-425-3225.

**DEADLINE DATES:  
ADS MUST BE RECEIVED BY**

**April 20 FOR NEXT ISSUE.**

## FREE CLASSIFIEDS

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

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