

Gem State

IFB® IDAHO FARM BUREAU

Producer



June 2017 • Volume 21, Issue 4



Ag Day Held at
North Fremont H.S.

Farmers Advised to
Store Last Year's Barley

Boundary County
FB Hosts Farm Tour

Fair Trade Keeps American Farms Competitive



By Zippy Duvall

Fair trade is critical to American farmers and ranchers and our nation's economy. That's why opening new markets—and maintaining the ones we have now—is a top priority at the American Farm Bureau.

Agriculture is fueling our econ-

Beyond the Fencerows



omy, as well as putting food on our tables. According to USDA, 11 percent of U.S. employment comes from the agriculture and food industry. That's 21 million jobs, including about 18 million off-the-farm positions.

International trade plays a big role in that economic success. More than 20 percent of U.S. crops are grown for export. With

95 percent of the world's customers outside our borders, we've only begun to tap our export potential. The more customers we can reach, the more jobs agriculture can create.

Farmers and ranchers need trade agreements that level the playing field for our products and remove barriers to fair trade.

See DUVALL, page 6

The Sky is Not Falling



By Bryan Searle

President Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

President Donald Trump recently issued an executive order directing Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke to review national monument designations that have occurred since

1996.

Liberal pundits forecast that now it's only a matter of time until all of the public lands in the West are sold off, raped and pillaged by greedy mineral extraction companies, leaving behind only a moonscape covered with crying children and bone piles.

Radical environmental groups like the Center for Biological Diversity say the end is near for wide open spaces. Their press release states: "Republicans would rather allow in-

dustry to log, mine and frack these beautiful wild places for short-term profit than let future generations marvel at the natural and cultural wonders of this country."

Trump's order uses the word "review." In our research of the English language, review means to assess something formally with the possibility or intention of instituting change if necessary." We don't believe that definition translates to an all-out frontal attack on the natu-

See SEARLE, page 6

A Refreshing Regulatory Environment



By Rick Keller

CEO Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

A shift in the political climate of this country is occurring and it's creating changes not seen in many years. It's happening quietly in little hamlets and

big cities, from north to south and east to west. This obscure change is not reported by the mainstream media which elects to be oblivious to the transformation. This refreshing change is where the executive and legislative branches of the federal government are seeking input from the governed. It is a remarkable change for government to seek input rather than use its heavy hand dictating its self-proclaimed omniscient

edicts.

This transformation is evident within both the new administration and Congress. This has happened many times and in many places since inauguration. Two examples in the past few weeks illustrate the transformation. One was a request from the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources Subcommittee on Oversight and Investi-

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Fremont County Farm Bureau volunteer Brody Harshbarger shows elementary school students a hay swather during the county's annual Ag Day presentation. The event was held on May 23rd.

Fremont County Farm Bureau Sponsors Ag Day

Article and photos by John Thompson

After offering a college scholarship for any agricultural field and receiving only one application, volunteers in the Fremont County Farm Bureau realized an opportunity existed to better educate local students about careers in agriculture.

Farm Bureau volunteers reached out to the local schools and community members to find a remedy to the problem. What they came up with is likely to change the way students there view agriculture as a career option.

This year marked the third annual Fremont County Farm Bureau Ag Day at North Fremont High School. Over 300 elementary students attended the event where they learned about a broad range of crop and livestock practices.

Fremont County Farm Bureau volunteer Morgan Schauerhamer said they want students to learn about what's inside those giant silos in the middle of their town and why their school bus crosses railroad tracks every day. "It's a small community and we know almost everybody," she said. "We have several farmers and ranchers who are willing to come and share their knowledge because they love what they do."

See AG DAY page 4

Cover: Idaho State Brand Inspector Luke Davis interacts with students from Ashton Elementary School during Fremont County Farm Bureau Ag Day held May 23. North Fremont High School Future Farmers of America helped sponsor the event. Community members and local farmers and ranchers also volunteered. Photo by John Thompson



AG DAY

Continued from page 3



Ashton Elementary students view a sheep-shearing demonstration during the Fremont County Farm Bureau Ag Day, held May 23 at North Fremont High School.

Schauerhamer said Future Farmers of America (FFA) students in St. Anthony started a similar project a few years back and Farm Bureau members in the north end of the county liked the idea. They met with their FFA instructor and organized the program. Since then it's gotten a little bigger and a little more involved each year. This year, all 300 students were treated to hamburgers and fresh-cut French fries.

In addition, they learned about sheep and wool from a local rancher, livestock feed, livestock identification, barley and potato production, gardening, horses,

stock dogs and more.

"We feel the kids in this area do get exposed to agriculture in a lot of ways but there are a lot of details that this event provides," Schauerhamer said. "We want them to see the many aspects of farming they can be involved in and be excited about agriculture and all it provides."

Britney Stegelmeier, another Fremont County Farm Bureau volunteer, said it's also an opportunity for farmers and ranchers in the area to develop relationships and to teach the children about a vital component of Idaho's economy.

"Farmers and ranchers work very hard all year long and this is an opportunity for them to show what they do and how they create good, healthy products for people to eat," she said.

Mud Lake Sheep Rancher Cindy Siddoway showed the students what goes on at a working ranch during all four seasons. Her presentation included photographs of lambing, shearing, herding, and the challenges faced by the sheepherders who live in tents in the mountains from late spring until fall. She explained how stock dogs are used to help move sheep and how guard dogs are used to protect

the sheep from predators. In addition, she showed wool blankets the Siddoway family produces and sells, and discussed the history of the sheep industry in Idaho.

Idaho State Brand Inspector Luke Davis showed the students how to brand an animal and why brands are used to identify livestock. He showed the kids various different brands owned by ranchers in the area and explained how brands are created. Davis, who is also a Fremont County Farm Bureau board member, taught the students about various aspects of cattle production and livestock terms. Later in his presentation he gave them a quiz. The students were enthusiastic and eager to respond and add their own personal experiences.

Another county Farm Bureau volunteer, Brody Harshbarger, gave a presentation on alfalfa production and livestock feed. He showed a video of swathers harvesting a field and taught the students about the global positioning technology that helps farmers keep their rows straight. After that, the students went outside where Harshbarger showed them a rotary swather, explaining how the machine cuts and crimps alfalfa and leaves it in rows so it can dry out. He also discussed how hay is raked into double rows and how hay balers come next to compact and tie the bales with string.

Along with the 300 students, there were approximately 50 FFA students and advisors and community volunteers participating in the event.



Luke Davis, a state brand inspector, and Fremont County Farm Bureau volunteer, shows students how cattle are branded during the Fremont County Farm Bureau Ag Day at North Fremont High School.

DUVALL

Continued from page 2

Although we supply the highest-quality food, fiber and fuel, our products often face a disadvantage in foreign markets with high tariffs and unnecessary, non-science based barriers to trade. We can and should address these challenges at the negotiating table.

Unfortunately, there are times when not everyone leaves the table fully satisfied with the outcome. That's part of the give and take: Trade talks can be tough to navigate, but it's even tougher for our businesses to get a share in new international markets without the hard-won provisions of new trade agreements.

It's better for American farmers and businesses to have a seat at the table than for other nations to make trade agreements without us. In all, U.S. agri-

cultural exports to free-trade areas have increased more than 136 percent since 2003. Well-crafted treaties have given us a greater share of growing markets worldwide.

The North American Free Trade Agreement is a particular success. Since NAFTA took effect, U.S. exports to Canada and Mexico have quadrupled. That's why Farm Bureau is glad that President Trump and members of his ag and trade team have vowed to make NAFTA better through renegotiation, rather than scrapping it altogether.

Of course, free trade agreements don't just increase our exports. They also bring in more imports. But even with more farm goods coming in from abroad, agriculture continues to have

a positive trade balance. Last year, we exported \$16.6 billion more agricultural products than we took in, and we're on track for an even higher surplus in 2017, forecast at \$21.5 billion. However, there are sensitive areas that we can address through renegotiation. We look forward to working with the administration to address these issues and make trade agreements an even greater success for agriculture.

Farmers and ranchers know they operate in a global economy, and they know that has its blessings and challenges. Global markets can be volatile and the bounty of one season may not be repeated in the next. Fair trade may not erase all those troubles, but it's critical to keeping our farms and our nation's economy competitive and thriving.

SEARLE

Continued from page 2

ral and cultural wonders of the West, but since Trump took office the left's reaction to nearly every move he's made has been filled with overblown, pompous, political, partisan rhetoric.

At issue is use of the Antiquities Act, a law put in place by then-President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906. Since then, and that's 111 years, the Act has been used copiously by presidents of every stripe, many in the waning hours of their time in power, to place special restrictions on public land. These decisions are often controversial, ignore traditional multiple use policy, and are frequently enacted without even so much as a "howdy" to the local residents and politicians in the effected state.

The Antiquities Act has been used 151 times by 16 presidents to create national monuments and historical sites, placing special restrictions on 2.03 million acres, or 3,600 square miles.

Two such decisions stirred up a hornet's

nest in Utah in recent years. Most recently, President Barack Obama designated the 1.9 million-acre Bear's Ears National Monument. President Bill Clinton's 1996 designation of the 1.8 million-acre Escalante Grand Staircase National Monument, created a similar level of controversy. Democrat presidents exerting their power over land management in Republican states is obviously viewed as a poke in the eye to locals.

Section 2 of the Antiquities Act states: "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with proper care and manage-

ment of the objects to be protected."

Advocates call the Antiquities Act an important conservation tool. Detractors, including the American Farm Bureau Federation call it a land-grabbing mechanism and an example of federal supremacy. In the western states, a region where the federal government already controls over half the land area, many residents are concerned about the federal government's heavy hands.

Utah has taken it on the chin from the Antiquities Act. We don't want Idaho to become another whipping boy. We support efforts in Congress to reform or even do away with the Antiquities Act. Changes to federal land management ought to come from a balanced process with local and congressional approval, rather than from a federal ruler. The Antiquities Act is a dinosaur. It's time for public land management policies to evolve.

KELLER

Continued from page 2

gation chaired by Idaho's own Congressman Raul Labrador. The Committee approached the Idaho Farm Bureau requesting Farm Bureau identify federal rules, regulations and policies "that are unworkable and burdensome, harmful to the economy, jeopardize public health and safety and thwart job growth."

The second example was a private meeting in which U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue and U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke came to Idaho and together met with agricultural leaders in the state, seeking similar information that was requested by the House's Oversight Committee. Idaho Farm Bureau President Bryan Searle was one of the agricultural leaders invited to participate.

In each example, those receiving messages from the governed were appreciative and well-informed. Each understood the great resource of having decisions made locally by those most closely associated and affected by those decisions. Each listened with intent. Each was eager to lift burdens created by government.

Once again, the request for and actively seeking input has been refreshing. It places increased responsibility upon each of us to let our voices be heard, because now, someone is listening. In the past, we went through the comment periods as required by procedures but sometimes felt our efforts were fruitless and tossed aside for a pre-prescribed agenda. Now, the purpose seems real. We accept that responsibility with eagerness. As one colleague pointed out, it's like a dog barking and chasing a car, never able to catch the car. We have now caught the car. We must and will provide the input.

Farm Bureau's unique policy development process allows us to respond to these requests. Our policies come from the nearly 15,000 farm and ranch families in Idaho who belong to Farm Bureau. Because of how Farm Bureau policy is derived, these committees and agencies are seeking input. We are not naïve to believe we will get all that our members want, but we believe they are finally being heard. That is refreshing.

It is a remarkable change for government to seek input rather than use its heavy hand dictating its self-proclaimed omniscient edicts.

Top Farm Bureau Agents



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Jonathan Jensen
(Eastern Idaho Region)



April Rookie of the Month
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(Magic Valley Region)

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Paula Rice, owner of Bee Haven Flower Farm speaks with a tour group on May 26. The tour was sponsored by Boundary County Farm Bureau.

Boundary County FB Hosts Farm Tour

Article and photos by Bob Smathers

The annual Boundary County Farm Bureau and Soil and Water Conservation District farm tour never fails to disappoint participants. The 2017 tour on May 26 featured a variety of farming operations all located within a short drive of the Canadian border.

This year's tour featured the Bee Haven Flower Farm, Ronniger's organic vegetable farm, Curley Creek Honey, and the Springs of Hope Creamery. The tour was well attended by Boundary County residents with every seat filled on the bus.

The tour began at Bee Haven Flower Farm just north of Bonners Ferry. Owner Paula Rice walked the group through her farm answering questions about flower production, pest management and marketing. When asked what her favorite flower was she said "My favorite flower is the flower that is in season."

She sells flowers to florists all the way down to Coeur d'Alene and Spokane and six different super markets including Super One. The farm grows many varieties. "We are at 150 varieties or more, so I definitely have a little bit of an obsession, but I think having a variety is what creates a niche for

me as a local flower grower," she said.

In recent years, Rice has developed an online store where customers can check in to see what flower is fresh this week. A new enterprise called "Do-it Yourself Brides" allows future brides to come to her farm where Rice helps them plan the flower arrangements for their own weddings.

At the end of the flower tour Rice treated participants to pastries while answering questions about her business.

The second stop on the tour was Ronniger's Vegetable Farm one mile from the Montana border, owned by Marquee and



Curley Creek Honey owner Ray Chafee speaks to a tour group on May 26. The farm is located in Boundary County.

Simon Ronniger. Simon's father originally started the vegetable farm and Simon eventually took over management.

"We were one of the first farms in Idaho to be certified organic," Simon said. "My dad grew seed potatoes at that time. I grow fresh market root crops. We sell to natural food stores within about a 200 mile radius, anywhere but north," he said. His best sales come from the Food Coop in Moscow.

Ronniger talked about his integrated pest management program. He said they were already doing a lot of the things NRCS said they should be doing, but now they are more aware of the impacts of pests. "Pests aren't just bugs; our main pest is the deer," he said. He built an extra four acres

of fenced fields to add to the one acre garden. Weeding is done by propane torches, hands, and a tool that goes between the rows called a multi-vator.

Ronniger's grows just about any root crop they can store in their underground cellar including fresh market potatoes, parsnips, carrots, beets, gold beets, Chioggia beets, turnips, rutabagas, daikon radishes, squash, and beans. They sell most of their vegetables from October into the spring, then are busy with production in the summer and early fall.

The farm tour took a pause for lunch at the community hall just down the road from Ronniger's where the group ate and visited. The first stop after lunch was Curley Creek

Honey where the group learned about making honey and the last stop was the Springs of Hope Creamery.

Springs of Hope featured a 30-cow dairy herd that produces raw milk, skim milk, five flavors of yogurt including huckleberry, five flavors of kefir which is a probiotic, five flavors of cheese curds, and Gouda cheese. They market their products as far south as Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls in Super One and Yokes grocery stores among other stores.

After indulging in cheese curds and huckleberry ice cream at Springs of Hope, the tour went through the picturesque mountains of Boundary County back to Bonners Ferry.



Ballard Family Dairy and Cheese in Gooding County has developed a reputation for quality and taste. Their herd of Jersey cattle are essential to the dairy's success.

Farm Bureau file photo

Q & A With Dairyman / Artisan Cheese Maker Steve Ballard

By Jake Putnam

Ballard Family Dairy and Cheese is thriving in Gooding County.

Steve and Stacie Ballard started their small dairy in 1995 with a few Jersey calves and the belief that happy cows fed a healthy diet could produce high-quality products. They were right.

After producing milk for a commercial cheese company for a few years, they investigated artisan cheeses and a brand was born. Their cheese is now sought after from high-end pizza parlors across the Northwest to restaurants and fine wineries.

Ballard cheese is a brand that's tasty and innovative but at reasonable price. The cheese is available at the Boise Co-op, Whole

Foods, Winco, Idaho Bounty and Marathon Cheese Factory in Mountain Home. They're on the menu at some of Boise's finest restaurants including Bittercreek/Red Feather, Fork and Brick 29 Bistro in Boise.

We chatted with Steve Ballard recently between chores at his farm:

You continue to get bigger every year. Where are you going market wise?

We're continuing our work with Idaho Preferred and they're a great help in the marketing. They're getting us in touch with all the new wineries. We found that our cheeses and wineries are the perfect fit. People try us once and they're hooked.

You've always been innovators. Are you working on any new products?

We have a couple of new cheeses that are in production and will get them out later this year. We made a 'Smokin' Joe Gouda' cheese that we made for the University of Idaho in conjunction with Idaho dairy-men and we got that licensed a couple of years ago. We're marketing that now. It gives us another cheese to market. Our cheddar cheese products include fresh out of the vat cheese curds. We have rich and mellow aged cheddar cheese, and we have our Danish Pearl Gouda which is creamy and melts in your mouth. We have Golden Greek grillin' cheese, an award Winning Truffle Cheddar, Holy Cow Swiss and Jersey Dream Feta. We like to spice things up with our popular variety cheeses curds like Garlic Herb, Garlic Pepper, Cool Ranch, Tomato & Basil, Dill, Hot & Spicy Pepper. All of the product lines are selling

The milk market has been tough, are things turning around?

All the cheeses are still selling strong. For the commercial cheese we're not getting that good of a milk price. That price keeps going down and it could be better. Of all the state commodities milk is one of the few that stays up, but cost of production is still high. We have a lot of overhead but we have just enough margin to get by. Just like all small businesses we have to pay FICA and

workman's comp and all the other stuff and it all adds up.

Besides that, what are your biggest input costs?

My biggest input cost right now is power. Power and labor, the most expensive by far. We put in commercial power a few years ago to save money but our rate started going up. We were trying to get a better price for cost of production but it didn't work too good. So you just start to make good money and another expense

pops up. It's the high cost of doing business. Workers, when you can find them, take a big chunk out of our expenses.

So are you still running the same herd?

We have about 150 head of Jerseys, and they are good cattle for us. That's where we get our yields. We get about 55 pounds of milk per day per cow. For Jerseys its average, but our quality is amazing and we don't want to mess with that.

So does the low cost of feed help with the inputs?

Hay has been the saving grace this past year, the prices were low. While the feed costs were down, I've heard that hay is starting to go crazy again. We lost a lot of hay with the floods last February. We have a lot of our ground in grass. We don't pasture the cattle but we raise grass so we can feed it and it's all part of our plan. There's nothing like that grass flavor for cheese.

Small businesses always face growing pains. What are some of yours?

We've been trying to work with the bank for the past few years. We want to build a new packing building. We're at a production bottleneck right now. Until we can fund the plant we can't increase sales all that much. We're not running at capacity and we can't because of the bottleneck. All the money is locked up for small businesses. We're hoping things change under this next administration so we can expand and really do something. The demand is there, sales are good with a new packing building we can produce more and make more. That's what we're up against. Trying to

find a workable interest rate at a fair price so we can grow.

So Ballard Cheese is visible everywhere, what's your production output?

Last year we did very well. We produced 60,000 pounds of cheese. That's an excellent year for us and it's all about supplying the market. Retailers want our cheese. We could slow down production and raise prices for a better bottom line but then you're competing against commodity cheeses. We have a loyal market but there's a price limit, a ceiling but we haven't found it. This coming year I think we'll break even or a bit better. It all depends on input expenses but we'll be right there at the end of the year. We're not going to set the world on fire. A lot of that has to do with our production bottleneck. We have goals and we want to build the new building and incorporate a little agriculture tourism into our operation. It's going to offset us not going to the farmer's markets. We want to get people to the farm so they see us and learn from our operation.

The Ballard brand continues to grow and people love the cheese. How does that make you feel? It's gratifying but sometimes we're so busy that we don't have time to stop and think about how well the brand is doing. Sometimes I'm just trying to get the next job done. There are times when we don't take time to appreciate what we have accomplished. We're always striving for good quality and selling at a good price and we're successful at that.



Steve Ballard cooks Greek haloumi cheese at a farmer's market in Boise. Farm Bureau file photo

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Idaho Farm Bureau[®]

New Laws Allow More Money for Depredation Claims

Idaho Fish and Game Department

With House Bill 230, Idaho legislators instituted a new fee for hunters, trappers and anglers that will provide up to \$1 million annually for wildlife depredation prevention and compensation for farmers and ranchers. The new law took effect May 1, and also modified existing laws to provide Idaho Fish and Game with more flexibility for handling damage claims.

“These changes will allow the program to better reflect current agricultural practices, as well as streamline several aspects of the program,” Fish and Game Director Virgil Moore said. “At the same time, we hope it supports cooperation between landowners, hunters and Fish and Game to minimize the impacts of wildlife while allowing the department to maintain abundant and valuable big game herds.”

The bill added a \$5 fee per resident and \$10 nonresident for the first hunting, fishing, or trapping license a person buys each year. Of the money received, the first \$500,000 will go to an account for wildlife depredation compensation, and the next \$500,000 will add to existing funds that pay for depredation prevention. The fee will also provide up to \$1 million for sportsmen access programs.

Other changes to the depredation compensation laws include:

The hunter-access requirement for eligibility to file a depredation claim was modified. Previously, landowners had to allow reasonable hunting access during the prior season in order to file a claim. New changes allow a landowner to file a claim if they allow hunting to address ongoing depredations, or where hunting is not a feasible tool to prevent it, such as in areas where hunting is unsafe or impractical.

A landowner must still notify Fish and Game within 72 hours of discovery of damage, but the timeframe in which they must provide Fish and Game a formal notification of a depredation was changed from 10 to 20 days, and it can be filed electronically as well as written. Previously, all claims had to be written.

The period Fish and Game is held liable for damages prior to initial notification was extended from 10 to 20 days. Now, Fish and Game is responsible for damages that are proven to have occurred 20 days prior to initial notification by the landowner. Fish and Game may also extend the period up to 30 days under special circumstances.

The law increased money available to compensate for wildlife damage and specifically doubled the amount of money to pay for damage to forage. It also increased the amount that could accumulate in the compensation payment account from \$750,000 to \$2.5 million. If more money accrues, the “overage” can only be used for depredation prevention.

The amount of damage that must occur to file a depredation claim was lowered from \$1,000 to \$750, and the deductible was lowered from \$1,000 to \$750.

Fish and Game’s director may provide written authorization for the possession of animals taken with depredation kill permits. Previously, animals killed with those permits had to be turned over to state.

Claims can now be submitted within the first 60 days of a new fiscal year if the claim occurred within the last 60 days of the previous fiscal year.

For more information, people can contact their landowner Sportsmen Coordinator at their local regional Fish and Game office.

Regional Offices

Panhandle: (208) 769-1414	Clearwater: (208) 799-5010
Southwest: (208) 465-8465	McCall: (208) 634-8137
Magic Valley: (208) 324-4359	Southeast: (208) 232-4703
Upper Snake: (208) 525-7290	Salmon: (208) 756-2271

2017 Idaho Farm Bureau Scholarship Winners

The following students are recipients of 2017 Idaho Farm Bureau scholarships. The money is provided through the IFBF Scholarship Fund, Young Farmers and Ranchers Committee, State Women's Committee and Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company. Each student will receive a check for \$750.

**Maria
Alvarez-Zavala**



**Kennedy
Blaser**



**Ross
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**Megan
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**Mary
Davis**



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Growers with Anheuser-Busch malt barley contracts are being told to plan to deliver 50 percent of their 2016 crop and they will need to store the rest. Overproduction, declining beer sales and cash flow issues are factors in supply management decisions being made by the world's largest brewing company. *Farm Bureau file photo*

Barley Growers Forced to Store Crop and Hope for a Solution

By John Thompson

Facing steep contract cuts and an over-supplied market, malt barley growers in eastern Idaho were recently informed they would not be allowed to deliver the remainder of their 2016 crop before next October.

Anheuser-Busch / InBev is trying to work through a burdensome supply and is trying to process at least half of last year's crop before this fall. Growers are being told to plan on storing at least half of 2016 production. Reading between the lines, it's evident that 2017 malt barley will have to get in line as well.

An email (dated 10-31-2016) to growers from Anheuser-Busch says the company is cutting contract volume by an additional 15 percent, (for a total of 35 percent, according to growers), and hoping the adjustment will help them return to normal production levels in 2018. Anheuser-Busch also recently cancelled a meeting with growers. Some growers have not yet delivered any of their 2016 crop.

"We understand that this creates a lot of

different issues for you. We will continue to do all that we can to expedite the delivery of your 2016 malt barley crop," according to an email from an Anheuser-Busch employee.

According to the terms of the contract, growers are paid a storage fee but they don't receive any payment until they can deliver the crop to the malt house. Obviously this creates serious cash flow problems for farms throughout the region. Idaho was the number one malt producing state in the nation for three of the last four years.

Idaho Barley Commission Administrator Kelly Olson said the three largest malt barley companies in the eastern Idaho, including Busch, Great Western Malting and InteGrow can process 653,000 metric tons per year.

In addition to the market hangover created by consecutive years of near record malt barley production, Olson says industry consolidation has caused a cash flow problem for Anheuser-Busch. The company, which was purchased by InBev in 2013, acquired South African Brewing (SAB), the

second biggest beer producing company in the world last year.

"It's a cash flow problem and it has affected everybody they were procuring raw materials from including packaging," Olson said. "So cash flow, big barley crops and slower beer sales all factored together means they need to stretch out barley delivery."

Production Issues

The 2015 and 2016 malt barley crops in the three largest barley producing states, Idaho North Dakota and Montana, were at or near record levels. Last year was an exceptional production year. But the number of planted acres was not necessarily the problem. Olson said Idaho is where the big malting companies have located because of the normally predictable climate and crop production attributed to modern irrigation systems. Montana and North Dakota typically see a higher level of rejection and fewer acres under contract compared to Idaho.

However, big yields in 2015 and 2016 in all

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BARLEY

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three states created the current oversupply situation and significant carryover for the malt companies to deal with.

“We had more contracted acres last year and an extraordinary growing season,” Olson said. “It was not excessively warm and it cooled off at night. We didn’t see much wind damage either. It’s a situation that’s not likely to repeat itself. For example this year is starting off unusually with lots of variability. Some of the crops are going in late. We wouldn’t expect record yields in this scenario unless we have a tremendous Indian summer.”

Idaho growers planted 560,000 acres of barley in 2016. The average yield was 107 bushels per acre and total production was 1.35 million metric tons, according to USDA. About 80 percent of Idaho’s crop is planted in malting varieties. Idaho’s 2016 barley crop made up 31 percent of national total.

In 2015 Idaho growers planted 550,000 acres, with an average yield of 97 bushels per acre for a total of 1.16 million metric tons.

Olson expects acreage cuts will coincide with lost contract volumes, but the USDA’s April estimates did not reflect those expectations. USDA estimated Idaho acreage at 630,000 on March 31. That’s up 30,000 acres over last year. But Olson believes USDA’s estimate is not accurate.

“Overall acreage is likely down and not reflective of what the USDA March report showed,” Olson said. “We will see the

first survey data from USDA at the end of June.”

She said contract volume cuts are confidential but not every company is cutting grower contracts. Information regarding contract volume cuts included in this report came from emails obtained by the Idaho Farm Bureau from growers who prefer not to be identified for obvious reasons.

Regarding barley production and contracting going forward, Great Western Malting in Pocatello is one company that appears to be on an opposite path. Olson said Great Western expanded their plant and increased capacity by 130 percent.

Coors has cut contract volume in recent years but are taking regular delivery of the 2016 crop, Olson said.

Industry Trends

Overall beer sales have stagnated in recent years and craft beer sales have cut into Busch, Miller, Coors and other traditional lager style beer sales. The millennial generation, defined as people born between 1982 and 2004, drink less than the generations that came before them in almost every market category, according to The Drinks Business, a beverage industry publication.

Millennials seem to prefer wine and craft beers as opposed to the traditional lager style beers like Coors, Budweiser and Miller. However, market research reported by The Drinks Business states half of Americans think brands describing their products as “organic,” or “artisanal,” are doing so as an excuse to charge higher prices.

In light of that information some insiders have speculated that the craft beverage bubble is about to burst. However, at least one group, the Brewers Association, predicts that craft beers can increase market share in the U.S. from the current 5.5 percent to 20 percent of all beer consumed in the U.S. by 2020.

According to another beverage industry website, Liquor.com, beer sales are taking a hit in states where marijuana is legal. Small Business Trends Magazine recently reported that sales of Coors Light are off by 4.4 percent in Colorado, Washington and Oregon over the last two years. Anheuser-Busch saw a similar drop in sales of Bud Light in those three states over the same time period.

Data collected by the research

firm Cowen and Company concluded that the beer market has “collectively underperformed,” due to the availability of marijuana.

Sales of spirits have also cut into beer sales in recent years. According to Forbes, the spirits industry now commands 35.9 percent of the total alcohol market in the U.S. vs 47 percent for beer and 17 percent for wine. In the 1990’s beer made up close to 60 percent of the alcohol market.

Olson added that trends and industry information show that millennials are not brand loyal toward beer companies like their parents and grandparents.

Anheuser Busch did not respond to our requests for comment on this article.

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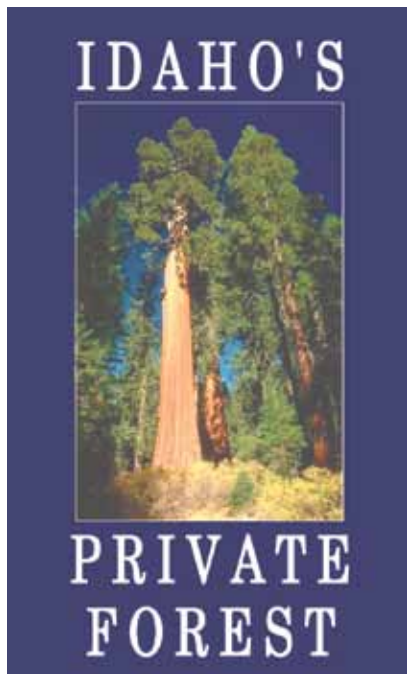
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Protect Your Property from Wildfire



Defensible space is all about minimizing and rearranging fuels and consist of 3 zones.

Graphic by: Noah Kroese

By Yvonne Barkley

By now you have heard of wildfire preparedness and the many things you can do to lessen your chances of losing all to a wildfire. Nag, nag, nag – you’ve heard it before. Besides, it’s June - wildfire season seems so far away.

It’s not.

Becoming Firewise

Firewise is a mindset of landowners living in fire-based ecosystems that acknowledges wildfires are natural and are not a matter of *if*, but rather a question of *when*. Living in a low-ignition home surrounded by a strategically designed and well-maintained landscape is your best defense.

Make sure the entrances to your property are clearly marked with nonflammable signs, unobscured by vegetation. Clear vegetation 10-feet from roadsides and driveways to provide access for firefighting equipment and establish two ways to access your property in the event that one route is threatened.

Establish an evacuation plan that includes an arranged place for your family to meet. Many shelters do not accept animals, so make plans for your animals as well. If the fire is getting close and/or there is an evacu-

ation order, **LEAVE EARLY.** Most wildfire deaths are a result of waiting until it is too late to get out.

Your home

A Firewise home begins with the roof and works its ways down to the foundation. Replace highly flammable roofing materials, like wood shakes, with non-flammable materials such as concrete or clay tiles, fiberglass, asphalt composition shingles or metal, and replace plastic skylights.

Install approved spark arresters on all chimneys. Enclose openings such as eaves, soffits, attic and dryer vents, fascia, porches and basement openings with 1/8-inch wire mesh, not vinyl, which melts under low temperatures. Double pane windows and tempered glass lessen the chance of windows breaking and allowing embers to enter your home.

Enclose and maintain areas under decks, stairways and overhangs. If your home is sided with a combustible material like wood, plug openings in the siding that could harbor embers. Check for spaces that may have developed over the winter and plug gaps with metal mesh or a nonflammable expanding foam product.

Remove combustible materials from roofs and gutters, as well as under decks, stair-

ways and overhangs yearly. Focus on the places where snow, leaves and other debris collects around your house on windy days and keep these areas clean during fire season.

Your landscape

Firewise landscapes focus on minimizing and rearranging fuels. Defensible space is the natural and landscaped area around homes designed and maintained to not only decrease your home’s vulnerability to wildfire, but also provide firefighters a safe environment in which to defend your property. Hardscaping is the non-living aspects of your landscape, such as mulch, walls and sidewalks, and are used to break up contiguous fuels in the landscape.

A minimum defensible space of 100-feet is recommended for homes and outbuildings on flat ground and up to 200-feet or more on sloped sites. Defensible space is commonly divided into three zones.

Zone 1—clean and green

Zone 1 begins with the home and extends 30-feet out in all directions. Aside from the roof, this area presents the highest wildfire risk. Flaming brands and embers that easily lodge in cracks and crevices are a common source of structure ignition.

Start by removing highly flammable plants (such as junipers) and replace them with low-growing, Firewise plants, well-watered turf and/or nonflammable mulch. Remove combustible materials, such as bark and leaf/needle litter, as they accumulate.

Most outdoor living is done in Zone 1. Flammable outdoor items, such as wicker or wooden patio furniture, cushions, doormats, window boxes and planters, garbage cans without lids are all places where embers can land and start a fire. Designate an enclosed storage area to store these items when a wildfire threatens. Move recreational vehicles such as boats, campers and canoes to enclosed areas or cover them securely and park away from your home.

If it's attached to a structure, it's part of the structure. Flammable vegetation and combustible objects such as decks and fences can act like a fuse and lead flames directly to your house. Replace flammable fencing with nonflammable materials; if not possible, open gates to break-up connecting fuels in the event of a blaze.

Move firewood at least 30-feet away from structures during the fire season and cover piles. Have power lines buried to prevent them from igniting vegetation. If burying the lines is not possible, contact your power company to make sure trees and branches are trimmed 10- to 15-feet away from lines.

A well-maintained lawn is very fire resistant. Make sure irrigation equipment (hoses, sprinklers, etc.) are well maintained; concentrate irrigation efforts in the areas immediately surrounding your home. If you are not able to water your lawn regularly keep the grass short. Use a gas-powered generator to provide back-up to the well pump if you lose power. Consider developing an emergency water supply - pools and ponds are great sources - and make sure they are well marked and accessible to firefighters.

Zone 2—pruned and groomed

Zone 2 is a well-maintained greenbelt that extends 30- to 100-feet out from the home and outbuildings. Here Firewise plant materials are grouped to-



A protective landscape doesn't have to be an ugly landscape.

Photo by: Yvonne Barkley

gether in islands surrounded by rock or brick retaining walls and/or well-watered turf.

Firewood is covered and propane tanks are surrounded by nonflammable fencing; both are sited on gravel or concrete pads. Ladder fuel configurations are eliminated. *Ladder fuels* are plants arranged like the rungs of a ladder, from the smallest to the tallest and often move ground fires into the tallest trees, resulting in dangerous crown fires.

Zone 3—natural vegetation

Zone 3 is 100-feet or more from all structures and is usually composed of native vegetation. Adequate space should be established between trees and shrubs and, if possible, highly flammable vegetation should be removed and/or replaced with Firewise species.

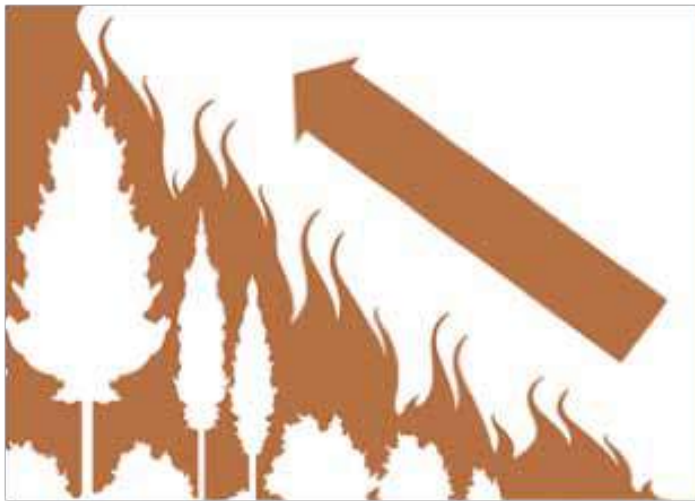
Remove dead and dying plants and thin trees and shrubs to a 10 x 10-foot or 12 x 12-foot spacing. Many native Idaho shrubs re-sprout vigorously, so repeated trimming is usually necessary. Control unwanted vegetation that tends to dry out during the summer making it highly flammable.

Websites with Additional Resources

UI Extension Forestry – www.uidaho.edu/extension/forestry/content/fire

Idaho Firewise – www.idaho-firewise.org

Yvonne Barkley is an associate extension forester for the University of Idaho. She can be reached at yvonnec@uidaho.edu



The term “ladder fuels” describes a plant structure that allows fire to climb from ground fuels to the canopies of large trees via a ladder-like configuration of flammable vegetation.

Graphic by Noah Kroese

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Idaho FFA Foundation Awards Over \$51,000 in Scholarships for 2017



Through support from generous donors, the Idaho FFA Foundation awarded \$43,000 in college scholarships, and \$6,400 in Washington

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To learn more about the 2018 Idaho FFA Foundation Scholarship Program, or setting up an endowed scholarship for Idaho FFA members, please contact Laura Wilder, Executive Director at 208-861-2467.



FFA—Growing Leaders, Building Communities and Strengthening Agriculture

Focus on Agriculture

American Food for American Schools

By Congressman
John Garamendi

The National School Lunch Program is one of the most powerful tools we have in the fight against hunger. It's the second-largest food assistance program in the country, and it helps ensure that millions of students can go to school without worrying about going hungry. But where the food comes from is also important: our school children deserve healthy, nutritious, American-grown food. This helps ensure high-quality meals for our kids, and supports our local agriculture industry. Too often this doesn't happen, and that needs to be changed.

Under current policy, school districts in the United States are supposed to serve domestically produced foods whenever possible. This is known as the "Buy American" requirement. School districts can apply for a waiver from the requirement, but only when domestic foods are either not available, or significantly more expensive. Unfortunately, these policies are merely guidelines, and do not have the force of law or a requirement for public transparency. Consequently, school districts can ignore the waiver process altogether and use foreign products in school lunches, even when domestic products are available from farms just a few miles away. This takes opportunities away from our local farmers, and forces our nation's children to eat foreign food that

may not be held to the same quality and safety standards. This dynamic is simply unacceptable, and it's time we take action to correct it.

American taxpayer dollars should be spent on American industry. That's why I've joined with my colleague Doug LaMalfa (R-Calif.) to introduce the bipartisan American Food for American Schools Act. This bill would legally require school nutrition providers to seek a waiver from the "Buy American" requirement in order to use taxpayer dollars to purchase foreign commodities. Additionally, waiver requests would need to be made public to increase transparency and ensure that parents know where their children's food is coming from. This is an important issue that impacts farmers throughout the entire nation, and this legislation presents a simple solution that will prevent the system from tipping the scale in favor of their foreign competitors.

In Congress, I proudly represent a vibrant agricultural region in Northern California. The local agricultural industry in my district alone generates over \$4 billion in farm gate value. Even so, I have discovered instances where schools don't use locally sourced products in their school lunches. Last year, a nearby school district imported Chinese peaches for their school lunches, despite having four canned peach processing facilities within a two-hour drive of the city. And



while public pressure got this school district to reverse course and commit to local sourcing in the future, we simply don't know how many other school districts are engaging in similar practices.

No matter where we are on the political spectrum, we can all agree that more locally grown food should end up in our children's lunches. American farmers lose when schools import food from half a world away, particularly when a high-quality, locally sourced option

is available right next door. American kids should be eating food grown by American farmers. Congress can take a very simple step to make that possible—support the American Food for American Schools Act.

Raised on his family's cattle ranch, Congressman John Garamendi (D-Calif.) serves on the House Armed Services and Transportation & Infrastructure committees.

Putting Sugar Prices in Perspective

By Galen Lee

March 20 served as the unofficial kickoff of the farm bill debate, as legislators, administration officials, commodity organizations, and rural business leaders came together to participate in a national [Farm Bill Summit](#) to examine the challenges facing agriculture.

One theme clearly emerged during discussions: Crop prices are low and the rural economy needs a strong farm safety net right now.

Sugar is no different. Sugar prices are lower today than when Jimmy Carter sat in the Oval Office. Yet, sugar finds itself in a unique position because our political opponents refuse to acknowledge today's market reality and continue to perpetuate misinformation about the cost of sugar.

Our critics largely consist of big confectioners who hope to gut no-cost sugar policy and further depress farmers' prices, even though U.S. consumers pay less for sugar than their counterparts in other countries.

Price will be central to the upcoming sugar policy debate, which is why it will be important for policymakers to cut through the spin and really understand what's happening in the marketplace.

To get the real story on what U.S. consumers pay for sugar, we asked veteran journalist Ed Maixner to explore the global and domestic price trends. [As his research concluded](#): "Both wholesale and retail sugar prices in this country – for food manufacturers, grocery chains, and end consumers – are well below world averages."

In addition to appreciating rural America's economic realities, it is also important to remember why the country has a farm safety net in the first place. To that end, I challenged participants at the Farm Bill

Summit to ask themselves two essential questions.

First, is a strong agricultural sector in our nation's interest?

Since feeding and clothing citizens is key to national security, the answer is clearly yes. It's why every civilization in history has had a farm policy, and it's why every country in the world invests in the production of food, fiber, feed and fuel.

Second, does agriculture face unique challenges that warrant government investment?

Again, the answer is yes. The high cost of farming, the unpredictable nature of agriculture, and the foreign subsidies and dumping we face are unlike any others.

I can think of no other small businesses that must borrow so much money every year, only to run the risk of financial ruin if a seasonal storm strikes or a foreign government manipulates markets.

I can think of few Main Street stores that are under constant attack from extremists hoping to roll back the efficiencies needed to move forward – technologies like GMOs.

I don't know of many other occupations where low-cost, world-class producers – as we are in sugar – lose out to less efficient, highly subsidized competitors.

And I can think of no other industry that is comprised of such a tight-knit patchwork of families who come together to make our national economy hum.

Take sugar for example. While we are smaller than other crops, we still support 142,000 jobs in 22 states, and we still pump \$20 billion a year into rural economies. But those numbers can shrink suddenly since most U.S. sugar companies are cooperatives, meaning they are owned and operated by farmers.



If sugar is not profitable, farmers lose more than our farms. We lose our businesses, our investments, and our local economies.

Unfortunately, it's already happening. After more than a century in cane production, Hawaii stopped producing sugar in December 2016 amid low prices. Their market was destroyed by international cheaters like Mexico, which was found guilty of dumping subsidized sugar into the U.S. market – a clear violation of U.S. trade law.

Hawaii is not alone. We have young sugarbeet farmers on the auction block right now for the same reason.

The decisions made in the coming months will carry real consequences for our families and our communities. But based on the thoughtful conversations that occurred during the March Summit – and armed with unassailable facts about important topics like sugar price – I'm confident that smart policies can be crafted to chart a course for success.

Galen Lee farms in Payette County and serves as president of the American Sugarbeet Growers Association, president of the Payette County Farm Bureau and president of the Nyssa-Nampa Sugarbeet Growers Association.

A Reminder About Marketing

By Clark Johnston

It seems as though we just completed harvest and already we are just a few months away from the 2017 crop. I'm trying to think back at just how long ago it was too cold as well as too wet to even do any field work yet here we are looking towards the next stage in the production process.

It really is an exciting time of the year as the crops grow and we anticipate our yields and do whatever we can to maximize those yields. We do whatever we can and then pray that Mother Nature will bless us along the way.

Having said all of this I do have a question or two that I feel is just as important as the production side of your operation. The first one is, do you get as excited about marketing as I do? If you don't then my question is, Why Not?

I understand that for the most part you love to produce and that is okay, however in all the steps you go through to produce a crop there surely is something that you really don't like to do but because it is a necessary step it does get done.

Using that same thought process let's visit about your decision making process as it pertains to marketing. As I do this let me state that I am not pointing fingers at you but rather giving you a few market indicators to continue to watch. For the most part you already know what we will visit about so let's just call this a reminder.

First we should look at the recent move-

ment in the futures market just to see if we are at the top of a rally in the market or at the bottom end of a selloff or somewhere in-between. Having said this I will admit that this may not be all that easy to determine. However, we are able to study one or two technical indicators to help in the process. Technical indicators aren't an exact science but when used as a part of our marketing decision they can be very helpful. The technical indicators will help us determine if a market that is moving higher is beginning to look over bought as well as when a selloff in the market is oversold.

Next keep an eye on the basis movement in your specific area. Remember the basis is a good indicator of the local supply/demand. When an elevator or processor has an additional need for wheat the basis will strengthen until they have covered that need. Once the demand has been met the basis will move back lower. We need to study the seasonal pattern of your local basis for each commodity you produce.

Then it would be good to simply look at a historical futures chart. This is helpful as often times during the year the futures will follow the seasonal trends of the historical charts. Use a five, ten and a 15 year chart in determining the pattern or trend the market has the potential to move. You just might be surprised at how accurate these charts can be. It is important to remember however these charts aren't showing you the price level but rather the market trend for specific periods of time during the year.



Clark Johnston

Now let's put all of them together just to show how simple it really can be. First let's look at the historical charts to see how the futures market has performed in the past. Now add in the current futures market to see if the technical indicators are showing an overbought or oversold market. Last but not least is the current basis level and chart. Look to see just where you are not only on the basis level but also the time line. Will basis strengthen or are we at the time when it begins to weaken.

Once you have your Information in place and in the order that is comfortable for you to study it really doesn't take that long to analyze. You will be able to see just where the market is and the direction it has the potential to move in the near future. Doing this may not be perfect but, it is a better plan than contracting your commodities just because a payment is due.

Remember, the market is the market and we are just trying to do the best we can within the parameters of that market.

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

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION NEWS

Farmers, Ranchers Call for Senate Action on Regulatory Reform

A Farm Bureau-backed bill that would make much-needed changes to the federal rulemaking process could be considered by the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee in the next few weeks.

The Regulatory Accountability Act of 2017 (S. 951) would make fundamental reforms to the Administrative Procedure Act. Specifically, the measure would require a cost-benefit analysis of proposed regulations, invite early public participation on major rules and require federal agencies to disclose the information they rely upon.

“When the government proposes rules, we

should all have ample opportunity to evaluate and comment on the proposals. All too often, this doesn’t happen. Agencies must engage in greater outreach and do so sooner in the process. Increased transparency and disclosure can only help to instill greater confidence in the system. That confidence is too often lacking today.”

— American Farm Bureau Federation President Zippy Duvall in a statement released soon after the Regulatory Accountability Act was introduced.

In addition, the bill, sponsored by Sens. Robert Portman (R-Ohio) and Heidi Heitkamp (D-N.D.), would codify key bipar-

tisan regulatory executive orders; require federal agencies to build in an automatic review for the most significant rules at least once every 10 years; and require federal agencies to follow a more evidence-based approach in crafting rules that will cost more than \$1 billion annually.

The House earlier this year passed its own regulatory reform bill. With the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee poised to mark up the Regulatory Accountability Act, Farm Bureau is urging farmers and ranchers to contact their senators and ask them to act now on regulatory reform.



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ADVANCED RESERVATIONS REQUIRED



Owyhee County Ranchers Offer Gratitude

All of us from LU Ranching Co. and Joyce Livestock Co. want to express our deepest appreciation to the individual Farm Bureau members, county Farm Bureaus, and the state Farm Bureau for the support you all have given thru the years of litigating the stock water rights issue and in working with the Legislature to codify the Supreme Court decision regarding stock water rights. Idaho Farm Bureau from the grassroots to the top has been unwavering in its support.

Codifying the Idaho Supreme Court's holdings in the Joyce decision was a major step in protecting individual property rights in water and in defending the state's sovereignty over the water in Idaho. In the federal government's quest to obtain control of the water it attempted to rewrite Idaho water law thru litigation. Fortunately they did not find a sympathetic court. Codifying the Joyce decision will make it even more difficult to overturn Idaho water law in the future.

Also very important was passage of the companion bill addressing fees for filing deferred stock water claims. Because Idaho failed to defend Idaho water law and abandoned her citizens to the oppressive and heavy handed attack of the Federal Government, thousands of stock water rights were obtained by the Government by default. The legitimate owners of those rights suffered a takings because they could not afford to defend their rights. They now have the opportunity to file deferred claims with senior priority dates to the federal claims. This is an important step in rectifying the injustice Idaho allowed to happen. We hope this opportunity will be taken advantage of when the law goes into effect in July of this year.

Idaho Farm Bureau thru its grassroots policy development and implementation process played a key and vital role in bringing all this to fruition. It began at the county level, was pursued for several years by the state, and with grassroots support was accomplished.

Because we were not awarded attorney fees, Idaho Farm Bureau and its members have also been concerned regarding the enormous and un-survivable fees we were liable for. Over the winter we were able to negotiate a reduction in the fees. The State Board made a generous contribution towards the fees for which we are very grateful. The bills are still quite large but at least now we have a fighting chance to survive.

Again, thank you all for all you do and have done.

With gratitude,

Tim Lowry, LU Ranching Co.
Paul Nettleton, Joyce Livestock Co.

White House's Proposed Budget Cuts Threaten Key USDA Programs

Proposing to carve more than \$4 billion out of the Agriculture Department's budget, the administration's 2018 spending blueprint fails to recognize agriculture's current financial challenges or its historical contribution to deficit reduction, according to American Farm Bureau Federation President Zippy Duvall.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation and its members are concerned about the federal budget deficit. However, we also know that agriculture has done its fair share to help reduce the deficit. Going back to the early 1980s, agriculture often has been targeted to generate budget savings, from the reconciliation bills in the late 1980s and 1990s to farm bill reforms as recently as 2014," Duvall said in a statement.

When it was passed, the 2014 farm bill was estimated to contribute \$23 billion to deficit reduction over 10 years. Notably, the farm bill was the only reauthorization measure that voluntarily offered savings during

the 113th Congress.

"It is difficult to think of another sector of the economy that has contributed so much, so consistently, over the last several decades."

— AFBF President Zippy Duvall

Among the budget reduction targets are several programs and services critical to farmers, ranchers and rural communities.

The proposed budget "would gut federal crop insurance, one of the nation's most important farm safety-net programs. It would drastically reshape important voluntary conservation programs and negatively impact consumer confidence in critical meat and poultry inspection," Duvall warned.

The proposal would also threaten the viability of plant and animal security programs at the nation's borders, undermine grain quality and market information systems, and stunt rural America's economic growth by eliminating important utility

programs and other rural development programs.

Duvall noted that these cuts, while drastic at first glance, are even more worrisome when considered in light of the current farm economy.

"Farm income is down substantially since Congress passed the last farm bill. USDA cuts of this magnitude in the current economic cycle would be unwarranted and unwise. AFBF will work with the House and Senate Agriculture, Appropriations and Budget committees to protect programs that are critical in managing risks inherent to production agriculture, and maintain programs that are vital to rural communities," he said.

The president is required by law to submit a budget to Congress for each fiscal year, which runs Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. However, it is congressional lawmakers who draft and ultimately enact the federal government's budget.

Senate Committee Advances Farm Bureau-backed Regulatory Reform Bill

The Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee earlier this week approved the Farm Bureau-supported Regulatory Accountability Act of 2017 (S. 951).

The bill would make fundamental reforms to the Administrative Procedure Act. Specifically, the measure would require a cost-benefit analysis of proposed regulations, invite early public participation on major rules and require federal agencies to disclose the information they rely upon.

"When the government proposes rules, we should all have ample opportunity to eval-

uate and comment on the proposals. All too often, this doesn't happen. Agencies must engage in greater outreach and do so sooner in the process. Increased transparency and disclosure can only help to instill greater confidence in the system. That confidence is too often lacking today," American Farm Bureau Federation President Zippy Duvall said in a statement released soon after the Regulatory Accountability Act was introduced.

In addition, the bill, sponsored by Sens. Robert Portman (R-Ohio) and Heidi Heitkamp (D-N.D.), would codify key bipartisan regulatory executive orders; require

federal agencies to build in an automatic review for the most significant rules at least once every 10 years; and require federal agencies to follow a more evidence-based approach in crafting rules that will cost more than \$1 billion annually.

The House earlier this year passed its own regulatory reform bill. While passage of the Regulatory Accountability Act of 2017 by the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee is a positive step, lawmakers still need to hear from the farmers and ranchers they represent to further build momentum in the Senate for action on regulatory reform.

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- Backhoe Loaders: \$500 - \$1,000
- Compact Track Loaders: \$500 - \$1,000
- Multi Terrain Loaders: \$500 - \$1,000
- Skid Steer Loaders: \$500 - \$1,000
- Telehandlers: \$500 - \$1,000
- Mini Hydraulic Excavators: \$250 - \$500
- Work Tool Attachments: \$250 Credit



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Call 1-800-331-1212
Give AWD code: A298812

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Step 1: At the bottom of the reservation box there is a box to check for discount and promo codes. After checking the box, type in 0409226 in the CDP code section". Proceed to make the rest of your reservation. Farm Bureau discount prices will now be shown instead of regular prices.

Step 2: Go to www.idahofbstore.com and print off a coupon from the Hertz section and take it to the Hertz counter when picking up the vehicle.

Online Instructions:

Step 1: At the bottom of the reservation box there is a line that reads, "OPTIONAL: COUPON, CUSTOMER OR COPORATE NUMBER: Enter Farm Bureau code of "CID2197".

Step 2: When the screen asks for the first 3 letters of company name type in "FAR" for Farm Bureau. Farm Bureau discount prices will now be shown instead of regular prices.

Online Instructions:

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Step 2: Proceed to make the rest of your reservation. Farm Bureau discount prices will now be shown instead of regular prices.



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Farm Bureau Urges Support for Bills Leveling the Sales Tax Playing Field

House and Senate legislation to promote fair competition between local and Main Street retailers and Internet-only sellers has the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Remote Transactions Parity Act of 2017 (H.R. 2193) and the Marketplace Fairness Act of 2017 (S. 976) would allow states to apply sales tax laws uniformly. Currently, a legal loophole allows some online retailers to avoid collecting the sales tax due during a transaction. While consumers are still liable for paying what's owed, few do, which gives online stores a strong advantage over their Main Street competitors.

“The businesses that line the streets of our nation’s small and rural towns provide essential goods and services to the farmers and ranchers who work the fields that surround them. But hometown businesses are at a disadvantage when they compete with online-only retailers who don’t have to collect sales taxes. When this disadvantage causes a ‘Main Street’ business to close or scale back, the impact is especially hurtful to already struggling small and rural towns”

— AFBF President Zippy Duvall in a letter to House and Senate lawmakers en-

couraging them to support the bills

When the sales tax disparity causes a Main Street business to close or scale back, Duvall noted, it’s not only small business owners and the families they serve who are harmed.

“Since local governments and schools rely heavily on property taxes for funding, when sales tax revenues decline they often turn to property taxes to make up the difference. For land-based businesses like farming and ranching, this is particularly onerous,” Duvall wrote.

Bill Would Help Farmers Improve Irrigation Systems

Passage of the Water and Agriculture Tax Reform Act of 2017 (H.R. 519) would help farmers and ranchers more efficiently operate mutual ditch, irrigation and water companies, according to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

“Mutual ditch, irrigation and water companies are important to agriculture because they allow farmers, ranchers and others to form collaborative businesses to install and maintain vital irrigation infrastructure.”

— AFBF President Zippy Duvall in a letter to Rep. Ken Buck (R-Colo.), the measure’s sponsor

Current law requires capital improvements be 85 percent shareholder financed, which can be limiting. The bill would multiply the sources from which mutual ditch, irrigation and water companies can obtain capital to expand and improve their water systems.

Specifically, the legislation would allow mutual water and storage delivery companies to retain their nonprofit status even if they receive more than 15 percent of their

revenue from non-member sources. Under the act, additional non-member revenue raised must be used for maintenance, operations and infrastructure improvements.



Credit: Chris Happell CC BY-SA 2.0



People from Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana recently attended a festival celebrating the versatility of the Columbia River and the benefits of an inland port at Lewiston. Photo by Steve Ritter

Snake River Family Fest gives thanks to \$20-billion Impact of Waterway

By Jake Putnam

Thankful farm families from Idaho, Washington and as far away as Montana gathered at Boyer Park outside of Colfax, Washington to give thanks to the mighty Snake River waterway on May 20th.

“The river provides transportation to wheat markets, transportation jobs, fishing, recreation, irrigation and it means everything to us that live on the river,” said Rob Rich of Shaver Transportation.

The Snake River Family Festival was formed to tell the river’s story. Inland grain growers along with the local port districts

had the chance to tell those attending the festival their connection to the river system.

“We need that river to survive. Without the river many producers wouldn’t be farming,” said Bob Konen of Konen Farms of Lewiston.

Each year farmers ship a staggering 1.3 million bushels of grain down the Snake and Columbia Rivers. That’s 60 percent of all grain produced in Washington and Idaho.

“It covers a large base of wheat production and it keeps transportation costs down.

With the eroding share of wheat going to the rails, there’s hardly any rail cars available, but the river is available and it’s cheaper by 25-cents per bushel,” said Konen.

At Boyer park there were tugboat rides, food and fun. An old fashioned riverboat from Portland made the trip. Almost all attending expressed a heartfelt thanks to the river that packs an economic wallop to the three-state area.

Rachel Faling says her family relies on the river to ship everything they grow on the family farm to markets in Portland and beyond.

“The river transportation provides a clean and economical way for farmers to get their wheat down to Portland and then to market. It’s absolutely more cost effective with better emissions. Think about it, for every barge you take 120 trucks off the road. It’s cheaper, cleaner, more efficient,” said Faling.

An information tent at the festival gave people the chance to talk to the experts. There were also interactive salmon displays, farm machinery, barge and tug boat displays and more. Festival goers learned that the Snake/Columbia system touches and impacts every household in the Pacific Northwest:

- The Columbia/Snake River system is the No. 1 wheat export gateway in the country.

- Last year over 4.3 million tons of cargo were barged on the Snake River. It would have taken 43,000 rail cars or 167,000 semi-trucks to carry this cargo.

- River navigation provided by the four Snake River locks and dams connects Idaho, Oregon and Washington farmers with access to global markets.

- Snake River dams produce enough clean energy to power a city the size of Seattle each year.

- The region’s salmon recovery efforts include improved hatcheries, expanded habitats and making dams safer for fish.

Joe Anderson farms 4,000 acres of wheat north of Moscow. He made the trip to not only celebrate the river, but the

chance to talk about the importance of river system to his operation.

“This River is essential for Pacific Northwest wheat,” Anderson said. “Nearly all of our wheat gets exported to the Pacific Rim and this is an incredibly cost effective means of transportation that allows us to capture more margin and the chance to be profitable.”

Environmental groups have advocated dam removal to enhance steelhead and salmon runs. But farmers and Port of Lewiston supporters say the idea would drastically hurt the economy.

Rob Rich of Shaver Transportation, a company that owns the big tugboats and barges on the river, says fish mortality rates are improving every year.

“The fish survival through our navigation locks is roughly 96 percent,” he said. “The Corps of Engineers have worked on that each year since the dams went in. With the removable spillway weirs, a big fish slide on the downstream side for the transport from late April to August and then trucking after that, the Corp of Engineers have done an incredible job.”

The Port of Lewiston is 465 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean, it’s the only Rocky Mountain seaport.

“The Snake River provides an economical transportation mode for agriculture that gets our goods to the global markets. The river provides renewable energy and it’s the key to inland vitality. If it went away it would have detrimental im-

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Boundary County Sisters Start Egg Business

Boundary County Farm Bureau is proud to showcase three young business women. Katie, Peyton, and Avery Cushman who recently established Cushman Egg Company and Cushman Hatchery.

When they first thought of having their own business, they already had chickens that were easy to take care of, so they decided to get more and sell the eggs. The girls took over all the chores associated with the chickens right down to mixing their own feed.

That first business soon expanded to include hatching their eggs and selling the chicks when Avery, age 7, received an incubator for Christmas. They researched all about how to hatch eggs, from maintaining

proper temperature and humidity, to turning the eggs, which they take turns doing five times a day. The eggs are cleaned and sterilized before placing in the incubator. At certain times they candle the eggs and remove the unviable ones. Cushman Hatchery has now expanded to include four incubators.

Along with the work it takes to care for their flock, they have to conduct their business just like everyone else does. Avery, as chairman, is usually in charge of promotion. She makes calls to local stores, like Moose Valley Farms and Carter Country Farm & Feed, to arrange for the chicks to be purchased. Peyton, age 10, and the treasurer, showed off her books, with all of the

expenses and profits recorded. There was even a board with the agenda from their last board meeting.

The trio touched on so many experiences, from their 4-H Vet Science group studying different stages of deformed chicks, to weather related issues with eggs and sexing the new chicks. When asked what she has learned, the secretary Katie, age 11, said "lazy now is harder later," a saying of her dad's that she has found to be true.

It was amazing to see how much dedication these girls have to their business. They will be strong advocates for farming now, and in the future.



USDA Program Helps Keep Spuds Cool

By Chad Bybee,
County Executive Director and
Dana Rogge,
FSA Public Affairs Specialist

Mashed, baked, scalloped or fried, the potato is one of America's favorite side items. This hearty dish has delicate beginnings and it is the job of Miles Brothers' farm of Grace, Idaho, to ensure the proper storage of their seed potatoes so these baby spuds can flourish into healthy plants.

David and Everett Miles are a part of a multi-generational seed potato farm located in the Gem Valley of southeastern Idaho. The Miles Brothers raise three varieties of seed potatoes – Sheopody, Russett Burbank and Ranger Russett – which are shipped to commercial growers in Washington, Oregon, and across southern Idaho.

Seed potatoes require proper storage with temperature and humidity control to preserve quality and prevent sprouting. The Miles brothers will start harvesting the seed potatoes in mid-September. When

the seed potatoes come out of the field, the Miles brothers have to make the seedlings go dormant, a process they describe as 'putting them to sleep,' until the spuds are ready for planting the end of February or early March.

"You can't fool potatoes, they are spot on," said David Miles. "When it warms up, they'll grow. The challenge is keeping them from the 'yo-yo effect'. If you have fluctuation up, they'll break dormancy, and you'll have problems."

The Miles brothers had older spud cellars used for storage, but they were unable to pile the seed potatoes too high or wide due to the lack of a good air system. These older facilities made it difficult to keep a consistent temperature. In order to better manage their temperature and humidity challenges, the Miles brothers saw the benefit of building an upgraded spud cellar using Farm Service Agency's (FSA) [Farm Storage Facility Loan \(FSFL\) program](#).

The FSFL program provides low-interest financing for producers to build or upgrade

facilities to store eligible commodities. Qualified facilities include grain bins, hay barns and cold storage facilities, and loans can be used to purchase portable (new or used) structures, equipment and storage and handling trucks.

The new spud cellar can store up to 60,000, 100-pound sacks of seed potatoes. The new storage facility has helped the Miles brothers ensure optimum ventilation and climate conditions

for their seed potato crop. David Miles said the quality of product they are able to achieve through their new spud cellar makes it a worthwhile investment.

"They [seed potatoes] come out of storage just like they went in," Miles said. "I don't think we have any shrinkage these days."

For more information about FSA's Farm Storage Facility Loan program, contact your local FSA office, or visit www.fsa.usda.gov. To find your local FSA office, visit <http://offices.usda.gov>.



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FARM BUREAU COMMODITY REPORT

GRAIN PRICES	4/25/2017	5/24/2017	Trend
PORTLAND:			
White Wheat	4.53-4.65	4.72-4.92	+ .19 to + .27
11% Winter	4.62-4.72	4.77-4.92	+ .15 to + .20
14% Spring	6.28-6.68	6.61-6.86	+ .33 to + .18
Oats	225.00	225.00	Steady
OGDEN:			
White Wheat	3.62	3.77	+ .15
11% Winter	3.31	3.72	+ .41
14% Spring	5.39	5.66	+ .27
Barley	5.85	5.85	Steady
BLACKFOOT/IDAHO FALLS			
White Wheat	3.30	3.75	+ .45
11.5% Winter	3.90	4.05	+ .15
14% Spring	5.15	5.55	+ .40
Hard White	4.00	4.25	+ .25
BURLEY:			
White Wheat	3.37	3.37	Steady
11% Winter	3.16	3.30	+ .14
14% Spring	5.01	5.18	+ .17
Barley	5.00	5.00	Steady
MERIDIAN:			
White Wheat (cwt)	3.70	3.92	+ .22
LEWISTON:			
White Wheat	4.40	4.65	+ .25
H. Red Winter	4.57	5.01	+ .44
Dark N. Spring	6.33	6.87	+ .54
Barley	101.50	106.50	+ 5.00
LIVESTOCK PRICES			
	4/27/2017	5/24/2017	Trend
FEEDER STEERS			
Under 500 lbs	135-207	135-205	Steady to - 2
500-700 lbs	130-177	120-183	- 10 to + 6
700-900 lbs	115-155	117-166	+ 2 to + 11
Over 900 lbs	99-129	95-134	- 4 to + 5
FEEDER HEIFERS			
Under 500 lbs	125-192	125-179	Steady to - 13
500-700 lbs	125-165	122-167	- 3 to + 2
700-900 lbs	110-142	107-150	- 3 to + 8
Over 900 lbs	100-119	90-116	- 10 to - 3
HOLSTEIN STEERS			
Under 700 lbs	68-105	95-122	+ 27 to + 17
Over 700 lbs	68-95	80-104	+ 12 to + 9
COWS			
Utility/Commercial	45-76	52-92	+ 7 to + 16
Canner & Cutter	45-71	48-80	+ 3 to + 9
Stock Cows	1000-1425	1000-1375	Steady to - 50
BULLS			
Slaughter	69-99	72-104	+ 3 to + 5
BEAN PRICES:			
Pinto	28.00-30.00	Not Established	N/A
Small Red	Not Established	Not Established	N/A
Garbanzo	36.00	36.00-37.00	Steady to + 1.00

COMPILED BY THE IDAHO FARM BUREAU COMMODITY DIVISION

IDAHO HAY REPORT

USDA Market News, Moses Lake, WA

May 26, 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.

	Tons	Price	Wtd Avg	Comments
Alfalfa				
Mid Square				
Premium/Supreme	3000	146.00-150.00	147.08	New Crop
Good	600	130.00-130.00	130.00	Weedy
Fair/Good	100	100.00-100.00	100.00	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

May 23, 2017

Potatoes

UPPER VALLEY, TWIN FALLS-BURLEY DISTRICT, IDAHO--- Shipments 700-722-715 (includes exports of 3-6-8) ---Movement expected to remain about the same. Trading carton 40-70s active on light offerings, others moderate. Prices Burbank carton 40-70s higher, 80s lower, others generally unchanged. Russet Burbank U.S. One baled 10-5 pound film bags non size A 3.50-4.00; 50-pound carton 40-70s mostly 13.00, 80s mostly 9.00, 90s mostly 8.00, 100s mostly 6.50.

Onions - Dry

IDAHO AND MALHEUR COUNTY OREGON---100-72-43---Movement expected to decrease seasonally. Remaining supplies in too few hands to establish a market.

5 YEAR GRAIN COMPARISON

Grain Prices..... 5/21/2013 5/23/2014 5/18/2015 5/20/2016 5/24/2017

Portland:	5/21/2013	5/23/2014	5/18/2015	5/20/2016	5/24/2017
White Wheat.....	7.65	7.29	No Bid.....	5.22-5.32	4.72-4.92
11% Winter.....	8.68-8.69	8.11-8.21	6.45-6.46	5.21-5.29	4.77-4.92
14% Spring.....	8.57	7.72	6.17-6.32	6.17-6.32	6.61-6.86
Corn.....	285.00	No Bid	4.55-4.61	4.68-4.74	225.00

Ogden:

White Wheat.....	7.80	6.15	6.27	4.32	3.77
11% Winter.....	7.22	6.52	5.45	4.09	3.72
14 % Spring.....	7.85	6.72	6.75	5.32	5.66
Barley.....	11.70	9.15	5.60	6.90	5.85

Pocatello/Blkft:

White Wheat.....	7.48	6.50	5.91	4.10	3.75
11% Winter.....	7.55	6.99	5.64	4.15	4.05
14% Spring.....	7.48	6.76	6.50	5.05	5.55

Burley:

White Wheat.....	7.50	5.81	5.76	3.95	3.37
11% Winter.....	7.04	6.45	4.86	3.53	3.30
14% Spring.....	7.73	6.60	6.15	5.08	5.18
Barley.....	11.25	6.50	4.75	6.00	5.00

Nampa/Meridian:

White Wheat (cwt).....	11.83	10.50	9.33	6.90	
(bushel).....	7.10	6.30	5.60	4.14	3.92

Lewiston:

White Wheat.....	7.45	7.05	6.05	4.95	4.65
Barley.....	221.50	186.50	131.50	126.50	106.50

Bean Prices:

Pintos.....	33.00-34.00	34.00-35.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-28.00	No Bid
Pinks.....	38.00-40.00	39.00-40.00	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Small Reds.....	38.00-40.00	39.00-40.00	40.00	No Bid	36.00-37.00

MILK PRODUCTION

May 19, 2017

APRIL MILK PRODUCTION UP 2.0 PERCENT

Milk production in the 23 major States during April totaled 17.2 billion pounds, up 2.0 percent from April 2016. March revised production, at 17.6 billion pounds, was up 1.9 percent from March 2016. The March revision represented an increase of 30 million pounds or 0.2 percent from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,967 pounds for April, 20 pounds above April 2016. This is the highest production per cow for the month of April since the 23 State series began in 2003.

The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.72 million head, 81,000 head more than April 2016, and 8,000 head more than March 2017.

APRIL MILK PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES UP 2.0 PERCENT

Milk production in the United States during April totaled 18.3 billion pounds, up 2.0 percent from April 2016.

Production per cow in the United States averaged 1,949 pounds for April, 24 pounds above April 2016.

The number of milk cows on farms in the United States was 9.39 million head, 69,000 head more than April 2016, and 8,000 head more than March 2017.

5 YEAR LIVESTOCK COMPARISON

	5/21/2013	5/20/2014	5/20/2015	5/20/2016	5/24/2017
Feeder Steers					
Under 500 lbs	122-158	170-258	245-332	137-194	135-205
500-700 lbs	119-151	174-241	210-295	135-180	120-183
700-900 lbs	105-135	145-191	175-260	120-149	117-166
Over 900 lbs	89-115	106-171	169-202	108-132	95-134
Feeder Heifers					
Under 500 lbs	118-143	189-245	230-290	137-179	125-179
500-700 lbs	109-135	169-221	195-265	131-160	122-167
700-900 lbs	90-124	135-174	167-210	115-143	107-150
Over 900 lbs	80-108	114-153	135-183	No Bids	90-116
Holstein Steers					
Under 700 lbs	73-106	115-158	140-229	91-109	95-122
Over 700 lbs	76-95	100-145	120-185	92-126	80-104
Cows					
Utility/Commercial	60-85	75-113	85-114	65-83	52-92
Canner & Cutter	55-74	74-112	78-108	55-73	48-80
Stock Cows	800-1200	1200-1900	1375-2025	950-1500	1000-1375
Bulls — Slaughter					
	68-110	91-139	97-114	73-105	72-104

CATTLE ON FEED

May 26, 2017

United States Cattle on Feed Up 2 Percent

Cattle and calves on feed for the slaughter market in the United States for feedlots with capacity of 1,000 or more head totaled 11.0 million head on May 1, 2017. The inventory was 2 percent above May 1, 2016.

Placements in feedlots during April totaled 1.85 million head, 11 percent above 2016. Net placements were 1.78 million head. During April, placements of cattle and calves weighing less than 600 pounds were 348,000 head, 600-699 pounds were 255,000 head, 700-799 pounds were 490,000 head, 800-899 pounds were 495,000 head, 900-999 pounds were 190,000 head, and 1,000 pounds and greater were 70,000 head.

Marketings of fed cattle during April totaled 1.70 million head, 3 percent above 2016.

Other disappearance totaled 66,000 head during April, 13 percent below 2016.

CATTLE MARKET REPORT

2018 Beef Production Forecast at 2.3-Percent Growth

USDA forecasts 2.3-percent growth in U.S. beef production in 2018, based on larger 2016—and expected 2017—calf crops that are projected to support increases in cattle placements in late 2017 and early 2018. Marketings of fed cattle are expected to be higher during 2018, supporting higher slaughter during the year, while carcass weights are also expected to increase.

Slaughter Up, but Lighter Weights Hamper Production

In the first quarter of 2017, commercial beef production climbed to 6.3 billion pounds, up 6 percent from the same period in 2016. Meatpackers achieved 3 consecutive months of year-over-year increases in production, and the increase is reflected in the harvesting of 526,600 more cattle than in 2016. Production was hamstrung by a 10-pound drop in the average dressed weight as fed cattle were marketed at lighter weights and the slaughter mix contained proportionally more heifers and cows. Although the magnitude of the year-over-year decline in weights is expected to moderate during the year, the average carcass weight for the year is expected to be below earlier levels. Lower expected carcass weights resulted in a reduction of the full-year's total beef production forecast to 26.3 billion lbs.

CLASSIFIEDS

Animals

Two burros, one price for both. Don't want to split them up. Gentle, some training. Dark brown Jenny, 3 yrs in Sept. Unknown age gelding, light tan with cross over shoulders. \$450.00 Call 208-858-2103; ask for Lee.

Farm Equipment

Professional Sheep Shearing Equipment all or part. \$450.00 for all. Buhl, Id. Home 208-788-4280 Cell: 208-721-8573.

McCormick-Deering 1945 Super W-9 completely restored and rebuilt motor, dynoed 70 hp, Imron paint, new tires and rims \$6,000; McCormick-Deering 1929 22-36 completely restored and rebuilt motor, Imron paint, new tires and rims \$3,500; Nampa 208-899-1827.

Powder River Equipment: Calf table \$650, hoof trim tilt table \$800, and calf pass panel \$150. Other equipment: 2 creep feeders \$125 and \$350. Twin Falls, Id 208-731-3246.

2012 Massey Ferguson/Hesston 9740 Swather, 718 hours (like new) 16 ft sickle head; 48 ft Fontaine spread-axle flatbed trailer, R23A Vermeer Rake. Challis, Id 208-339-2434

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

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

Household

Two twin Hollywood bed frames \$50 each. Two twin mattress sets, \$25 each set. Both in good condition. Pocatello, Id. 208-240-3202.

Miscellaneous

Woodmaster outdoor wood stove. Comes with pump and draft fan. Stove heats your home and hot water. Works in conjunction with existing furnace or as standalone heat. Lower your heating costs and increase your comfort. Horseshoe Bend, Id. John 208-781-0691.

Real Estate/Acreage

6 acres includes pasture, house built for two. Two division rights, 20 water shares. Moreland, Id. 208-242-7716.

Lot for Sale - 1/2 Acre Country Lot. Building Lot or for New Manufactured Home. City water, Gas, Utilities available. Must obtain permits for water hook-up & septic system. Shelley area. Call 528-5337.

Recreational

1990 Dodge camper van, V8, electric air conditioner/heater, 3-way refrigerator, Propane stove, furnace, water heater. Tub / shower, lots of storage, sleeps 4, runs good. Sylvia 208-731-0545.

Vehicles

2009 Harley Davidson Fatboy motorcycle. Excellent condition, new battery, windshield, about 700 actual miles. Metallic purple/silver paint. Asking price \$13,000. Aberdeen, Id call or text 208-680-3445.

Wanted

Looking for a 3 point V ditcher for small acreage, pulled behind 630 Disc tractor. Pocatello, Id call Larry 208-251-7875.

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.

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.

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

City / State / Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Membership No. _____

Ad Copy: _____

**DEADLINE DATES:
ADS MUST BE RECEIVED BY
June 20
FOR NEXT ISSUE.**

Farm Bureau Members Pay Less

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208-239-4289

**IDAHO FARM
BUREAU FEDERATION**
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Pocatello, ID 83205-4848



Lagoon

General Admission Regular Price - \$59.58 w/ tax

Farm Bureau Price

\$43.00 Includes Sales Tax

Purchase at select Farm Bureau offices.

ROARING springs water park

Regular Adult \$33.91 tax included

Farm Bureau Price
\$26.50

*Roaring Springs prices include sales tax. Purchase at select offices or online.

Check website for full information on obtaining tickets and other discounts such as SeaWorld, San Diego Zoo or Knott's Berry Farm.

WAHOOLZ FAMILY FUN ZONE

Regular Adult \$43.99

**Farm Bureau Online
Discount Price**
\$36.99

Child/ (Under 60") \$36.99

**Farm Bureau Online
Discount Price**
\$31.49



SILVERWOOD THEME PARK Rouder Beach water park

June 10 - July 14
Regular Adult \$48

Farm Bureau Online Price \$39
Regular Child/Senior \$25
Farm Bureau Online Price \$20

July 15- July 30

Regular Adult/Child \$49
Farm Bureau Online Price \$40
Regular Child/Senior \$26
Farm Bureau Online Price \$21

August 1 - September 4

Regular Adult/Child \$51
Farm Bureau Online Price \$42
Regular Child/Senior \$28
Farm Bureau Online Price \$23