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Subject: Farm Bill 2007 Official Comments - 10/24/2005 05:12 PM CDT
Date Sent: 10/24/2005 05:12:03 CDT
Date Received: 10/24/2005 05:13:23 CDT

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Question1: Limit payments to no more than \$50,000/year or payment on no more than 1000 acres/year per person or corporation.

This discourages the big farmers from gobbling up any small farms that become available and then out-compete younger (or smaller) farmers for the same land. This would make the first 1000 acres anyone farms, the most profitable. Any land operated (rented or owned) in addition would not receive government farm payments.

Question2: The Federal government should pay for the shipping of crops to market, after the farmer delivers it to the local warehouse. With the increase in fuel prices, it is becoming to expensive for the producer to afford the whole burden of paying for shipping from the warehouse to the end market.

For example, this year I had to pay \$0.59 per bushel of wheat for shipping from my local warehouse in Cavendish, Idaho to Portland, Oregon (400 miles away). This is an increase of \$0.07/bushel over last year. I sold my wheat for \$3.66/bu, but after shipping was deducted only \$3.07 was left. After dockage and storage was deducted I received less than \$3.00/bu. This is less than it costs to raise wheat.

In trade agreement negotiations, this may be a way around other countries assertion of the amount of direct subsidies American farmers receive, if our government paid the shipping.

Question3: Limit payments to no more than \$50,000/year or payment on no more than 1000 acres/year per person or corporation.

Question4: Pay a higher subsidy rate on acres that producers practice direct seeding (no-till) and mulch till (instead of moldboard plowing) or other minimum till practices that leave more residue. This reduces erosion while it helps farmers purchase the expensive direct seed equipment, that they may want to use, but otherwise cannot afford.

Question5: It should be directed primarily at farm use, but help in building additional cell phone towers and satellite dish internet connection equipment for farmers.

Question6: We need continued and more research into developing varieties of wheat, barley, oilseeds (canola, mustard and rapeseed), etc. for better/higher qualities that the millers/consumers want.

In our growing area and elevation, we struggle to find alternate crops that we can rotate with our wheat and barley. Brassicas (oilseeds) like canola, rapeseed and mustard work well and are used to produce environmentally friendly fuels, synthetic oils, nylons, natural soil fumigants, etc., but money needed to build crushing plants to process the crop, research and marketing are holding up an industry that could thrive and create jobs in our central Idaho region. Also, these brassica crops leave residue that helps control erosion.

Again, a higher rate of subsidy payment to farmers that raise this kind of crop would give incentive to grow our economy in the right direction.