Big Crowds for History's Big Picture

4th on the Mall
Tuesday's Metro will have an illustrated guide to Mall festivities, including list of the actions to watch, including pictures.

Folidke Festival for a New Era
The 40th annual Folklke Festival on the Mall has some unusual modern touches, including a video screen that lures young people here with students in Alberta, Canada.

Holiday Weekend Events
Information on celebrations and television coverage of Independence Day in Washington can be found in Tuesday's Metro and online at the City Guide at www.washingtonpost.com

HARVESTING CASH (Reaping Money for Nothing)
Farm Program Pays $1.3 Billion to People Who Don't Farm

For Mfume, race can cut May Hinge
Maryland
129th Year No. 209
M1 DC MD
Monday: High 95. Low 74.
Weather

City Has a New Bounce in Its Step
D.C. Tests Tree-Friendly Sidewalks Made of Recycled Tires
By ELLAIBETH WILLSWORTH
Washington Post Staff Writers

A small bag in big white Nikes hopped down Rhode Island Avenue lead- ing for the 5th step when, just now. The app, held hands, as the app, app, app, app, app, app.

Radar sidewalk — good for the ground, down on the front, no chance to break your mother's chefs, because the biggest tests in the nation, the District recently installed rubber sidewalks in Northeast. The cost was zero, roughly three times more than it hadn't happened, according to city records. The sidewalk are said to last 15 years, nearly three times longer than concrete.

Winston rehearses the general rallied out the name of the gang. Some scholars accept that the welding in the region last summer. That followed gang-fueled bloodshed a few days ago, shattering the relative calm that tryway of a Prince George's County Latino street gang fatally shot three Washington Post Staff Writers.

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A Changing Farm Program

Farms that Matthews and co-workers like him once owned sit idle today. Many have sold them to developers who buy large tracts of farmland to build homes and subdivisions. The developers call these farms "vacant land" and the former farmers "vacant land owners." The landowners can qualify for an extra cash payment from the government under provisions of the 1996 farm bill. The payments, called "dry pays" by Matthews, are based on the amount of land owned in "base acres," which is limited to 1973 acres.

Matthews' payments in 2005 were $1.4 million. "That's in cash," he says, "and it's free money for us." Matthews built a new home on his land and still lives there. "In fact," he adds, "I've been house hunting since 1996. That's when I first got my last payment. Today, I'm still house hunting." Matthews is not alone. Nearly 800,000 farmers are "dry pays." They are based on land that was farmed before 1973. Matthews was born in 1946 and his mother farmed for several generations. He says the payments have been a "blessing" because he can afford to live in his old home again. Matthews is one of the few who can afford to do that. The payments have been controversial because they are very large and some critics say they benefit farmers more than they benefit the public. Matthews says he is not a large farmer and his payments are modest compared to others. But he says the payments have helped him and others like him who are in difficult situations.

Matthews' payment is typical of the payments made to dry pays. The payments are based on the amount of land owned in base acres. The land is divided into "base acres" and "non-base acres." The base acres are the land that was farmed before 1973. The non-base acres are the land that was not farmed before 1973 and can be "converted" to base acres. Matthews has 1973 acres of base acres and 4,000 acres of non-base acres. The payments are based on the number of base acres.

Depending on the type of crop, the payments range from $100 to $500 per acre per year. Matthews' payment is based on the acreage of his land that is planted in rice. In 2005, the government paid him $1.4 million. "That's a lot of money," he says. "But it's not as much as it used to be.

Matthews' payments have been generous enough to allow him to live in his old home again. He says he is not a large farmer and his payments are modest compared to others. But he says the payments have helped him and others like him who are in difficult situations.
Finding Free Money

The $1.9 billion nationwide giveaway to landlords has allowed landlords or tenant farmers to make money even if nothing grows. The federal government titled it to maintain rice prices, known now on the open market as the market price and subsidized by the federal government.

The conclusion: The data were insufficient to allow for an estimate.

The Washington Post sought to know if landlords who receive the annual payment also receive other subsidies that require landlords to actually farm to qualify for the lower tax rate. But she is not one to turn down a chance to work, and she is not one to turn down a chance to work.

"There are bullfrogs where there were none, and we're starting to see one," he said. "There are less chemicals flowing into the irrigation ditches and putting stress on the environment when we killed a hog.

Shan Chu, an elderly investor who lives in Katy, a booming suburb about 40 miles southwest of Houston, said he originally was not going to go into the real estate business. Records show the family lands in Wharton, Matagorda and Brazoria counties were worth about $10 million in rice subsidies since 1996.

Stovall stopped growing rice and began growing corn and soybeans in 1998. Bailey said, "We're not rice farmers anymore."

And the landlords continue to collect the checks themselves, even if they do not farm. Congress "thought of everything," said Susan Cotton, 44, who lives in Katy.

Six years later, the landlord canceled the lease and sold the land to a nomadic rice farmer, Larry Nolte, who fell into this category.

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Iraqi Bury Victims of Market Bombing

A4

More Dioceses Reject New Female Leader

By ALAN GORENSTEIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

To visit Episkopi parishes across her huge but sparsely populated Neve-

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Even in Good Years, Farmers Get Benefits

Making the Most of a Subsidy

The federal government has guaranteed minimum prices, or floors, for farmers for generations. Loan deficiency payments, created in 1985, became the largest component of that guarantee. The subsidies—available for major commodity crops including corn, wheat, cotton, and soybeans—can vary as much each year for each crop in each county where it is produced. Here is how the LDP works, based on market conditions and estimates for corn published by the U.S. Agriculture Department last year for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

**Table for one bushel of Eastern Shore corn in 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of Corn</th>
<th>Price Spread</th>
<th>Loan deficiency payment (subsidy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$1.98</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.40</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.30</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>$2.20</td>
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<td>$2.10</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
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**Loan deficiency payment (subsidy) per bushel**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>$0.42</th>
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The result: A farmer would get $0.42 per bushel if the floor were $1.98 per bushel. If the corn price then fell to $1.95, he would get $0.55 per bushel. A farmer would receive $1.57 per bushel if the floor were $2.50 and the price fell to $2.40. In other words, a farmer who sells his corn for $1.95 would get $0.42 per bushel because the subsidy only kicks in when the price is below the floor.

Farmers who sell corn at higher prices would lose some of their gain, but they would make up the difference as market prices change. As a result, farmers are not overly concerned about the price of corn falling below the floor, because they can still turn a profit by selling their corn at the market price and claiming a subsidy if the price is below the floor.

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HARVESTING CASH | Working a Farm Subsidy

Cash for Corn

After Hurricane Katrina caused a brief dip in Illinois corn markets, farmers across the country were able to claim loan deficiency payments, whether or not they sold their corn at the distressed prices.

"I made another smart decision: "I don't want to sell corn," said Gary Sumner, the University of California-Davis economist. He specializes in the effects of government programs that dictate farm output and farm payments. "If I don't sell corn, I don't have to be concerned with the price of corn," he said.

The main objection to the LDP is that it "causes farmers to grow more corn because of the LDP," Sumner said. "The LDP causes us to grow more corn and push world cotton prices."

Yesterday's report looked at direct income-support payments, which grew to more than $25 billion last year, despite near-record farm revenue. The report also considered disaster payments with several landowners who did not sell their corn, and countercyclical payments with several landowners who did not sell their corn.

"The country's largest farm group. William J. Kuhfuss, was president of the American Farm Bureau, the nation's largest farm group."

Kuhfuss is a modest-size farmer to farmers, even when they have good years. "The best thing for farmers now is to pay that LDP," he said. "Do we want to make up for the LDP."

Still, he uses a financial adviser to "hedge his farming risks with options," and "throwing around terms such as "strike price," "puts" and "calls." He looks for opportunities to sell his corn as soon as possible, and to lock in at a price that is "reasonably assured," the "drive it," he said.

Last year at the economic summit of the Group of Eight leading industrial nations in Gleneagles, Scotland, President Bush shocked U.S. farm states — most of which backed him — when he advocated for a "harmonized" agricultural program that could cap, "or even eliminate" trade protections among nations. ""That's where the rubber meets the road," Sumner said, "when you're talking about subsidies and trade agreements and the level playing field.""
**No Drought Required For Federal Drought Aid**

Livestock Program Grew To Cover Any ‘Disaster’

By CLIFFORD M. GLENN AND DEAN MOHR
Washington Post Staff Writers

The federal government said on Wednesday that it has decided to expand its drought aid program to cover livestock losses in areas where there is even a mild degree of drought.

The move, which will take effect immediately, is expected to be a major boost for farmers and ranchers in areas where there is moderate to severe drought, including parts of the Midwest and the southern Great Plains.

The expansion of the program is designed to help farmers and ranchers who are experiencing losses due to drought, which has been particularly severe in recent years.

The program provides financial assistance to farmers and ranchers who have incurred losses due to drought, including the cost of feed and water, as well as lost revenue from crop and livestock sales.

The new program will be funded by a combination of federal and state funds, and will be administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In addition to providing financial assistance, the program will also help farmers and ranchers to develop drought-resistant crop and grazing systems, and to improve their drought management practices.

The expanded program will be monitored closely, and will be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure that it is meeting the needs of farmers and ranchers.
Proximity to Shuttle Debris, Quake Brought Aid

In 2002 and 2003, the federal government paid ranchers and dairy farmers, among others, $2 billion to compensate for higher feed costs in counties designated as federal disasters. About half of that money, however, went to producers of cows that experienced epidemics or no drought, according to an analysis by The Washington Post of federal payment records and historical drought maps.

By Christopher Agee

White House officials have moved to stifle any stories about the new administration's attempts to block the release of information about the Bush administration's use of federal disaster aid money during the 2002 and 2003 droughts.

In Hurricane Katrina, the federal government failed to distribute aid quickly. In the summer of 2007, the Bush administration was facing growing pressure from ranchers and politicians in a handful of Western states that were hit hard by drought. Of special political pressure in 2007 was the fact that, at the time, the administration was facing the looming November elections. The first of these was the Oregon Senate race, where Republican Sen. John Thune was close to unseating Democratic Sen. Tim Johnson.

The Agriculture Department was part of a very large $40 billion farm and ranch relief program that was announced in August of 2003, but the
drought program was part of more than $20 billion in federal disaster aid made available after the September 11 attacks.

At first, livestock owners were required to file applications in their county agricultural offices. To qualify, they had to prove that their livestock had been killed by a drought-related event.

The Agriculture Department inspector general's office eventually audited the drought program. After pieces of the space shuttle Columbia flared over East Texas on Feb. 1, 2003, area residents rushed to distribute funds quickly. “Given the severity of the disaster, we were required to distribute funds quickly,” an official said. “We decided to fund it.”

The agricultural industry that farms catfish was contracting in 2002 and 2003 and faced challenges that had nothing to do with bad weather. After expanding during the 1990s, the industry was then faced with falling prices and decreased demand.

The Agriculture Department inspector general's office eventually audited the drought program. By August 2004, the department had recovered funds from some counties.

The Agriculture Department quickly loosened the rules, he acknowledged, and millions of dollars more. Forinstance, the program in 2003, livestock owners could apply for any type of federal drought-related disaster, and the law was extended, to Feb. 20, 2003. One rule remained the same. Livestock owners could also get help for loss of crops.

The expansion was pushed by a bloc of new governors from Western states, such as California, Colorado, and South Dakota. House-Senate negotiators had added a rider that would allow any state to sign an emergency declaration for a disaster, even if it had no losses.

Still, even with the growing list, hundreds of counties remained excluded. Virginia's delegation alone sent dozens of counties to its drought list.

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Still, even with the growing list, hundreds of counties remained excluded. Virginia's delegation alone sent dozens of counties to its drought list.
By Dan Morgan

Farmers and ranchers who have long resented the way Washington has doled out disaster aid are jubilant today. In a major victory, the Bush administration has yielded to pressure from the Agriculture Department and Congress to mail $67 million in payments to hard-hit ranchers in 10 states.

The payments come after months of wrangling between administration officials and Congress over how the $1 billion Farm Disaster Program should be spent. The program was created in 2000 to help ranchers and farmers hit hard by drought.

In his first major win, Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman has chosen to spend $50 million on 2001 crop losses and $17 million on 2002 livestock and crop losses. The decision was supported by the White House and by Republican leaders in Congress.

Ray Braziel, a 62-year-old rancher from Reeves County, Texas, said the payment was "absolutely needed. We were hurting.

"As a family farmer, you're raising kids in the middle of a drought, and you're working two jobs," he said. "You're trying to keep up and paying bills, and you're tired."

The payments are the result of a compromise reached by Veneman, who listened to the administration for months about how to spend the money. Congress was pressing for a package that would include $67 million for ranchers and farmers in Texas, Texas, Kansas, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana.

"The president has decided to spend the money on ranchers and farmers," Veneman said in a statement. "This is a major victory for the administration and Congress, and it will provide much-needed relief to those who have been hit hard by drought."
Heat, Humidity and Foul Air Smother Area
First Code Red Day 2 in 2 Days Is Declared as Pollution Levels Rise
By John L. M_infers and Jennifer A. Dlouhy

Heat, humidity and air pollution are expected to reach dangerous levels in the Greater Houston area for the second time in two days, making it the first time in the city’s history that two consecutive days have been marked as Code Red days, the Metropolitan Natural Gas Co., a predictor of air quality, said on Sunday, June 18, 2006.

This is the second time in 21 years that Houston has experienced what a consultant referred to as a “Code Red” day. The first day was July 16, 2004, and the temperature reached 107 degrees with an index of 95 degrees. The index is a combination of the temperature and the humidity.

Temperatures are expected to reach 108 degrees today, with a heat index of 112 degrees. The index is a measure of how much hotter it feels when humidity and temperature are combined.

The Code Red days are expected to last throughout the week, with the temperature expected to reach 107 degrees on Monday, 108 degrees on Tuesday, 108 degrees on Wednesday, 107 degrees on Thursday, 107 degrees on Friday and 106 degrees on Saturday.

The Code Red days are expected to affect the area from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day.

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Many cattle ranchers are finding themselves in the middle of a new market as they milk their feed and sell it to brokers. In 2003, the USDA began offering a disaster relief program to ranchers suffering from extreme drought. The program provided live cattle or dry powdered milk, which ranchers could use or sell to brokers. The milk was later sold to feed dealers, and some of it ended up in dog food and other products. The program was intended to help ranchers during the drought, but some brokers took advantage of the situation to make a profit. The USDA has since taken steps to prevent this from happening again, and the program has been modified to better meet the needs of ranchers.
Northern Virginias view ofs Viewers views differ from rest of Commonwealth

By Barbara Raver

Lynchburg, Va. — Virginia’s George Allen and Donna Corintherapy challenger, Jason Webb, are virtually tied in a race that could shift the balance of power in Washington and which revolve around the differences in the Northern Virginia region. Both candidates are vying to represent the district in the recently vacated 9th congressional seat, according to a new Washington Post poll.

- Allen gets 43 percent, compared with 47 percent for Webb, within the 3 percent margin of error for the poll conducted over three days last week. With background checks on Allen somewhat scanty and Webb’s financial details only minimally scoured for possible campaign-law violations, the poll indicates that the candidates’ strategies for turning out supporters will be vitally important for each campaign failure to generate enthusiasm.

- President Bush’s approval rating among Virginia residents remains stuck at 41 percent, down from 45 percent a week ago. The favorable view of the president among Virginia residents is 14 points higher than that of residents in the rest of the nation.

- With the number of presumptive Republican candidates up to 15, including two New York City mayors, the poll finds that fewer than a quarter of those who say they are certain to vote Nov. 7 identify themselves as Republicans this year. The three issues that poll respondents most frequently reported as important for the outcome of the election were economy, education and ethics in government. — See POLL, A1, Col. 3

For India’s Traditional Fishermen, Cellphones Deliver a Sea Change

By Karen Zielinski

Washington Post Foreign Service

BABA RAJAN, India — Babu Rajan, the skipper of the 74-foot fishing boat that made headlines three years ago for his cellphone catch, had just set his nets on the morning of Aug. 31. That day, the phone rang at a rate that would have been considered normal in the days before the boat’s engine was replaced after a collision.

The thatch of old-line fishermen in the Punjab wants to protect them against losses. The insurance would replace the disaster payments and reduce government costs.

But a bill pending in Congress, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, would allow the government to fund the program in fiscal 2007.

That explosive growth has meant greater clout, profit and productivity to Rajan and millions of other poor laborers in India, the fishing industry analysts predict that in four years, with 6 million new cellphone subscribers each month, India will add 40 million more lines in the country. There is no way to know how many of them are in the hands of people who will be connected by cellphone. That expansion growth has meant greater access to markets, more information about prices and new customers for tons of fish that would otherwise have gone to waste. With his cellphone, Babu Rajan discusses the day’s catch with another skipper while a sparkle of a school of sardines. He ordered his crew to be connected by cellphone.

Within five minutes, the cellphone hang-up, and the Paging by phone, heard by cellphone from other skippers that wholesale agent calling from port, who had sized “When I have a big catch, the phone rings be connected by cellphone. That expansion growth has meant greater access to markets, more information about prices and new customers for tons of fish that would otherwise have gone to waste.

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Allen and Webb in Virtual Tie, Post Poll Says

Northern Virginia Voters’ Views Differ From Rest of Commonwealth

By Barbara Raver

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Farmers Relying on Both Aid and Insurance

The government would now pick up an average of 30 percent of the cost of crop insurance and disaster payments. Today, about 30 percent of all insured cropland — 240 million acres — is insured at some level. Thus there is no way to count how many farmers are getting double-disaster payments, or how much money is being spent that way.

A Continuous Cycle

In the past 25 years, Congress has passed three “ Omnibus” reform of the federal crop insurance system as an effort to sign off on more farm benefits. Each time, Congress has expanded the insurance cycle in which Congress expands disaster payments. Farmers now offer crop insurance that is valid for a full year, with payments available every year, a review of thousands of records and interviews with dozens of farmers, contractors, insurers and government regulators have found.

In 2005, the USDA calculated how much to pay farmers who did not sell their crops at prices above the government-guaranteed minimum. That was followed by $3.1 billion in crop insurance premiums. Farmers then collected $2.3 billion for disasters in 2004, according to USDA records. Farmers also collected $215,000 in disaster payments since 1998, according to a farmer who helped coordinate a day of lobbying by farmers and agriculture groups pressing for disaster aid.

Many of the recent disaster packages have been sought by large agricultural groups, including a national commodity organization in 2004. That group proposed to the government that it not get any opportunity to directly vote on the sub-

Pay for insurance premiums. Farmers who have not sold their crops also qualify for disaster payments, which are available every year.

Disasters and aid in the nation’s farming regions are so frequent that farmers and government officials indicate that there are essentially both. Instead, there are essentially both.
Droughts Bring Floods of Aid Money

By Alice Crites and Matthew Pinsker

The Washington Post

INLAND EMERGENCY LOAN: 

For the past decade, federal aid for disaster payments has been spread to every county with farms. The funds are concentrated in the same areas that received the most in insurance payments and are modest. Homeowners were told that droughts and floods, gets the bulk of the money.

Total Net Insurance Payments*

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(From the Washington Post)

Where the Money Goes

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Emergency Response

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is a unit of the Department of Agriculture that provides insurance to farmers for a number of crops in the United States. Farmers can purchase insurance to protect against losses due to natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

The Washington Post

Harvesting Cash: Double-Dipping When Disaster Strikes

By Alice Crites and Matthew Pinsker

The Washington Post

In recent months, farmers and their insurance companies have been accused of "double-dipping" when disaster strikes by failing to pay farmers for losses that have already been covered by insurance payments.

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The Washington Post

Farming Your Insurance

BY WHITELINE, N.C. — Crop insurance to help farmers weather the vagaries of weather. But the 2005 harvest is shaped by the backdrop of farming and health-care reform, resulting in higher losses for taxpayers.

Crop insurance has long been a centerpiece of federal farm policy. For years, it was created following the Great Depression in the 1930s, as well as in the 1980s, to help farmers weather the ups and downs of crop prices. The program was expanded during the Depression, and then again in the 1970s, to provide help for farmers who faced droughts or floods.

The program is funded by premiums paid by farmers and federal funds. The premiums are intended to cover the cost of providing the insurance. The government provides a subsidy to help pay the premiums. In 2005, the subsidy was $5.5 billion.

Research editor Alice Crites contributed to this report.
Season Is Slipping Away For Redskins
Fourth Loss in Six Games Is 'A Bitter Disappointment'

By Les Carpenter Washington Post Staff Writer

At the least desperate pass of another last-attempt situation into the hands of Tennessee Titans safety Lance Lloyd for an interception, nine of 10 people crowded into the student section here last Saturday were second-guessing Redskins quarterback Sonny Jurgensen.

But a second-half burst of Washington resilience to rally, and a no-foul奥地舞 in overtime to the parking lot, the home team in last place in the NFC East, the sound of protest came in the form of loud and prolonged cheers.

How had things gone so wrong? Aftermath analysis are many.

The starting quarterback, 39-year-old Jurgensen, was replaced by 25-year-old Mark Rypien in the second quarter of the game.

In 2002, a small private insurance company approached the federal government with an idea. The company, Crop 1, now owns Crop 1. “This is about keeping insurance agents running,” said Gilbert M. Gaul, chairman of the company that was a part of 16 firms that sold federally funded crop insurance policies.

In 2002, a small upstart insurance company approached the federal government with an idea. The company, Crop 1, now owns Crop 1. “This is about keeping insurance agents running,” said Gilbert M. Gaul, chairman of the company that was one of 16 firms that sold federally funded crop insurance policies.

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For Insurers, Subsidies Spell Record Profits

The companies that sell federal crop insurance policies share the risk with the federal government. But as part of the arrangement, the companies are allowed to shift some of their risk to customers in the good years, that translates to large profits for the companies.

### The federal government costs $1 billion in crop insurance in three ways:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Initial Cost</th>
<th>Annual Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct and counter-cyclical payments</td>
<td>$2.5 billion</td>
<td>$202 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster payments</td>
<td>$3.8 billion</td>
<td>$125 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price supports</td>
<td>$3.8 billion</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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### Premium subsidies:

- **Total premium subsidies**: $14.1 billion
- **Average premium**: 27.4%
- **Percentage of farmers covered**: 75%

### Administrative costs:

- **Total administrative costs**: $3.2 billion
- **Percentage of farmers covered**: 75%

### Losses:

- **Total losses**: $1.1 billion
- **Percentage of farmers covered**: 75%

### Sources:

- Economic Research Service, Risk Management Agency, USDA payment records
- U.S. Department of Agriculture main office
- Federal Crop Insurance Office
- National Agricultural Statistics Service
- Risk Management Agency
- The complete series, including two articles, is available online at

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**About the Series**

As crop insurance companies gear up for a new farm bill next year, The Washington Post examined federal agriculture spending to find out what the government is paying to protect farmers from losses due to natural disasters.

This series shows how the government has subsidized crop insurance companies by paying them to pass along savings to farmers in the form of lower insurance premiums. The companies can charge farmers lower premiums because they shift some of the risk to the government. The programs are designed to help farmers with insurance, but they are also designed to make sure that the companies make a profit.

The series also reveals some unintended consequences of the crop insurance programs. For example, the programs have led to an increase in the number of farmers who are insured. But they have also led to an increase in the number of farmers who are not insured. This is because the programs have made it easier for farmers to get insurance, but they have also made it harder for farmers to get insurance.

The series also shows how the companies have been able to take advantage of the government's financial support. For example, the companies have been able to charge higher premiums than they would otherwise have charged if they had to bear all the risk themselves.

Overall, the series shows how the crop insurance programs have been successful in helping farmers, but they have also had some unintended consequences. The companies have been able to take advantage of the government's financial support, and the programs have led to an increase in the number of farmers who are insured. But they have also led to an increase in the number of farmers who are not insured. This is because the programs have made it easier for farmers to get insurance, but they have also made it harder for farmers to get insurance. The series also shows how the companies have been able to take advantage of the government's financial support. For example, the companies have been able to charge higher premiums than they would otherwise have charged if they had to bear all the risk themselves.

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Wresting Execution a Matter of Duty, Choice

Innovator Who Bested Dairy Industry Crushed

BY DAVID WALLACE — ARIZONA REPUBLIC

A Richmond school bus driver, a South Hill bookkeeper, a Prince William County police officer, an Ashburn computer specialist, a Lynchburg brass worker, a Danville works fabricator. All have visited the Greensville Correctional Center, where they come from every corner and every quarter, for less than the big dairy companies did. So they called Congress.

For three years, the milk lobby spent millions of dollars on a single congressional hearing. For three years, the milk lobby, along with their congressional allies, decided to crush Hettinga’s competition, exercising his right to work outside the rigid system the government safety net, waiting for the needle. She rarely saw their other men put to death, but they had been flat on their backs, lest he be lying on a padded, waiting for the needle. The clock’s second hand swept over the 12. It was 9 p.m. — time for the execution to begin. Later, they would remember how he sat in the room round in circles of that midnight. How the electric chair seemed to thrust everything else. How the condemned man, the one now to choose electrocution, looked right through them before he died. But at that moment, all they could think was that they were about to watch a man die.

Another small clock on the wall in the Death Chamber said 9:04. In the lobby where the family and friends waited, time is never measure.

In the lobby there was a sense of being in a little world that once was home to someone. A room in a high-rise hotel, a place that had once been a home to a man, a woman, a family, a dream.

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Taking On Big Milk

For three years, starting in 2001, a coalition of milk processors and dairy farmers lobbied to change a 1930s-era government program that sets prices for milk in the United States. For almost 70 years, the program has been the sole price-support mechanism for dairy farmers. Now, after a battle that has cost millions, the program has been changed in a way that would have been inconceivable a few years ago. The new milk program is expected to cost dairy farmers and processors more than $1 billion a year.

The Makerever: Hein Hettinga and Sarah Farr

Hettinga brought his case directly to the public, using political action committees run by dairy cooperatives to purchase advertising time on national television. The result: a new $1.5 billion-a-year program that provides more support for dairy farmers than ever before.

Law Ended Venture That Lowered Prices

Dairy farmers and processors have been fighting for years to change the milk price-support program, which has been in place since the 1930s. The program was designed to help dairy farmers during times of hardship, but it has not always worked as intended. In recent years, dairy farmers have faced low prices and high production costs, which have made it difficult for them to make a living.

The New Program

The new program, which was passed by Congress in 2008, is expected to provide $1.5 billion in additional support for dairy farmers each year. The program includes a number of changes, including a new formula for setting milk prices that is intended to be more responsive to market conditions. The program also includes a number of new incentives for dairy farmers to cut production, which is intended to help reduce the surplus of milk that has been a problem for many years.

The Future

The new program is expected to bring some relief to dairy farmers, but it will also bring additional costs to processors and consumers. It is not clear how the new program will affect the overall supply of milk in the United States, or how it will affect the price of milk.

About the Series

The Washington Post partnered with the Food and Agriculture Policy Project to produce a series of stories about the dairy industry in the United States. The series includes stories about the history of the milk price-support program, the impact of the new program, and the future of the industry.

The series was written by Dan Morgan and Laura Stanton and produced by the Food and Agriculture Policy Project. It was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Open Society Institute.
Federal Subsidies Turn Farms Into Big Business

By Dan Balz and Susan Millbank

Washington Post Staff Writers

Virginia agriculture has faced a mandated re-volution in the federal farm subsidy system, discovering that thousands of dollars may have a legislated requirement to submit genetic samples, partly because the state agencies may have failed to make them do so.

Public safety and crime lab officials estimate that at least 20 percent of Virginia's DNA profiles could be missing from the database, a flaw that could hamper critical investigations across the state and nation. Remarks were taken from crime-scene evidence and run it through Virginia's database and others federal databases.

Virginia law requires all convicted felons and sexual offenders to submit DNA samples, providing a vital resource for law enforcement. Virginia authorities have launched a massive re-evaluation of the state's DNA database after discovering that felons' DNA profiles could be missing from the database, a flaw that could hamper critical investigations across the state and nation.

The database over recent years, Bush said he agrees with generation that has a particular public policy that can be accomplished before. He agrees he disagrees that additional 75,000, 60,000, 50,000, 40,000 troops are needed, and he will tell him.

Abizaid, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to sum up what he called a difficult year for our troops and the Iraqi people.

He said he will decide to dispatch an additional 15,000 to 30,000 troops by his top Middle East commander and a leading skeptic, which is led to Iraq's majority Shiites. They hold an official position, but the majority among the 15,000 to 30,000 troops, but the administration.

But in the view of the Bush administration, Abizaid's word is final. "What he says is final, and we will follow it," Bush said.

BAGHDAD — In the quest to create a new Iraq, two powerful clerics compete for domination, one from within the government, the other from its shadows. For years, they have been locked in a battle to assert their influence from the paramilitary groups and the conventional armed forces. For years, they have been locked in a battle to assert their influence from the paramilitary groups and the conventional armed forces.

BUSH, Joint Chiefs of Staff over the proposed troop increase, and reassure the American public that "we enter a difficult year for our troops and the Iraqi people.

"Iowa. Asked about his comment to The Washington Post this week that the United States is neither winning nor losing the war, Bush predicted "victory in Iraq in 12 months," said the White House on Tuesday. That's because of the vote of our troops and the Iraqi people.

"In today's fast-paced, interconnected world, there are few industries as a way to save small family farms are at risk, economists, analysts and farmers say. That's because owners of large farms receive the largest share of government payments. Without generous government help, those hardworking families would fail, and that's why we support the farm system of federal farm subsidies more than most of the nation's food is grown.

Federal subsidies are a major part of the dollar system of federal farm subsidies that are now paid to farmers. But it is misused, economists, analysts and farmers say. That's because owners of large farms receive the largest share of government payments.

Weather

Weather: (40) A1CMYK

- High 49. Low 47. The cornerstone of the multibillion-dollar system of federal farm subsidies is an issue of some concern. It's an issue of some concern. It's an issue of some some concern. It's an issue of some concern. It's an issue of some concern.

- The Washington Post Staff Writer

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A Big Farm, but Not So Big It Could Get By Without Subsidies

While some farmers and agricultural experts see a chance to restrain subsidies, others say they provide a safety net for farmers, especially those who are part of family farms.

The myth of the small farmer

By Gilbert M. Gaul

The transformation of the family farm in the past three decades is a puzzle. The government defines a family farm as one run by one or more partners, including up to three generations, who live on the farm and operate it. It also includes small farms in which partners or tenant farmers live on the farm and operate it. It is the definition that is used to identify the family farm in the government's economic research.

The definition of a family farm has changed over the years, with the most significant change coming with the 1980 Farm Act. The previous definition was based on a farm's size and the number of people living on the farm, but the 1980 Farm Act expanded the definition to include farms with at least one person living on the farm and operating it.

The definition of a family farm is important because it is used to determine eligibility for government programs, such as the farm income security program, which provides farmers with disaster assistance and income stability.

Some argue that the definition of a family farm is too broad, and that it should be revised to reflect the realities of modern agriculture. Others argue that the definition is appropriate, and that it is important to support family farms because they provide a livelihood for families and communities.

The transformation of the family farm

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A Slow Start for Holiday Travelers
Many Flights Canceled as Snow Shows Denver Airport, Bad Weather Spans Nation

By Dave Cameron Williams, The Denver Post

Air travelers were stranded across the country on Monday in a wave of flight cancellations due to a major storm that dumped snow across the Rockies.

The Denver International Airport was hit with its worst fog in 15 years, causing a traffic jam of flights. Many flights into Newark or New York were also delayed, and forced authorities to close the Denver airport for several hours.

The storm dumped more than two feet of snow in Colorado, creating a serious traffic problem for air travelers. Many flights were delayed or cancelled, and forced authorities to close the Denver airport for several hours.

The National Weather Service said that the storm was expected to last all day, and that flights would be delayed or cancelled. The airport was closed to all flight operations.

Despite these challenges, many travelers were undaunted, and continued to travel despite the weather.

Related Content:
- [A Delta Air Lines plane covered with ice and snow sits at Denver International Airport.](image)

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**In China, Aging in the Care of Strangers**

One-Child Policy Changes Tradition

By Matthew Fuss, Denver Post Foreign Service

In China, the one-child policy has been a major source of contention for years. The policy was implemented in 1979 to control population growth, and was extended to all couples in 1981. It was eventually lifted in 2015.

However, the policy has had a profound impact on Chinese society. Many families have struggled to provide for their aging parents, and the government has been forced to provide support.

In some cases, this has led to a new phenomenon: the "empty nest" phenomenon, where parents leave their homes in order to work and support their children.

Related Content:
- [A Midwestern governor running for president.](image)

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**4 Marines Charged In Haditha Killings**

Deaths of Iraqi Civilians Also Lead to Dereliction Counts Against 4 Officers

By John W. Sony and Susan Cate, The Denver Post

Four U.S. Marines were charged with multiple counts of murder on Monday, in connection with the deaths of two dozen civilians in the Iraqi town of Haditha last year.

The Marines were accused of committing violent acts against civilians in Haditha, including murder and assault.

In an unusual move, the Marines were charged with murder, signaling openness to the possibility of criminal charges.

Related Content:
- [A Midwestern governor running for president.](image)
The Fight Over the Farm Bill

Charles W. Stenholm of Texas, had an own-through, a West Texas Republican who came Combest's Bill which data are available. 2004 crop, the most recent full crop year for limits, the Washington Post analysis shows. droped, farm-bloc lawmakers earmarked “Freedom to Farm.” It was intended to wean controls of the House and Senate. In 1996, Con- decisions of a farming operation in significantly with a food industry trade group, is "commit-
ated to a middle group of more than 130,000 a recent e-mail: "The thinking was probably drafted rules for complying with the legisla- former USDA official William Penn, re-
M D CONGRESS

The Coming Battle

When Congress takes up the 2007 farm bill, farm bloc, one of Washington's most effective lobbyists, will try to block new efforts to restructure the government system for subsidizing agriculture. These are some of the key issues that will be up for a fight:

WEST VIRGINIA

SUPPORTERS

American Farm Bureau Federation

Cotton Belt Task Force

Center for Food Security and Advancement

American Farm Bureau Federation

FARM BILL BLOCS

NATIONAL NEWS

HARVESTING CASH | The Fight Over the Farm Bill

FARM BILL Digs In Against Effort to Shift Subsidies

FARM BILL, Page 4 of 4

TOM HANCOCK

SARAH CORKERY

CATHY MCSTOLO

DON GREGG

Marking Republican

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How to Spend An Extra $1 Billion

The House has granted more than $60 billion for farm subsidies in the past five years, according to The Washington Post. The House Agriculture Committee's budget for the farm bill for 2006-08 is $100 billion. The House Agriculture Committee's budget for the farm bill for 2006-08 is $100 billion. The House Agriculture Committee's budget for the farm bill for 2006-08 is $100 billion. The House Agriculture Committee's budget for the farm bill for 2006-08 is $100 billion. The House Agriculture Committee's budget for the farm bill for 2006-08 is $100 billion.

The largest annual subsidy is to farmers in areas where crops are grown, or to help farmers in certain areas. The white of the money will go to those who have crop insurance. The white of the money will go to those who have crop insurance. The white of the money will go to those who have crop insurance. The white of the money will go to those who have crop insurance. The white of the money will go to those who have crop insurance. This year, the most popular programs are: the Farm Bill Alliance (includes anti-poverty groups and smaller farm programs that offset their losses when crop prices fall. But the pre-1996 program: cash payments that
to the states. That is also the position of the Amer-
ican Farm Bureau Federation, which has 5.2 million members, and it supports the bill. The other position is that it is politically sustainable for them to keep the subsidy system. The coming battle will be over complex legal structures, such as dividing up farm subsidies to help farmers in certain areas. The coming battle will be over complex legal structures, such as dividing up farm subsidies to help farmers in certain areas.

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