

news

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Senate, USDA act on origin labeling

The issue of country-of-origin labeling of red meat has been front and center for the last two weeks, with the Senate passing the agriculture appropriations bill with a resolution attached in support of labeling, and with the Agriculture Department issuing a proposed rule for mandatory labeling.

The Senate on Nov. 6 approved a sense-of-the-Senate resolution instructing conferees on the 2004 agriculture appropriations bill to preserve a requirement in the farm bill that red meat, along with fruits and vegetables, fish and peanuts, be labeled at the grocery store as to their countries of origin.

The House earlier this year approved an amendment to its agriculture appropriations bill that would prevent the department from using any fiscal 2004 funding to implement the labeling law for meat, but the labeling requirement for the other commodities could still be implemented. Once the Senate completes consideration of the appropriations measure, the labeling issue will have to be worked out in a conference committee.

USDA on Oct. 27 issued its proposed rule for mandatory country-of-origin labeling. In addition to outlining the requirements for labeling products as originating from the United States, the proposed rule estimated that the cost of complying with the law's record-

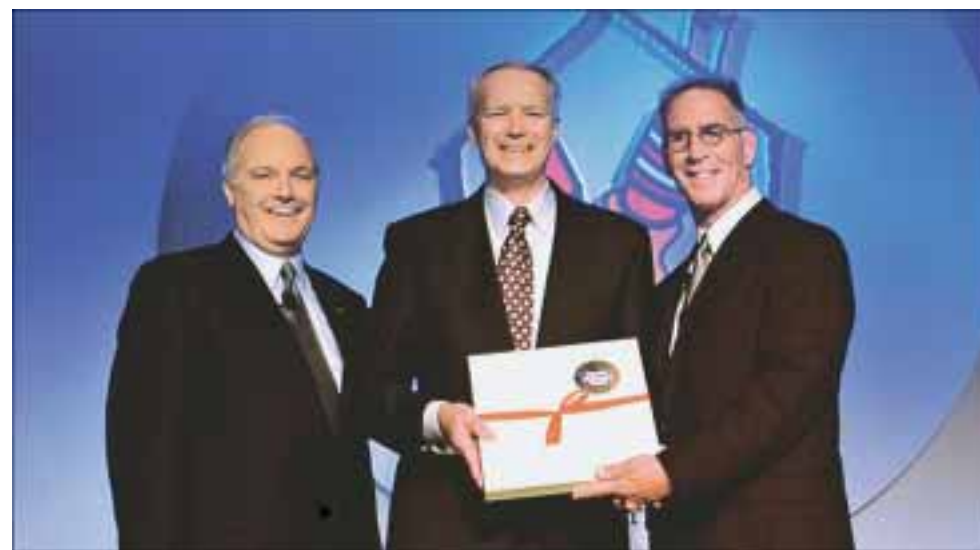
keeping requirements could be anywhere from \$500 million to \$4 billion for the first year and \$100 million to \$600 million per year after that.

However, a General Accounting Office report questioned the reliability of a similar USDA estimate last year that the put the record-keeping costs

at \$1.9 billion. The department subsequently lowered its estimate.

A country-of-origin labeling provision in the 2002 farm bill requires the department to implement a program of mandatory country-of-origin labeling at the retail level by September

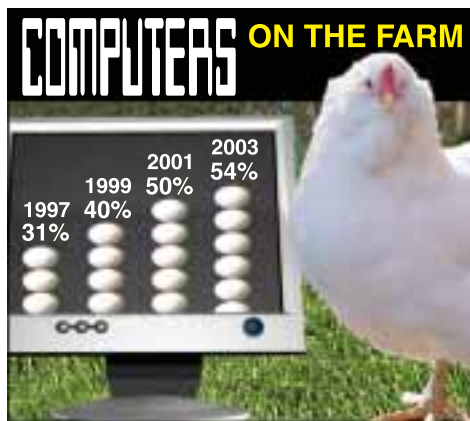
See Labeling, page 6



In the spirit of giving

Rolland Hayenga (center), American Farm Bureau Federation director of special programs, accepts an award from Jim Cantalupo (left), McDonald's Corp. chairman and chief executive officer, and Ken Barun, Ronald McDonald House Charities (RMHC) president and chief executive officer, for Farm Bureau's food donations to RMHC on Food Check-Out Day.

Corner Post



Source: USDA, NASS

The number of farmers using computers for their farm business is steadily increasing. In 2003, more than half of all U.S. farms owned or leased a computer, and 48 percent of U.S. farms had Internet access.

As California burns, Senate OKs forest bill

As wildfires continued to char thousands of acres of forest in California, the Senate passed legislation intended to reduce the threat of catastrophic forest fires and improve grazing conditions and water quality. Before the California fires, the bill was stalled.

The Senate on Oct. 30 passed the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 by a vote of 80-14. The bill would aid the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management in streamlining forest thinning and fuels reduction projects on federal lands.

"American farmers and ranchers rely on federal forests and rangelands that are properly managed to enhance the viability of their operations," said American Farm Bureau Federation President Bob Stallman. "Simply put, that means restoring healthy forests

and rangeland and eliminating the potential for catastrophic wildfires. This legislation will translate into better management of our nation's forest and rangelands."

The House passed its version of healthy forests legislation in May. "There are some significant differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill and we look forward to the conference that will result in passage of this measure into law," Stallman said.

Troy Bredenkamp, AFBF congressional relations director, said he expects the conference between the Senate and the House "to be fast-tracked in light of the wildfire crisis" in California. "It's the 'strike while the iron's hot' theory," he said.

The fires in California, which are

now mostly contained, killed 22 people as they burned nearly 750,000 acres and destroyed 3,600 homes in the southern part of the state.

The Interior Department considers an estimated 190 million acres of federal forests and rangelands at high risk for catastrophic fire. The high fire risk is due to natural fuels buildup, combined with drought and insect and disease damage, according to the Interior Department.

"Healthy forest legislation will lead to improvement in these highly detrimental conditions and ultimately fewer catastrophic fires," Stallman said. "This in turn will provide numerous environmental benefits such as improved water quality and water yields, improved range conditions and improved overall forest health."

VIEWPOINT

This season is a time for both thanks and giving

For many of us, this time of year evokes images of crisp autumn leaves, family gatherings and foods that delight the senses. There is a feeling of warmth and security in the season's air. Norman Rockwell's poignant painting, *Freedom from Want*, depicting an American family enjoying Thanksgiving dinner always comes to my mind.

Unfortunately, there are numerous Americans who do not share in that freedom. In our great nation of plenty, for whatever reason, some are denied the ability to share in our bounty—to celebrate freedom from hunger.

It is a simple fact—millions of Americans will go hungry this Thanksgiving and nearly half of those will be children. Many kids can only dream of that extra piece of turkey and slice of pumpkin pie that you and I too easily take for granted.

Through the eyes of an American farmer, this is simply and morally unacceptable. Thanksgiving, to us, signifies the completion of another fall harvest season—the completion of our cyclical job of producing food for Americans. But, as long as one hungry American remains, have we really completed our job?

Giving back to our community

Farmers and ranchers, Farm Bureau members, we still have work to do. That's why Farm Bureau has made it a goal to stop hunger, not only at



Thanksgiving, but every day of the year.

Spearheaded by the American Farm Bureau Federation's Young Farmer and Rancher Committee, Farm Bureau has been working with America's Second Harvest, the nation's largest hunger-relief organization, to combat hunger. Our program, Harvest for All, joins the two organizations in a collaborative effort to donate food, coordinate food drives, load food in warehouses and even fill bowls of soup for hungry children.

Many state and county Farm Bureaus are taking the bull by the horns to build a successful anti-hunger program for farmers and ranchers to give back to their communities. Whether it's fixing lunch for kids at a Louisiana Baptist church or working in tandem with California Dodge dealerships to raise food, money and awareness, Farm Bureau—not just our young farmers,

but also FB Women, promotion and education committees, county and state boards of directors and our general membership—is stepping up to the plate.

In November, during their annual meeting, the Young Farmer and Rancher Committee will be spending a day sorting food and feeding the hungry in Rapid City, S.D. Thanks to a generous sponsorship from Syngenta, grants will be awarded to local hunger groups in the names of the three state Farm Bureaus who raise the most money, donate the most food and volunteer the most hours.

At the national level, AFBF also is putting effort behind our words. In October, AFBF staff spent a morning volunteering at a food bank in Washington, D.C. In those three short hours we unloaded and sorted 15,000 pounds of food and packaged more than 1,000 lunches for hungry children in the

community. It doesn't take much time or effort to make a difference.

Putting a face on hunger

America's Second Harvest fed 23 million Americans last year; 9 million of them were children. To many folks, these unfortunate people are only faceless statistics. Just because you have never stared hunger in the face doesn't mean it's non-existent. It's probably right there in your community and you might not even know it. I encourage you to get to know it. I encourage you to help end it.

There are hundreds of different ways you can help. Donate your time. Donate your food. Donate your financial resources. As America's first harvesters, there is no reason farmers and ranchers should take hunger sitting down, not when we produce the world's most abundant food supply. As I have said in the past, I truly believe a farmer's job is not done until every American is fed.

So, as you sit down this Thanksgiving to your turkey and pumpkin pie, remember those Americans who are doing without. And don't forget about them after that. Hunger doesn't end with the holidays. Working together—one one bushel, one dollar, one hour at a time—we will help end hunger in America.

You can find out more by visiting the AFBF Web site at <http://www.fb.org/programs/harvest/>.

Our nation needs healthy forests legislation now

By Sen.
Jon Kyl



No additional evidence was needed to document the precarious condition of America's national forests. Still, the devastating fires that have ravaged southern California, fires that may ultimately rank as one of the worst disasters in that state's history, sound yet another alarm about the further destruction in store if we fail to take immediate action to improve forest health.

Last week, after more than a year of obstruction and debate, the Senate finally passed "Healthy Forests" legislation to help forest managers and other on-the-ground personnel provide critically needed treatments, such as forest thinning and other forms of hazardous fuel removal, to some of the areas at extreme risk of catastrophic wildfires or where endangered species habitats are threatened. It would also help states combat insect infestations that

have contributed to the sickly and fire-prone state of forests—also one of the factors contributing to the severity of the California fires. The administrative and legal processes would be expedited so that some needed treatments could be applied more quickly.

This bipartisan compromise, which I helped forge, is far from a panacea. But it has the potential to be a good start. That is, if the bill actually becomes law. Unfortunately, opponents who have an unjustifiable and unshakable fear that forest thinning today will one day open the door to commercial "logging" of entire forests, have a strategy to keep the bill in legislative limbo.

The ordinary procedure after the Senate passes a bill that is slightly different from a bill approved by the House is to send the bills to what's called a House-Senate conference committee, where the differences can be reconciled. But some senators have already threatened to block that procedure or oppose even the most minor of changes to the Senate bill. This blockade would effectively kill the legislation.

These continual delays have exacted

a terrible price. While the Senate has been bogged down in debate, millions of acres of beautiful, pristine forests have been destroyed by fires, property damage estimates have reached into the millions and countless fragile ecosystems have been displaced or destroyed. Most tragically, people have died, including fire fighters.

The Forest Service now estimates that nearly 40 cents out of every dollar it receives is devoted to complying with duplicative and unnecessary legal requirements and staving off nuisance lawsuits filed by fringe "environmental" groups. And those hurdles delay

treatments for months, if not years—often until it's too late.

We've lost some irreplaceable treasures during the last few fire seasons. To come so close to a workable compromise, imperfect as it may be, only to face the likelihood that it will be undercut through backroom dealings is extremely disappointing.

We will keep working for this bipartisan legislation. We don't have the option of giving up.

Sen. Jon Kyl is a member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources; Finance; and Judiciary Committees.

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Congress urged to finish CARE bill

A Maryland Farm Bureau member recently joined Sen. Rick Santorum (R-Pa.) and others in urging Congress to finish legislation to boost food donations for the needy. Both houses of Congress have passed the bill, but it is still awaiting conference action.

At an Oct. 28 rally in the U.S. Capitol, Chris Parker, co-owner of Parker Bros. Vegetable Farm located in Maryland and Virginia, spoke to members of the press about the Farm Bureau-supported Charity Aid, Recovery and Empowerment Act of 2003, or the CARE bill, (H.R. 7 and S. 476). The bill would provide a tax deduction to farmers who donate food.

"Allowing farmers to claim deductions for expenses associated with picking, processing and packaging [food] should give hunger relief organizations a larger supply of some of the healthiest foods so dearly needed by our nation's hungry—fresh foods from our land," Parker said.

The bill passed in the House in September, and in the Senate in April, with overwhelming bipartisan support. However, the bill is being held up rather than proceeding to conference because of an unrelated disagreement

between Senate Republicans and Democrats.

Right now, Parker said, there isn't much incentive to donate, beyond wanting to do the right thing. He and



Chris Parker, co-owner of Parker Bros. Vegetable Farm and president of the Prince Georges County, Md., Farm Bureau urged Congress to complete the Charity Aid, Recovery and Empowerment Act. The bill would provide a tax deduction to farmers who donate food for the needy.

his brother, Rod, have for the last 15 years let volunteers harvest fruits and vegetables from their farm for donation to Washington area food banks. They have also donated harvested and packed produce.

Despite the best efforts of farmers like Parker, the Agriculture Department estimates that 96 billion pounds of food that could be used is thrown away each year. The tax incentive in the CARE bill would get farmers, restaurants and others to donate \$2 billion worth of more food, enough to

provide 878 million meals over 10 years, according to America's Second Harvest, the nation's largest network of charitable feeding organizations.

If Congress would complete the bill, it couldn't come at a better time for charity groups. According to a survey by the Chronicle of Philanthropy, contributions to the nation's largest charities fell 1.2 percent last year, the first decline in 12 years. Meanwhile, food banks are seeing more families who need help, according to America's Second Harvest.

Santorum is blaming Sen. Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), Senate minority leader, and other Democrats for holding up the legislation by resisting any new conference action. Daschle said there are other ways to get the CARE bill done. America's Second Harvest, the United Way and other charities have urged Daschle to allow the bill to proceed to a conference committee.

Parker said he would continue doing his part to help feed the hungry regardless of what happens on Capitol Hill.

"As long as there's hungry people, I think we need to work harder to get this food out there," he said.

Compromise jumpstarts energy talks

Lawmakers recently reached agreement on an ethanol tax incentive provision that has stalled completion of the energy bill conference report for more than two weeks.

The Nov. 5 compromise is considered the breakthrough that could push final energy legislation through Congress and allow it to reach President Bush's desk by Thanksgiving.

"With the breaking of the impasse, the comprehensive energy legislation could move quickly," said Troy Bredenkamp, American Farm Bureau Federation energy policy specialist.

The Farm Bureau-supported provision would do away with the current tax credit for ethanol-blended gasoline. Ethanol-blended gasoline currently has a 5.2 cents-per-gallon exemption from the 18.4-cent motor fuel tax, reducing Highway Trust Fund receipts. Under the compromise, ethanol-blended gasoline would be taxed

the same 18.4 cents-per-gallon as regular gasoline; however, a tax refund would be paid from the general fund to ethanol refiners and blenders.

"The use of ethanol will no longer take money from the Highway Trust Fund," said Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "Our agreement contains the guarantee that purchasers of ethanol will pay the whole gas tax, making the Highway Trust Fund whole."

Additionally, the compromise delays consideration of a provision to transfer from the general fund to the Highway Trust Fund 2.5 cents of the tax on ethanol-blended gasoline. The conferees agreed instead to include the provision as part of the upcoming highway bill.

The ethanol tax credit is a contentious issue among legislators. While it promotes growth of the ethanol industry, the credit currently reduces Highway Trust Fund revenues to finance

highway projects. Prior to the fund's establishment, fuel and vehicle tax receipts were directed to the general fund.

The compromise also includes a \$1 per gallon excise tax credit for soybean oil-derived biodiesel fuel. Biodiesel made from other types of oil would be eligible for a 50 cents-per-gallon tax credit.

"When you weigh the various aspects of this energy bill," Bredenkamp said, "it appears to be a very beneficial policy for American agriculture."

Conferees still must resolve a number of issues in order to complete their report, including waivers to the renewable fuels standard, tax incentives for clean coal technology and the so-called "CLEAR Act," which provides tax incentives for manufacturers and purchasers of hybrid automobiles and clean fuels such as hydrogen and natural gas.

FB files motion in atrazine case

The American Farm Bureau Federation, 13 state Farm Bureaus and other agricultural groups filed a motion late last month for full party defendant status in the atrazine case *Natural Resources Defense Council v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al.* The suit is being heard in the U.S. District Court for the district of Maryland in Baltimore.

The motion requests the court to allow Farm Bureau to join the case to address the claims and relief sought by NRDC that the use of atrazine be prohibited until EPA has studied its effects on endangered species. Under federal procedural rules, Farm Bureau seeks intervention status as a matter of right because of interests at stake for its members and the nation's agricultural producers. According to the organization, agricultural interests won't be adequately represented by any of the parties in the case.

Agriculture relies heavily on atrazine as a safe, economic and effective crop protection tool. On the market for over 45 years, the herbicide "has become one of the most important and widely used herbicides in U.S. agriculture production because of its effectiveness in suppressing weeds without injuring the crops themselves," according to the motion.

Alternative herbicides provide less weed control and are not as likely to protect crops from injury, Farm Bureau contends.

Atrazine is used on about two-thirds of all U.S.-grown corn and sorghum and as much as 90 percent of the nation's sugarcane. For decades, farmers have invested heavily in necessary equipment for atrazine use, personnel training on the proper handling of the herbicide and product development plans for atrazine.

If atrazine were banned, farmers would lose "hundreds of millions—perhaps close to a billion—dollars," states the motion.

Depending on the court's docket, it could be several weeks before a decision is made to accept the agricultural organization's motion to become full party to the suit.

The 13 state Farm Bureaus joining the motion include Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.



Farm Bureau strives to 'MAAPP' agriculture's future

The American Farm Bureau Federation has formed a group to study issues that could affect the future of American agriculture and develop policy options to help Farm Bureau members be productive and profitable for years to come.

The two-year project, called Making American Agriculture Productive and Profitable (MAAPP), gets under way when the group holds its first meeting in December.

The group will review economic trends, current and past farm policy, U.S. and international trade policies, consumer perceptions, technology and other issues that have an economic effect on agriculture.

The group's 23 farmers and Farm Bureau leaders from around the country will collect and consider information from within and outside Farm Bureau. They will use the information to develop policy options for consideration by the AFBF voting delegates and board of directors.

The MAAPP project will conclude in 2005, when discussions about the next farm bill will be just beginning. The current farm bill expires in 2007. The policy options the MAAPP group develops will also help Farm Bureau deal

with a wide range of other issues in the interim.

"Issues such as ongoing trade negotiations, changing societal expectations, budgetary concerns, mounting regulatory burdens and the growing emergence of environmental concerns are having an impact on U.S. agricul-

ture," said AFBF President Bob Stallman. "We need a structural framework to debate these issues in detail."

Debate on agricultural policy often seems to involve responding to immediate crises: a drought, flood or other natural disaster; another country's restrictions on U.S. exports; or the cur-

rent state of the farm economy, for example. The MAAPP project is different in that it's also meant to address the long view, through 2019, when AFBF will celebrate its 100th anniversary.

"Changes in how agricultural markets work, competition for federal budget dollars, public support for farm programs, international trade commitments to reduce subsidies and other issues will increasingly affect farmers' ability to produce food, fiber and fuel," said Robert Young, AFBF chief economist. "We need to be working now to get the lay of the land five, 10 and 15 years down the road."

Young and Dick Newpher, AFBF executive director of public policy, will provide staff assistance to the group.

The AFBF board of directors on Sept. 30 approved the study group's membership. Members were nominated by state Farm Bureaus and represent the diversity of agricultural commodities produced as well as all regions of the country.

The group will hold six meetings in 2004 and six more meetings in 2005. An interim report will go to the AFBF board in mid-2005, with a final comprehensive report due by the end of that year.

The MAAPP group will:

- Review the current status of and economic trends affecting American agriculture.
- Study U.S. domestic agricultural policy.
- Study U.S. and international trade policies affecting agriculture, including the domestic agriculture support policies of other countries.
- Study other policy areas having an economic effect on U.S. agriculture, including marketing and markets, consumer perceptions and preferences, labor,

credit, risk management, technology, conservation, environment, regulation, taxation, transportation, research and development, and others.

- Develop a way to obtain input and participation from state Farm Bureaus, experts outside Farm Bureau, AFBF commodity advisory committees and individual Farm Bureau members.

- Develop policy options to provide a comprehensive and integrated approach to making U.S. agriculture productive and profitable through 2019.

MAAPP will help FB plan for change in agriculture

By Robert Young

Coming from a university setting, as I did before having the honor to serve as the American Farm Bureau Federation's chief economist, it has always been interesting to go through Beloit College's annual "Mindset List" to understand the perspective my students would bring to class. You may have heard of this list, which deals with the experiences of each class and shows how easy it is for today's young people to have a different view of the world than people just a few years older.

Here are a few highlights from the Mindset List for the class of 2004:

- Somebody named George Bush has been on every national ticket except one since they were born.
- We have always been able to reproduce DNA in the laboratory.
- They have never referred to Russia or China as "the Reds."
- Toyotas and Hondas have always been made in the United States.

- Women sailors have always been stationed on U.S. Navy ships.

- Congress has been questioning computer intrusion into individuals' personal lives since they were born.

And, for the real hard-core:

- Bear Bryant never coached at Alabama during their memory.

This kind of list should give us cause to chuckle, but think for a minute about some of the key issues expressed here.

From a technology standpoint, these students have grown up with computers and genetic engineering. From an international politics standpoint, the United States has always been the only superpower. From a social point of view, gender integration in the military has always

been in place. From an international trade standpoint, companies have always been multinationals.

I go through all this to put things in a context we can all relate to. AFBF's

Making American Agriculture Productive and Profitable (MAAPP) study group will work toward completing its mission roughly in time for the 2006 annual meeting. It will look at how we expect American agriculture to be positioned, and structured, in 2019.

In short, a 13-year outlook. That may seem like a long way in the future and no doubt many things will be different by then in ways none of us can imagine today.

But, keep this in mind: Most of the students who will graduate from

college in 2019 started kindergarten this year. Is it possible something will come along that makes the world in general and agriculture and rural America specifically look quite a bit different than it does today? The answer is, "of course." But, in the MAAPP task force, we have an outstanding team of Farm Bureau members to help us chart the future and prepare for the changes that are certain to come.

The MAAPP team brings to their task years of experience in the organization and in agriculture. They should be able to help us all have a much better appreciation of the forces, and the power of those forces, that will drive us to 2019.

One final thought on how change affects us: The class of 2004 grew up without the threat of global thermonuclear war. To me, that's a good thing.

Robert Young is the American Farm Bureau Federation's chief economist.



Future **PRODUCTIVE** and Profitable

MAAPP study committee members



William R. Sprague
(chairman)
Sturgis, Ky.
Corn, soybeans,
grain sorghum



Ron Warfield
(vice chairman)
Bloomington, Ill.
Corn, soybeans



A.I. (Irv) Bell
Zanesville, Ohio
Hogs, corn, soybeans,
small grains, heifers



Bill Bruins
Waupun, Wisc.
Corn, alfalfa, canary
grass, dairy cattle



Edward K. Davidian
Northborough, Mass.
Sweet corn, tomatoes,
peaches, apples,
pumpkins, squash



David M. Dooley
Benton, Miss.
Cotton, corn,
soybeans, cattle



Timothy M. Dunn
Yuma, Ariz.
Durum wheat, cotton,
Sudan seed, garbanzo
beans, corn



Hugh M. English
LaBelle, Fla.
Fresh and processed
oranges and grapefruit



Jim T. Harper
Cheneyville, La.
Sugarcane, rice,
cotton, soybeans



Craig Hill
Milo, Iowa
Corn, soybeans,
hogs, hay



Paul Iverson
Woodburn, Ore.
Potatoes, green beans,
sweet corn, grass seed,
misc. vegetable seeds,
wheat, tulips, daffodils



Thomas (Tom) Jones
Pottsville, Ark.
Cattle



Matthew James Lohr
Broadway, Va.
Chickens, cattle, wheat/
straw, alfalfa hay, corn,
sweet corn, pumpkins



Christopher L. Mann
Cloverdale, Ind.
Corn, soybeans,
wheat, hogs



Robyn Meenach
Valleyford, Wash.
Wheat, barley,
canola, grass seed,
garbanzo beans



Curt Mowery
Sandy Point, Texas
Rice, wheat, corn



Steve Nelson
Axtell, Neb.
Corn, soybeans,
hogs, hay



Edwin Raak
South Haven, Mich.
Peaches, apples, plums,
cherries, apricots



Andrea N. Semmel
Schnecksville, Penn.
Dairy cattle, corn,
hay, rye



Alan E. States
Hays, Kan.
Wheat, corn,
milo, soybeans



Mike Vereschagin
Orland, Calif.
Prunes, almonds,
olives, oat seed



Lawrence L. Weathers
Bowman, S.C.
Dairy cattle, corn, hay



Paul H. Zittel
Eden, N.Y.
Lettuce, peppers, sweet
corn, zucchini, squash

FOR THE RECORD

Roll Call *vote* *vote* *vote* *vote* *vote* *vote* *vote*

House votes on OCS motion

The House on Oct. 15 passed, 229-182, a motion to instruct conferees on the energy bill (H.R. 6) to oppose language in the Senate bill that allows the collection of information regarding U.S. energy resources in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Rep. Lois Capps (D-Calif.) offered the motion.

The motion was in response to an attempt by Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) to include in the energy bill conference report a Senate-passed provision that would allow for a natural gas inventory study of the OCS.

Inventory study proponents claim that policy-makers need the information when making natural resources decisions. Opponents argue a study might jeopardize the decade-long moratorium on natural gas exploration in OCS areas.

It has been estimated that nearly 100 trillion cubic feet of natural gas remains under the moratorium.

Farm Bureau favored a "nay" (N) vote.

LEGEND: y — yea N — nay ? — not voting S — Speaker

Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote
Alabama								
1 Bonner (R)		N	40 Royce (R)		y	8 Collins (R)	N	
2 Everett (R)		N	41 Lewis (R)		N	9 Norwood (R)	N	
3 Rogers (R)		N	42 Miller, Gary (R)		N	10 Deal (R)	N	
4 Aderholt (R)		N	43 Baca (D)		y	11 Gingrey (R)	N	
5 Cramer (D)		N	44 Calvert (R)		?	12 Burns (R)	N	
6 Bachus (R)		N	45 Bono (R)		?	13 Scott (D)	y	
7 Davis (D)		y	46 Rohrabacher (R)		N	Hawaii		
Alaska								
AL Young (R)		N	47 Sanchez, Loretta (D)		y	1 Abercrombie (D)	y	
Arizona								
1 Renzi (R)		N	48 Cox (R)		y	2 Case (D)	y	
2 Franks (R)		N	49 Issa (R)		N	Idaho		
3 Shadegg (R)		N	50 Cunningham (R)		y	1 Otter (R)	N	
4 Pastor (D)		y	51 Filner (D)		y	2 Simpson (R)	N	
5 Hayworth (R)		?	52 Hunter (R)		N	Illinois		
6 Flake (R)		N	53 Davis (D)		y	1 Rush (D)	y	
7 Grijalva (D)		y	Colorado			2 Jackson (D)	y	
8 Kolbe (R)		N	1 Degette (D)		y	3 Lipinski (D)	y	
Arkansas								
1 Berry (D)		y	2 Udall (D)		y	4 Gutierrez (D)	y	
2 Snyder (D)		y	3 McInnis (R)		N	5 Emanuel (D)	y	
3 Boozman (R)		N	4 Musgrave (R)		N	6 Hyde (R)	N	
4 Ross (D)		N	5 Hefley (R)		N	7 Davis (D)	y	
California								
1 Thompson (D)		y	6 Tancredo (R)		N	8 Crane (R)	N	
2 Herger (R)		N	7 Beauprez (R)		N	9 Schakowsky (D)	y	
3 Ose (R)		N	Connecticut			10 Kirk (R)	N	
4 Doolittle (R)		N	1 Larson (D)		y	11 Weller (R)	y	
5 Matsui (D)		y	2 Simmons (R)		y	12 Costello (D)	y	
6 Woolsey (D)		y	3 Delauro (D)		y	13 Biggart (R)	N	
7 Miller, George (D)		y	4 Shays (R)		y	14 Hastert (R)	S	
8 Pelosi (D)		y	5 Johnson (R)		y	15 Johnson (R)	y	
9 Lee (D)		y	Delaware			16 Manzullo (R)	N	
10 Tauscher (D)		y	AL Castle (R)		y	17 Evans (D)	y	
11 Pombo (R)		y	Florida			18 Lahood (R)	y	
12 Lantos (D)		y	1 Miller (R)		y	19 Shimkus (R)	N	
13 Stark (D)		y	2 Boyd (D)		y	Indiana		
14 Eshoo (D)		y	3 Brown (D)		y	1 Visclosky (D)	N	
15 Honda (D)		y	4 Crenshaw (R)		y	2 Chocola (R)	N	
16 Lofgren (D)		y	5 Brown-Waite (R)		y	3 Souder (R)	?	
17 Farr (D)		y	6 Stearns (R)		y	4 Buyer (R)	N	
18 Cardoza (D)		y	7 Mica (R)		N	5 Burton (R)	N	
19 Radanovich (R)		?	8 Keller (R)		y	6 Pence (R)	N	
20 Dooley (D)		N	9 Bilirakis (R)		y	7 Carson (D)	y	
21 Nunes (R)		?	10 Young (R)		y	8 Hostettler (R)	N	
22 Thomas (R)		N	11 Davis (D)		y	9 Hill (D)	y	
23 Capps (D)		y	12 Putnam (R)		y	Iowa		
24 Gallegly (R)		y	13 Harris (R)		y	1 Nussle (R)	N	
25 McKeon (R)		N	14 Goss (R)		y	2 Leach (R)	y	
26 Dreier (R)		N	15 Weldon (R)		y	3 Boswell (D)	y	
27 Sherman (D)		y	16 Foley (R)		y	4 Latham (R)	N	
28 Berman (D)		y	17 Meek (D)		y	5 King (R)	N	
29 Schiff (D)		y	18 Ros-Lehtinen (R)		y	Kansas		
30 Waxman (D)		y	19 Wexler (D)		y	1 Moran (R)	N	
31 Becerra (D)		y	20 Deutsch (D)		y	2 Ryun (R)	N	
32 Solis (D)		y	21 Diaz-Balart, L. (R)		y	3 Moore (D)	y	
33 Watson (D)		y	22 Shaw (R)		y	4 Tiahrt (R)	N	
34 Roybal-Allard (D)		y	23 Hastings (D)		y	Kentucky		
35 Waters (D)		y	24 Feeney (R)		y	1 Whitfield (R)	N	
36 Harman (D)		y	25 Diaz-Balart, M. (R)		y	2 Lewis (R)	N	
37 Millender-McDonald (R)		y	Georgia			3 Northup (R)	N	
38 Napolitano (D)		y	1 Kingston (R)		N	4 Lucas (D)	N	
39 Sanchez, Linda (D)		y	2 Bishop (D)		N	5 Rogers (R)	N	
			3 Marshall (D)		?	6 Fletcher (R)	?	
			4 Majette (D)		y	Louisiana		
			5 Lewis (D)		y	1 Vitter (R)	N	
			6 Isakson (R)		N			
			7 Linder (R)		N			

Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote	Name	Party	Vote
2 Jefferson (D)		y	6 Pallone (D)		y	13 Brown (D)		y	8 Brady (R)	N	
3 Tauzin (R)		N	7 Ferguson (R)		y	14 Latourette (R)		N	9 Lampson (D)	N	
4 McCrery (R)		N	8 Pascrell (D)		y	15 Pryce (R)		N	10 Doggett (D)	y	
5 Alexander (D)		N	9 Rothman (D)		y	16 Regula (R)		N	11 Edwards (D)	N	
6 Baker (R)		N	10 Payne (D)		y	17 Ryan (D)		y	12 Granger (R)	N	
7 John (D)		N	11 Frelinghuysen (R)		y	18 Ney (R)		N	13 Thornberry (R)	N	
Maine			12 Holt (D)		y	Oklahoma			14 Paul (R)	N	
1 Allen (D)		y	13 Menendez (D)		y	1 Sullivan (R)		N	15 Hinojosa (D)	N	
2 Michaud (D)		y	New Mexico			2 Carson (D)		N	16 Reyes (D)	N	
Maryland			1 Wilson (R)		N	3 Lucas (R)		N	17 Stenholm (D)	N	
1 Gilchrest (R)		y	2 Pearce (R)		N	4 Cole (R)		N	18 Jackson-Lee (D)	y	
2 Ruppberger (D)		y	3 Udall (D)		y	5 Istook (R)		N	19 Neugebauer (R)	N	
3 Cardin (D)		y	New York			Oregon			20 Gonzalez (D)	N	
4 Wynn (D)		y	1 Bishop (D)		y	1 Wu (D)		y	21 Smith (R)	N	
5 Hoyer (D)		y	2 Israel (D)		y	2 Walden (R)		N	22 Delay (R)	N	
6 Bartlett (R)		N	3 King (R)		N	3 Blumenthal (D)		y	23 Bonilla (R)	N	
7 Cummings (D)		y	4 McCarthy (D)		y	4 Defazio (D)		y	24 Frost (D)	y	
8 Van Hollen (D)		y	5 Ackerman (D)		y	5 Hooley (D)		y	25 Bell (D)	N	
Massachusetts			6 Meeks (D)		y	Pennsylvania			26 Burgess (R)	N	
1 Olver (D)		y	7 Crowley (D)		y	1 Brady (D)		y	27 Ortiz (D)	N	
2 Neal (D)		?	8 Nadler (D)		y	2 Fattah (D)		y	28 Rodriguez (D)	N	
3 McGovern (D)		y	9 Weiner (D)		y	3 English (R)		N	29 Green (D)	N	
4 Frank (D)		y	10 Towns (D)		y	4 Hart (R)		N	30 Johnson, E. (D)	y	
5 Meehan (D)		y	11 Owens (D)		y	5 Peterson (R)		N	31 Carter (R)	N	
6 Tierney (D)		y	12 Velázquez (D)		y	6 Gerlach (R)		N	32 Sessions (R)	N	
7 Markey (D)		y	13 Fossella (R)		?	7 Weldon (R)		y	Utah		
8 Capuano (D)		y	14 Maloney (D)		y	8 Greenwood (R)		N	1 Bishop (R)	N	
9 Lynch (D)		y	15 Rangel (D)		y	9 Shuster (R)		N	2 Matheson (D)	y	
10 Delahunt (D)		y	16 Serrano (D)		y	10 Sherwood (R)		N	3 Cannon (R)	N	
Michigan			17 Engel (D)		y	11 Kanjorski (D)		y	Vermont		
1 Stupak (D)		y	18 Lowey (D)		y	12 Murtha (D)		y	AL Sanders (I)	y	
2 Hoekstra (R)		N	19 Kelly (R)		y	13 Hoeffel (D)		y	Virginia		
3 Ehlers (R)		y	20 Sweeney (R)		?	14 Doyle (D)		y	1 Davis, J. (R)	N	
4 Camp (R)		N	21 McNulty (D)		y	15 Toomey (R)		N	2 Schrock (R)	N	
5 Kildee (D)		y	22 Hinchey (D)		y	16 Pitts (R)		N	3 Scott (D)	y	
6 Upton (R)		y	23 McHugh (R)		?	17 Holden (D)		y	4 Forbes (R)	N	
7 Smith (R)		N	24 Boehlert (R)		y	18 Murphy (R)		N	5 Goode (R)	N	
8 Rogers (R)		N	25 Walsh (R)		y	19 Platts (R)		y	6 Goodlatte (R)	N	
9 Knollenberg (R)		N	26 Reynolds (R)		N	Rhode Island			7 Cantor (R)	N	
10 Miller (R)		N	27 Quinn (R)		y	1 Kennedy (D)		y	8 Moran (D)	y	
11 McCotter (R)		N	28 Slaughter (R)		y	2 Langevin (D)		y	9 Boucher (D)	y	
12 Levin (D)		y	29 Houghton (R)		N	South Carolina			10 Wolf (R)	N	
13 Kilpatrick (D)		y	North Carolina			1 Ballance (D)		y	11 Davis, T. (R)	?	
14 Conyers (D)		y	1 Etheridge (D)		y	2 Wilson (R)		N	Washington		
15 Dingell (D)		y	3 Jones (R)		y	3 Barrett (R)		N	1 Inslee (D)	y	
Minnesota			4 Price (D)		y	4 Demint (R)		N	2 Larsen (D)	y	
1 Gutknecht (R)		N	5 Burr (R)		y	5 Spratt (D)		y	3 Baird (D)	y	
2 Kline (R)		?	6 Coble (R)		N	6 Clyburn (D)		y	4 Hastings (R)	N	
3 Ramstad (R)		y	7 McIntyre (D)		y	South Dakota			5 Nethercutt (R)	?	
4 McCollum (D)		y	8 Hayes (R)		N	AL Janklow (R)		y	6 Dicks (D)	y	
5 Sabo (D)		y	9 Myrick (R)		N	Tennessee			7 McDermott (D)	y	
6 Kennedy (R)		y	10 Ballenger (R)		N	1 Jenkins (R)		N	8 Dunn (R)	y	
7 Peterson (D)		y	11 Taylor (R)		N	2 Duncan (R)		N	9 Smith (D)	y	
8 Oberstar (D)		y	12 Watt (D)		y	3 Wamp (R)		N	West Virginia		
Mississippi			13 Miller (D)		y	4 Davis (D)		y	1 Mollohan (D)	?	
1 Wicker (R)		N	North Dakota			5 Cooper (D)		y	2 Capito (R)	y	
2 Thompson (D)		y	AL Pomeroy (D)		N	6 Gordon (D)		y	3 Rahall (D)	y	
3 Pickering (R)		N	Ohio			7 Blackburn (R)		N	Wisconsin		
4 Taylor (D)		N	1 Chabot (R)		y	8 Tanner (D)		N	1 Ryan (R)	N	
Missouri			2 Portman (R)		y	3 Turner (R)		?	2 Baldwin (D)	y	
1 Clay (D)		?	4 Oxley (R)		N	4 Oxley (R)		N	3 Kind (D)	y	
2 Akin (R)		N	5 Gillmor (R)		y	5 Sandlin (D)		N	4 Kleczka (D)	y	
3 Gephardt (D)		?	6 Strickland (D)		y	2 Turner (D)		?	5 Sensenbrenner (R)	N	
4 Skelton (D)		N	7 Hobson (R)		N	3 Johnson, S. (R)		N	6 Petri (R)	y	
5 McCarthy (D)		y	8 Boehner (R)		N	4 Hall (D)		N	7 Obey (D)	y	
6 Graves (R)		N	9 Kaptur (D)		y	5 Hensarling (R)		N	8 Green (R)	y	
7 Blunt (R)		N	10 Kucinich (D)		?	6 Barton (R)		N	Wyoming		
8 Emerson (R)		N	11 Jones (D)		?	7 Culberson (R)		N	AL Cubin (R)	N	
9 Hulshof (R)		N	12 Tiberi (R)		N						
Montana			Country-of-origin labeling								
AL Rehberg (R)		N	<i>continued from page 1</i>								
Nebraska			2004. The department implemented a two-year voluntary labeling program in October 2002.								
1 Bereuter (R)		N	The labeling requirements the department outlined in its rule include exemptions for covered commodities that are sold in restaurants, as well as products that contain a mix of ingredients covered by the labeling law. However, a meat product containing added water or seasonings would								
2 Terry (R)		N	still be bound to the labeling requirements. The rule also excludes commodities that are ingredients in processed food items, such as bacon, orange juice, mixed nuts and fruit, and vegetable party trays.								
3 Osborne (R)		N	Comments on the mandatory labeling rule must be sent to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service by Dec. 29 to receive consideration. AFBF will be submitting comments on the proposed rule.								
Nevada											
1 Berkley (D)		y									
2 Gibbons (R)		N									
3 Porter (R)		N									
New Hampshire											
1 Bradley (R)		y									
2 Bass (R)		N									
New Jersey											
1 Andrews (D)		y									
2 Lobiondo (R)		y									
3 Saxton (R)		?									
4 Smith (R)		y									
5 Garrett (R)		N									

State FBs discuss contentious livestock issues

The number of livestock farms in the Midwest is declining, and staff members of a few state Farm Bureaus gathered recently in St. Louis, Mo., to discuss reasons for the decline and share ideas to reverse the trend.

"The situation in every state may be different. But, knowing what Farm Bureau in another state has gone through and how the staff handled the public relations challenge can be very instructive to other states," explained Dennis Vercler, Illinois Farm Bureau director of news and communications, who organized the St. Louis meeting. "The goal of this meeting was to share ideas that have worked and which ones have not, so we can learn from each other."

When farmers seek to establish a new livestock operation or expand an existing one to make it more competitive, they can face opposition from several sources: neighbors who fear a potential loss of property value or quality of life because of odor; state and national environmental groups and vegetarian advocacy groups that oppose any growth in livestock agriculture; state and local regulators who control the permitting process; and sometimes even other farmers who don't want more competition.

Because of these and other pressures, the number of farms with confined animals is falling across the country. However, the size of farms is trending larger nationwide. The number of farms with confined animals fell from 435,000 in 1982 to 213,000 in 1997, a decline of 49 percent. The Midwest led the trend with a loss of 96,000 farms, a 56 percent decline. And while there has been a 10 percent increase in the number of confined animal units nationally, the Midwest has seen a 6 percent decline.

Farm Bureau staff at the meeting described some of the challenges livestock producers in their states have faced. For example, Lew Middleton, Indiana Farm Bureau director of information and public relations, talked about being surprised by opposition to a pro-

posed new dairy operation in Randolph County, Ind., despite Indiana's suitable climate for dairy farming and little to no previous local opposition.

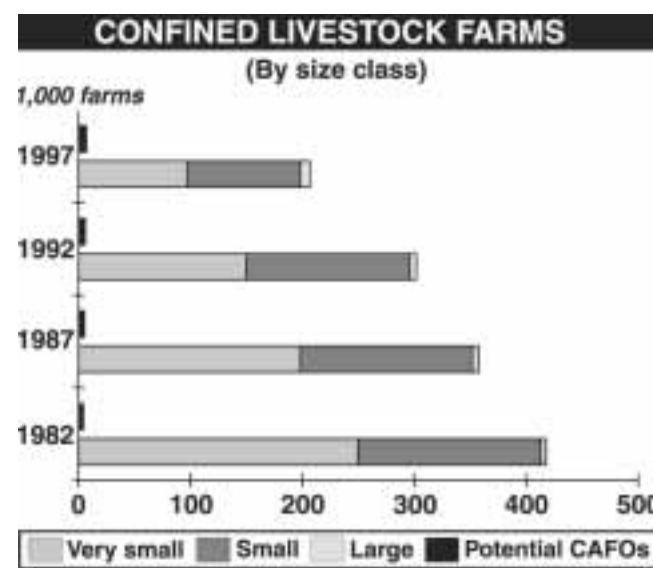
The opposition became clear to Indiana Farm Bureau when two staff members of an affiliated company that provides environmental consulting services, Indiana Farm Bureau Environmental Services (IFBES), attended a community-organized meeting.

"Over 40 neighbors, activists and farmers attended the meeting in a home garage," Middleton said. "Attendees said they felt misinformed and misled. Although IFBES staff members presented a fact sheet on the dairy, and shared with the attendees the stringent requirements set forth by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management for such confined livestock operations, the people in attendance didn't care. They only knew that they didn't want this kind of operation in their community."

Opponents began collecting and distributing information from environmental activist groups' Web sites about the perceived "evils" of confined animal operations and how to stop them, and their efforts got attention in the news media. There have been precious few positive media stories about the proposed operation, according to Indiana Farm Bureau, and three elected county commissioners fear political retribution if they approve the permit.

The dairy admits it could have handled the situation better by communicating with neighboring landowners before applying for a permit. In fact, one of the primary conclusions from the St. Louis meeting is that livestock producers must work harder to let their neighbors know what their plans are.

"Farmers can't control the media, but they may be able to influence what their neighbors think if they go door-to-door and let people know what they are planning to do," Vercler said. "If the neighbors feel like they are informed about what's going on, the antics of activist groups and the media stories won't matter as much."



Other conclusions were corn and soybean farmers need to realize that the fight for a viable livestock agriculture industry is their fight too since much of their product goes to livestock feed, and advertising touting the economic and environmental benefits of agriculture needs to be timed around when the legislatures are considering bills that could affect livestock agriculture or a county is considering a permit application.

In addition, some of the meeting participants said, it's important to realize when to respond to an activist group versus when to ignore it. There can be a perception among those groups that if they rile Farm Bureau they must be doing something right.

The group plans to continue exchanging stories of their experiences and how they were handled well, or could have been handled better. States that were represented at the meeting included Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.



Class of fall 2003

Another class of Farm Bureau staff completed orientation in October at the AFBF Washington, D.C., office. Pictured (left to right) are Bob Young, AFBF; Cristina de la Rosa, AFBF; Pat Denor, Wisconsin; Ellen Nobles, South Carolina; Ryan Ford, Washington County, Ill.; Brenda Fleming, Virginia; Harmonica Hart, South Carolina; Jeff Harper, Kentucky; Michele Winzor, AFBF; Cara Martin, Florida; Susie Shouse, Kentucky; Stacey Stearns, Connecticut; Cyndie Sirekis, AFBF; Tracy Taylor Grondine, AFBF; and Judy Bartlett, Idaho.

FB NEWSMAKERS

Dan Poulson announced he will *step down* as president of the **Wisconsin** Farm Bureau Federation in December and will not seek another term on the WFBF board of directors. Poulson has been WFBF president and administrator since August 1991 and was first elected to the organization's board of directors in 1969. Poulson recently was honored with an Award of Distinction from the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He received the award, which is the highest recognition bestowed by the college on citizens of Wisconsin, for his record of service to both the state's farming community and to the college.

Ken Evans retired after 11 years as president of the **Arizona** Farm Bureau Federation. In addition to being president of the organization, Evans had been a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors and served on its executive committee from 1995 to 1999. He is the president of the Western Agricultural Insurance Company and serves on the boards of directors of Farm Bureau Bank and Farm Bureau Financial Services. Evans holds bache-

lor's degrees in horticulture and agricultural education from the University of Arizona and is a nationally recognized expert on the subject of minimizing the negative impacts of farming on the environment.

Mike Wenkel was named *manager* of the *membership and field services* department of the **Michigan** Farm Bureau. He will be responsible for duties related to statewide membership activities for the organization's more than 46,000 farm families. Previously, Wenkel served eight years as a MFB regional representative.

Jeremy Geske joined the **Minnesota** Farm Bureau Federation as the *local issues specialist*, a new position in the organization's governmental relations division. Geske will assist county Farm Bureaus in addressing issues of concern and coordinate MFBF's policy development process. Since 1996, Geske has served as a regional Extension educator and assistant professor for the University of Minnesota Extension Service in Dakota County. He has a master's degree in animal science from Kansas State University.

GRASSROOTS

Fellowship explores, strengthens U.S.-German bonds

By Caroline Anderson Rydell

The John J. McCloy Fellowship in Agriculture allows Farm Bureau staff and producer members to tour and study Germany. I recently had the chance to participate in the fellowship. One of my Farm Bureau colleagues who had been a McCloy fellow spoke very highly of the program and told me, "it was a life-altering experience." Indeed it was.

John McCloy, the former U.S. Military Governor and High Commissioner of Germany, was instrumental in bridging U.S. and German relations after World War II and founded the American Council on Germany, which sponsors the McCloy Fellowship. The mission of the American Council on Germany is to promote open communication and mutual understanding between the United States and Germany. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the Deutscher Bauernverband (DBV) are coordinators of the program for agriculture. The DBV is the general farm organization of Germany, and its county, state and national federated structure is strikingly similar to that of AFBF.

This year's fellows began their journey at the DBV offices in Bonn to get an overview of our trip, the German and European Union governments, the



Participating in this year's McCloy fellowship were (left to right) Caroline Anderson of the American Farm Bureau Federation staff; Mike Pepper of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation staff; Daren Peterson, a Utah Farm Bureau Federation member; and Adam Knewtson, a Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation member. Each year the program sends farmers and Farm Bureau staff to Germany.

DBV and its state organizations. We traveled to Brussels, Cologne, Rhineland, Wurzburg, Hessen, Frankfurt, Berlin and Brandenburg for three weeks, experiencing history, culture and agriculture at each stop. I enjoyed learning about Germany's vast production of vegetables, wine grapes, beef and dairy cattle, sugar beets, hogs, wheat and barley.

Germany is about the size of Montana, with a population of 82.4 million people, so efficient land use is a priority. Wine grapes are grown on steep hillsides, numerous acres of vegetables are grown on recultivated land from old coal strip mines and many livestock operations are located in the middle of German villages.

Many producers have opened small

markets offering their homegrown produce, sausage, smoked hams and other products for sale. These producers are working with their communities and local schools to offer tours for children and other educational opportunities for citizens in their villages. The farmers all across Germany impressed my fellow McCloyes and me with their involvement and leadership within their communities, expertise in their operations, farming equipment, storage facilities and care of their land and animals. In the former East Germany, the mechanization and privatization of the farming operations was unbelievable considering that the Berlin Wall fell just over a decade ago.

The most memorable days were the ones that ended at the home of a German farmer or rancher. We were graciously hosted many times in peoples' homes throughout our stay and enjoyed meeting the families and friends of the Bauernverband members and staff.

The McCloy Fellowship was an experience of a lifetime. For three weeks, we were submerged in the rich culture, vast history and diverse agriculture of Germany. My fellow McCloyes and I made many friends, gained numerous business contacts and learned more than we could have ever imagined about a country in the middle of Europe, 5,000 miles away.

Germany is a country with farmers and ranchers worried about low prices at the farm gate, a devastating drought, biotechnology, trade and food safety. Not only are AFBF and the DBV working to improve many of the same issues, but the purpose of our two organizations is the same: to promote profitability in agriculture and to give farm and ranch families the opportunity to work together to attain their goals worldwide.

Caroline Anderson Rydell is an AFBF director of congressional relations.

Moving billboard to turn heads in Arizona

There is a new billboard moving across Arizona's roadways, and drivers are sure to turn their heads and take notice. The Arizona Farm Bureau Federation has teamed up with Earnhardt Dodge to create a Farm Bureau billboard on the side of a 2004 quad cab Dodge Dakota.

The shiny new truck has been covered with several images, including the

Arizona flag, five \$100 bills representing the \$500 incentive on most new Dodge vehicles and the image of Tex Earnhardt, one of the most recognized personalities in Arizona. The rear panel provides information on the \$500 Dodge incentive, and AZFB phone numbers and the address of the organization's Web site are painted alongside the renowned red and black

Farm Bureau logo. Every inch of the truck, including the windows, are part of the moving advertisement.

The truck is expected to travel 30,000 miles a year across the Grand Canyon state as the primary vehicle for Lena Jo McCoy, AZFB member relations manager. McCoy travels the state serving as a liaison between county Farm Bureaus and the state AZFB office in Higley. She also provides Western Agricultural Insurance agents with resources and information about Farm Bureau and the advantages of belonging.

"We have had this idea in mind for over two years," said Neil Schneider, AZFB marketing director. "We are thrilled about the partnership that made it happen. This truck is visually amazing." AZFB members got to see the truck during the state convention, held last week in Mesa, and it was on display at the Nov. 6 dedication of the new AZFB center.

AZFB members have saved \$110,000 since September 2002 by taking advantage of the \$500 Dodge incentive available to Farm Bureau members. Since the program began, 380,000 Farm Bureau families nationally have purchased Dodge vehicles with their Farm Bureau rebate, saving them a collective \$190 million.



Arizona Farm Bureau teamed up with a Dodge dealer in the state to promote one of the top benefits of Farm Bureau membership: savings on Dodge vehicles.

NEWSPAPER HANDLING

FARM BUREAU NEWS