



THE FARM POST

The Official Publication of the Pike and Scott County Farm Bureaus

Vol. 6 No. 5

February 2012

On-The-Road Seminar Scheduled for Feb. 24 Motor Vehicle Law for Illinois Farmers

Federal truck regulations affect the vast majority of farmers in Illinois. Significant changes in Federal Motor Carriers Safety Regulations occurred in 2011 with more set to take effect in early 2012. USDOT# and UCR registrations—and even the CDL—are still widely misunderstood. Come join us and learn about these and other trucking laws that apply to farmers.

The Pike, Scott, Brown, Adams, and Cass-Morgan County Farm Bureaus will host a 2-hour seminar beginning at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, February 24, 2012 that addresses these regulations. Join us at the John Wood Community College Ag Center located on Highway 104 west of Perry, Illinois. The seminar will focus on trucking laws important to farmers and will recap key fundamentals. In addition, you'll have the chance to ask your questions.

New & Pending Laws Impacting Farm Vehicle Operation

- Tenant farmers as for-hire carriers
- Implements of husbandry as commercial motor vehicles
- Ban on use of hand-held cell phones
- USDOT Number registration
- Unified Carrier Registration (UCR)
- Linking the Medical Card to the CDL
- Form 2290 and the Heavy Vehicle Use Tax—delays in 2011

Recap of Fundamentals

- Federal Bridge Formula (80,000#) Weight Limits
- Commercial Driver's License (CDL)
- Drug & Alcohol Screening

Presenting the seminar will be Kevin Rund who, for 30 years, has specialized in farm transportation issues for the Illinois Farm Bureau. In addition to his presentation, Rund will provide take-home materials addressing these topics.

Come on out February 24. Learn something new and improve your understanding of today's motor vehicle law. You'll be better able to sort "coffee shop talk" from real world requirements, saving you expenses and headaches.

The seminar is free courtesy of your county and state Farm Bureaus, but advance registration is requested. Please call 217-285-2233 or 217-742-3351 to reserve your place at this informative On-the-Road Seminar.

State billions in the red; tough budget anticipated

by Kay Shipman, FarmWeek

"One year after Illinois raised individual and corporate income tax rates, the state remains in a precarious fiscal position with persistent payment delays -- and the situation is unlikely to significantly improve in the near-term," Topinka wrote.

A major question about the state's fiscal crisis will remain unanswered until the General Assembly passes a new budget, said Kevin Semlow, Illinois Farm Bureau director of state legislation.

"There has been no clear plan presented to address the backlog of bills -- and the ongoing increasing costs of pensions,

Medicaid, and other operating costs," Semlow said. "That is expected to be the focus of the governor's Feb. 2 State of the State Address and the Feb. 22 budget message."

According to Topinka, higher income tax rates and increased consumer spending led to a rise in state revenue. For the first six months of fiscal year 2012, individual income revenue increased \$2.6 billion or 65.9 percent while corporate income tax revenue increased \$180 million or 24.1 percent.

At the same time, sales tax revenue grew by \$202 million or 5.8 percent compared to the

USDA Sec. Vilsack Praises Agriculture, Farm Bureau Members

Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack delivered a clear message to farmers and ranchers attending the American Farm Bureau Federation's 93rd Annual Meeting.

"Agriculture and rural America matter, and no group understands that better than the men and women who lead Farm Bureau," Vilsack said.

Vilsack also had high praise for agriculture as being responsible for one in every 12 jobs in America, and he focused on the need to address challenges facing the United States and the world.

Last year, American agricultural exports amounted to \$137.4 billion, which led to a \$42 billion farm trade surplus, and direct support for more than 1 million American jobs, according to Vilsack.

The secretary pledged to Farm Bureau members that USDA would continue to listen to their concerns and would work with other federal departments and agencies on regulatory issues with potential impacts on rural America, including dust and youth labor

rules.

USDA is working as agriculture's partner on a wide range of essential services across the board, Vilsack said, ranging from resource conservation and agricultural financing to crop insurance and rural development.

Vilsack praised agriculture for its role in keeping the nation strong, saying that "the unemployment rate is dropping more quickly in rural America than any other sector of our country."

To help keep agriculture robust, Vilsack outlined several essential points that he considers vital to the next farm bill, including:

- Providing an adequate safety net when it is needed most, with a combination of provisions including crop insurance and some form of revenue protection program.

- A continued focus on stewardship and conservation programs, with added flexibility and the ability to leverage federal funds to the fullest extent possible.

- Provisions to continue promoting and expanding international trade for agriculture.

- A well-funded research effort to continue a trend that saw agriculture rank second in productivity gains among all economic sectors since 1980.

- Better support programs for beginning farmers, including programs to expand local and regional food systems.

Vilsack said agriculture and rural America are only barely skimming the surface in making a positive impact on the nation. He called for a focus on bio-based economies for rural communities, which he said offered "unlimited potential" for rural America.

While emphasizing US-

DA's continued commitment to America's farmers and ranchers, Vilsack announced a reallocation of USDA facilities and resources in light of the government's budget challenges. That includes a workforce decrease of more than 7,000 employees,



streamlining of services and the consolidation and closing of 250 USDA offices across the country.

Of those offices, 131 are Farm Service Agency offices, Vilsack said. Of those, 35 already had no staffing and the remainder had either one or two employees and all were within 20 miles of another FSA office capable of handling farmer and rancher clients. He expressed optimism that providing service online would become a more viable option and assured farmers and ranchers that USDA service would not be sacrificed.

He closed by commending those who call rural America home. He cited the example of 50 percent of the U.S. military force hailing from rural America, while only 16 percent of the nation's population lives in rural areas. He called rural America "an extraordinary place" to which the rest of the nation "owes a debt of gratitude."

MEET THE DEMOCRAT PRIMARY CANDIDATES FOR
PIKE COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY
6:30 P.M., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2012
FARM BUREAU HALL
1301 EAST WASHINGTON, PITTSFIELD

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PIKE COUNTY FARM BUREAU
AND THE
PIKE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OUR MISSION is to lead our members in their pursuit of prosperity. We will advance programs and public policies that promote a strong agricultural economy and benefit our members and their communities.

previous year. Meanwhile, federal revenue has dropped by \$1.636 billion or 55.2 percent, primarily due to a decrease in the federal reimbursement rate for Medicaid payments.

On the spending side, general state spending has decreased in total by \$1.057 billion or 6.5 percent through the second quarter of the fiscal year. Topinka speculated base spending "will probably increase dramatically for the rest of the year." She pointed to higher spending for Medicaid and a "surge" in state employee pension spending in the third quarter.

"It is the obligation of the General Assembly to approve a state budget. We anticipate that is what legislators' focus will be in the spring session," Semlow said.



Scott County Farm Bureau President Jeff Schone discusses AFBF delegate action with David Gay, President of the Pike County Farm Bureau while attending the AFBF annual meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii in January.

PIKE AND SCOTT COUNTY FARM BUREAUS
WELCOME YOU TO
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6:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8
FARM BUREAU HALL, PITTSFIELD



Steve Dove



Sen. Sam McCann



Gray Noll

1301 East Washington Street in Pittsfield

HOWDY!

by Blake E. Roderick

ON THE MIDDLE CLASS

To steal ideas from one person is plagiarism. To steal from many is research. I did quite a bit of "research" in preparing this month's *Howdy!*—which is out of the norm as I usually just make this stuff up as I write.

We sat through the recent State of the Union address the other night. Normally, I wouldn't be up that late unless we're driving home from one of Rachel's away volleyball games.

We watched the entirety of the SOTU address on C-SPAN so as not to be influenced by messages scrolling across the bottom of the screen.

Honestly, one the main reasons I wanted to watch was to see if one of my nephew's was standing guard in the House chamber. Unfortunately, C-SPAN decided to pan their camera on Warren Buffett's secretary Debbie Bosanke instead of Seth.

I really did listen to the speech from the promenade of officials into the House Chamber through the exit of the President... I do wonder if that Congresswoman peed herself in excitement over getting to touch the President... we'll never know.

Listening to the speech did impel me to purchase TurboTax and get started on our 2011 taxes. I hope not to make the same filing mistakes as Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner did while using the same tax software.

If I do, I'm sure I will have the same answer if brought before the Senate Finance Committee... "It isn't the software's fault." But then again, I might be willing to blame the tax code.

It seems the tax code was under fire in the SOTU address as being unfair to the middle class. Now the Middle Class has many definitions. Some of those define it in terms of societal position or life style others base it on education level or type of profession while others define it based on wealth accumulation or money earned.

Having lived in a drafty old farm house as an infant outside of Bloomington and now 55-years later, living in a drafty old farm house (which is now in town), I'm not sure if I fit in the middle class if it is based on lifestyle.

Education wise with a college degree and working as a manager with a high degree of autonomy I fall in the designation middle class.

Salary wise, and depending on the study defining economic classes, I fall somewhere

between the lower middle class and in the upper middle class.

Anyway, considering myself as being smack dab in the middle of the middle class, I was trying to understand some of the economic points in the SOTU address.

President Obama said, "Right now, because of loopholes and shelters in the tax code, a quarter of all millionaires pay lower tax rates than millions of middle-class households. Right now, Warren Buffett pays a lower tax rate than his secretary."

According to Forbes blogger, Paul Gregory, "The IRS publishes detailed tax tables by income level. The latest results are for 2009. They show that taxpayers earning an adjusted gross income between \$100,000 and \$200,000 pay an average rate of twelve percent. This is below Buffett's rate; so she must earn more than that. Taxpayers earning adjusted gross incomes of \$200,000 to \$500,000, pay an average tax rate of nineteen percent. Therefore Buffett must pay Debbie Bosanke a salary above hundred thousand (\$200,000)."

I'm not going to begrudge Mrs. Bosanke her presumed \$200-500K salary. I'm sure she earns every dollar working for Warren Buffett. In an article in the Omaha World-Herald, a newspaper owned by Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway company, Bosanke was thrilled by the experience and appeared to want to get out of the "limelight" created by her boss and Obama.

In the studies defining economic class, she falls in the upper end of the upper middle class or into the "rich" classification. Somewhere on the internet I read that she was even in the top 1.5% of American incomes... no longer in the 98% of Americans the administration wants to protect.

Other than the mention of the "Buffet Rule", Obama was not really clear on any definite way he was going to bridge income inequality. While the "Buffett Rule" sounds good, it is directed at the way the tax code treats long term capital gains—taxing it at 15%.

Obviously, the President wants to tax capital gains at 30% if you make over a million dollars a year. I suppose that there maybe years where some small businesses could make over a \$1M due to sale of assets that will be hit with this 30% rate. I don't know about you but if I was a farmer or a small business

owner, I'd be finding out as much as I can about this idea.

When the government goes tinkering with the tax code, there are many things such as the mortgage interest deduction that have been the hallmark of tax breaks for the middle class.

I for one hope we can add an additional massive deduction for rehabbing "money pits" to keep the breeze from blowing through on windy wintery days. With that deduction, we can move up the middle class ladder a little further.

Well, I need to get back to doing my taxes. I'll need to add a couple of hours to this year's tax preparation readying my testimony to the IRS when I get audited for my earlier comments.



the AG AGENDA

Bob Stallman
President, American Farm Bureau

Taking a New Approach with the Farm Bill

'Farm Bill.' It's probably the most synonymous term associated with American agriculture. It plays a huge and significant role in farming operations across the nation, and shapes everything from the ebbs and flows of how farmers go about their daily business to their conservation efforts and even disaster relief. Understandably, formulating a new farm bill every five years is no easy task.

The farm bill that Congress is working on now will certainly look different than any previous legislation. Times have changed. The U.S. economy, consumers' attitudes on food production and even farmers' opinions on how best to run their businesses are all different from the last go-round. So, as we head into creating the new legislation, it's important that Farm Bureau lead the discussion—and we need to hit the ground running.

The Bigger Picture

Earlier this year, after much thought and deliberation, the American Farm Bureau developed a plan to establish a catastrophic revenue loss program. This plan is unique in that it will help protect America's farmers from losses that truly endanger the very core of their farms. At the same time, it recognizes today's budget realities. It is also unique in that it can be applied to a broader range of commodities, like fruits and vegetables.

There have been several recent proposals for program crops with payments that kick in after only a small decrease in farm revenue for some crops and set up higher target prices for others. But, as Farm Bureau sees it, the government should take on the very serious, large-scale risks that happen infrequently instead of smaller risks. Agricultural programs are intended to help farmers deal with big challenges they cannot handle alone, not minimal losses.

We have serious concerns about the other proposals floating around, which dictate different rules, different crops and different payments. Not only would such programs be a nightmare for local Farm Service Agency offices to administer, but farmers would have the ability to cherry-pick which program works best for them. Because of distortions in price, we'd have a system of farmers deciding what to produce based on government payments rather than market signals.

A New Way of Thinking

In past farm programs, the government simply wrote checks to farmers to help them sustain America's food supply. But, times are changing. While the majority of Americans think farmers need help, they don't agree on just writing checks. We want to flip that around. Government should accept systemic risk, which would lower insurance premiums for farmers and allow them to choose their own coverage at a much lower cost. Our proposal is a new approach to farm policy.

Not only would the Farm Bureau's plan get rid of direct and countercyclical payments, it would eliminate the need for ad hoc disaster assistance for crops, which, as we've experienced in the past, offers no assurance to farmers when catastrophe happens. The Farm Bureau plan is the best possible solution for a new farm program. It's scalable depending on what the final budget is and could be utilized for all commodities as long as they are covered by crop insurance. But, most importantly, it offers farmers peace of mind that when the going really gets tough, they will have someone watching their back.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Pike County Farm Bureau will be held at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 8, 2012 in the auditorium of the Pike County Farm Bureau located at 1301 East Washington Street, Pittsfield Illinois.

The purpose of the meeting is to:

- Approve the minutes of the 2011 annual meeting;
- Accept the audited financial statements for the Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2011;
- Approve the acts and deeds of the Board of Directors for the previous year;
- Authorize the election of delegates to the 2012 annual meeting or any special meeting of the IAA;
- Elect Directors to the Pike County Farm Bureau Board from Atlas, Cincinnati, Fairmount, Hadley, Levee, Newburg, Perry, and Pleasant Vale townships; and
- Conduct other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Signed,

Jeremy Thomas, Secretary
PIKE COUNTY FARM BUREAU

As per the By-laws of the Pike County Farm Bureau, Article I, Section 11, Nomination, other nominations may be made from the floor, only by a voting member who has notified the Secretary of this Farm Bureau in writing of his intention to nominate at least three (3) days before the date of the annual meeting (on or before February 5, 2012). Such notice of nomination shall contain the name and address of the person to be nominated.

Correspondence shall be sent to:

Jeremy Thomas, Secretary
Pike County Farm Bureau
PO Box 6
Pittsfield, IL 62363

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Blake E. Roderick, Editor/Publisher
www.tworiversfb.org

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One Regulation Away From Being Out of Business

"One regulation away from being out of business." Reed Rubenstein, senior council of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, began his presentation at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention that way. For the farmers and ranchers in his audience, that was no surprise, but Rubenstein also claimed that unfortunately the Sword of Damocles hangs over the head of many other business entities. He spoke of the growth of the regulatory juggernaut and the complexity of environmental law.

It's a governmental phenomenon that does not necessarily respect the division of Democrat or Republican administrations. George W. Bush did not have the reputation of being necessarily green, but EPA regs grew during his eight years in office. Even that might be viewed as a speed break after the last three years of the Obama administration.

Rubenstein told his audience that it's helpful to look at the structure of government agencies and their work force. Regulators are hired to regulate...and that's what they do. He quoted government communications that pretty much admit that many of the "big" environmental issues have been solved or nearly so. So now, this great regulatory apparatus, built to regulate, will continue to regulate. For agriculture that means "beginning a transformative process of collaborative efforts" toward sustainability in agriculture." This, despite acknowledgment that agriculture has made substantial progress not only in production but in farming more sustainably.

The audience did not have long to wait for the BIG question. Rubenstein asked it. "Who gets to define what sustainability is?"

Okay, this is me talking now. I'd put a big bet down that it won't be farmers. Those of you who've read me know that I have some problems with that word. "Sustainable" has far more political than scientific meaning. It will mean, almost certainly, whatever the regulators want it to mean.

Rubenstein says that EPA operates today by lawsuit. The formula is repeated over and over again. EPA is sued by a green group of some kind. EPA capitulates. EPA regulates. He's not the first to notice that the regulators don't put up much of fight on most of these lawsuits. The unfortunate thing is that this model, now being fought out in places like the Chesapeake Bay, will be in the laps of famers all over the nation before long. Decisions ably made by farmers and ranchers over decades will be taken out of their hands. U.S. agriculture might be run like the Post Office. That's me again.

What can be done? By the time you get a letter from the government, it will probably be too late. Sometimes, EPA ignores Congress for awhile, but they can't do so indefinitely. Rubenstein, and me, encourages farmers, ranchers and citizens to approach Congress in numbers and insist on being heard. Activism...advocacy. We have to make it real. Some of the regs EPA is churning out now are not even achievable, let alone profitable. Speak up, speak out, or go out...of business that is.

By Gene Hall, director of public relations at Texas Farm Bureau. He is one half of the writing team behind the Texas Agriculture Talks blog.

Voters Involvement Will Cure Congress' Woes

Agriculture has so far not been an important issue in the 2012 elections, according to Stewart Doan, senior editor at Agri-Pulse Communications, speaking at the American Farm Bureau Federation's 93rd Annual Meeting.



Unfortunately, a lot of other issues that are important to most Americans haven't been discussed much in the elections either, he added.

"It's all been sound-bite rhetoric," he said. For example, on the subject of immigrant labor, he said few politicians are truly

interested in solving the problem of balancing agriculture's need for a steady supply of immigrant labor with that of protecting America's borders.

"Neither side wants a solution to this - they want an issue," he said. The same is generally true regarding numerous other issues as well. "Neither one is interested in the truth - they want issues," he said.

Doan did make a few predictions, saying that the U.S. Senate will go Republican, and that while the House will stay Republican, Democrats will probably pick up some seats there.

The answer to the problems in Washington is for the middle majority - the voters who aren't extreme either way - to take a stand and let their elected representatives and candidates know what needs to be done.

"We do get the government we deserve because we don't get off our duffs" and get involved, he said.

Agriculture's Stellar Performance

By Stewart Truelsen

"Jobs, jobs, jobs" seems to be the campaign theme for both major parties in 2012, and while unemployment is a terrible hardship, we can be thankful that the campaign is not about "food, food, food."

In an election year there is sure to be a focus on all the things that are wrong with the economy and the country at large. Both political parties would like to make things better. Unemployment, housing, energy, education and a crumbling infrastructure are all going to be touched on in campaigns.

What's missing from the list is food and agriculture and that's because America does not have a food crisis. The basic goal of producing an ample supply of food at reasonable prices has been met and exceeded.

The reasons for American agriculture's stellar performance are apparent in a report issued by the Economic Research Service (ERS), the agency of the Department of Agriculture responsible for economic analysis.

The 77-page report basically boiled down to the fact that American farmers and ranchers are still able to produce more with less; that is more food with fewer labor hours and less land than was used 30 years ago. As a result, U.S. farm productivity has increased nearly 50 percent.

There are a number of factors cited in the report that enabled American agriculture to achieve these results. They include innovations in the way farms are organized, managed and handle risk, as well as changes in production practices.

Genetically engineered seeds and no-till farming were credited with reducing machinery, fuel and pesticide use. Advancements in drip and pressure irrigation systems conserved water. In fact, agriculture relies more on science and technology for growth than other industries.

The ERS report also noted that farm production has shifted to larger units over the past quarter century. These larger crop and livestock operations can take advantage of scale economies and are better positioned to negotiate contracts. Yet, 97 percent of all farms remain family operations,

some of them going back four or five generations.

The amount of land used in agriculture dropped during the period measured by the report (1982 to 2007), declining from 54 percent to 51 percent of total U.S. land area. Farming also used 30 percent less hired labor and 40 percent less operator labor.

In the past, the work ethic of farmers has often been cited as a contributing factor in productivity gains. There's really no difference today. Farmers and ranchers are still incredibly hard workers, but thanks to better education, training and technology they also work smarter.

Throughout the history of American agriculture there has never been a time when the people who work the land to produce our food, fiber and fuel have said, "That's good enough." Instead, they have always tried to do better.

This attitude may not show up in statistical tables, but that commitment to continual improvement is a driving force that makes American agriculture so successful.

Stewart Truelsen is a regular contributor to the Focus on Agriculture series and is the author of a book marking the American Farm Bureau Federation's 90th anniversary, Forward Farm Bureau.

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ILLINOIS SOYBEAN SUMMIT SCHEDULED

The Illinois Soybean Association (ISA) is hosting the first-ever Illinois Soybean Summit, "Reaching Beyond Yield Obstacles," at Illinois State University's Bone Student Center



on March 9, 2012. This conference -- funded in part by the Illinois soybean checkoff -- will encourage participants in the soybean production industry to examine and explore various soybean management techniques that can lead to higher yields and greater profitability.

The event kicks off at 7:30 a.m., when soybean growers from across the state will gather with representatives from nearly every major crop input supplier and manufacturer. The agenda is packed with valuable learning and networking opportunities, as well as an on-site trade show.

The keynote speakers include:

- John Baize, president of John C. Baize & Associates, an international agricultural trade and policy consulting firm specializing in the oilseeds sector;
- Kip Cullers, three-time soybean-yield world champion; and
- John McGillicuddy, Ph.D., a 30-year veteran agronomist currently with MC Agronomics.

Plus, six breakout sessions -- covering soybean management topics such as variety, soil management and plant nutrition -- will be offered in the afternoon, along with a farmer panel on ways to overcome obstacles to higher yields. All attendees are eligible to win door prizes at the event, including the grand prize drawing of a 27" LCD TV!

"We're excited to give soybean growers, agronomists and agribusinesses a venue for discussing ways to im-

prove cropping strategies and overall profitability," says Ross Prough, soybean farmer from Greenfield, Ill., and ISA director. "It's our hope that the Summit will evolve into one of the Midwest's premier events on soybean production!"

The Illinois Soybean Summit is free to Illinois growers and includes parking within the main Bone Student Center lot. However, attendees are responsible for their own hotel reservations; blocks of rooms have been reserved at group rates at the Hampton Inn and The Chateau in Normal, Ill. Registration is limited to the first 350 growers, agronomists, farm managers and crop consultants who sign up by the February 23 deadline. A complete agenda, the registration form and additional details are available online at www.soyyieldchallenge.com/summit.

Several companies are helping support the Summit through a variety of sponsorships. These organizations include media sponsor Prairie Farmer; speaker sponsor Pioneer and meal sponsors BASF, Monsanto, FHR Farms and Stoller USA. Additional information about sponsorship opportunities and exhibiting at the trade show may be obtained by calling Jim Nelson at (309) 825-7542 or emailing yieldchallenge@ilsoy.org.

FARM BUREAUS OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for three scholarships accepted through March 31

The Pike and Scott County Farm Bureaus and the Two Rivers Farm Bureau Foundation have announced that applications for three \$1,000 scholarships are available to qualifying students in the two counties.

Two \$1,000 Scott County Farm Bureau Scholarships will be awarded to successful candidates-one from Bluffs High School and one from Winchester High School this spring. The scholarship will be given to a graduating senior pursuing an education at a technical school, community college, college, or university of their choice. There is no course of study restriction but a major in agriculture will be given preference over other majors in the selection process. Applications and selection criteria are available at the Scott County Farm Bureau, from guidance counselors, or here.



The Rod Webel Memorial Scholarship is available to qualified high school seniors who are dependents of Pike County Farm Bureau members and attend high school in Pike County.

The \$1,000 scholarship will be awarded to a student pursuing an education at a technical school, community college, college, or university of their choice. There is no course of study restriction but a major in agriculture will be given preference over other majors in the selection process. Applications and selection criteria are available here, from guidance counselors, or at the Pike County Farm Bureau. The Scholarship is endowed through gifts from Rod's family, friends, and the Pike County Farm Bureau.

The Two Rivers Farm Bureau Foundation was organized in 1994 to provide disaster relief to farmers following the 1993 Flood. In addition to this important function, the Foundation's mission is to assist Farm Bureau in providing quality educational, research, and scholarly programs that benefit its members in Pike and Scott Counties.

All applications are due on or before March 31.

On-the-Road Seminar

Do You Have Questions on New Federal and State Truck and Road Rules for 2012?

Get Your Answers Here!

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24

1:00— 3:30 PM

JWCC AG CENTER-ORR FARM

RT 104, PERRY

Presented by
Kevin Rund
Illinois Farm Bureau

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