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2008 - Women on the move for Agriculture

Secretary of Agriculture

EDWARD T. SCHAFER

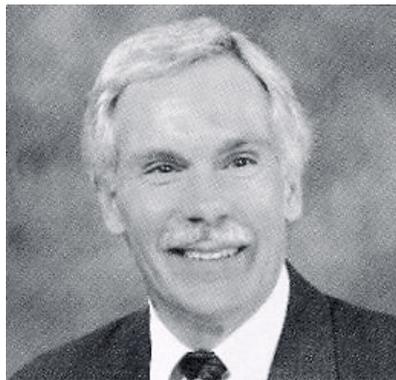
By Marlene Kouba

North Dakota's former Governor Ed Schafer officially became the nation's 29th Secretary of Agriculture when the Senate affirmed his nomination and he was sworn in on January 28, 2008. He joined other members of President George Bush's cabinet for the State of the Union address that evening. Only two other North Dakotans have held Cabinet positions.

Schafer and President Bush worked together when both were governors. The president said, "He was a leader on agricultural issues during his eight years as a governor. He worked to open new markets by expanding trade with China, oversaw the development of the state's biofuels industry, pioneered innovative programs to increase economic opportunities for small communities and helped families recover from natural disasters, such as drought, fires and floods."

Schafer, 61, is the son of Harold and Sheila Schafer and was born in Bismarck, North Dakota. His mother is still living in Bismarck but his father passed away a few years ago. He received an MBA from the University of Denver in 1970. He was owner of H&S Distributing from 1976-1996. During 1978 to 1986 he was president of Gold Seal Company, a firm founded by his father. In 1986 to 1992 he was the founder and president of Dakota Classics, a classic car dealership. From 1986 to the present time he has been the founder and president of Triesco, a real estate development company. In 1991-1997 he was founder and CEO of Fish 'N Dakota, a fish farming business near Beulah which used hot water from power plants to grow tilapia fish. He sold it in August 1994 but it became a political issue throughout his two terms as governor.

Schafer was elected as governor of North Dakota in 1992 and took office on December 15, 1992. He married Nancy Jones two days later. He has four children from a previous



marriage. He served two terms by winning 58 percent and 66 percent of the state vote. During his tenure he established Capital for a Day at small communities throughout the state, wages rose about 3 percent a year, the number of jobs increased, he oversaw the Red River Valley flooding of Grand Forks in the spring of 1997 and developed a plan for bringing broadband internet access to communities in the state. He led an agricultural trade commission to China in 2000. From 2001-05 he was the CEO of

Extend America, a wireless voice and high-speed data service provider then sold it to Nextel. In 2002 he was appointed as a civilian aide to the U. S. Army.

Those who have worked with Schafer say his background is a perfect fit to run a large government agency. His lieutenant governor, Rosemarie Myrdal, said his administrative background and advocacy for efficient government would make him a good manager. He likes people, is respectful of their opinions and is fun to work with. The former head of North Dakota's Ag Committee Gene Nicholas said Schafer was always supportive of bringing value-added ag ventures to the state. Other leaders have said that he is a businessman who understands the importance of agriculture; he shows wisdom, foresight and creativity; has a personal relationship with the congressional delegation (is former brother-in-law of Sen. Kent Conrad); understands how federal actions can help or hurt farmers; understand the values, strengths and needs of producers in the Great Plains and is a strong leader with a straightforward but optimistic approach.

Schafer thanks the people of North Dakota and cites his heritage from an agricultural state. He said, "Growing up in that arena and focusing now on USDA, I realize that the mission of this agency goes far beyond the services delivered to

Continued on Page 2

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NATURAL RESOURCES/ PROPERTY RIGHTS

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The latest federal men-
ace to private property
rights comes as the
"Clean Water Restoration
Act" (CWRA) of 2007.
This bill, sponsored by
Sen. Russell Feingold (D-
WI) and Rep. James
Oberstar (D-MN), would
"restore" federal powers
of the Clean Water Act,
previous to two U.S. Su-
preme Court decisions. The decisions, in 2001 and 2006,
limited the definition of "navigable waters" and the corre-
sponding scope of federal jurisdiction, to exclude isolated non-
navigable waters.

In actuality, the CWRA would expand federal jurisdiction
far beyond the scope of the original Clean Water Act by strik-
ing "Navigable waterways of the United States" and replac-
ing it with "Waters of the United States."

This phrase is then further defined as "all waters subject
to the ebb and flow of the tide, the territorial seas, and all
interstate and intrastate waters and their tributaries, includ-
ing lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams),
mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet
meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, and all impoundments
of the foregoing, to the fullest extent that these waters, or
activities affecting these waters, are subject to the legislative
power of Congress under the Constitution".

The CWRA is recognized by concerned interest groups
as the biggest federal power grab in our nation's history. The
bill's reference to "activities affecting these waters" could en-
able federal agencies to assume authority over not just water
but land and the air as well.

Clearly the Clean Water Restoration Act is about more
than clean water.

Continued from front page

the preservation of a way of life that I believe is the founda-
tion of this country." His priorities would be enhancing the
nation's agricultural economy, advancing renewable energy,
protecting the nation's food supply, improving nutrition and
health and conserving natural resources. He believes farm-
ers need a safety net but much of that can be taken care of
through crop insurance, subsidies and emergency disaster
relief but is not yet sure of the right mix. Now he needs to
study the farm bill.



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High Plains Journal
Rauner & Associates



LEGISLATION

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Former Governor Ed Shafer of North Dakota was named as the new Secretary of Agriculture on January 28. He was confirmed earlier in the day so he could attend the President's State of the Union address as part of the Cabinet that night.

The Conference Committee from the Senate and House Agriculture Committees has not yet been named. The House Agriculture Committee Chairman Collin Peterson's goal is to have a bill out of the conference committee by the February break. If the farm bill is not completed by then, Rep. Peterson hopes to have it finished by the Easter break which is when the current farm bill extension expires— March 15. A farm bill would need to be in final form and signed by October, 2008 or the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949 would take effect and be administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). That legislation would be far more expensive than what is currently proposed in the 2007 bill. The loan rate for wheat would be \$8.32, \$4.10 on corn, \$3.75 on sorghum and \$2.99 on barley. Soybeans were not listed. Farmers, along with conservation, fruits and vegetables growers need to be planning for the 2008 crop year. Those who administer food programs are also anxious to have the farm bill completed.

USDA is proposing a "Naturally-Raised" meat label. Those who produce organic meat oppose the labeling as it would tend to mislead consumers and undermine the markets that have already been created by sustainable livestock producers.

Acting USDA Secretary Chuck Conner has stated it is too late to change USDA's decision to not allow penalty-free early-out for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contract holders. According to USDA, landowners let contracts expire on 2 million CRP acres at the end of 2007, but they also renewed or extended contracts on more than 13.8 million CRP acres.

The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) released a report that finds foods derived from clones of cattle, pigs and goats to be as safe as foods derived from non-cloned animals. The FDA also believes that foods from cloned animals and their offspring need not be labeled because the FDA found no difference between foods derived from clones and those derived from conventionally bred animals.

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) has introduced S.414, the Cloned Food Labeling Act. The act amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act to deem as misbranded a food or meat food product that contains any part of a cloned animal and does not bear a conspicuous label including a notice of that information. Companion legislation in the House is H.R. 992 which is sponsored by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT). At the present time, cloned animals can be imported for food.

Acting Secretary Conner has announced that USDA has approved conservation projects in eighteen states under a new partnership within the CRP. The practice is called State Acres For Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE). The goal is to have 500,000 acres enrolled. The USDA Farm Service Agency state offices will announce sign-up for these SAFE projects in the near future. A fact sheet with summaries of all approved SAFE projects is at fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



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FARM BILL is the name of the newest board game in D.C. It is a challenging adventure where one tries to out-smart, out-bluff and out-maneuver one's opponent (who may have started on the same side but turned traitor!). In this game it is important to build coalitions while attacking the enemy. Once you draw a card giving you your position on a subject, you never back down or alter your decision but charge forward defending your position and demanding that others accept it as the future course of action. If you have more power than others, you challenge the opinions of the rest and threaten to destroy them all if you don't get your way. In the end, everyone is a loser and the game starts over. Of course, both sides declare victory and use the contest as an opportunity to promote their other objectives.

Unfortunately, those sitting at the board and holding the pawns are not the only losers. Those pawns (family farmers and ranchers) are left in limbo as planting season arrives and no FARM BILL has been completed. In which case, agriculture law reverts to the 1949 legislation that constitutes the nation's permanent agriculture law.

You may find this board game humorous and enjoyable, unless, of course, you are the farmers and ranchers caught in the middle. Then the whole "game" becomes a fight for your very existence. Purchasing the initial game is free but, if you lose, it may become very expensive. Consumers and farmers should unite to make this game illegal.

WIFE will continue to urge prompt passage of the 2007 Farm Bill with a compromise between the two bills passed by the House and Senate. At this point, WIFE is not supportive of the major changes being demanded by the White House, especially the lowering of direct payments. All WIFE members are urged to contact their congressional delegation and the White House with this message.

ADDRESS CHANGE?

If your address has changed, is incorrect or you will be temporarily away, please send any changes to the Editor.

ENERGY

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Norway's two big oil companies merged to create StatoilHydro, the world's largest offshore energy operator but ranks tenth in production. The government owns about two-thirds of it. Norway is the world's fifth largest oil exporter by volume and most of it comes from off shore. A deep-sea field 75 miles off the northern coast is an enormous gas reservoir. The gas is processed then sent to Britain via the world's longest underwater pipeline and it takes two days to get there. The project costs \$9.2 billion and will pump up to one-fifth of Britain's gas.

Don Hardy of Texas developed a dual-fuel converter for diesel engines to combine natural gas and diesel fuel. The converter costs about \$1500 but it saves money in the long run. He has tried different mixes but those two work the best for his irrigation pumps. They have also used dual fuel in different tractors and engines by using the converter.

A new WildCharger charging pad will charge small electronic gadgets without wires. Fit your cell phone with an adapter, put it on the pad and it will power up as fast as it would with a wall plug. The Solio Hybrid 1000 uses the power of the sun to charge your phone, PDA, MP3 player or other devices anytime, anyplace—no outlets necessary.

San Francisco has completed a yearlong project to convert its entire array of diesel vehicles — from ambulances to street sweepers — to biodiesel. Using virgin soy oil bought from producers in the Midwest, all of the city's 1,500 diesel vehicles now use biodiesel. They had used B20, a mix of 20 percent soy-based biofuel and 80 percent petroleum diesel fuel. A new project will soon begin, called SFGreasecycle, which is a program to collect fats and cooking oils from restaurants, at no charge, and turning it into biodiesel.

A bio-engineer of California has invented a way of converting food scraps, farm wastes and even yard clippings into a form of biogas, which can be burned as a substitute for natural gas. Solid waste from landfills is already being tested. But her method produces larger amounts, is less expensive, uses less energy and in less time. It could divert one-sixth of all material dumped in landfills. Each ton of food waste processed produces enough energy to power 10 average homes in California for one day. She hopes to have a plant operating by the end of 2008. Larger plants could be set up near landfills and area farmers could set up their own to process food waste.

A new study by EPA confirms corn ethanol additives in gasoline have helped clear the air, ground and water. The study assesses the success of clean-fuels programs implemented by the agency, including the replacement of MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) with ethanol as a gasoline oxygenate. MTBE has been a cause for concern because of groundwater contamination. According to the study, the EPA programs exceeded expectations in reducing ozone pollut-



ants and air toxics and the research found that emission reductions were often much greater than regulatory requirements. In 1996, about 11 percent of the RFG sold contained ethanol while virtually all the remainder contained MTBE. By 2005, the ethanol share increased to about 53 percent with corresponding decreases in MTBE.

The Geothermal Energy Association (GEA) says the energy legislation signed into law by President Bush last year will advance geothermal research and development for decades to come. The measure included the Advanced Geothermal Energy Research and Development Act of 2007, which directs the Department of Energy to promote geothermal energy and authorized \$95 million annually for the new initiative. The GEA says geothermal energy can be a major energy source in the future with continued federal support for market and technology advances.

The largest solar photovoltaic (PV) system in North America went on-line in December at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. The 14-megawatt solar power system will provide about a quarter of the electricity needs of the base which is located northeast of Las Vegas. SunPower Corporation designed and built the power plant using solar panels that produce up to 30 percent more electricity than typical fixed-position solar panels. MMA Renewable Ventures LLC financed the plant and will operate it, selling the power to Nellis Air Force Base at a guaranteed fixed rate for the next 20 years. Nevada Power Company is also supporting the project by buying all the Renewable Energy Credits generated by the solar array which helps the utility to meet its renewable energy requirements. Located on 140 acres of land at the western edge of the base, the PV system comprises 72,000 solar panels.

Deutsche Bank analysts say the U.S. wind energy market is expected to grow 30 percent annually until 2015. They say the United States, India and China are overtaking Europe and are quickly becoming the three fastest growing wind power generation markets in the world. The report also says the wind energy industry is growing more attractive as an investment option.

General Motors has created a partnership with an Illinois-based renewable energy company that has reportedly developed an ethanol production technology that makes ethanol from practically any renewable source, including garbage, old tires and plant waste. GM and Coskata, Inc. officials say the biofuels firm uses a process to produce ethanol for less than \$1 per gallon, about half of today's cost of producing gasoline. Company officials say the ethanol produced provide up to 7.7 times that amount of energy used to produce it and reduces CO₂ emissions by up to 84 percent compared with a well-to-wheel analysis of gasoline. The company says its process also uses less than a gallon of water to make a gallon of ethanol. GM officials say the technology can be used practically anywhere in the world where a carbon-based feedstock is available and could jumpstart a significant effort into ethanol made from biomass. Coskata plans to open a demonstration plant making 40,000 gallons annually this year and a commercial biorefinery that can process 100 million gallons a year by 2011. GM will receive the first ethanol from Coskata's pilot plant by the end of 2008 and it will be used in testing vehicles at GM's Milford Proving Grounds.

OILSEEDS

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There is good news for the growers of sunflowers. In a press release from John Sandbakken of the National Sunflower Association, the final USDA crop estimates for 2007 were within industry projections. The USDA found that the total sunflower production in 2007 was 2.89 billion pounds which was up 35 percent from 2006. The U.S. average yield per acre for all sunflower types combined increased 226 pounds from the previous year to 1,437 pounds. The total area planted was 2.07 million acres which is up 6 percent. The total area harvested increased 14 percent to 2.01 million acres.

U.S. production of oil-type sunflower varieties which was 2.5 billion pounds, increased 40 percent from 2006. Yields for oil-type sunflowers, compared with last year, are up in all major sunflower-producing states except Minnesota. Texas sunflower producers set a record yield for oil-type sunflower varieties at 1,700 pounds per acre.

The non-oil sunflower varieties also increased by 10 percent with production estimated at 392 million pounds. The total area harvested was up 14 percent in 2006 to 292,500. Yields for non-oil sunflowers is up in all major sunflower producing states except North Dakota and Minnesota. The record high yields were tied in South Dakota at 1,700 pounds per acre.

An article in the January 7, 2008, issue of *Sunflower Highlights* reports that crushing plants are working closely with country elevators for 2008 pricing and delivery to local facilities. New crop bids for 2008 oil sunflowers have increased by 40 to 50 cents in the past week in response to the increasing prices for other commodities. Confection sunflower prices have remained mostly steady in a range of \$27.00-\$32.00 per cwt. The year 2008 could be another volatile year for the markets. The rally in old crop oilseeds continues as most oilseeds are at record price levels. The increase in crude petroleum oil and the belief that world vegetable oil demand will remain strong for the coming year for both human and energy consumption has helped to provide support to the oilseed market. Also, increasing values for other grain markets and gold along with the idea that index fund buyers see grains and oilseeds as good investments for 2008 have helped spark the price run.

Also included in that issue is some good news about research and development in the area of oilseeds. Chevron Technology Ventures, a research and development division of Chevron Oil, has given a three year grant to Texas A&M University for research into cold and warm season oilseeds including sunflowers. Initial plans for 2008 research include up to eight research locations looking at planting dates and response to nitrogen with multiple hybrids. Sunflower research will include all oil types. It will focus on the development of economic sources of oil for biodiesel production.

SUGAR

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The Spanish brought sugar cane to Florida as early as 1500. Around Lake Okeechobee the land was fertile, just the way it should be for sugar cane plants to grow. But farmers are not the only ones who benefit from this lake. The irrigation canals and dikes around the lake protect Palm Beach and Miami from salt-water invasion and flooding in this area.

Lake Okeechobee is the second largest fresh-water lake in the United States. Well over 3 million acres of land are currently devoted to conservation and water management. For air quality, cane stalks (which are called bagass) are used to generate power for the mill operation, which eliminates the use of 100 million gallons of fossil fuel each year. One mill even produces electricity and sells it to south Florida.

Florida sugar cane farmers are like all Americans. Florida consumers pay 22 percent less for sugar than consumers in other developed countries.

When sugar prices plunged by almost 20 percent during 1996 - 2004, it injured the producers and the industrial sugar users and retail grocers did not pass the savings onto consumers. Florida consumers rely on a strong cane sugar industry in their state to supply this essential food ingredient.

Two sugar cane refineries are located in Clewiston (owned by U.S. Sugar Corporation) and South Bay (Okeelanta Corp). Florida has six mills: two are located in Belle Glade, one in Clewiston, one in South Bay, and two in Pahokee.

More than 100 countries produce sugar and American producers are among the most efficient. More than half of the world's sugar is produced at a higher cost than in the U.S. The U.S. is the second largest net importer of sugar after Russia in the world. The WTO and NAFTA trade agreements require the U.S. to import sugar from 41 countries, about 15 percent of our market, whether we need the foreign sugar or not.

Jack Roney, the director of economics and policy analysis for the American Sugar Alliance, pointed out that import figures are likely to increase in coming years as the border between Mexico and the U.S. opens. Under NAFTA, Mexico can ship an unlimited amount of sugar into America duty-free starting next week, and U.S. producers can send their product south of the border. "No one knows for sure how much Mexican sugar will enter the market," Roney said. "That's why the pending Farm Bill is so important."

Sugar producers are pleased that the new Farm Bill contains a provision that will allow ethanol producers to turn unneeded sugar imports to fuel, thus keeping the U.S. sugar market balanced.

Many farmers, such as sugar cane farmers in Florida, are stewards of the land and try to keep the environment safe and produce safe crops. It is time to recognize their noble efforts; after all farmers are in partnership with God to take of his land and feed his people.

RURAL HEALTH

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Water is the biggest selling product in a bottle. More than 25 percent of bottled water comes from a public source. It is often sold at a thousand-fold increase in cost. People are spending more on water than on gasoline. Consumers could get safe water for free straight from the tap. The controversy isn't simply about tap vs. bottled water. Consumers may not be aware the bottled water is not as pure as they think.

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is a non-profit organization working to protect health and the environment. In testing water they found two brands that were contaminated with phthalates. The chemicals are used to make plastic softer, are found in cosmetics, fragrances, shower curtains and even baby toys. Phthalates block or mimic hormones that can affect the body's normal functions. High levels during critical development periods may cause fetuses to have malformed reproductive organs. Some also link low sperm count to this chemical.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires bottlers to regularly test for contaminants, but the bottles are considered a low risk product, so plants may not be inspected very often. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to see that rules are followed. Some companies belong to the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) with their own standards and some are stricter than FDA standards. Bottlers do not have to let their consumers know if their product becomes contaminated but some companies will pull their product off the shelf and this happened over 100 times between 1990 and 2007. Some of the reasons for recall were mold, benzene, e-coli, microbes and even crickets.

Most bottled water comes in plastic bottles with a number 1, PET or PETE on the bottom of the bottle. They are usually safe. But scientists say that when they are stored in hot or warm temperatures, the plastic may leach into the water. Watch where you store your water. Some consumers are going back to the tap for their water source.

If you plan to carry water, get a re-useable canteen, such as a stainless steel or lined container and clean it between uses. Some come with an easy-to-tote strap.

Think twice about the office water cooler. If it is made of polycarbonate, it has the potential to leach bisphenol A, a chemical that can cause neurological problems among other things, into the water.

When buying bottled water, keep it cool. Don't drink from plastic bottles if subjected to high temperature. Don't reuse plastic bottles.

Choose to drink from glass containers over plastic whenever possible. When you are done then recycle.

Bottled water affects both health and planet. A lot of environmental impact can be avoided if people would just drink from the tap. It is safe and tested. You can get the report from your local water utility.

If you have well water, get it tested once a year.

While we try to cut down on fossil fuels, remember that the use of bottled water increases them. Petroleum is used to make PET and the more bottles we use the more of this product is needed to make plastic bottles. Fossil fuels are burned to fill the bottles and distribute them. Sodas, juices and other beverages are also packed in plastic bottles.

Some of the water comes from far away and the shipping can cause carbon pollution in the water and the air. Treating and filtering tap water for bottling creates more waste. According to Todd Jarvis, PhD, associate director of the Institute for Water and Watersheds at Oregon State University, it takes about 72 billion gallons of water a year just to make the empty bottles. It takes about two litres of water to make each litre bottle on the shelves.

The single serving bottles have less than 20 percent chance for a second life. Often they are tossed and can be found on beaches, roadsides and land fills where they could stay for over a thousand years.

Source: Readers Digest February 2008

ACTIVITY BOOKS

Bob Dinneen, President of the Renewable Fuels Association has generously agreed to fund the educational Activity Books - "Facts about Agriculture and renewable Fuels" plus shipping fees to the states. Education Chairman Pat Torgerson compiled the data and art work. Contact her concerning your state's willingness to participate in this project and where you would like the books sent. You can reach her at pattor1938@midrivers.com or call her at 406-774-3744.

Thank you letters can be sent to:

Renewable Fuels Association
Bob Dinneen, President
One Massachusetts Ave., NW - Suite 820
Washington, DC 20001

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February 17 - Deadline for DC Registration

February 25 - Deadline for WIFeline reports
mail, email or bring to DC

February 23-27 - Legislative Conference

February 26 - Congressional visits on the Hill

February 26 - Taste of WIFE Reception

The deadline for WIFeline articles is the 25th of each month except no paper will be printed in June and November.

TRADE

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Global climate change, climate trade sanctions, climate negotiations, environmental grounds, carbon emissions and protectionism are some of the words being put forth by some European leaders. The European Commission President, Jose Manuel Barroso, would like to see a global agreement addressing uniform standards on high energy export industries. But Barroso's first preference would be a global comprehensive plan (treaty) on emissions. He sees no reason for European industries to cut emissions unless other countries change their lax rules on carbon emissions. In a move to shield the energy intensive steel, aluminum and cement industries, Barroso has threatened to put carbon tariffs on imports if the United States isn't of the same mind and come to an agreement on global climate change. As the European industries would have to buy carbon allowances, Barroso wants foreign industries or firms forced to do the same thereby leveling the playing field. If negotiations are not realized he would protect European high energy industries by giving them "all their carbon allowances in the European Trading System (ETS) "without any fees or cost or he would charge importers the same rate for their carbon allowances.

France has long been a strong advocate on the concept of climate trade sanctions against nations including the United States. The financial threat to the European firms is considered to be unjust. They also deem that the appropriate procedures would be up to standard and accepted by the World Trade Organization (WTO). There have been a few complaints brought by countries which permitted them to impose charges on environmental grounds.

U.S. Trade Representative Susan Schwab and EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson both agreed this was not the right way to go. Schwab stated that climate change should not be an excuse for protectionism and Mandelson stated trade restrictions were not the way forward. He also addressed the fact that there could be the danger of reprisal and it could increase expenses thereby it wouldn't be cost efficient. "It might look like trade barriers" was Britain's Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks, thought of the EU Commissioner Barroso's plans or considerations. Minister Wicks also expressed concerns it could bring about protectionism.

Schwab and Mandelson agree on other issues, such as working towards completely finishing the Doha Round by the end of 2008 and in a modalities package that would put the same importance on progress in agriculture, goods and services. They also concurred about working with major up-and-coming markets and the fact that Russia should join the WTO.

WIFE is concerned about any trade negotiations that do not adequately protect the American agriculture sector.

(Source: EU Commission, BBC)

DAIRY

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To drink or not to drink "raw milk" has become a real topic of conversation for the dairy producers as well as a safety concern among officials. In several states it is legal to sell raw milk. The Assembly Agriculture Committee in California just passed AB 1604 with a unanimous vote which will ensure the continued flow of raw milk. There have been cases of people becoming ill after consuming raw milk in states such as Vermont, New York, Kansas and Washington.

There is a lucrative market in Vermont for farmers to sell their raw milk for \$5 to \$7 dollars a gallon as compared to the \$1.72 they receive on the market. One producer states that if he could sell 50 gallons of milk a day it would make a huge difference to him. In Vermont the producer is only allowed to sell 25 quarts a day. There is legislation presently being introduced to remove the cap on raw milk sales and allow farmers to advertise their wares which is also prohibited under Vermont law. Lawyers, farmers and the Agriculture and Markets Department of New York argued before an administrative law judge about whether the farmers are violating state law by distributing un-pasteurized dairy products to a select group of people. The sale of raw milk is not prohibited in the state but selling un-pasteurized dairy products is strictly regulated by the state because of the risk of disease. Currently there are 20 permitted raw-milk producers in the state according to the Agriculture and Markets Department.

Health professionals and agricultural officials urge caution in widening the consumption of a product that has been linked to bacterial outbreaks which can cause serious illness and, in some cases, death. There are some who would argue that there should be a choice for consumers who want raw milk but there also needs to be safety protocols in place to protect the consumer and they need to understand the risks. Up to 20 percent of the population has a deficient or compromised immune system. Some are more susceptible to illnesses caused by E Coli, salmonella and listeria that potentially exist in un-pasteurized milk.

Raw milk is much sweeter to the taste and has much more body than the pasteurized and homogenized. Anyone consuming raw milk or dairy products should be well aware of the risk and there is always the chance they could become ill from them.



**"2008 Women
on the move for
Agriculture"**

SHEEP AND GOATS

By Gwen Cassel
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Barneveld, NY 13304
obrae@earthlink.net



There is much discussion regarding the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) today especially about the premises numbers being assigned within various states. There is much uneasiness about mandatory animal and premises identification being required through the USDA. Yet, there are a number of animal health programs that already employ a type of mandatory animal identification—brucellosis and tuberculosis programs for cattle and dairy cows and the mandatory scrapie eradication program for sheep and goats are some examples.

Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. It is among a number of diseases classified as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE). Infected flocks that contain a high percentage of susceptible animals can experience significant production losses. Over a period of several years the number of infected animals increases, and the age at onset of clinical signs decreases making these flocks economically unviable. Female animals sold from infected flocks spread scrapie to other flocks. The presence of scrapie in the United States also prevents the export of breeding stock, semen, and embryos to many other countries. TSEs are the subject of increased attention and concern because of the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, the link between BSE and variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) in people, and feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE) in cats in Europe. This increased concern has led to the following:

- Packers and producers have had difficulty finding options for disposal of sheep offal and dead sheep causing packers and producers to incur significant increases in disposal costs,
- Other countries have expressed concerns and have indicated that they may prohibit or restrict certain ruminant products because the United States has scrapie, and
- Domestic and international markets for U.S. sheep-derived meat and bone meal have been adversely affected.

The USDA website states, "Since 1952, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the sheep industry have made numerous attempts to eradicate scrapie through various programs. The purpose of all previous USDA programs was to identify scrapie and eradicate it. That approach changed by adding the implementation of the voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program on October 1, 1992." (Source: www.aphis.usda.gov)

In addition, the USDA has initiated the accelerated Scrapie Eradication Program which is in effect today, with a goal of eradicating scrapie in the U.S. by 2010, this program is based on the following key concepts:

- Identification of preclinical infected sheep through live animal testing and active slaughter surveillance,

- Effective tracing of infected animals to their flock/herd of origin made possible as a result of the identification requirements, and

- Providing effective genetic based flock cleanup strategies that will allow producers to stay in business, preserve breeding stock, and remain economically viable. APHIS provide the following to exposed and infected flocks/herds that participate in cleanup or monitoring plans:

1. Indemnity for high-risk, suspect, and scrapie positive sheep and goats, which owners agree to destroy,
2. Scrapie live-animal testing,
3. Genetic testing, and

4. Testing of exposed animals that have been sold out of infected and source flocks/herds. Operating an effective program to deal with this insidious disease requires cooperation among producer organizations, allied industries, and governmental agencies.

Both the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (voluntary) and the Scrapie Eradication Program (mandatory) have been in place for some time. Some states are current in their following the requirements, and some have only recently followed-through at all levels. The website—www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie—explains what producers need to do to comply.

Most sheep farmers and ranchers have been complying with the Scrapie Eradication Program for some time now. The identification required for sheep and goats is small plastic tags (free through state Departments of Agriculture), or permanent tattoo. When lambs or sheep are sold through an auction, it is very difficult for potential purchasers to identify the source of animals by reading the small numbers printed on the tags. Since tags have two sides a producer identification number on one side and a specific animal number on the other side, installing the tag so the individual animal number is on the outside of the ear it is almost impossible without holding the animal still, to read the producer identifying number on the inside of the ear. All non-special order tags provided through the free service are produced in the color white. Other colors may be ordered by the farmer or rancher at their own expense.

No doubt the discussion concerning mandatory animal ID will continue. We will need to explore many angles to determine the fairness to all concerned. By examining similar mandatory programs that are already in effect, we can see difficulties and detriments, note successes and benefits then provide information for all concerned parties.

WIFE has policy opposing mandatory animal identification—under Livestock #13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 26, 27.

FAED

The Foundation for Education Development (FAED) could use more members. The dues are only \$5.00 per year but the results are tremendous. Three scholarships for young women have been given each spring in past years and WIFE members are getting grants to promote WIFE in various ways. Sit down today and send a check made out to FAED for \$5.00 to Pat Torgerson, PO Box 132, Lambert, MT, 68243. Memorials for deceased members can also be sent to her.

BEEF

By Debbie Harwood
PO Box 99

Union Center, SD
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The Beef Checkoff Program is strengthening its award-winning advertising campaign by building on the core equities that consumers recognize and love about beef. Powerful Beefscapes is a fresh iteration of the successful "Beef. It's What's for Dinner" campaign, which is one of the most recognizable taglines in advertising history. In fact, approximately 88 percent of Americans instantly recognize the slogan.

This bold and visually stunning campaign meets the challenge of staying relevant to today's consumer while remaining true to the brand. "Consumers love beef and they can feel good about including today's lean beef in their diets," said Laura Wilder, executive director of the Idaho Beef Council. "The Powerful Beefscapes campaign should reinforce consumers' passion for beef and the protein body benefits it provides."

Previously, the Beef Checkoff Program had split its resources between two separate campaigns—one focusing on beef's nutritional profile and the other on consumers' passion for beef. However, consumers are looking for foods that satisfy their cravings and deliver good nutrition. Research with consumers indicated that a single campaign could live at the intersection of what drives consumers' protein selection: the eating experience and how protein fuels the body.

"Beef is an excellent or good source of nine essential vitamins and minerals, including protein, that meets the needs of health-focused consumers," said Wilder. "A substantial body of evidence shows protein can help in maintaining a healthy weight, building muscle and fueling physical activity—all of which play an important role in a healthful lifestyle and disease prevention."

With a budget of roughly \$15 million, the campaign encourages Americans to "Discover the Power of Protein in the Land of Lean Beef" and will reach 86 percent of the consumer target via radio, billboards and 39 national consumer magazines in 2008. "The Idaho Beef Council will extend this campaign with additional radio and outdoor billboard advertising in Idaho," added Wilder.

New radio ads began airing in Idaho on January 14 and on national radio on January 21. The campaign change will be signaled by a new and distinct campaign voice that embodies the qualities unique to beef—passion, protein and strength. The famed "Beef. It's What's for Dinner" tagline and Aaron Copland's familiar "Rodeo" music will remain a part of the campaign.

The first new print advertisement will hit the pages of Fitness magazine's February issue (on stands in early January) and additional consumer magazines, such as Cooking Light, People and Parents, soon thereafter.



Visit www.BeeftsWhatsForDinner.com to discover the power of protein in the land of lean beef, view each of the print ads, new corresponding recipes, and hear the new radio advertising.

PORK

By Frances Rohla
2007 Hwy 41
Milligan, NE 68406
402-629-4326

As I write on pork, our local sale barns are selling 45 lb. to 75 lb. feeder pigs for \$6.00 a head. The 250 lb. fat pigs are bringing around \$23 to \$27 live-weight. One hears on the radio that hanging-weight hogs are bringing around \$61 a hundred weight but a producer must have 50,000 lbs. or a semi load of fat pigs, called lean at the market place. In our local daily paper there is a full-page article that says Nebraska state producers are losing \$25 a head. On many fronts the blame is on ethanol and corn prices for their loss. At one time we fed \$5 corn and many friends asked, "How can you feed \$5 corn?" How can one buy cornflakes for \$4 when there is only a few cents of corn in a box or seven cents of wheat in a \$2.79 loaf of bread?

When hog producing farmers don't have to worry about prices, they must watch their pigs for diseases. One new disease is H2N3. The flu-like symptom of H2N3 comes from bacteria in water from a pond where ducks landed and played in the water. The second disease is MRSA (pronounced mersa), also known as Staphylococcus Aureus. It is a bacteria and doesn't harm humans unless it gets into the bloodstream.

Many of these diseases come from the Netherlands where there is a high concentration of hog and cattle farms. MRSA is prevalent in Canada. We get a lot of pigs from Canada and Europe. Some of the studies date back to 2005. The United States does not test pigs, cattle and other food animals for MRSA. The drugs that are used in humans are also used on animals, but all medication must be taken away for a period of time, usually 7-14 days, before slaughter.

A proposal at the federal level would require the use of antibiotics that are important to human medicine be phased out as animal feed additives within two years. S. 549, The Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act is sponsored by Senate Health Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and five other senators. Microbiologist Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY) and 340 other House members have signed on to a similar bill. The American Medical Association, the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the American Academy of Pediatrics are also behind these bills in Congress.

(Source: Science and Technology, High Plains Journal, New Study Links Animal Agriculture, Pig Snoots).



CEREAL GRAINS

Phyllis Howatt
1409 12th Ave
Langdon, ND 58249-1925
howphy@utma.com



Wheat prices have been like a roller coaster ride up and down! The farmers are trying to decide where it is going to stop on the high so they can contract wheat for the 2008 crop. Everybody wants to sell for the highest price. By letting it go too long there may be a down and then the panic begins! Should they sell or not, or will it go back up? They say farmers are the biggest gamblers and this year it has put them to the test.

Weather has also been giving problems to many farmers. Winter wheat in some of the northern plains could use some more snow cover to protect it from the cold temperatures this winter. Texas winter wheat continues to struggle from cool and continuous dry conditions. There are some places reporting green bugs causing problems.

The Wheat Foods Council (WFC) is working to inform urban consumers about the wheat they eat by growing about a quarter of an acre of wheat in the middle of Manhattan. WFC is working with Rutgers University to grow the wheat which will be on display during a week in September 2008. There will also be milling equipment, baking equipment, educational material, bread making and sampling. The National Association of Wheat Growers will also be there to provide some grower expertise and interviews. Watch for news on this project through the summer and fall.

Perennial Wheat (PW)—is this the next alternative cropping system? It is being researched in the Pacific Northwest. Planting PW every 4-5 years would be wonderful. In our area the winter hardiness might be a big issue. A lot of research needs to be done before this becomes a reality. If any WIFE members have heard of this in your area I would appreciate it if you would send me information.



**“2008 Women
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Agriculture”**

www.WIFeline.com

JANUARY PRICES vs. PARITY

Commodity	Price	Parity
Barley-bu	\$ 6.16	8.26
Beans-cwt	26.40	60.80
Canola -cwt	21.40	34.30
Corn-bu	4.61	7.56
Cotton-c/lb49	2.06
Oats-bu	3.68	35.90
Peanuts-lb193	.785
Potatoes-cwt	8.40	8.60
Rice-cwt	?	28.90
Sorghum-cwt	5.92	13.50
Soybeans-bu	11.41	18.70
Sugarbeets	?	117.00
Sunflower-cwt.....	23.00	37.70
All wheat-bu	11.87	12.00
Apples-lb326	.718
All beef cattle	90.50	220.00
All hogs-cwt20	126.00
Lambs-cwt	?	257.00
All milk-cwt	21.70	43.80

(On February 4 in ND
local prices for spring wheat
were \$14.15, winter wheat-\$13.00
and durum \$20.20 per bushel!)

WHAT ARE PARITY PRICES?

Parity prices are based on the adjusted base price from 1910 to 1914 derived from the 120 months from January 1998 through December 2007 average including an allowance where appropriate for unredeemed loans and other supplemental payments resulting from price support operations. Parity on sugarbeets relates to prices including average conditional payments per ton made under the sugar acts of 1937 and 1948. Crop deficiency and abandonment payments not included.

Membership Information:

____ Yes, send me information about becoming a member of WIFE. I am interested in the grassroots organization.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Send above form to the

National Membership Chairman
Alice Fairfax - 27248
Goodwill Chapel Rd.
Sedalia, MO 65301

STATE ACTIVITIES

NEW MEXICO WIFE members have been participating in "Stakeholders of the Bootheel" and Border Task Force meetings, discussing issues related to border and homeland security. WIFE members Sheila Massey, representing farming interests, and Kansas Massey, representing farming and ranching interests along with two other ranchers, were invited to speak to two groups of U.S. Border Patrol Agents from the Lordsburg, NM sector. It is hoped this effort will lead to better working relationships between local landowners and the agents. The women participating in this endeavor feel this is a good first step in that regard. - Sheila Massey

Montana WIFE held their Winter Board of Directors meeting in Lewistown. It was held in conjunction with the Montana Winter Fair January 23-26. We had a booth and visited with people about various issues of concern to agriculture at this time. - Nancy Skinner

North Dakota WIFE had a Board of Directors meeting scheduled during the last week of January but that was the time Mother nature sent them the Canadian Clipper and put the state in the Deep Freeze. (Guess that was a phase of Global Warming.) They passed it on to other states as ND WIFE members are known to share their bounty. The meeting was postponed for better weather. - Marlene Kouba

Alabama WIFE. On December 10th, 2007, Big Hungry Chapter of Alabama WIFE met at the home of Edna Cope for their annual Christmas Party. Even with the warm night, a good time was had by all. We are happy to have Marjorie Carter with us. Marjorie worked tirelessly with and for WIFE for many years and is a past editor of the WIFeline. Two HOW's accompanied their wives and joined in the festivities. After a traditional turkey and ham supper with all the "fixins", we sang Christmas carols to close the evening. With a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to each other, the evening came to an end.

Can you believe that Alabama had snow January 19th? The Weather had been real cold with a chill factor one morning of 6 degrees. When the news reported that Alabama would have (in my area) 3 to 4 inches of snow everybody got excited. It was reported that a family in Florida brought his children to Selma to see the snow that they had never seen. Well, it covered the ground, about one-half inch at my place. We had rain before it snowed and the snow didn't last long. But we had snow.

Alabama WIFE met January 14th at Edna Cope's home with ten out of eleven members present. We talked about plans for the year and set goals. Goals were set to be more visible with out of state officials on Capital Hill in Montgomery. We have an appointment with the Commissioner of Agriculture on March 18, during agriculture week. Plans were talked about for National Agriculture week in March. Hopefully we will get an appointment with the Governor. Sometimes that is hard to get as he stays so busy. We hope to make two or three tours of interest such as the Hyundai car plant, an agricultural museum and an ethanol plant. Fundraising was a big discussion and money is hard to come by these days. In the spring WIFE will plan to make camp stew for sale and again later in the year. Also we plan to have a rummage sale in the spring. With airline tickets so high it makes it hard to have funds to send a delegate to a national

meeting. We hope by having these fundraisers we will be able to send some one to the convention.

As the year goes by we will be doing other things to support agriculture. I look forward to a good year in Alabama WIFE. Each person in WIFE has a duty as a commodity/issue chairman. They always give great reports on their subject which is educational to each of us. - Mary Ann Sheppard.

FEED GRAINS

By Lisa Goodheart
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Glen Elder, KS 67446
soxer@nckcn.com

There is a widely held belief that the high cost of corn and the use of corn in the production of ethanol is the driving force behind rising food prices, but some say the facts are being ignored and the price of oil is the real culprit. The price of oil affects the cost of food from production to transportation and also affects overhead costs for grocery stores, warehouses and restaurants. Out of every dollar spent on food, labor costs take 38 cents, packaging, transportation, energy, advertising and profit take 24 cents and just 19 cents is attributed to the actual cost of food inputs, such as corn.

There has also been a concern that ethanol production has been diverting corn from food and feed markets but U.S. corn production levels have kept up with the increased demand. Only 17 to 18 percent of corn yields will be used in ethanol production. About 30 percent of that amount will become distiller grains which can be used to replace corn as livestock feed. Corn production was significantly higher in 2007 than in 2006, resulting in the largest crop on record – more than 13 billion bushels. It is projected that, in the 2007-08 marketing year, more corn will be fed to livestock, corn exports are expected to set a new record and approximately 10 percent of the 13 billion bushels produced will be carried over as surplus in the next year.

American farmers strive to ensure our food supply is safe, secure, and plentiful enough to meet all demands, while helping to maintain the affordable food prices consumers expect. They are using new technology which results in increasing corn yields and helping to prevent shortages for food or fuel, even globally.

TENTATIVE CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULE

February 16-24	Both have district work period
March 15-30	Both have district work period
May 24-June 1	Memorial Day recess
June 28-July 6	Independence Day recess
Aug. 9-Sept. 7	Both have district work period
August 25-28	Democratic Convention
September 1-4	Republican Convention
September 26	Target adjournment date
November 4	Election

National Activities

As the Farm Bill continues to be mired in the D.C. mud, WIFE is getting more requests to sign onto letters to Congress urging action and/or promoting some particular program needing to be saved. When those arrive and National decides to sign on, your president tries to get them to state presidents and offer an opportunity for states and chapters to also add their names, and thus more political clout, to the letter. These offers usually have short turnaround times. Therefore, it is important that state presidents keep current with email and are prepared to act on the offers. This is one way WIFE can stretch our effectiveness. Thanks to those states that have been taking advantage of these opportunities.

WIFE signed onto a letter to House Ag Committee Chairman Peterson and Ranking Member Goodlatte to hold a hearing to examine and evaluate the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) pending plan to import beef from certain regions of Argentina. This letter was initiated by the United States Cattlemen' Association.

WIFE signed onto a letter to keep the competition issues in the Farm Bill as it comes out of Conference Committee. This letter was initiated by the National Campaign for Sustainable Agriculture.

The WIFE Executive Committee did a reversal on a decision to join the American Task Force Argentina (ATFA). Originally the group was working mainly on the issue of regionalization of the beef trade in Argentina. It was later found that the group was formed, and primarily focused, on the banking interest in Argentina. The Committee felt WIFE members were not up to speed on international banking issues and would find it difficult to speak to that subject. WIFE will continue to cooperate with ATFA on beef issues but are not formally joining this coalition at this time. If you have comments on this issue, please be ready to discuss them in D.C.

The WIFE BOD in Washington, DC will begin on February 24th with members flying in on the 23rd. Please remember this is our major opportunity to assess happenings in DC and to have direct influence on the movers and shakers located there. It also gives us an opportunity to learn from some of those same individuals. If you can possibly work it into your schedules and budget, please try to be there.

WIFE President Pam Potthoff was quoted in a Los Angeles Times article on the National Animal Identification System (NAIS).

WIFE continues to do a monthly interview with Lorrie Boyer on radio station KSIR in Colorado every third Tuesday. In January the topics were the Farm Bill and regionalization of the Argentina beef industry for purposes of importing beef into the U.S.

ILLNESS

Nebraska WIFE member Jackie Stott had knee replacement surgery. She is recovering but still has some time before she can return to work. Her mother, Nebraska WIFE member Jerry Reuter was also in the hospital. She had some difficulty walking but that is improving. Cards of encouragement can be sent to both of them at 1511 S 90th Street, Omaha, NE 68124.

WIFeline

A publication of
Women Involved in Farm Economics
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Regent, ND 58650
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SYMPATHY

Colorado WIFE member Donna Self's husband, Don Self, passed away. Donna is a member of the newly established Baca County WIFE chapter. She is a sister-in-law to another Baca County WIFE member, Veta Lock. Please keep Donna and her family in your thoughts and prayers and let's shower her with our great WIFE concerns. Cards can reach the family at:

Donna Self
15107 US Hwy 287
Springfield, CO 81073

SYMPATHY

Elmer Selfridge, husband of Past National President Ina Selfridge, passed away on February 1. He was a supporter of WIFE, attended many meetings with her and attended the New Mexico National Convention after Ina's death. A tumor was found in his lung about the size of a grapefruit and treatment was unsuccessful. Elmer and Ina were always a fun and loving couple and now they are together again. Keep the family in your thoughts and prayers. Cards or letters can be sent to The Elmer Selfridge Family, HC 2 Box 52, Burdett, KS 67523-9107. Memorials can be made to the Hanston United Methodist Church or the Burdett EMS and sent to the Beckwith Funeral Home, Jetmore, KS 67854.

ILLNESS

Nebraska WIFE member Vickie Ourada's husband Dale had pneumonia and was in the hospital when he had a stroke. He was moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, creating the need for Vickie to stay away from home with her daughter and son-in-law. Please hold Vickie and her family in your thoughts and prayers. Cards of encouragement can be sent to:

Vickie Ourada
% Shane & Missy Kepler
1480 Mahoney Drive
Denton, NE 68339

CONGRATULATIONS!

WIFE member Sara Wyant of Illinois has been selected as chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Farm Foundation. This organization was established in 1933 and is directed by a board of trustees that consists of leaders in the food system and agriculture. It assists organizations in identifying and understanding forces that can shape the future with options to address the resulting opportunities and challenges. They focus on economic and public policy issues affecting agriculture, the food system and rural communities.



Registration
**Women Involved in Farm Economics
 2008 Legislative Conference**

The Virginian Suites
 1500 Arlington Blvd
 Arlington, VA 22209

February 24-27, 2008

HOTEL RESERVATIONS
The Virginian Suites

Call the direct Hotel phone at: 800-275-2866 or email reservations@virginiansuites.com
 Room rate is \$119.00 plus tax for TWO people with \$15 for each extra person
 Breakfast is included in this rate. No parking fees.
Deadline for reserving rooms at the negotiated rate is January 23, 2008

Return to: Melinda Sorem
 26561 NW 208 Rd
 Jetmore, KS 67854
 Phone: 620-357-6346
 FAX: 620-357-6117
msorem@ucom.net

Deadline: Saturday, February 17
 Cancellations: Refund until February 17
 Pre-registration: Members \$65.00
 Late Registration: \$80.00

Make Checks payable to: Women Involved in Farm Economics

Member Name: _____

Address _____ City _____, State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Special Diet Required: _____

National Position: (specify) _____

Approximate Arrival Time: _____

Please Check All that Apply: State President () BOD Delegate () Member () Guest ()

Check if Roommate needed () We will let you know if anyone else needs a roommate.

All states are requested to bring or send food for the Reception. If shipping, send to hotel with attention to either your name or Mary Ann Sheppard.



Pictured are Anne Van Dis of the Crazy Horse Memorial, WIFE President Pam Potthoff and Vice-President Tammy Basel with the food donated by WIFE members during the convention for the Care and Share Food Drive of the Crazy Horse Memorial.

2008 WIFE Legislative Conference The Virginian Suites, Arlington, VA

Saturday, February 23

All members arrive in Washington, DC
6:00 pm Executive Committee, President's Suite
7:00 FAED Executive Committee, Kay Zeosky's Suite
TBA Membership Committee, Alice Fairfax's Suite

Sunday, February 24

7:30 am Church Services
8:00 Continental Breakfast
8:30 BOD Convenes
Speakers, Business, Reports
5:00 BOD Recesses
7:00 Education Committee, Main Meeting Room
7:00 WIFeline and C/T Chairmen,
Marlene Kouba's Suite
8:00 Bylaws Committee, TBA
8:00 Grants Committee, TBA

Monday, February 25

Breakfast provided by the hotel
8:00 BOD Reconvenes
Speakers, Business, Reports
Afternoon schedule pending Legislative
Panel location
4:30 – Leave Hotel for Pizza Party
5:30 – 7:30 Pizza Party

Tuesday, February 26

Breakfast provided by the hotel
On the Hill
5:30 – 7:30 Taste of WIFE reception at
209 C Street, NE

Wednesday, February 27

Breakfast provided by the hotel
8:00 Wrap-up session with a speaker
11:00 Adjourn BOD

www.WIFeline.com

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6160 105th Ave SW
Regent, ND 58650

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