

2011 HOUSE AGRICULTURE

HB 1305

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Agriculture Committee
Peace Garden Room, State Capitol

HB 1305
February 3, 2011
Job #13936

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

(Fiscal note)
Relating to agriculture in the classroom

Minutes:

Vice Chairman Kingsbury: (See attached #1)
This comes from the Agriculture Dept. who will explain the fiscal information. This bill amends Chapter 4-37.

Representative Holman: What is being done now?

Vice Chairman Kingsbury: It is reducing the size of the commission and placing the grant process in the Agriculture Commissioner's hands.

Kim Alberty, Chairman of the Ag in Classroom Council: (See attached #2)
As every generation gets further from the farm, having students be aware of where their food comes from is important.

Representative Schatz: Fiscal note of \$2,000? So it is a savings to the state of \$2,000.

Kim Alberty: I would defer funding to Ken Junkert.

Ken Junkert, Administrative Services Director, ND Agriculture Department:

(See attached #3)
Example of classroom materials (attached #3a)

Revenue and expenditure report (attached #3b)

This provides the story of how we spend the cash that we receive. At the top of the report you can see that we carried over about \$14,000 from the previous biennium. In the Agriculture Commissioner's budget, we received \$110,000 of Environmental and Rangeland Protection Funds. Those fees are deposited in a special revenue fund. Those fees are generated by pesticide registration fees that the state receives. The state registers about 11,100 pesticides in North Dakota every two years. Other revenue is from fund raising efforts. Our total funds are about \$125,000. Our expenditure report is below the revenue. We contract out to handle our teacher and student training. Those are

contracts with NDSU Ag Communications, ND Farm Bureau, ND Geographic Alliance, and ND FFA Foundation.

List of council members (See attached #3c). We have 20 members on that list. Fourteen are appointees by Commissioner Goehring. Two of those members are statutory members which would be the Ag. Commissioner and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bottom four are grant recipients. We put out a Request for Proposals once every calendar year to help accomplish the goals of our program. We find it very helpful to work through contractors. We are a little concerned that people receiving money are on the board and some may say there could be unintended influence in that process.

Representative Holman: My question goes to the last column. We have 5 ex-teachers on this committee. What are you doing to evaluate the successes of the grants?

Ken Junkert: We enter into contracts with each of our grant recipients. We put in performance measures. They have final reporting and we do onsite visits. I will go out and visit the teacher training programs. Farm Bureau conducts our teacher training seminars. They have a teacher who has a waiting list for her teacher training.

Representative Mueller: The bill does do significant things in addition to decreasing the council membership. The commissioner may awards grants whereas the council did before.

Ken Junkert: The council served as an advisory role for some time. It is made up of volunteers. We take the Request for Proposals through the steps and develop the contracts. We do that now. The council doesn't have the human resources or the money to hire an individual to handle those services. The council at one time did enter into a contract with an individual to handle these duties. That individual took the money available to us. It limited our ability to get out information to students and teachers.

Representative Mueller: Hopefully we hear from the council people. Were they OK with that change?

Ken Junkert: This has been discussed for a very long time. Since 1998 there have been discussions on how do we transform the council into something that is leaner.

Sandy Clark, ND Farm Bureau: We are in support of HB 1305. The Ag in the Classroom Program has been very successful. ND Farm Bureau has played a role through our Food, Land, and People Project. We receive a grant from Ag in the Classroom. We have developed 55 lesson plans for Preschool to Grade 12. It includes 4 curriculums and has reached nearly 500 teachers. Many of those teachers keep coming back for more curriculum.

We support cutting the size of the Ag in the Classroom Council. Six members on the council makes a more workable group than 20. We also support giving the Ag Commissioner the authority to award the grants. We think this would be more expedient.

Representative Mueller: This is a granting type of arrangement. Anyone can request monies to do an Ag in the Classroom type of exercise?

Sandy Clark: Yes. We have been doing this project for some time.

Representative Mueller: Do you get competition?

Sandy Clark: There are other grants offered through Ag in the Classroom. Food, Land and People was on a national level that we have adopted here. Could they apply for a grant for a different type of program? Yes

Representative Holman: The Food, Lands, and People program seems it would fit into the geography standards.

Sandy Clark: These different curriculums focus on different issues. They do field trips. Every teacher uses it in the classroom a different way. Water and Soil is an environmental program. There are a lot of things on production. It is for Preschool-12. Teachers are amazingly innovative on how they use it. A teacher even incorporates it into music.

Representative Mueller: Could Mr. Junkert come up again. Who is getting the grants?

Ken Junkert: Look at budget sheet attached #3b. All our grantees for the current biennium are listed. There is duplication because we granted a grant one year and then they came back and we approved a grant for the second year in the biennium. The column labeled Total Agreement is the amount each of these entities receives from us. There is competition in this process. When we put out a Request for Proposal, that is a public document. We do allow people to come in and be competitive. We have long standing partners that do a great job.

Total agreements are \$116,000 this biennium. I wonder if other programs can say they pushed that much revenue out to teaching.

Robert Vallie, ND State University Student Government: I would like to think I am a success in agricultural education. I started my experience with agriculture education in the 7th grade year. It was a required class. I was from Fargo. I have extended family in Richland County that does farming. I am not very good with farming. When I got involved with the classes, I began to appreciate the importance of agriculture. I gained the knowledge to know why and appreciate what we have to offer to the world. We are feeding billions of individuals each day. It taught me to be a better consumer and a more efficient producer. It also taught me the importance of economics, carpentry, small engines, welding, and other areas. I was able to be involved in other activities such as FFA, public speaking, and as a state officer. NDSU students appreciate our heritage. Education is a lifelong experience. As a social science education major, when I register for classes I attempt to find an agriculture based class. The students of NDSU appreciate the support.

Representative Trottier: You need to be recognized for the tribute you give to FFA for presenting without any notes.

Robert Vallie: I appreciate your comments. It is an experience that gives a lot to me.

Representative Trottier: Did you take livestock judging?

Robert Vallie: I attempted. What I found is I have a tendency to look at an animal and see hamburger, steak, bacon, etc. My judging was more in public speaking, agricultural sales or communication contests.

Opposition: None

Chairman Johnson: Closed the hearing

Representative Trottier: Moved the amendment presented by Representative Kingsbury.

Representative Rust: Seconded the motion.

Voice Vote taken. Motion carries.

Representative Trottier: Moved Do Pass as amended.

Representative Wall: Seconded the motion.

A Roll Call vote was taken. **Yes: 11, No: 0, Absent: 3,**
Representatives Belter, Headland, Boe)

DO PASS as amended carries.

Representative Trottier will carry the bill.

FISCAL NOTE

Requested by Legislative Council
01/12/2011

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 1305

1A. State fiscal effect: *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$2,000)	\$0	(\$2,000)
Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2009-2011 Biennium			2011-2013 Biennium			2013-2015 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

2A. Bill and fiscal impact summary: *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

This bill reduces the size of the Agriculture in the Classroom Council from sixteen to seven. The current Council size is twenty - including four nonvoting members. Non-employee travel reimbursement claims will be reduced.

B. Fiscal impact sections: *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Section 2 - The reduced Council size will reduce non-employee travel reimbursement claims.

3. State fiscal effect detail: *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. Revenues: *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

This bill has no impact on revenue.

B. Expenditures: *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

The Department of Agriculture estimates that reduced non-employee travel reimbursement claims will result in reduced program expenditures. No FTEs are affected by this bill.

C. Appropriations: *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

This bill doesn't contain an appropriation.

Name:	Kenneth S. Junkert	Agency:	Agriculture
Phone Number:	328-4756	Date Prepared:	01/14/2011

11.0521.01001
Title.02000

Adopted by the Agriculture Committee

February 3, 2011

VR
2/3/11

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1305

Page 1, line 16, remove "six individuals"

Page 1, line 16, overstrike "appointed by the" and insert immediately thereafter "seven individuals. The"

Page 1, line 18, replace "and" with "shall appoint six council members. The seventh council member is"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 2/3/11

Roll Call Vote # 1

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1305

House Agriculture Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended

Rerefer to Appropriations

Motion Made By Representative Trottier Seconded By Representative Rust

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Dennis Johnson, Chair			Tracy Boe		
Joyce Kingsbury, Vice Chair			Tom Conklin		
Wesley Belter			Richard Holman		
Craig Headland			Phillip Mueller		
David Rust					
Mike Schatz					
Jim Schmidt					
Wayne Trottier					
John Wall					
Dwight Wrangham					

voice vote
voice passed

Total Yes _____ No _____

Absent _____

Bill Carrier _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Changes number of council members

Date: 2/3/11

Roll Call Vote # 2

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HB 1305

House **Agriculture** Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 11.0521.01001

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended

Rerefer to Appropriations

Motion Made By Representative Trottier Seconded By Representative Wall

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Dennis Johnson, Chair	X		Tracy Boe	AB	
Joyce Kingsbury, Vice Chair	X		Tom Conklin	X	
Wesley Belter	AB		Richard Holman	X	
Craig Headland	AB		Phillip Mueller	X	
David Rust	X				
Mike Schatz	X				
Jim Schmidt	X				
Wayne Trottier	X				
John Wall	X				
Dwight Wrangham	X				

Total Yes 11 No 0

Absent 3

Bill Carrier Representative Trottier

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Changes number of council members

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1305: Agriculture Committee (Rep. D. Johnson, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (11 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 3 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1305 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 16, remove "six individuals"

Page 1, line 16, overstrike "appointed by the" and insert immediately thereafter "seven individuals. The"

Page 1, line 18, replace "and" with "shall appoint six council members. The seventh council member is"

Renumber accordingly

2011 SENATE AGRICULTURE

HB 1305

2011 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Agriculture Committee
Roosevelt Park Room, State Capitol

HB 1305
March 4, 2011
Job # 14966

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature *Greta Nelson*

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to agriculture in the classroom.

Minutes:

Attachment: #1, #2, #3

Senator Flakoll; Meeting called to order this 4th day of March, 2011 HB1305 (FN) at 10:45 am

Representative Joyce Kingsbury; Dist 16 (Attachment #1)

Senator Heckaman; How are the council (individuals) selected?

Kingsbury; Ken Junkert can answer question.

Ken Junkert; Administrative Services Director ND Dept of Ag (Attachment #2)

Senator Flakoll; FLP?

Junkert; Food, Land, People (The educational curriculum)

Senator Flakoll; Problem with quorums.....can someone send a designee to fill in for them when not attending?

Junkert; No, the only person who can send a designee is the Ag Commissioner or Supt of Public Instruction.

Senator Flakoll; We cannot change law to that?

Junkert; You could change the law to allow that.

Senator Heckaman; Does the Ag Commissioner have any indication of commodity groups or organization he will select members from?

Junkert; The Ag and Craftsman's Council met 2 months ago; they are going to advise the commissioner on the categories for future appointments. A member from a commodity

council, commodity association, general farm organization, represents an Ag teacher/educator. Council is generating recommendation from the categories for appointment for the future council which would be the reduced size recommended in the bill.

Senator Larsen Do you want 16 on the board?

Junkert: No, it will fluctuate with the grants we receive. Law says anyone receiving a monetary grant through the organization automatically becomes a non-voting member on the council. Depending on the grant recipients will determine the non-voting members.

Senator Larsen; Intention to remove the lower half and retain the ones on the top

Junkert: Yes, intention of the bill....reduce the council side. 20 is large number to bring together to provide advice and how to move the program forward. If member come off the council, doesn't mean they won't be accessed or we won't touch base with them and continue to work with them.....the advisory council set by law a limit of 7 would be sufficient number on the council.

Senator Luick: Operating expenses in detail?

Junkert; Second box....expenditures....operating expenses \$5,920.81 plus service agreementThe \$913,000 is wrong, should be \$91,300 on third column. Total \$97,000.

Gail Bakko: Contact of ND Ag in Classroom Council (Attachment #3)

Senator Larsen; Grade level? Teacher workshop, all get the flyer and several have adapted to other grade levels. FFA student will take it to the younger to teach.

Senator Luick; Is it a sign up bases or go to all school in ND?

Bakko: The Ag magazine occasionally sends to all districts and asks the teachers to sign up for it. The numbers are bases on how many are signed up for it and send it out 3 times a year. The Ag in the classroom program and is open to everyone. The teacher workshops the FLP is set up for pre K – 12. Primarily elementary teachers.

Senator Luick; Is there a cost to the districts?

Bakko: No, free to the districts. The teachers might be asked to pay a registration fee or pay Professional Development credit. Go to colleges and offer information to those becoming teachers as a pre -service.....teaching Ag in the classroom.

Senator Flakoll; Continuing Ed credit?

Bakko: Yes....does qualify for continuing ed.

Senator Larsen; Examples of his teaching using this program, touring farms, field trips, etc and felt it was an excellent program in his classroom. Building a hydrogen vehicle using the grant money.....great program.

Robert Vallie: Executive Commissioner and Collegiate Affairs NDSU Student Government We support the HB 1305. Express his reason for support for this bill for both the agricultural college....holding on to Ag College and continue to help to insure our Ag industry, our largest ND industry, continues to thrive and to teach Ag education in the classroom. This helps to promote both lifelong education and to have personal projects as Ag education/experiences. Ag educational organizations and classroom learning in the schools is advantageous to all students living in ND. It is not just farming that is promoted in the Ag education, but also dealing with bio technology, dealing with a business person, entrepreneurship, new ideas that come through preservation of our natural resources, insuring that what we have is used in the most efficient way possible. These programs teach appreciation what this state does for the worldwe are the bread basket of the world and are recognized for the high quality of what we produce in our state. These grants received, provided an Ag education for all ages from small children to college students and adults of all ages. We support HB 1305.

Senator Flakoll; Do you think that the program aligns with the ND constitutional – Article 8 section 4 which reads in part.....

Robert Vallie: With personal experiences, actions taken both from Ag in classroom as well as expanded opportunities as 4-H, FFA, etc.....especially going into college, helps individuals in those industries. In my Ag classes, we toured several ethanol plants, industries ag mechanics, engineering, and several others in that industry helped. My belief, it is moving in the right direction.

Senator Luick: Congratulations on a job well done.

Sandy Clark: ND Farm Bureau Support HB 1305. We are committed to the programs in the schools and importance of keeping these programs/Ag education in our classrooms. They need to know where our food comes from....these are the programs to continue in both rural and urban ND schools. Farm Bureau is very involved through the grant program.

Senator Murphy; District 20 Support HB 1305. I am one of the people who designed, lead, and taught the courses as we are listening to. Taught many classes in this program and took many students on bus trips, tours, vineyards, elevators, etc to educate the students in Ag education.

Julie Ellingson: ND Stockman's Association Support HB 1305

Senator Flakoll; Opposition? Any need for providing any designees of membership?

Junkert: Choose to drop the amendment, we would support that and the council would also support.....but with the reduced council size, not have the large group to generate the quorum. It wouldn't hinder the commissioner's appointment process or the work of the council.

Senator Flakoll; Close the hearing

Senator Larsen Motion we Do Pass HB 1305

Senator Murphy; Second

Senator Flakoll; money in the bill and fiscal note with the bill not at the level we need to send down the hall.

Senator Miller; Designees....we are changing the scope on the advisory board as not being an administrative boardcalling to get advice is not necessary. A good bill and will make it work more efficiently.

Senator Flakoll; Visited with Rep Kingsbury to get her reaction.....she felt no compelling need to put the language on it.

Senator Flakoll; Take roll call vote for Do Pass to engross HB 1305

Clerk: 7-0-0

Senator Flakoll: Passes Senator Larsen carries

Senator Flakoll; Adjourned

Date: 3/4/11

Roll Call Vote # 1

2011 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1305

Senate Agriculture Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Senator Larsen Seconded By Senator Murphy

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Chairman Flakoll	✓		Senator Heckaman	✓	
Vice-Chair Larsen	✓				
Senator Klein	✓				
Senator Luick	✓				
Senator Miller	✓				
Senator Murphy	✓				

Total (Yes) 7 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Senator Larsen

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1305, as engrossed: Agriculture Committee (Sen. Flakoll, Chairman) recommends DO PASS (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed HB 1305 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

2011 TESTIMONY

HB 1305

#1
2/3/11

HB 1305

Talking Points – Representative Joyce M. Kingsbury, District 16
Agriculture in the Classroom Program

- **Program Overview** - Agriculture in the Classroom efforts help K-12 teachers integrate agricultural information into the science, math, social studies, language arts, and other classes they teach.
 - 09-11 Biennium – Total Funds Available: \$124,926.71
 - 09-11 Biennium – Grants Distributed: \$116,000
 - 09-11 Biennium – 93% of all funds distributed in grants; and no funds are used for Department of Agriculture salary administration.
- **HB 1305** – This bill amends Chapter 4-37 to provide clarity, transparency, and efficiency in administering the program.
- **Proposed Amendment** - Section 2 of the bill establishes a six-member advisory council and provides joint appointment authority to the agriculture commissioner and the superintendent of public instruction. The Council supports a seven-member advisory council appointed by the agriculture commissioner. Six of the advisory council members would be appointed by the agriculture commissioner, and the seventh member would be the superintendent of public instruction or his designee.
- **Section 1** – The agriculture in the classroom program is administered by the Council in conjunction with the agriculture commissioner. The amendment to Section 4-37-01 directs the agriculture commissioner to administer the program with the advice of the Council.
 - This change will clarify roles and remove confusion regarding administrative authority over the program.
- **Section 2** - The current Council has 20 members – 16 voting and four nonvoting members (see the attached membership list). The amendment to Section 4-37-02 reduces the Council size to seven members – one being the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent’s designee.
 - It has been increasingly difficult to coordinate the schedules of 20 Council members to arrange meetings. The large number of members creates difficulties in securing a quorum of voting members to conduct business. There are also four nonvoting members on the Council. Grant recipients are nonvoting members. Commissioner Goehring is concerned that the grant recipients serving as nonvoting members on the Council may be creating a potential conflict of interest regarding the grant administration process. The Council provides grants to the following entities:
 - NDSU - development of the *Ag Mag* - \$5,500
 - ND Farm Bureau Foundation – Food, Land & People teacher training - \$37,500
 - ND Geographic Alliance – teacher field trip - \$4,000
 - ND FFA Foundation – mini-grant program - \$12,000

- **Section 3** – Section 4-37-02 is amended to provide the agriculture commissioner with the duties and responsibilities of awarding grants, training teachers, developing educational publications, and monitoring the quality and condition of the program.
 - This law change will clarify the roles and responsibilities regarding administration of the program.
- **Section 4** – Section 4-37-04 is amended to provide the agriculture commissioner with the authority to accept and expend grants and donations in support of the program. The budget for this program is included in the agriculture commissioner’s budget (SB 2009). All donations are deposited in the agriculture commissioner’s operating budget.
 - This law change will provide the agriculture commissioner clear authority over the program budget. Currently, the Council isn’t setup to receive or expend contributions, gifts, or grants from any sources.
- **Fiscal Note** – The fiscal note shows a \$2,000 reduction in expenditures. This is attributed to a reduced Council size, resulting in reduced reimbursement requests for travel expenses.



Agriculture in the Classroom Council



Testimony of Kim Alberty, Chairman
Agriculture in the Classroom Council
House Bill 1305
House Agriculture Committee
Peace Garden Room
February 2, 2011

Chairman Johnson and members of the House Agriculture Committee, I am Kim Alberty, Chairman of the North Dakota Agriculture in the Classroom Council. I am here on behalf of the Council in support of HB 1305, which will provide clarification regarding the administration of the program and will reduce the Council size. I am also here in support of the amendment offered by Representative Kingsbury to further adjust the Council size and provide authority to the agriculture commissioner to appoint the Council.

As the chairman of the Council and an agriculture industry business owner, I understand the importance of educating our youth about the important role agriculture plays in our economy and environment. I am proud of our efforts and will continue to work to expand the educational efforts of the program.

In order to provide efficiencies and clarify administrative roles, the Council supports reducing the membership level to seven members, which will serve in an advisory capacity to the agriculture commissioner. It has been increasingly difficult to schedule meetings and obtain a quorum of voting members due to the large size of the Council. The Council relies heavily on the Department of Agriculture to provide all of the administrative functions, including fiscal management responsibilities, meeting scheduling, public outreach, and contract administration.

Even though this bill transforms the Council into an advisory capacity and reduces its size, the Council will continue to play an important role in the continuing development of this program. I encourage the development of a coalition of individuals interested in raising resources to support the program. This coalition will foster a public-private partnership, which will greatly increase resources leading to an expansion of programs for students and teachers.

Chairman Johnson and committee members, the Council urges your favorable consideration of Representative Kingsbury's amendment, and urges a "do pass" on HB 1305.

Thank you. I would be happy to answer any questions.

COMMISSIONER
DOUG GOEHRING



#3

nda@nd.gov
www.agdepartment.com

**NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

STATE CAPITOL
600 E. BOULEVARD AVE. - DEPT. 602
BISMARCK, ND 58505-0020

**Testimony of Kenneth S. Junkert
North Dakota Department of Agriculture
House Bill 1305
House Agriculture Committee
Pease Garden Room
February 3, 2011**

Chairman Johnson and members of the House Agriculture Committee, I am Ken Junkert, the Administrative Services Director at the North Dakota Department of Agriculture. I am here on behalf of Agriculture Commissioner Doug Goehring in support of HB 1305, which will revise the role of the Agriculture in the Classroom Council and reduce its size. I am also here to support the amendment offered by Representative Kingsbury to further adjust the Council size and to clarify the appointment authority for the Council.

The mission of the program is to cultivate an understanding of the interrelationship of agriculture, the environment, and people by integrating agriculture into K-12 education. The Agriculture in the Classroom program helps K-12 teachers integrate agricultural information into their curriculum.

We provide educational materials to nearly 3,000 third, fourth, and fifth grade students three times a year and hold workshops and tours to educate teachers about the importance of agriculture. We have provided training for over 400 teachers. We also provide a grant program to cover costs for teachers to develop projects, units, and lessons for school-age children that promote agriculture literacy.

By law, the program is to be jointly administered by the Council and the agriculture commissioner. Section 1 of this bill designates the agriculture commissioner as the administrator of the program and makes the Council advisory. This change will clarify roles and remove

confusion regarding administrative authority over the program. Currently, all administrative work for the program is covered by the Department of Agriculture. The volunteer nature, large size, and lack of resources inhibits the Council from assuming an administrative role for this program. I am proud to say that 93 percent of all revenue received by the program is directed to teacher and student education programs through contracts administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture doesn't charge any salaries to Agriculture in the Classroom funds.

The current Council has 20 members – 16 voting and four nonvoting members. The large council size has made it increasingly difficult to arrange meetings because of scheduling conflicts. Obtaining a quorum with such a large council size is also very difficult and creates inefficiencies when conducting business.

The Council contains four nonvoting members. All grant recipients are nonvoting members. Commissioner Goehring is concerned that the grant recipients serving as nonvoting members may be creating a potential conflict of interest regarding the grant administration process. He views our grant recipients as valued partners in training our teachers and educating our students. However, he believes their membership on the Council may provide unintended influence in the grant administration process. Commissioner Goehring supports Representative Kingsbury's amendment that limits the Council size to seven members and clarifies the appointment authority to the agriculture commissioner.

Commissioner Goehring believes this bill amends Chapter 4-37 to provide clarity, transparency, and efficiency in administering the Agriculture in the Classroom program. Students today may not realize where their food and fiber products come from, but the Agriculture in the Classroom program is working hard to change that perception.

Chairman Johnson and committee members, Commissioner Goehring asks for favorable consideration of the amendment and urges a "do pass" recommendation on HB 1305.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

HB 1305

Ken Jankent

#3a

2/3/11

Fall 2010

NORTH DAKOTA AgMag

A Magazine about Agriculture for North Dakota Students



corn

You probably know about popcorn and corn on the cob, but did you know corn also is used for livestock feed, fuel for engines, food sweetener and many other products? Let's learn more about corn!

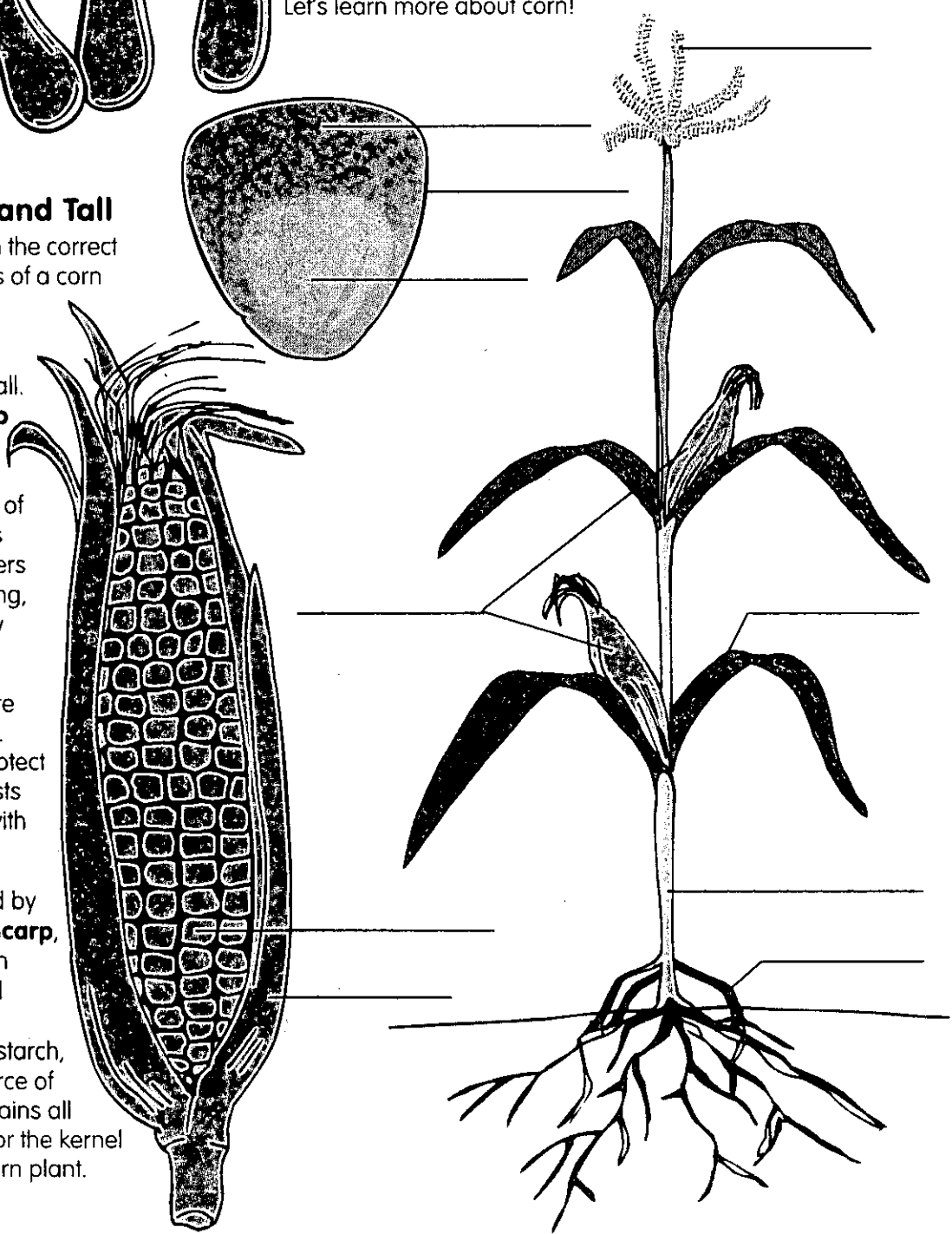
Growing Strong and Tall

Copy the bold words on the correct lines to identify the parts of a corn plant.

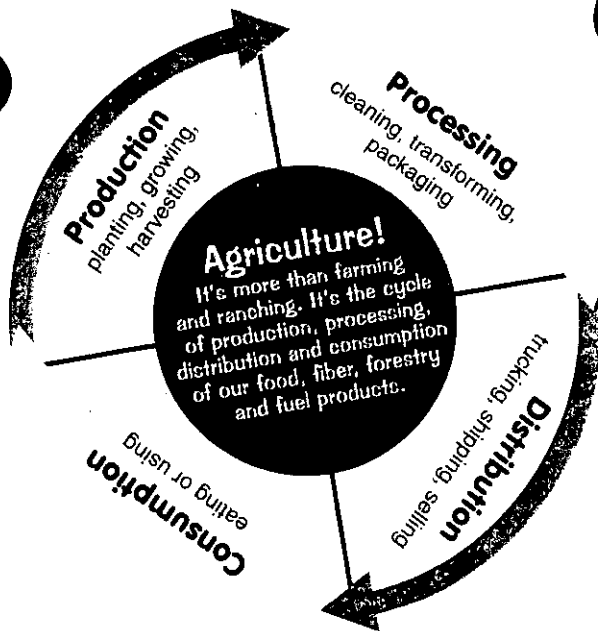
Corn is an annual plant that grows 7 to 10 feet tall. Strong roots called **prop or brace roots** help support the **stalk**. A **tassel** grows at the top of each stalk and contains hundreds of small flowers that produce pollen. Long, sword-like **leaves** grow out from the stalk.

Ears of corn grow where the leaves join the stalk. Leaves called **husks** protect each ear. An ear consists of a corncob covered with rows of **kernels**.

Each kernel is protected by the **outer hull, or pericarp**, which protects the grain from water, insects and microorganisms. The **endosperm**, made of starch, is the corn kernel's source of energy. The **germ** contains all the elements needed for the kernel to grow into another corn plant.



Corn Production



Gardening with the Three Sisters

Native Americans planted corn seeds with bean and pumpkin or squash seeds. These three crops were known as the Three Sisters. In Iroquois legend, the Three Sisters are believed to be the gift from the sun god, who created corn, beans and squash to keep the first people of the earth healthy. The Three Sisters were planted together in a circular mound garden, reflecting the never-ending cycle of nature. Each mound was 3 feet in diameter and had 4 to 6 corn plants in the middle. The beans provided nitrogen for the soil. The corn provided a stalk the bean plants could climb. The pumpkins' leaves shaded the ground to keep weeds from sprouting.



Maize is Thousands of Years Old

Corn has been grown in North and South America for thousands of years. American Indians called the grain *maize*, and it was so important to their survival that some tribes had festivals at planting and harvest times.

American Indians used all the parts of the corn plant. They ate corn, but also made beds and toys from the husks, burned the cobs for fuel and fed corn to their livestock.

Chief Massasoit taught European settlers how to grow corn, and the settlers came to depend on it. At the first Thanksgiving, the Pilgrims and the Indians gave thanks for the corn harvest – as the American Indians had always done.

Europeans took corn back to the Old World, and corn spread quickly throughout the rest of the world.



Today's Farmers Use Modern Equipment

Corn is planted in the spring using a planter. The machine drops the kernels into rows and then presses the soil around each kernel. Corn is planted in rows at about 24,000 to 32,000 plants per acre, which is an area about the size of a football field.

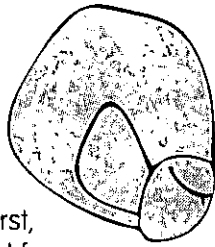
Fertilizer is sometimes placed in the soil to help feed the plant nutritiously. Rain or irrigation is extremely important because the corn plant needs a lot of water to grow.

Between late September and November, the corn will be mature and dry enough to be harvested by a large combine. The machine removes the ear of corn and separates the kernels from the corncob. Some of the stalks are often left in the field to protect the soil for the next year.



Corn is a Grain

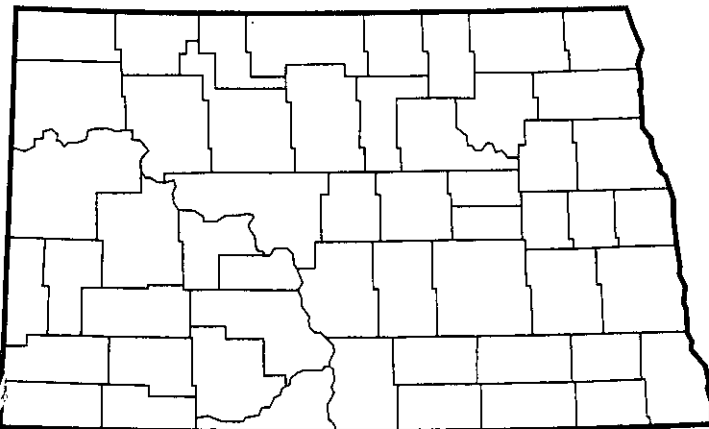
The word corn means *grain*. In some countries, wheat and oats are called corn. But the first, and still the most correct, word for corn was used by the American Indians: *maize*.



That's a-maize-ing!

Find North Dakota's Corn Belt

On the map, identify all the North Dakota counties that produced more than 1 million bushels of corn for grain in 2009.



Barnes	Grand Forks	Morton	Sargent
Benson	Griggs	Oliver	Steele
Burleigh	Kidder	Pembina	Stutsman
Cass	LaMoure	Ramsey	Traill
Dickey	Logan	Ransom	Wells
Emmons	McIntosh	Richland	

Cornstarch Play Putty

1 1/2 cups cornstarch
 2 cups water
 1 cup salt
 1/2 cup flour
 2 teaspoons cream of tartar
 1 tablespoon corn oil
 Food coloring, if desired

Mix all ingredients in a saucepan and cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until the mixture forms a dough. Turn on to waxed paper until cool enough to handle, and then create fun shapes.



Math Challenges

Derek ate 4 ears of corn on the cob. His sister ate 3, his older brother ate 3 and his younger brother ate 5. How many ears of corn did Derek and his sister and brothers eat? **1.**

The contestants in the school's corn-eating contest ate 55 ears of corn. The English teacher ate 10. The science teacher ate 13. The gym teacher ate 6. The geography teacher ate 9. The principal won the contest. How many ears did the principal eat? **2.**

Farmer Jones and her family all grow corn on their family land. Farmer Jones planted 77 acres of corn. Her brother planted 140 acres. Their uncle planted 65 acres. Grandpa planted 90 acres. How many acres of corn are planted on the family farm? **3.**

During the summer, 30 acres of the Jones' land are flooded by rain, and the corn on that land is ruined. How many acres can the family harvest in the fall? **4.**

One bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds. At harvest, one acre of land can produce about 120 bushels of corn. How many bushels of corn will be produced on 10 acres? **5.**

On 100 acres? **6.**

Extra challenge: How many pounds of corn will have been produced on those 100 acres? **7.**

One bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds, and four barn mouse families want to share it equally. How many pounds of corn will each barn mouse family get? **8.**

One bushel of corn can produce sweetener for 325 cans of pop. How many cans of pop can be sweetened with 120 bushels of corn? **9.**

Extra challenge: How many six-packs of pop can be sweetened with 120 bushels of corn? **10.**

Corn Processing



Corn Means Business

Did you know that more than 20 million Americans work in some phase of agriculture? But only 2 million people live and work on farms or ranches.

Many of the remaining 18 million people are involved in the processing phase of agriculture. They change crops and livestock into products we can use – because corn doesn't grow in a can and corn oil doesn't suddenly appear in a bottle.

Identify the following agricultural careers by fitting them into the **crossword puzzle**.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| accountant | extension agent | miller |
| agronomist | farmer | researcher |
| botanist | grocer | seed salesman |
| chemist | mechanic | truck driver |
| equipment dealer | meteorologist | |

North Dakota's Corn Processing

Corn sweetener is produced at the ProGold plant in Wahpeton.

Ethanol, a fuel made from corn, is produced at:

- Archer Daniels Midland, Walthalla, 28 million gallons per year (mgy)
- Blue Flint Ethanol, Underwood, 50 mgy
- Hankinson Renewable Energy, Hankinson, 110 mgy
- Red Trail Energy, Richardton, 50 mgy
- Tharaldson Ethanol, Casselton, 110 mgy

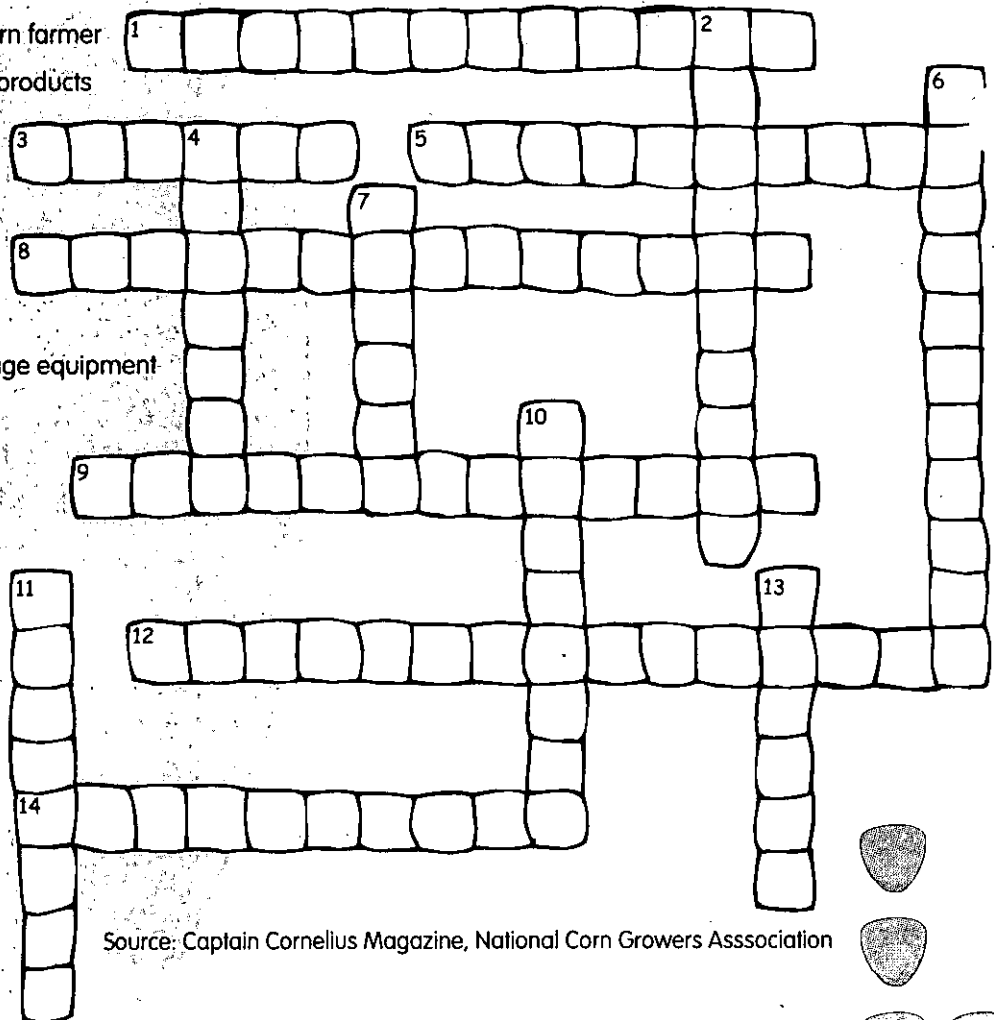
Identify these five towns on the North Dakota map on page 3.

Across

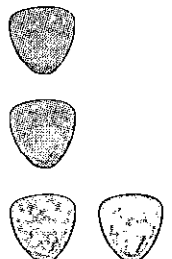
1. supplies hybrid seed to the corn farmer
3. a person who sells corn food products
5. scientist who investigates future uses of corn
8. provides current information from university research to the corn farmer.
9. forecasts the weather
12. sells the tractors, planters, tillage equipment and combines
14. keeps the financial records

Down

2. scientist who deals with crop production and soil management
4. scientist who develops new and effective herbicides and pesticides
6. hauls the corn from the farm to the processing plant or elevator
7. grinds the corn into meal
10. scientist who studies plants
11. repairs and maintains the corn farmer's machinery
13. responsible for planning, cultivating and harvesting the corn crop

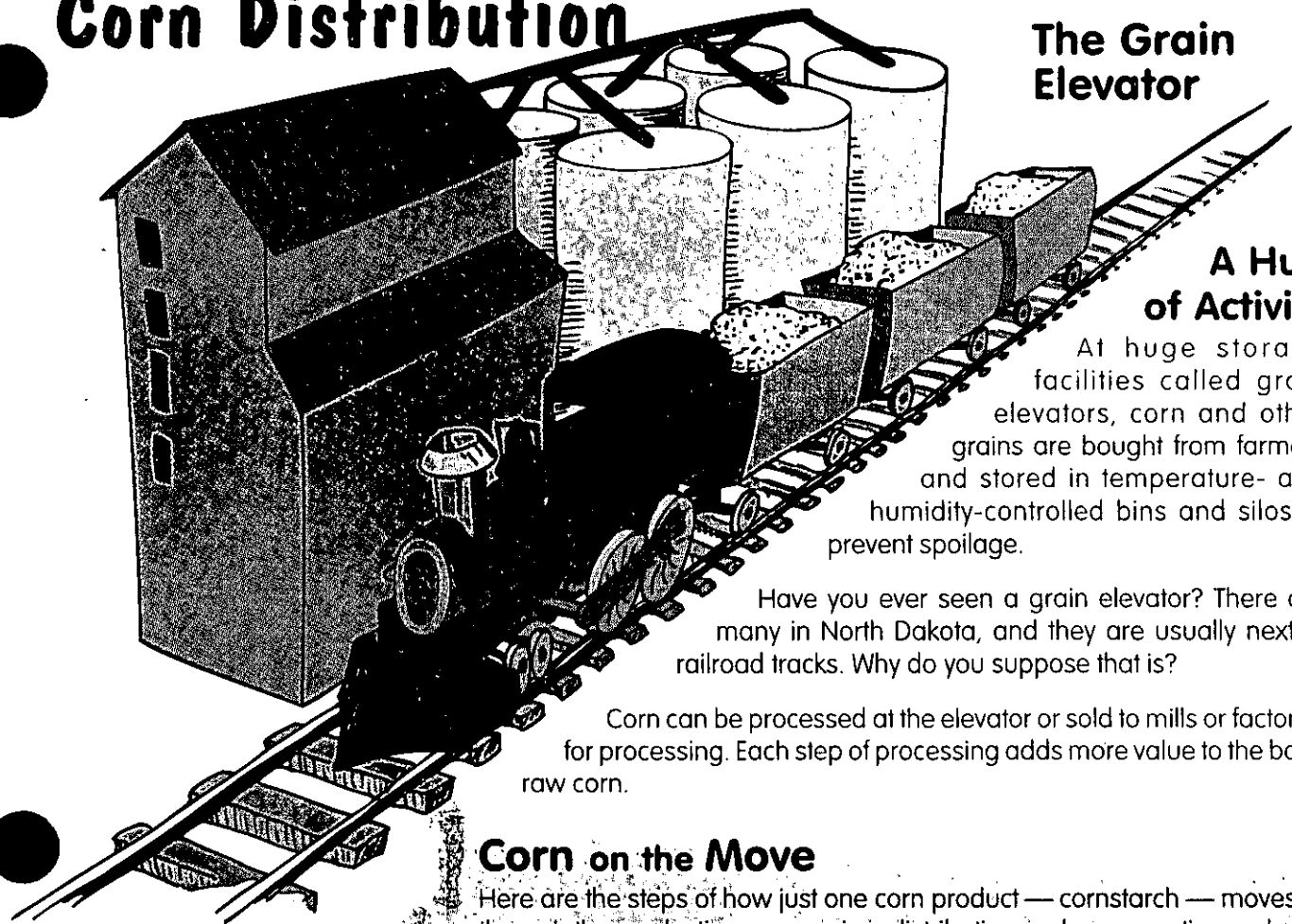


Source: Captain Cornelius Magazine, National Corn Growers Association



Corn Distribution

The Grain Elevator



A Hub of Activity

At huge storage facilities called grain elevators, corn and other grains are bought from farmers and stored in temperature- and humidity-controlled bins and silos to prevent spoilage.

Have you ever seen a grain elevator? There are many in North Dakota, and they are usually next to railroad tracks. Why do you suppose that is?

Corn can be processed at the elevator or sold to mills or factories for processing. Each step of processing adds more value to the basic raw corn.

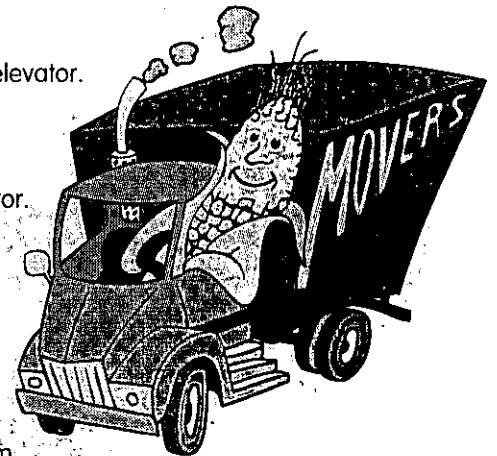
Corn on the Move

Here are the steps of how just one corn product — cornstarch — moves through the production, processing, distribution and consumption cycle. Number these sentences in the order in which they happen. The first and last ones are filled in for you.

Where Does U.S. Corn Go?

- 43% is fed to livestock
- 16% is exported to other countries
- 32% is made into ethanol
- 4% is made into sweeteners and other food products
- 5% is made into other non-food products

- _____ The trucker delivers cornstarch to the manufacturer who makes biodegradable cups and straws.
- _____ Your mom purchases biodegradable cups and straws at the store.
- _____ The farmer harvests the corn.
- 1** _____ The farmer buys corn seed from the elevator.
- _____ The railroad hauls the corn to the cornstarch processor.
- _____ The farmer sells the corn to the elevator.
- _____ The elevator stores the corn.
- _____ The farmer plants the seed.
- _____ The elevator sells the corn to companies that will process it into cornstarch and other products.
- _____ A truck picks up paper tableware from the manufacturer and delivers it to the stores across the region.
- 12** _____ The elevator sells corn seed to the farmer for a new crop in the spring.
- _____ You and your friends enjoy lemonade from cups made from a biodegradable, renewable resource.



Corn Consumption

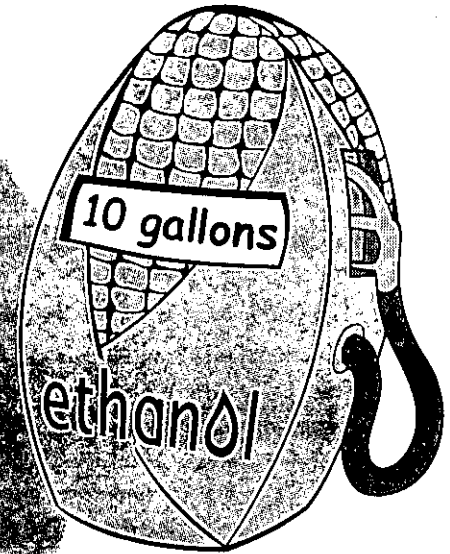
Ethanol: A Renewable Energy Source

Ethanol is a fuel made from corn. Petroleum-based gas is nonrenewable since once oil is used, the earth can't make more. However, corn can be grown every year. Using ethanol increases an engine's efficiency, emits less carbon monoxide pollution into our environment and helps the U.S. be less dependent on importing oil from other countries.

The U.S. produced 10.6 billion gallons of ethanol in 2009. For E15 fuel (a blend that's 15% ethanol and 85% petroleum-based gas), that would be enough to fill more than 100 million 15-gallon gas tanks.

Henry Ford designed the first Model T in 1908 to run on ethanol. Today all major car manufacturers design their cars for a 10% ethanol blend. Many models use a fuel called E85 that is 85% ethanol. At some gas pumps, drivers can select their own blends of gas and ethanol.

E85
85% Ethanol



Career Corner

Jason Strand – Race Car Driver
Portland, North Dakota

Not many racecars have ears of corn painted on them, but Jason Strand is proud of his E85 Racing.

Jason's modified racecar runs on E85, a fuel blend that's 85 percent ethanol and 15 percent petroleum gas. "Ethanol is better for the motor. It gives me more horsepower, makes the engine run cooler and is more efficient," he says. "A couple other drivers run ethanol, but not many. It takes a lot of time and research to figure things out with the fuel — for example, the carburetor is manual instead of electronic and I have to spend a lot of time tuning the engine." But Jason believes the benefits are worth it.

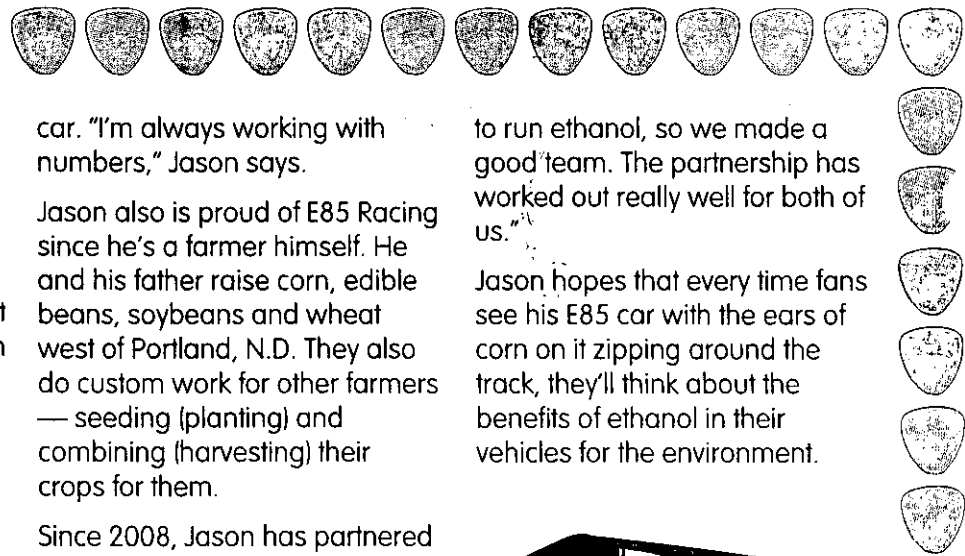
Working on his racecar requires using math to figure the weights of the car and the fuel required, and geometry to develop aerodynamic angles for his car. He also uses mechanical skills like welding as he figures out how to fix the

car. "I'm always working with numbers," Jason says. Jason also is proud of E85 Racing since he's a farmer himself. He and his father raise corn, edible beans, soybeans and wheat west of Portland, N.D. They also do custom work for other farmers — seeding (planting) and combining (harvesting) their crops for them.

Since 2008, Jason has partnered with the N.D. Corn Growers Association and N.D. Corn Council as sponsors of his racing. "I'm a member of the Corn Growers Association and had already decided

to run ethanol, so we made a good team. The partnership has worked out really well for both of us."

Jason hopes that every time fans see his E85 car with the ears of corn on it zipping around the track, they'll think about the benefits of ethanol in their vehicles for the environment.



POP CORN

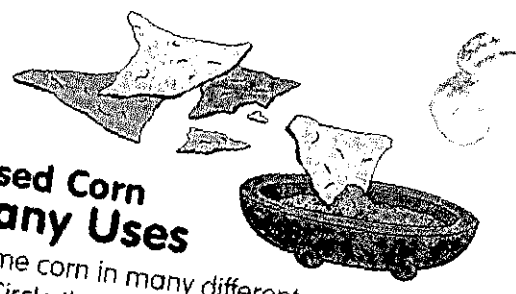
Iroquois Indians
 Popped corn in pottery vessels with heated sand.
 The colonists may have created the first breakfast cereal when they added sugar and milk to their popped corn.

Popcorn Crunch

3 quarts popped popcorn
 1 cup nuts
 1/2 cup butter or margarine
 1/2 cup light corn syrup
 1 teaspoon vanilla, optional

Try This Corn Recipe

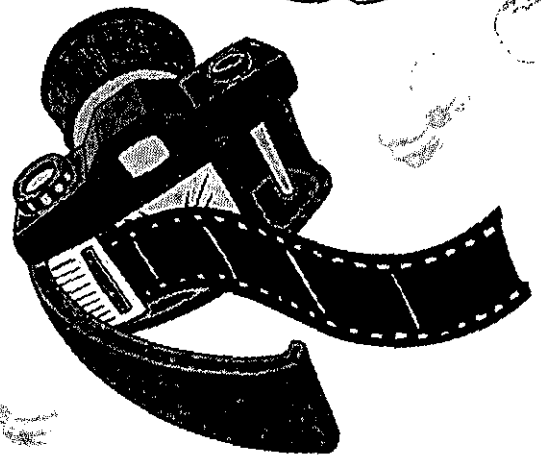
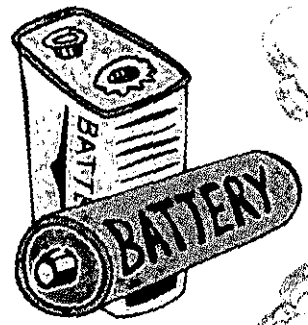
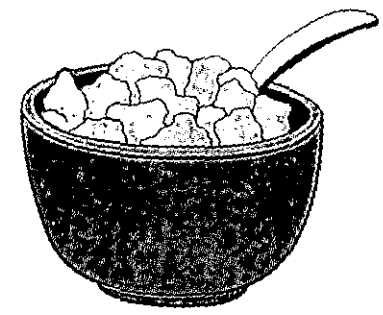
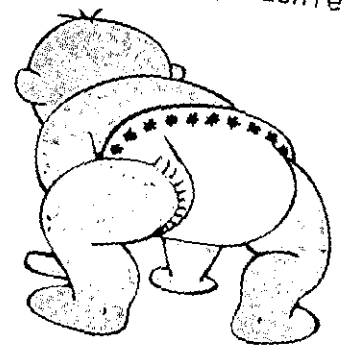
With an adult's help, preheat oven to 250 degrees F. Place popcorn and nuts in a large ovenproof mixing bowl. Keep warm in oven. Lightly oil a cookie sheet or coat with cooking spray. In a saucepan, melt butter over low heat. Mix in corn syrup until well blended. Stir in vanilla. Remove popcorn mixture from oven. Set oven at 350 degrees F. Pour butter-syrup mixture over popcorn-nut mixture and mix well. Spread in thin layer on cookie sheet. Bake 10 to 15 minutes or until crisp. When cool, break apart and eat. Makes 3 1/4 quarts.



Processed Corn has Many Uses

We consume corn in many different products. Circle the corn products that people eat and check the ones that people don't eat.

- cereal
- fructose
- ethanol
- tortilla chips
- plastic bags
- cornbread
- livestock feed
- corn oil
- cups and straws
- marshmallows
- ice cream
- soft drinks
- chewing gum
- photographic film
- road deicer
- shoe polish
- batteries
- antibiotics
- licorice
- packing peanuts
- engine fuel filters
- baby diapers
- clothes



Fido and Fluffy Like Corn, Too

Animals need nutritious foods just like people do. If you have a pet at home, look at the pet food ingredient label. Does it contain corn?



The North Dakota Ag Mag is a project of the North Dakota Agriculture in the Classroom Council, which is organized through the North Dakota Department of Agriculture.

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 Bismarck, ND 58505-0020
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 Toll-free: 1-800-242-7535
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 Web: www.agdepartment.com

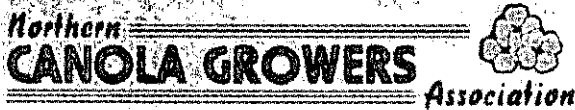
Ag Mag Production by North Dakota State University, Agriculture Communication: Becky Koch, Editor; David Haasser, Graphic Designer

Thank you to the following for providing information for this issue of North Dakota AgMag:

- North Dakota Corn Growers Association
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- Governors' Ethanol Coalition
- Kansas Corn Commission
- Kansas Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom
- National Corn Growers Association
- Utah State University
- North Dakota Department of Agriculture



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Agriculture in the Classroom Council
2009-2011 Biennium Revenue/Expenditure Summary

REVENUE

June 30, 2009 Carryover	\$	13,926.71
HB 1009 Agriculture Commissioner's Budget	\$	110,000.00
Other Revenue	\$	1,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$	124,926.71

EXPENDITURES

PS report ending 10/31/10 - Actuals	\$	93,911.08	(Operating expenses: \$4,611.08 + Service Agreements: \$89,300)
Expenditures made after 11/30/10	\$	-	
Outstanding	\$	24,000.00	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$	117,911.08	
NET FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$	7,015.63	

Grantee	Project	Starting	Ending	Total Agreement	Raid to Date	Outstanding	Final Report Due Date
NDSU ITD Contract No. 09-90	Collaborative Learning Project NDSU /EduTech	21-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,300.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
ND Farm Bureau Contract No. 09-91	FUP Training and Other Activities	24-Jul-09	30-Jun-10	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ -	30-Jun-10
ND Geographic Alliance Contract No. 09-92	Education Project and Field Trip	14-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
ND FFA Foundation Contract No. 09-93	Mini-Grant Program	28-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
NDSU Agriculture Communications Contract No. 09-94	Ag Mag	28-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
ND Farm Bureau Contract No. 10-176	FUP Training and Other Activities	8-Sep-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 18,750.00	\$ 18,750.00	30-Jun-11
ND Geographic Alliance Contract No. 10-177	Teacher Field Trip	29-Jun-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	30-Jun-11
NDSU Agriculture Communications Contract No. 10-178	Ag Mag	29-Jul-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 3,250.00	30-Jun-11
ND FFA Foundation Contract No. 10-179	Mini-Grant Program	29-Jun-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	30-Jun-11
TOTAL				\$ 116,000.00	\$ 89,300.00	\$ 24,000.00	

2/3/11
 Ken Junkert

418/1305
 #36

Agriculture in Classroom Council: 2010-2011

Voting Members	Representing/Business	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Phone	Fax	Email	Term
Kim Alberty	Agassiz Seed	445 7th St NW	West Fargo	ND	58078-1150	282-8118	282-9119	kim@agassizseed.com	Jun-11
Dolores Rohrich	Northern Pulse Growers Association	1710 Burnt Boat Dr	Bismarck	ND	58503	222-0128	222-6340	rohrich@northernpulse.com	Jun-11
Virginia Dietz	Bennett School	2000 58th Ave S	Fargo	ND	58104	446-4000	446-4099	vdietzv@fargo.k12.nd.us	Jun-11
Steven Edwardson	ND Barley Council	505 40th St SW Ste E	Fargo	ND	58103-1184	239-7200	239-7280	steven.edwardson@ndbarley.net	Jun-11
Garry Hoffman	ND Dairy Coalition	9685 65th Ave SE	Ashley	ND	58413	374-5611	374-5621	ghoffman@nddrec.com	Jun-11
Aggie Jennings	ND Farmers Union	851 16th Ave SW	Washburn	ND	58577-9522	734-6557		agnhoj@tuno.com	Jun-11
Jill Vigesaa	Project Food, Land & People	7115 61st Ave S	Fargo	ND	58104-5755	799-5488	356-0314	jill.vigesaa@ideaone.net	Jun-11
Leland Barth	Dakota Pride Cooperative	701 23rd St SE	Mandan	ND	58554	445-7318		lbarth@dakotapride.coop	Jun-11
Nancy Jo Bateman	ND Beef Commission	4023 State St	Bismarck	ND	58503	328-5120	328-5119	ndbeef@btinet.net	Jun-11
Sheri Coleman	Northern Canola Growers Association	2718 Gateway Ave #301	Bismarck	ND	58503	223-4124	223-4140	scoleman@ndpci.com	Jun-01
Aaron Anderson	ND Department of Career and Technical Education	600 E Boulevard Ave, Dept 270	Bismarck	ND	58505-0610	328-3179	328-1255	aaronanderson@nd.gov	Jun-01
JoDee Free	Central Cass High School	930 Front St #7	Casselton	ND	58012	347-5352		JoDee_R.Free@sendit.nodak.edu	Jun-11
Wendi Stachler	NDSU - Graduate Student	16505 50th St SE	Kindred	ND	58051-9651	428-0199		stachlerfa4ever@gmail.com	Jun-11
Kirk Olson	McKenzie County Farm Bureau	2611 137th Ave NW	Arnegard	ND	58835	586-3721		tc.farm@yahoo.com	Jun-11
Statutory Members									
Doug Goehring	ND Agriculture Commissioner	600 E Boulevard Ave, Dept 602	Bismarck	ND	58505-0020	328-2231	328-4567	goehring@nd.gov	Law
Bob Marthaller	Representing Wayne Sanstead	600 E Boulevard Ave, Dept 201	Bismarck	ND	58505-0440	328-2267		rvmarthaller@nd.gov	Law
Non-voting Members									
Beth Bakke-Stenehjem	ND FFA Foundation	PO Box 6022	Bismarck	ND	58506-6022	224-8390	224-8750	bethbakke@btinet.net	Apr-10
Becky Koch	NDSU Ag Communications	NDSU Dept 177, PO Box 6050	Fargo	ND	58108-6050	231-7875	231-7044	beckykoch@ndsuedu	Apr-10
Gail Scherweit-Bakko	ND Farm Bureau	PO Box 2064	Fargo	ND	58102	298-2219		gails@ndfb.org	Apr-10
Jeff Beck	ND Geographic Alliance	MSU 500 University Ave W	Minot	ND	58707	858-1041		jeff.beck@sendit.nodak.edu	Apr-10

2/3/11
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 HFB 1305
 H3C

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1305

Page 1, line 16, replace "six" with "seven", insert a period after "individuals", overstrike "appointed by", replace "the" with "The", and after "commissioner" insert "shall appoint six council members."

Page 1, line 18, replace "and" with "The council's seventh member is"

Renumber accordingly

1

HB 1305 (Revised for Senate Agriculture Committee Hearing)
Talking Points – Representative Joyce M. Kingsbury, District 16
Agriculture in the Classroom Program

- **Program Overview** – The Agriculture in the Classroom program helps K-12 teachers integrate agricultural information into the science, math, social studies, language arts, and other classes they teach.
 - 09-11 Biennium – Total Funds Available: \$124,926.71
 - 09-11 Biennium – Grants Distributed: \$116,000
 - 09-11 Biennium – 93% of all funds distributed in grants; and no funds are used for Department of Agriculture salary administration.
- **HB 1305** – This bill amends Chapter 4-37 to provide clarity, transparency, and efficiency in administering the Agriculture in the Classroom program.
- **Section 1** – The change to Section 4-37-01 directs the agriculture commissioner to administer the program with the advice of the Council. Currently, the Agriculture in the Classroom program is administered by the Council in conjunction with the agriculture commissioner. The change to Section 4-37-01 directs the agriculture commissioner to administer the program with the advice of the Council.
 - This change will clarify roles and remove confusion regarding administrative authority over the program.
- **Section 2** - The change to Section 4-37-02 reduces the Council size to seven members – one being the superintendent of public instruction or the superintendent’s designee.
 - The current Council has 20 members – 16 voting and four nonvoting members (see the attached membership list).
 - It has been increasingly difficult to coordinate the schedules of 20 Council members to arrange meetings. The large number of members creates difficulties in securing a quorum of voting members to conduct business. There are also four nonvoting members on the Council. Grant recipients are nonvoting members. Commissioner Goehring is concerned that the grant recipients serving as nonvoting members on the Council may be creating a potential conflict of interest regarding the grant administration process. The Council provides grants to the following entities:
 - NDSU - development of the *Ag Mag* - \$5,500
 - ND Farm Bureau Foundation – Food, Land & People teacher training - \$37,500
 - ND Geographic Alliance – teacher field trip - \$4,000
 - ND FFA Foundation – mini-grant program - \$12,000
- **Section 3** – The change to Section 4-37-02 provides the agriculture commissioner with the duties and responsibilities of awarding grants, training teachers, developing educational publications, and monitoring the quality and condition of the program.
 - This law change will clarify the roles and responsibilities regarding administration of the program.

- **Section 4** – The change to Section 4-37-04 provides the agriculture commissioner with the authority to accept and expend grants and donations in support of the program. The budget for this program is included in the agriculture commissioner’s budget (SB 2009). All donations are deposited in the agriculture commissioner’s operating budget.
 - This law change will provide the agriculture commissioner clear authority over the program budget. Currently, the Council isn’t setup to receive or expend contributions, gifts, or grants from any sources.
- **Fiscal Note** – The fiscal note shows a \$2,000 reduction in expenditures. This is attributed to a reduced Council size, resulting in reduced reimbursement requests for travel expenses.

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Bob Marthaller	Representing Wayne Sanstead	600 E Boulevard Ave, Dept 201	Bismarck	ND	58505-0440	328-2267		rvmarthaller@nd.gov	Law
Non-voting Members									
Beth Bakke-Stenehjem	ND FFA Foundation	PO Box 6022	Bismarck	ND	58506-6022	224-8390	224-8750	bethbakke@btinet.net	Apr-10
Becky Koch	NDSU Ag Communications	NDSU Dept 7, PO Box 6050	Fargo	ND	58108-6050	231-7875	231-7044	becky.koch@ndsu.edu	Apr-10
Gail Scherweit-Bakko	ND Farm Bureau	PO Box 2064	Fargo	ND	58102	298-2219		gails@ndfb.org	Apr-10
Jeff Beck	ND Geographic Alliance	MSU 500 University Ave W	Minot	ND	58707	858-1041		jeffbeck@sendit.nodak.edu	Apr-10

COMMISSIONER
DOUG GOEHRING



ndda@nd.gov
www.agdepartment.com

#2

**NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

STATE CAPITOL
600 E. BOULEVARD AVE. - DEPT. 602
BISMARCK, ND 58505-0020

**Testimony of Kenneth S. Junkert
North Dakota Department of Agriculture
House Bill 1305
Senate Agriculture Committee
Roosevelt Park Room
March 4, 2011**

Chairman Flakoll and members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am Ken Junkert, the Administrative Services Director at the North Dakota Department of Agriculture. I am here on behalf of Agriculture Commissioner Doug Goehring in support of HB 1305, which will revise the role of the Agriculture in the Classroom Council and reduce its size.

The mission of the program is to cultivate an understanding of the interrelationship of agriculture, the environment, and people by integrating agriculture into K-12 education. The Agriculture in the Classroom program helps K-12 teachers integrate agricultural information into their curriculum.

We provide educational materials to nearly 3,000 third, fourth, and fifth grade students three times a year and hold workshops and tours to educate teachers about the importance of agriculture. We have provided training for over 600 teachers. We also provide a grant program to cover costs for teachers to develop projects, units, and lessons for school-age children that promote agriculture literacy.

By law, the program is to be jointly administered by the Council and the agriculture commissioner. Section 1 of this bill designates the agriculture commissioner as the administrator

of the program and makes the Council advisory. This change will clarify roles and remove confusion regarding administrative authority over the program. Currently, all administrative work for the program is covered by the Department of Agriculture. The volunteer nature, large size, and lack of resources inhibits the Council from assuming an administrative role for this program. I am proud to report that 93 percent of all revenue received by the program is directed to teacher and student education programs through contracts administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture doesn't charge any salaries to Agriculture in the Classroom funds.

The current Council has 20 members – 16 voting and four nonvoting members. The large council size has made it increasingly difficult to arrange meetings because of scheduling conflicts. Obtaining a quorum with such a large council size is also very difficult and creates inefficiencies when conducting business.

The Council contains four nonvoting members. All grant recipients are nonvoting members. Commissioner Goehring is concerned that the grant recipients serving as nonvoting members may be creating a potential conflict of interest regarding the grant administration process. He views our grant recipients as valued partners in training our teachers and educating our students. However, he believes their membership on the Council may provide unintended influence in the grant administration process.

Commissioner Goehring believes this bill amends Chapter 4-37 to provide clarity, transparency, and efficiency in administering the Agriculture in the Classroom program. Students today may not realize where their food and fiber products come from, but the Agriculture in the Classroom program is working hard to change that perception.

Chairman Flakoll and committee members, Commissioner Goehring urges a "do pass" recommendation on HB 1305.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

Agriculture in the Classroom Council
2009-2011 Biennium Revenue/Expenditure Summary

REVENUE

June 30, 2009 Carryover	\$	13,926.71
HB 1009 Agriculture Commissioner's Budget	\$	110,000.00
Other Revenue	\$	1,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$	124,926.71

EXPENDITURES

PS report ending 1/31/11 - Actuals	\$	97,220.81	(Operating expenses: \$5,920.81 + Service Agreements: \$913,300)
Expenditures made after 11/30/10	\$	-	
Outstanding	\$	22,000.00	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$	119,220.81	
NET FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$	5,705.90	

Grantee	Project	Starting	Ending	Total Agreement	Raid to Date	Outstanding	Final Report Due Date
NDSU ITD Contract No. 09-90	Collaborative Learning Project NDSU /EduTech	21-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,300.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
ND Farm Bureau Contract No. 09-91	FLP Training and Other Activities	24-Jul-09	30-Jun-10	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ -	30-Jun-10
ND Geographic Alliance Contract No. 09-92	Education Project and Field Trip	14-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
ND FFA Foundation Contract No. 09-93	Mini-Grant Program	28-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
NDSU Agriculture Communications Contract No. 09-94	Ag Mag	28-Jul-09	30-Apr-10	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	30-Apr-10
ND Farm Bureau Contract No. 10-176	FLP Training and Other Activities	8-Sep-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 18,750.00	\$ 18,750.00	30-Jun-11
ND Geographic Alliance Contract No. 10-177	Teacher Field Trip	29-Jun-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	30-Jun-11
NDSU Agriculture Communications Contract No. 10-178	Ag Mag	29-Jul-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 3,250.00	30-Jun-11
ND FFA Foundation Contract No. 10-179	Mini-Grant Program	29-Jun-10	30-Jun-11	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	30-Jun-11
TOTAL				\$ 116,000.00	\$ 91,300.00	\$ 22,000.00	



Agriculture in the Classroom Council



Testimony of Gail Bakko, State Contact
Agriculture in the Classroom Council
House Bill 1305
Senate Agriculture Committee
Roosevelt Park Room
March 4, 2011

Chairman Flakoll and members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am Gail Bakko, State Contact of the North Dakota Agriculture in the Classroom Council. I also represent North Dakota at the regional level and on the national level on the Executive Committee of the Agriculture in the Classroom Consortium of States. I have represented North Dakota Farm Bureau for the last ten years on the North Dakota Agriculture in the Classroom Council. I am here on behalf of the Council in support of HB 1305, which will provide clarification regarding the administration of the program and will reduce the Council size for continued effectiveness of the program.

The importance of educating our youth about the important role agriculture plays in our every day lives, our economy and our environment is my passion. I am proud of our efforts and will continue to work to expand the educational efforts of the program. We have several effective programs delivered across the state that expand the knowledge of students regarding agriculture and the environment. Mini-grants are administered by the FFA Foundation that enhance agriculture literacy in 30 plus schools and communities; The AgMag (show a sample) is produced by NDSU Ag Communications and delivered three times a school year to 3,000 students in grades 3-5; The Geographic Alliance hosts a traveling workshop for educators where they visit a farm and agri-businesses to enhance their knowledge of agriculture. The program that I have delivered the last 10 years for Agriculture in the Classroom is professional development workshops for educators across the state, Project Food, Land

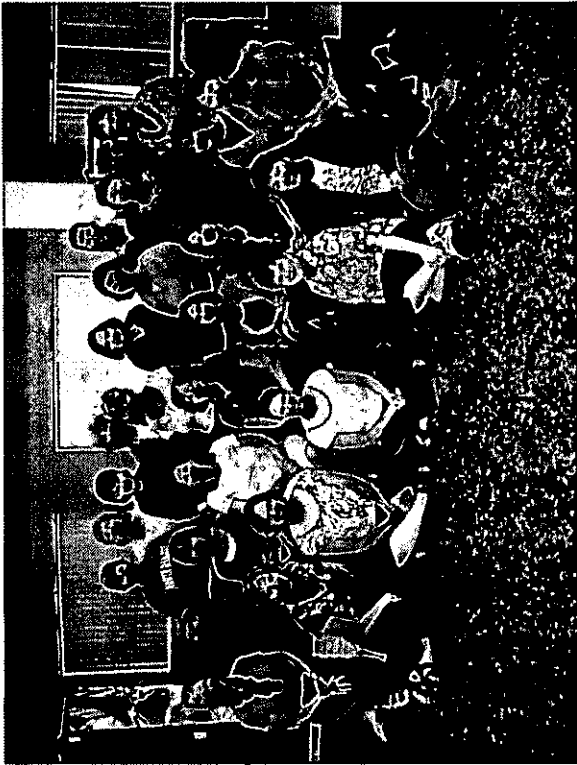
and People. In the last ten years we have reached over 600 educators which in turn have reached well over 10,000 students MANY times with curriculum to raise awareness of the interrelationships among agriculture, the environment and people of the world.

In order to provide efficiencies and clarify administrative roles, the Council supports reducing the membership level to seven members, which will serve in an advisory capacity to the agriculture commissioner. It has been increasingly difficult to schedule meetings and obtain a quorum of voting members due to the large size of the Council. The Council relies heavily on the Department of Agriculture to provide all of the administrative functions, including fiscal management responsibilities, meeting scheduling, public outreach, and contract administration.

Even though this bill transforms the Council into an advisory capacity and reduces its size, the Council will continue to play an important role in the continuing development of this program. On behalf of the Council, I encourage the development of a coalition of individuals interested in raising resources to support the program. This coalition will foster a public-private partnership, which will greatly increase resources leading to an expansion of programs for students and teachers.

Chairman Flakoll and committee members, the Council urges a "do pass" on HB 1305.

Thank you. I would be happy to answer any questions.



Teachers at workshop in 2010 in Bismarck



Collaborating on Peer Presentations



Teacher's Art work during lesson on painting with soil

Ag Mag



A Magazine about Agriculture for North Dakota Students

PULSE CROPS AND DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Legumes are plants that have bumps (called nodules) on their roots.

The nodules contain bacteria that can "catch" nitrogen gas from the air pores in the soil and transform the gas into a form the plant can use.

Nitrogen is a nutrient all plants need to grow.

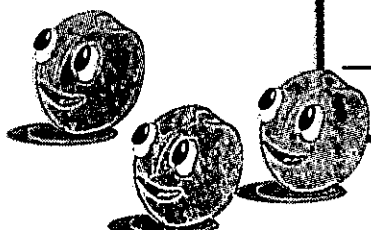
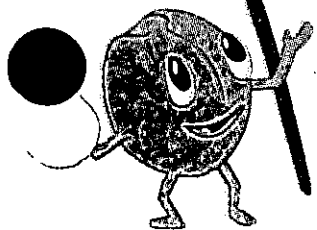
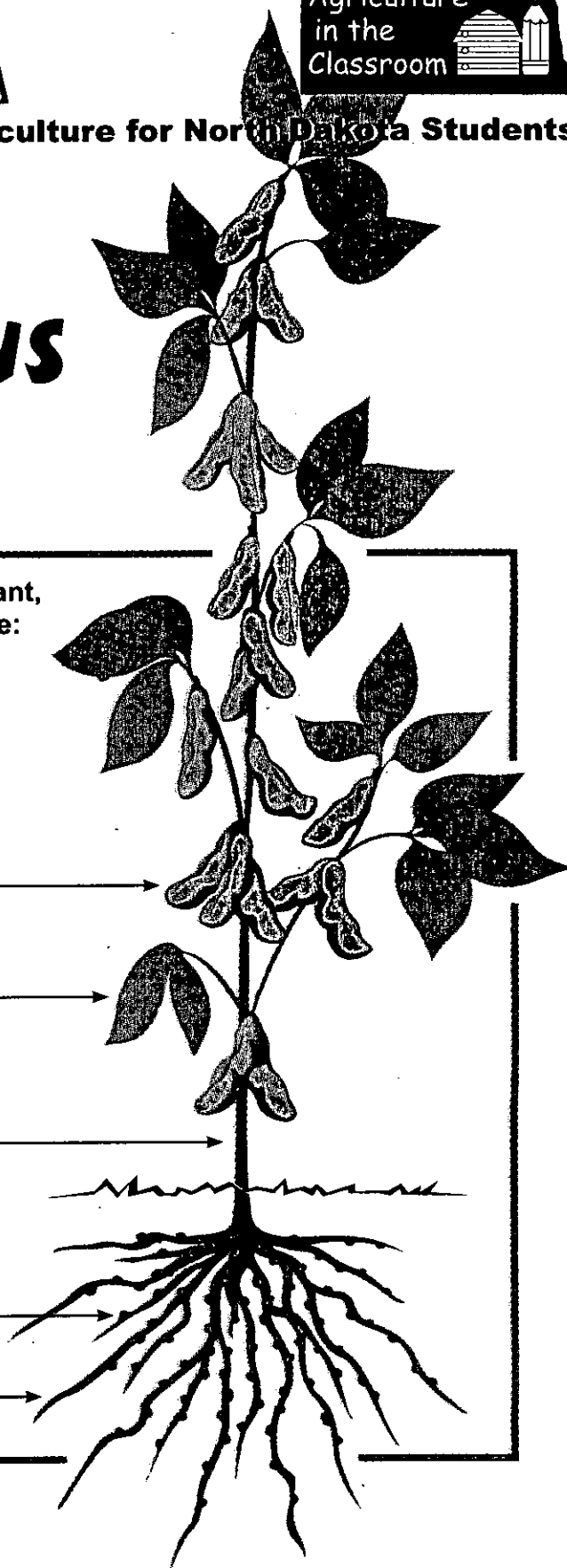
Pulse crops and dry edible beans are two kinds of legumes.

North Dakota ranks #1 among the states in production of dry edible beans, dry peas and lentils.



On this plant, identify the:

- Roots
- Stalk
- Leaves
- Nodules
- Pods



PRODUCTION

Pulse crops are legumes that grow for one year (so are called annuals) and are harvested for the dry grain or seed inside the pod.

“Pulse” comes from a Latin word for a thick soup.

North Dakota produces three major kinds of pulse crops:

Dry peas – Sweet peas are the small, round green vegetable you probably often eat. They are harvested when they’re still immature and soft. Dry peas become hard, mature seeds inside the plant’s pod. The green or yellow dry peas are usually split and soaked for faster cooking in soups and stews.

Lentils – The size and appearance of lentils varies depending on the class, but the grain can have different colors, such as red, green or yellow. Lentils are used primarily in soups and stews, but also in casseroles, side dishes, baked goods and salads.

Chickpeas – You may know these as garbanzo beans. They’re ground and made into hummus, a Middle Eastern dip, or cooked for use in salads and soups.

North Dakota produces nine different classes of dry beans.

Pinto Bean – was the first bean planted in North Dakota about 50 years ago. This bean is medium-sized with small brown spots on it. It is used in Mexican foods like burritos and tacos.

Small Red Bean – is just that – a small, dark red bean that is used in a variety of soups.

Black Bean – is medium-sized and often called a turtle bean.

Great Northern Bean – is a medium-sized, white oval bean that is used in soups and stews.

Pink Bean – is a small, pale, pink-colored bean that turns reddish-brown when cooked.

Light Red Kidney Bean – is a large, kidney-shaped bean used in chili.

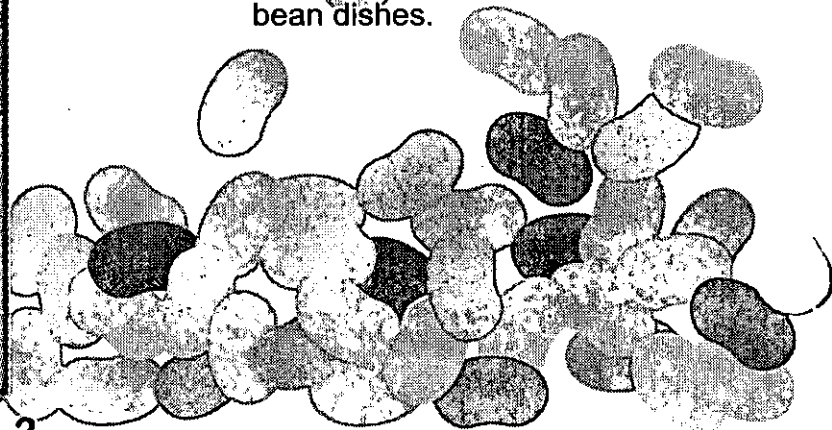
Dark Red Kidney Bean – also is a large, kidney-shaped bean used to make chili and salads, but is a darker color than the Light Red Kidney Bean.

Cranberry Bean – is a medium-sized tan bean with red spots that is found in some Italian foods.

Navy Bean – is a small, white bean used in soups or baked bean dishes.

Name That Crop

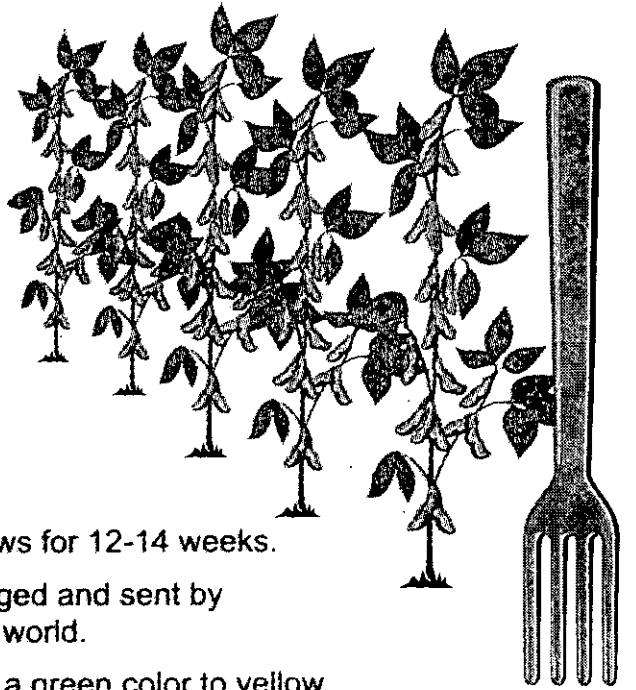
Beans are usually kidney-shaped or oval, while peas are round. Lentils are shaped like a lens, and chickpeas look like the beak of a baby chick. From the descriptions, identify the bean, pea, lentil and chickpea.



From the Field to the Fork

Determine the order in which each bean production event happens. Label them 1-9.

- _____ The farmer plants the bean seed using special equipment called a drill or row planter.
- _____ Trucks take the beans to a processing plant where the beans are tested to determine the quality and the price the farmer receives.
- _____ When the plant has grown to its full height, small flowers begin to develop on the plant.
- _____ With soil, sunlight and rain, the bean plant grows for 12-14 weeks.
- _____ The beans are transferred into rail cars or bagged and sent by truck to canners and packagers all around the world.
- _____ The bean plant, including the pods, turns from a green color to yellow, indicating that harvest time is near.
- _____ The flowers turn into pods, and bean seeds begin to grow in the pods.
- _____ The beans are sorted by color, size and quality at the processing plant.
- _____ The farmer harvests the beans and augers them into trucks.



U.S. Bean and Pulse Production

Nearly all U.S. dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas are grown in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

North Dakota and Michigan grow about half of the U.S. beans with Minnesota, Nebraska, Idaho, California, Washington, Colorado and Wyoming also leading producers.

On the U.S. map, write the names of the states printed in bold that produce the most dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and beans.



Food from Way Back

Some archeologists think pulse crops have been grown for more than 20,000 years. Lentils, peas and chickpeas were found in pyramids in **Egypt** that were built more than 4,000 years ago. Peas more than 11,000 years old were found in caves in **Thailand**.

Growing beans for food dates back to 7,000 years ago in **Peru** and **Mexico**. Mexican Indian tribes planted small-seeded beans, while tribes in Peru planted large-seeded beans. As Indian groups explored, migrated and traded with other tribes, many types of beans and native farming practices spread over North America and South America.

When explorers from **Portugal** and **Spain** arrived at America, Indian tribes were already planting beans. Early explorers shared American beans around the world, and soon beans were popular in Europe, Africa and Asia.



U.S. Bean and Pulse Exports

The **United States** is the sixth-leading producer of dry beans, behind **Brazil**, **India**, **China**, **Myanmar** (formerly Burma) and **Mexico**.

About 20 percent of the beans produced in the U.S. are exported to other countries. Major importers of U.S. beans are:

Mexico **Canada** **Cuba** **Angola** **United Kingdom**
Haiti **Japan** **Iraq** **Guatemala** **Dominican Republic**

About 75 percent of dry peas and lentils grown in the U.S. are exported to other countries. **India**, the **Philippines**, and **Cuba** buy most of the dry peas, and **Spain**, **Peru** and **Mexico** buy most of the lentils. **Spain** buys most of the chickpeas.

Where in the World

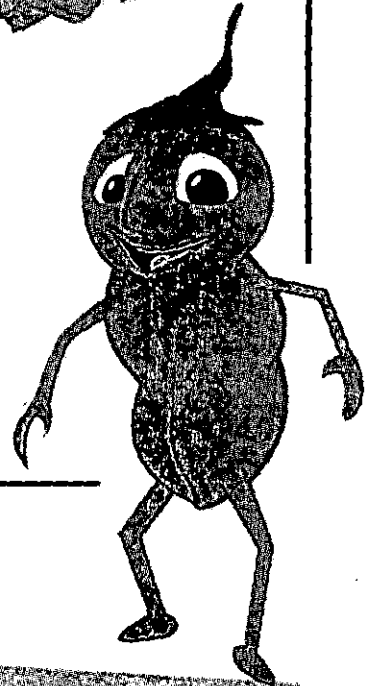
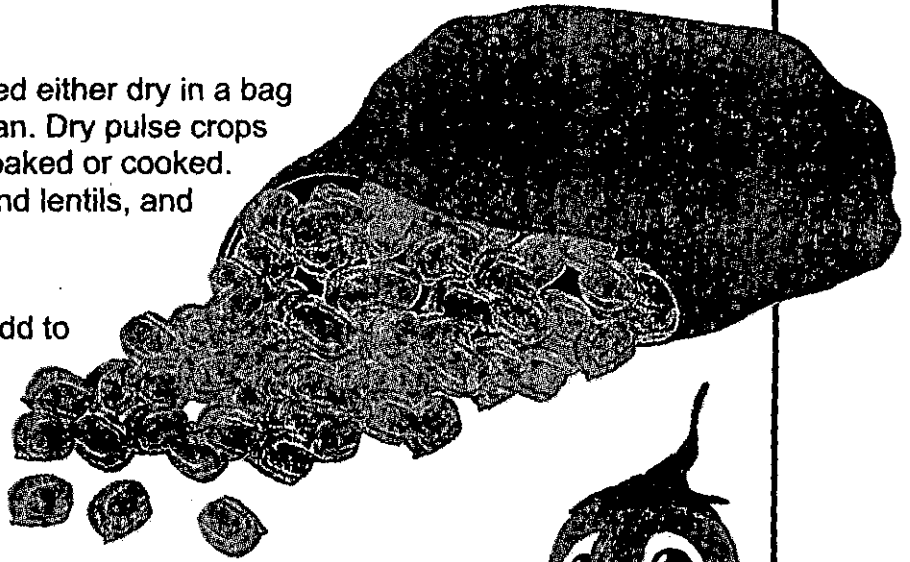
On the world map, color each country that's printed in bold in Food from Way Back and U.S. Bean and Pulse Exports.

PROCESSING

Canned vs. Dry

Pulse crops and beans can be purchased either dry in a bag or already cooked and preserved in a can. Dry pulse crops and beans absorb lots of water when soaked or cooked. Use twice as much water as dry peas and lentils, and three times more water than dry beans.

1. Kenyon's recipe calls for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of lentils. How much water should he add to cook them? _____
2. One cup of dry peas makes two cups of cooked peas. How many cups of dry peas should Sadie start with to have 6 cups of cooked peas? _____
3. A can of light red kidney beans is 16 ounces, and Omar's chili recipe calls for 40 ounces. How many cans does he need? _____
4. Emily's hummus recipe calls for 3 cups of chickpeas. The label says each can contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups. How many cans does she need to make the hummus? _____



The Many Uses of Peas

Even though peas are eaten in soups, casseroles and other dishes, they also are used as an ingredient in several other products. Circle what you think can be made with peas.

Baby Food

Cookies

Bird Food

Flour

Chips

Livestock Feed

Bread

Drinks

Fuel

Pasta

Pet Food



DISTRIBUTION

Career Corner

Jennifer Tesch – Marketing/Sales Director
SK Food International, Fargo, North Dakota

Jennifer Tesch travels all over the world to sell the crops U.S. farmers grow.

"I travel overseas as well as attend trade shows to educate people in those countries about our products," says Jennifer. "I also oversee our domestic and overseas marketing, such as advertising and public relations."

SK Food International is an import/export trading company, which means they buy crops like soybeans, dry beans and peas and sell them to countries such as Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands.

A farmer signs a contract, or an agreement, with the company that says the farmer will deliver a certain amount of a particular quality of crop to SK Food International after it is harvested.

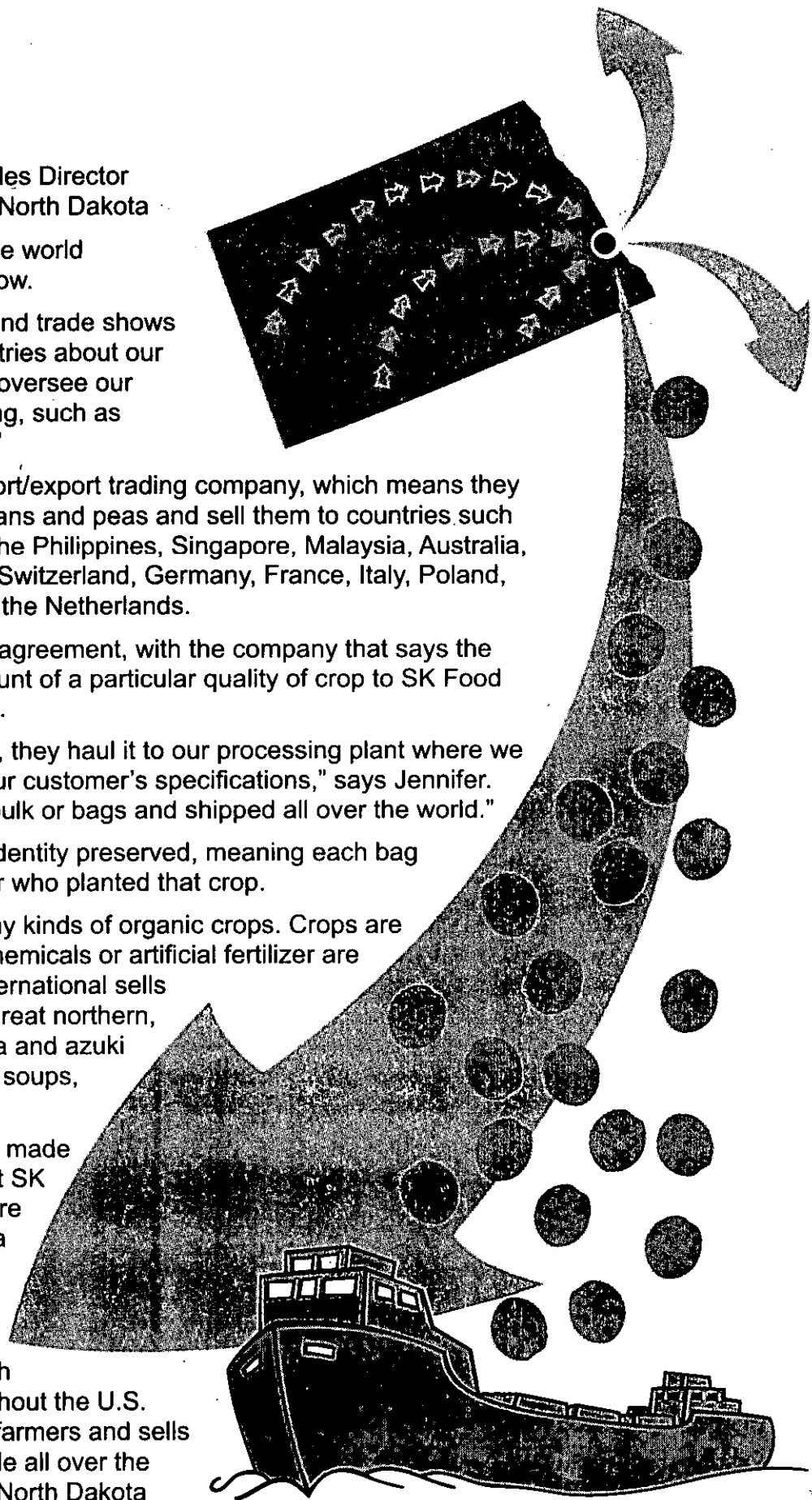
"After farmers harvest their crop, they haul it to our processing plant where we can and process the crop to our customer's specifications," says Jennifer. "The product is then packed in bulk or bags and shipped all over the world."

All the products are labeled as identity preserved, meaning each bag can be traced back to the farmer who planted that crop.

The company also supplies many kinds of organic crops. Crops are classified as organic when no chemicals or artificial fertilizer are used in production. SK Food International sells organic beans like black turtle, great northern, navy, pinto, dark red kidney, fava and azuki beans, and chickpeas for use in soups, canning and frozen foods.

Beans, peas and lentils also are made into instant powder and flakes at SK Food International. The grains are ground, cooked and milled into a powder or flake to be used in bean dishes, dips, soups and other foods.

SK Food International works with more than 2,500 farmers throughout the U.S. Jennifer buys crops from these farmers and sells them to other countries so people all over the world can enjoy foods grown in North Dakota and across the country.

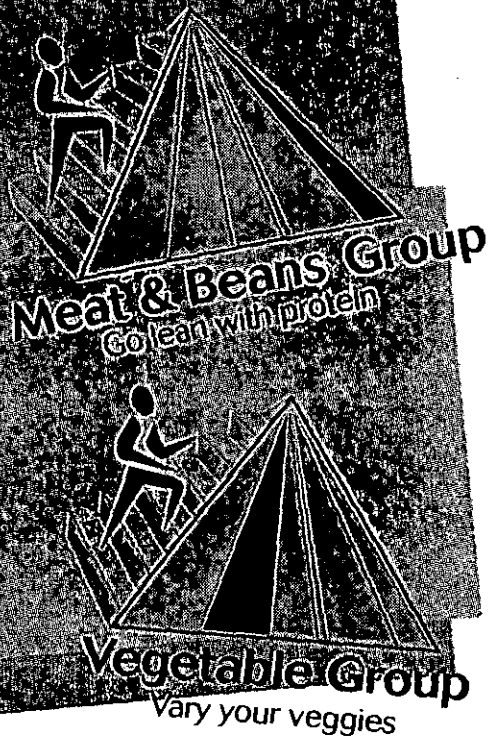


CONSUMPTION

www.MyPyramid.gov

Meat or Vegetable?

Although they are vegetables, dry peas and beans have so much protein, they also are included in the Meat and Beans Group. Your skin, bones, and muscles need protein to grow and stay healthy. Write M by the foods in the Meat and Beans Group and V by foods in the Vegetables Group. Circle the foods that are in both groups.

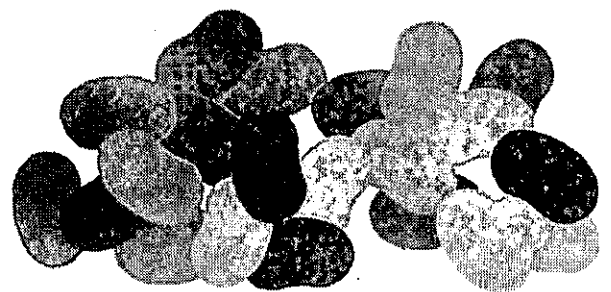


- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cheese | <input type="checkbox"/> Bread | <input type="checkbox"/> Tomatoes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rice | <input type="checkbox"/> Potatoes | <input type="checkbox"/> Grapes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spaghetti | <input type="checkbox"/> Lentils | <input type="checkbox"/> Watermelon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> Pinto Beans | <input type="checkbox"/> Honey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yogurt | <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs | <input type="checkbox"/> Oats |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wheat | <input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli | <input type="checkbox"/> Dry Peas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turtle Beans | <input type="checkbox"/> Carrots | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Milk | <input type="checkbox"/> Cereal | |

Math Challenge

- Kayla wants to buy 2 pounds of black beans. The 1-pound bag costs \$1.75, and the 2-pound bag costs \$2.50. How much money will Kayla save by purchasing the 2-pound bag instead of two 1-pound bags? _____
- Kayla wants to make a casserole with different kinds of beans. The sale at the grocery store is 3 cans for \$2.00. Kayla purchases 3 cans of pinto beans, 3 cans of kidney beans and 3 cans of navy beans. How much will Kayla pay for all 9 cans of beans? _____
- Kayla also decides to buy 3 cans of chickpeas. Each can costs \$.69. How much will Kayla pay for 3 cans of chickpeas? _____
- What will Kayla's total grocery store bill be for the black, pinto, kidney and navy beans, and chickpeas? _____
- Andrew's family is making a huge bean soup for a get-together. How many cans of each bean does he need to make the soup in this proportion?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1/6 pinto beans | _____ cans |
| 1/12 dark red kidney beans | _____ cans |
| 1/3 black beans | _____ cans |
| 1/4 navy beans | _____ cans |
| 1/12 great northern beans | _____ cans |
| 1/12 light red kidney beans | _____ cans |
| Total | 12 cans |



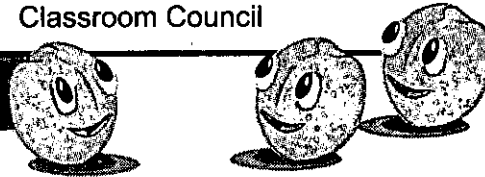
**North Dakota
Agriculture
in the
Classroom**



Take this issue
of North Dakota
Ag Mag home
to share what
you've learned
about pulse
crops and dry
edible beans.

Thank you to the following for
providing information for this issue
of North Dakota Ag Mag:

- Northarvest Bean Growers Association
- Northern Pulse Growers Association
- USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council
- U.S. Dry Bean Council
- North Dakota State University
- North Dakota Department of Agriculture
- North Dakota Agriculture in the Classroom Council

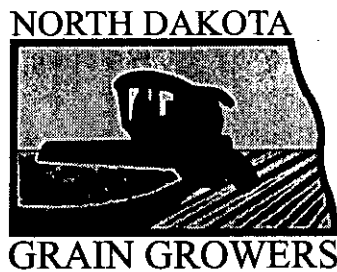


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