

# NEWS

## ***Perham, Minn. — Food Recovery a Success With CED's Initiative***

*by Jim Meisenheimer, Public Affairs Specialist, Minn.*

**P**erham may not be very well known outside Minnesota, but the folks who live there have touched the lives of many people outside their city limits. This is thanks to their collective efforts under the Food Recovery and Gleaning Program set up by Secretary Glickman last year.

It all started when Wayne Enger, CED, East Otter Tail, and his staff saw a carrot crop beginning to rot in a nearby field. They tried to get those carrots to people who needed them, but just before harvest, the weather slammed the door. Enger started thinking about how to use surplus food items like this, and the Community Harvest Program was born.

Enger rounded up a group of like-minded citizens who formed a harvest-transport-distribute process, which got underway by sending two loaded semi-trucks from Perham to various food banks and other organizations. That group included FSA staff members, county extension personnel, Perham High School FFA members, and food producers/processors. Due to Enger's efforts, SED Wally Sparby named him the Minnesota FSA Food Coordinator.

The program grew larger when East Otter Tail County then developed a Community Harvest Program pamphlet encouraging others to get involved in local food drive efforts. The county helped distribute the pamphlets to county FSA offices across Minnesota. They also notified



Volunteers do their stuff.



Photos by Jim Meisenheimer

fruit and vegetable producers and farmers market managers of the food recovery program and asked them to donate any surplus crops. Because of this effort, surplus food from any area in the state can now be recovered through a similar system set up by the Perham organizers. Through the Community Harvest Program, the state has gone on to collect and distribute 45,000 pounds of food to date.

How does the program work? Participants figure out where the surplus food is, how it can most easily be recovered, and where the need for food lies. Food recovery takes a variety of forms — volunteers glean from fields, collect from wholesale and retail suppliers, and salvage from the food service industry. Farmers benefit because volunteers, at no cost, remove otherwise wasted produce from their fields. The trick is then to determine how to get the food to where it needs to be — a local volunteer usually arranges transportation.

The vast array of volunteers it takes to make this program successful showcases the sense of community the program fosters. With volunteers' help, the Community Harvest Program is working — not by creating a new agency, but by coordinating efforts of existing agencies. Workers from different levels of government, students, church volunteers, farmers, and many others are volunteering to help those who are in need. From start to finish, the goal is to incorporate the community in the program. Thanks to Wayne Enger and his many helpers, this goal is being met.

In fact, the Community Harvest Program has been so successful that North Dakota is developing its own food donation program based on Minnesota's.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S COLUMN

### FSA Employees — Grace Under Pressure

**A**s you well know, this summer has turned out to be another series of natural disasters for agriculture. Florida was just recovering from severe flooding this past winter, only to be hit by out-of-control wildfires and drought conditions that have ravaged crops and timberland. Drought conditions in Texas counties rival those in 1996, when agriculture there suffered a \$5 billion loss. Other southern states also have drought and excessive heat situations. In fact, Secretary Glickman and I recently visited disaster-stricken Texas and Oklahoma to survey the damage. And farmers in the Midwest — namely North and South Dakota, Illinois, and Indiana — are dealing with excessive rainfall, flooding, hail damage, and the significant crop damage that has resulted.

As always, the job of getting Federal assistance to producers falls to us, the employees of FSA. And as usual, our people in the field have responded swiftly and efficiently to help our farmers protect their livelihood and recover from their losses.

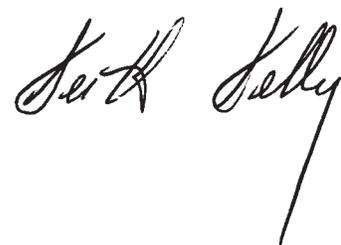
In Florida, our people are assisting some 18,000 producers affected by drought and fires that led to new disaster designations for every county in the state. With 1.2 million acres of grazing land and 600,000 acres of summer crops severely damaged, Florida agriculture is depending on us for help, and our employees and county committee members are meeting the challenge. Downsized and collocated office personnel are processing an unprecedented number of ECP, NAP, and emergency loan applications and putting in many extra hours inspecting crop and livestock losses estimated at \$160 million. And, with the worsening economic situation, additional demands and pressure are building for farm credit assistance.

The outlook in Texas for the 1998 crops is grim enough that the state recently received a state-wide disaster declaration. In a state where one out of five jobs is in some way related to agriculture, the damage to many fields is so bad the crops will not be worth harvesting. But Texas FSA employees are working tremendously hard under difficult conditions to ensure that NAP, CRP emergency grazing and haying permissions, and emergency loans get to those who need them. And meanwhile, in the Dakotas, FSA employees are implementing CRP grazing and the Disaster Reserve Flood Compensation Program to assist 4,000 stricken livestock producers.

With the budget cutbacks of the last few years, our field employees, especially, feel the pinch when it comes to emergencies like this. I want them to know that I realize how tough it is for them, and I applaud them for their professionalism and swift response during these crises. In such stressful situations, they continue to make sign-ups, inspections, and other processes as “farmer friendly” as possible. Their determination and focus on helping farmers and ranchers recover economically and rehabilitate damaged farmland is the mark of dedicated public service.

I realize the challenge of keeping up the enthusiasm and energy it takes to help our customers deal with disasters. And I know it is difficult to explain the Farm Bill's future economic promise to a frustrated farmer or rancher desperate for immediate help.

The President's commitment to improving the safety net for America's farmers and ranchers ensures that FSA will continue to serve a crucial role in program delivery. Toward that goal, our hard-working field employees have my continued gratitude and support.



#### **FSA News**

is published monthly in the interest of all FSA employees.

Editor: Jillene Johnson  
Editorial Board: Janet Baker, Star Bryant, Greg Hawkins, Dann Stuart, Steve Thompson.

Reporters: FSA employees.

Readers are encouraged to contribute stories, photos, and suggestions. Send materials to the Editorial Board at:

FSA Public Affairs Staff  
1400 Independence Ave., SW  
Stop 0506  
Washington, DC 20250-0506

## A Day in the Country

by Dawn S. Pindell, CED, Windham County, Conn.

**F**SA field employees enjoy close, daily contact with America's farmers and landowners — but mostly from the local FSA office setting. Many of us don't get the opportunity to see the people we service on-site. FSA employees in Connecticut got just this chance for a day last March. As part of a state office training program, 25 statewide employees toured our rural Windham County and a sampling of the eclectic farms it has to offer.

We began the day with a tour of the Quinebaug Valley Hatchery, a trout farm in Central Village. This is one of a few state hatcheries that stock Connecticut's rivers and streams to meet the demand of fishing enthusiasts. We got an inside look at how the hatchery raises its yearly stock of 600,000 brown and rainbow trout. Dave Sumner, hatchery supervisor, noted that in the wild, only 3 to 5 percent of hatchlings survive, compared to 70 percent at the farm. This is partly because the hatchery is surrounded by 1,700 acres of state-owned land, carefully managed to protect the trouts' water quality.

Then, it was on to the Creamery Brook Bison farm in Brooklyn, owned by Austin and Debbie Tanner. To greet our group, Austin called to the bison and shook a grain pail. In response, the mighty herd came pounding through the pasture. The Tanners began this business as a dairy farm in 1981, and still continue the dairy today. In 1990, they added their first bison. The bison herd now totals 60, with about one animal per month processed for meat and bison products.

After a bison meatloaf lunch, we traveled to the Sharp Hill Vineyard in Pomfret. The vineyard is on a 700-foot slope that provides a microclimate mimicking many of the wine grape growing regions in Europe.



Austin Tanner (far left) explains how bison are fed and cared for.

Katherine and Steven Vollweiler currently raise seven acres of grapes for their award-winning wine. Our FSA group learned some of the tricks of the trade, including how to ferment grapes.

Our last stop was Mik-Ran Acres, a maple-producing farm in Brooklyn. Randy and Beluh King have 14,000 sap-collecting taps, some on their own trees, and some on maple trees they rent on other properties. They then walked us through the process of transforming the sap into syrup, candy, and maple cream.

What did our FSA tour group think of the outing? Mitzi Cappello, a program assistant for the Litchfield/Fairfield office in northwest Connecticut, enjoyed getting a look at the agricultural industry on the opposite side of the state. She especially enjoyed the buffalo farm. "The grandeur of the animals was amazing, and the meat was delicious — sort of like venison," she said.

Ross Eddy, CED in the Hartford/Tolland office, thought that Windham County really sets an example for Secretary Glickman's mission of improving rural economies. "These farms all belong to the tourism council and have their own retail stores. They have interactive, hands-on tours, not just quick walk throughs."

A day in the country was just what we needed. It got us out from behind our desks to see the tangible results of our work. It reinforced our appreciation of Connecticut's varied agricultural industry and the people who work in it. Agriculture provides not only the necessities of food and fiber, but also protects and enhances Connecticut's bountiful natural resources.

The places we visited are open for all to see. If you are in the area and would like to tour these farms and others, call the Northeast Visitors' District at (860) 928-1228 and ask for the "Farms & Family Fun in Eastern Connecticut" brochure.

## Creeks, Bugs, and Dirt, Oh My!

By Michael Lee, CED, Garvin/Murray County, Okla.

**E**ighty-nine third-grade students plus ninety-seven fifth-graders. That adds up to a lot of kids to please. But that's just what the Garvin/Murray County, Okla. FSAer's did — again. They sponsored their third annual Natural Resources Day in May. The picturesque Chickasaw National Park, in the heart of Oklahoma's Arbuckle Mountains, provided the setting.

The students, gathered into small groups, visited ten stations set up throughout the park. For 15 minutes, instructors informed each group about a subject. The station topics and instructors included:

- Oklahoma Trees — Forestry Service;
- Owls — Chickasaw National Park;
- Ropes Made By Hand — Skip Wise;
- Fish of Oklahoma — Oklahoma Department of Wildlife;
- Skins & Skulls — Oklahoma Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Division;
- Geology — Goddard Youth Camp;

- Mother Nature Feed Us — Chitwood Dairy;
- Snakes & Reptiles — Chickasaw National Park;
- Creeks, Bugs, and Dirt — Oklahoma State University's Cooperation Extension Service;
- Nature's Art, Painting With Leaves — Murray County 4-H Club.

Since they were out of their regular classroom, the kids tended to think they were free from learning for a day. But, in fact, they just entered another classroom: Mother Nature's. It was fun to watch their faces as they learned about different things — for instance, dairy farming. Many didn't realize that a cow provides more than just milk. They were even more amazed to learn about a cow's four stomachs and how cows turn grass into milk.

I believe this is a wonderful hands-on experience for America's youth. Too often we get caught up in teaching from books and forget to show children how things work in real life. Taking a day to introduce our kids to



Michael Lee, CED, welcomes children to the Natural Resources Day.

different natural resources benefits us all. I have seen kids later and they tell me of things they remember from our outdoor classroom. We all enjoyed the day and plan to hold the event again next year.



Kevin Boling (left in both photos) proudly displays some of the fruits of his labor. The ambitious 25-year-old owns a successful farming operation in Fleming County, Ky. He used funding from farm ownership and operating loans received through the Beginning Farmer Loan Program to purchase a 112-acre farm and 52 head of beef cattle. Last year, he harvested 4 acres of burley tobacco, and this year he hopes to harvest 13. Laymond Smith (right in photos), Fleming County's Farm Loan Manager, is impressed with Boling's accomplishments. "He's trying hard and doing well with his farm," Smith says. Carolyn Sauer, Program Technician, agrees. "Since Kevin grew up on a farm, his heart's always been there."

## Conservation Made Easier With Help From Friends

**A** regional partnership is lending a hand to FSA's conservation efforts. The Agricultural Conservation Innovation Center's (ACIC) new campaign promotes buffer establishment throughout the southern U.S.

ACIC is a project of the Natural Resources Council of America, a private, nonprofit organization. ACIC's mission is to develop new programs and incentives to help solve the Nation's most pressing agricultural-environmental problems.

ACIC's Southeast Conservation Buffer Campaign (SCBC) got its start when, in April 1997, USDA launched its own National Conservation Buffer Initiative. The USDA initiative promotes buffers — reserved strips of land in permanent vegetation — to help farmers protect land and waterways around farmland from agricultural runoff. When used in combination with in-field practices such as conservation tillage and crop residue management, buffers can curb as much as 70 percent of polluted runoff. USDA plans to help landowners install 2 million miles of buffers by the year 2002.

SCBC is a public/private partnership sponsored by Gold Kist Inc, IMC Global, Mississippi Chemical, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Together, they have pledged \$45,000 a year for the 2-year SCBC project. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency will provide \$50,000 a year.

The buffer campaign's goal is to help USDA encourage farmers to voluntarily install buffers. Gerald Talbert, ACIC's Regional Coordinator, says that SCBC "provides information that complements National conservation efforts and addresses issues specific to southeast farmers." Since November 1997, SCBC has distributed 1,400 tabletop display units and 73,000 FSA and NRCS brochures to retail outlets and other public places in nine states. Talbert says these strategies "quickly distribute positive buffer messages to farmers."

The SCBC's efforts don't stop there. It is enhancing its buffer campaign by making good use of the agricultural print and radio media and by expanding its cooperative network with agricultural organizations. It is also

helping develop a brochure encouraging farmers to utilize the Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Signup and install conservation buffers with vegetation suitable for wildlife habitat. Talbert believes that wildlife is an "added benefit to buffer establishment and may convince many farmers to sign up."

In addition, SCBC will be at the North Carolina Bass Anglers Sportsmen Society fishing tournament in August. They will present a 40-foot by 60-foot buffer exhibit with live plants. The exhibit will feature a stream, pond, wetland, riparian buffer, grassed waterway, and contour buffer strips running through a cornfield, barn, barnyard, windbreak, wood lot, and wildlife habitat. SCBC will hand out FSA's CRP Continuous Signup brochure and NRCS's Conservation Buffer brochure.

Talbert says he enjoys working with USDA. "FSA and NRCS have provided us with tremendous assistance. We intend to continue making a difference in conservation by working with southeast farmers in a way that is compatible with National-level efforts."

## A Chance to Take a Walk In Someone Else's Shoes

**A** new pilot program is underway for FSA employees. The Cross-Cultural Exchange Program (CCEP) pairs up employees from different cultures, grade levels, and program areas. The goal is to improve communication and working relationships. The program is currently available only to National office employees.

The concept for CCEP originated in 1996 with FSA's Caucus. FSA announced program implementation in April 1997. A year later, in April 1998, the program officially opened as a pilot.

To participate in CCEP, employees filled out an application and a survey to determine their views on diversity in FSA. According to Mary Baskerville,

the CCEP Program Coordinator, a special team of employees — a CCEP task force — evaluated the submitted applications. They chose 16 applicants out of 50, pairing them up to create eight diverse pairs. CCEP kicked off with a two-day orientation session in May, followed by four workshops.

Reda Holmes, a CCEP participant, really enjoyed the workshops. "We got to know one another and voice our opinions on a lot of things," she says. Holmes, who works in Human Resources, is participating in CCEP "to get a better understanding of the different people I come into contact with."

Jim Lucas, another participant, thinks that we often place too much emphasis on our differences, and not enough on trying to relate. He believes that, "Since ignorance is the root of prejudice, each of us needs to develop skills to deal with diversity." He also points out that the program "will go a long way in breaking down communication barriers — helping managers better understand what employees need based on culture, religion, and race."

The program is currently a six-month pilot. After that, the task force will evaluate whether or not to continue CCEP. "So far, it's been successful," Baskerville says. She says they hope to expand the program beyond the National office to all FSA employees.

## Flexiplace — A New Way to Work

**T**here's a new way to get to work that doesn't involve wheels, and some Washington, D.C.-area FSA employees are climbing on board.

Getting to work in the D.C. area can be time-consuming — many employees commute over 100 miles round-trip per day. Add to that time lost in traffic jams, and it's easy to see why some spend over two hours daily in transit. Carpooling, vanpooling, and compressed work schedules help cut travel time and miles. But some employees have been utilizing an even more innovative solution: they are working at home. And soon, more of us may have the opportunity.

"Flexiplace" allows some National office employees to work at home, or at "telecommuting centers" around the area, up to four days per week. It was provided for in FSA's contract with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Union Local 3925.

Previously, telecommuting was only available to those with certain medical conditions. Flexiplace extends the option, making it available for non-medical reasons. The pilot project got

underway in June 1997 with 25 employees. Now FSA's Washington, D.C. Partnership Council — a joint management-union body dealing with workplace issues — is considering the program as an option for all Headquarters employees.

To telecommute, an employee's work must be "doable" away from the office — on a computer for instance. Those who have a lot of face-to-face contact with others may not be eligible. Also, the employee's supervisor must agree that the employee is suited to an unsupervised work environment.

Program participants may work at one of several telecommuting centers — office suites complete with telephone and computer-equipped workstations. Most USDA telecommuters, however, choose to work at home. Depending on the employee's type of work and length of time spent working at home, FSA may provide a computer, modem, and phone line to allow access to the office's local area network and e-mail.

Telecommuters must work a full 80 hours a pay period, during core working hours, and according to an agreed-upon schedule. "You can't just finish your work and then go to a movie," says Laurie Montgomery, a

union representative helping coordinate the project. "You've got to be at your workstation just as if you were at the office."

How well does it work? Bill Tito, Chief of the Domestic Operations Branch of FSA's Human Resources Division, has employees on Flexiplace. "It's working out fine," he says. "I don't have a problem as long as the work gets done."

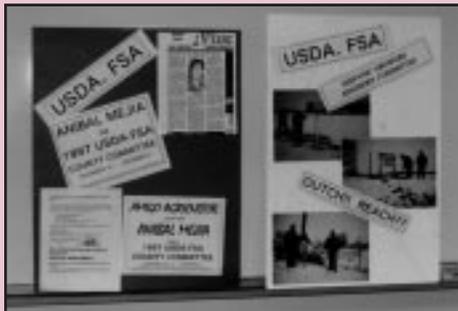
Crystal Wilsey, an employee in Tito's branch, works one day a week at a telecommuting center in Fredericksburg, Va. — 60 miles from the National office. She saves two hours commuting time each week. "I get fewer interruptions at the center, so I'm more productive," she says.

Working at home, however, isn't for everyone. One employee says he prefers to come to work every day. "My wife just doesn't want me home during the day," he says. "She says I get underfoot."

If you would like to know more about Flexiplace, please contact a project coordinator. They are Laurie Montgomery, (202) 205-7832; Debby Heise, (202) 305-1214; and Charles Soisson, (202) 418-9000.

### Enterprising Farmer Campaigns for County Committee Seat

Campaigning can certainly pay off. Just ask Anibal Mejia, a wine grape and asparagus farmer in Sunnyside, Wash. In his November 1997 run for a seat on the Yakima County FSA



Committee, he distributed campaign materials, put up signs, called upon his neighbors for support, and was featured in the Yakima Valley Spanish language newspaper. Thanks to

his industriousness, Mejia, an FSA program participant, was appointed to the committee as an Hispanic community advisor. Larry

Albin, SED in Washington, says, "It's great to see our outreach efforts paying off with such enthusiastic involvement." Pictured are some of Anibal Mejia's campaign materials.

#### FOOD FACT:

Americans eat 11 pounds of chocolate per person per year. But we are lightweights compared to the Swiss. They eat almost 22 pounds per person annually, or the equivalent of 225 candy bars. The Japanese eat a mere 3 pounds per year.

— Source: *The Food Files*



## FSA Biker on Cross-Country Trek: So Far, So Good

**A**s we reported in the July FSA NEWS, Brad Murray, an Iowa state office agricultural program specialist, is participating in a charity cross-country bike ride from Seattle, Wash., to Washington, D.C. The journey, called the GTE Big Ride, is a benefit for the American Lung Association. On June 20, a few days into the trip, he sent us the following e-mail message:

*Things are going well and here is a quick recap of the ride so far:*

### *Day 1 — Seattle to Easton*

*739 riders took off on a cold morning. The opening to the ride was great and our group was at the front of the line. For the most part, the people of Seattle were good, but I'm sure we slowed their morning commute to work. Got a flat at 31 miles, first ever on a road bike. Snake bite on the tube because another rider in front didn't tell me there was a rock in the road ahead. [A snake bite happens when the tube is pinched between the wheel rims and an obstacle, causing two little holes. — Ed.] Oh well. Out of Seattle, we climbed up a mountain at a gradual slope for 35 miles in the rain on I-90. At the summit, it was 42 degrees and raining. Wind chill was down to 31 degrees. The escort vans pulled 350 people off the mountain due to hypothermia. A friend and I were eating lunch at the summit and a guy was just pawing at his food and he wanted us to call an emergency medical team and they pulled him off the mountain. Luckily, I made it, but got back to a wet campground and put my tent up in the rain. Fun fun. Rode for 5 hours and 45 minutes, averaged 14.7 mph.*

### *Day 2 — Easton to Yakima*

*Woke up to a beautiful sunny day. At rest stop 1, I bit into a Powerbar and broke the back third of a molar off. Got on the bike and raced to the next town in search of a dentist. Found one who got me right in and put a 3-sided amalgam filling in after*



Brad Murray

*shooting me full of Novocaine. Face was numb for the remaining 5 hours. Flatted twice more, so I guess bad things happen in threes. Overall a great day. 5 hours 37 minutes on the bike. 92 miles total.*

### *Day 3 — Yakima to Kennewick*

*Hot sunny day. Got in line with a 4-person draft team and averaged 24 mph for 28 miles. Turned south into a strong headwind and it was by far the toughest day on the ride so far. It was very hot — 92 degrees on the bike — in the arid part of the state. Looked like a desert. I was exhausted when I got back to camp and could barely drag my gear back to the campsite. Tough day. 5 hours 25 minutes; 87.4 miles, 16.1 avg.*

### *Day 4 — Yakima — Day off*

*Did laundry and rested the whole day. Cleaned up the bike.*

### *Day 5 — Kennewick to Dayton*

*Beautiful sunny day. The fastest 83 miles I've ridden and hardly broke a sweat. Cool weather, 73 degrees, easy riding. Got into town at 3:30 and went to an old car show. At 2:30, a*

*tornado siren went off. It turned out to be their way of calling for the local volunteer firemen. I wish they would have beepers instead of this system. The entire camp woke up, thinking a tornado was approaching. 5 hours 3 minutes ride time; 16.4 mph, 83 miles.*

### *Day 6 — Dayton to Lewiston*

*Finally, a chance to ride into another state. Idaho. Huge rolling hills created by glaciers, fast descents. Went 40 mph down one of them. Everything was great until the final 2 miles into camp. It was a 12% grade and that was a tough way to end. The town opened up the local pool and it was very refreshing after a long ride. Stats: 74.9 miles, 15.9 avg., 4:41 total ride time.*

*Overall it's been at great ride, met a lot of new friends.*

The GTE Big Ride is now more than halfway to its goal, and Brad apparently hasn't had time to give us further reports. We'll have a full report on his adventures after he reaches Washington.

# Some Thoughts on FSA and Agriculture

by Ben Hauck, CED, Belmont/Monroe County, Ohio

**T**he diesel went silent and I listened to the spring peepers as I walked through the moonlight to the house. The air was filled with the smell of newly worked soil. I watched the sun come up the next morning. Although the windows of the tractor cab were dusty, it was a sunrise I will never forget. Five new calves lay in the green grass of the pasture field just below the field I was working. Life couldn't be better — it was spring.

By early June, the fertilizer, seed, and spray bills were stacked on the kitchen table. The diesel tank was empty and the tractor looked helpless parked at the edge of the field with a flat back tire. The dust blew around my boots as I walked into the red sunset. The shovel I was carrying grew heavy as I approached the pasture where a newborn calf lay, waiting to be buried. Somehow I felt I was a part of a dying breed — perhaps farmers should be added to the endangered species list.

We are expected to feed most of the world, live on a minimum wage, drive on gravel roads, drink from a well the health department doesn't have on record. Cable television is three miles away and the "web sites" are in every corner of the barn.

Only another farmer can empathize with our situation. We are a little gun shy of people from the government who show up to help us. But we know all of our neighbors and it's pretty likely one is on the FSA Committee.

The FSA Committee is the bridge between the farmer and the bureaucracy — the folks who provide local input and make decisions that affect how Federal farm programs are administered. The committee system firmly anchors the County Executive Director to the grass roots. It provides a mechanism for accountability and equal treatment for farmers in similar situations. Committee members ensure that local office staff is "farmer friendly."

In times of major crisis, be it drought, flood, or market fluctuations, local people adapt to help others. Most important is the stability for consumers and the impact American agriculture has on domestic and foreign economies.

Today we are dealing with three generations that have never spent more than 15 percent of their income on food and never seen commodities rationed. Many believe that it is the Government's responsibility to protect and defend its people and territories. There is nothing to defend without food and fiber or the ability of the soil to produce it.

### AGRICULTURE FACT:

Agriculture is the Nation's largest employer with more than 22 million people working in some phase — from growing food and fiber to selling it at the supermarket.

— Source: American Farm Bureau

## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Date	Location	Event
8/6-8	Dallas, Texas	Administrator Kelly and Robert Springer, EDSO, to attend NASCOE/NADD Annual Convention
8/12-14	Spokane, Wash.	Carolyn Cooksie, DAFLP, on a field office visit
8/15-22	Fresno, Calif.	Robert Springer to attend Agricultural Leadership Alumni Conference
8/31-9/3	Cincinnati, Ohio	Carolyn Cooksie, SEDs, and Credit Managers to attend Farm Loan Program Training Meeting

Note: The above is subject to change.