

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

May 31, 1991



## Understanding the Global Scope of GATT

The Department of Agriculture has released a report entitled, "Economic Implications of the Uruguay Round for U.S. Agriculture," describing the impact of a successful Uruguay Round on specific commodities and agriculture as a whole. Conclusions based on a GATT agreement along the lines of the U.S. proposal:

- The proposals call for nations to convert their nontariff trade barriers, such as variable levies and import quotas, to tariffs and then reduce all tariffs and trade-distorting internal farm policies by 75 percent over the next 10 years. Nations would also reduce the quantities of agricultural commodities they export with the aid of export subsidies, and the expenditures for those subsidies by 90 percent, over the same 10 years.
- Adjustments would be gradual over 10 years. If imports surge into a country, it can use temporary "snapback" provisions to ease adjustments. The U.S. could use them, too.
- Supports would not be eliminated. The U.S. could continue target prices, while reducing deficiency payments from the 1986-88 base period (as we are already doing). Countries could make payments to farmers, as long as the payments do not subsidize production--allowing such programs as Conservation Reserve, and disaster payments that have a minimal effect on production.
- The U.S. would still be vigilant in food safety and would continue to set health and safety standards based on a sound, scientific basis. Other countries would do the same. The agreement would rule out non-scientific standards imposed capriciously to limit trade.
- U.S. farm export sales by the mid-1990s would likely be \$6 to \$8 billion higher than if we don't have a GATT agreement--about 16 percent to 22 percent higher than now. U.S. cash farm income would be at least \$1 to \$2 billion higher than without an agreement. Set-aside requirements would ease.

### Wheat

Wheat markets and grower income would strengthen considerably due to improved access to world wheat markets, and lower subsidized exports. Present wheat programs would likely need no changes through 1996. There would be less need for EEP to counter high foreign export subsidies, since they will be declining.

By 1996, our wheat exports would likely be 16 percent to 20 percent higher than we would have under no GATT agreement. U.S. wheat prices would likely be 22 percent to 28 percent higher than with no agreement. Production would be 4 - 6 percent higher. U.S. wheat growers' gross cash revenues would increase enough from larger market sales that, even with lower deficiency payments, growers' cash intake would be 6 percent to 9 percent higher than if we don't have a GATT agreement.

### Corn

By 1996, U.S. corn exports are likely to be 10 percent to 12 percent larger than we'd have without a GATT agreement. U.S. corn prices are expected to be 6-8 percent higher than otherwise expected by 1996; production would be up 1-2 percent; and corn growers' gross cash revenues would be 3-5 percent larger as market receipts rise and deficiency payments fall due to higher prices.

### Oilseeds

Oilseeds have little support and trade protection around the world with the exception of the E.C., where high support prices are causing explosive growth in production, displacing oilseed imports. Cuts in support prices would reduce EC output and raise world oilseed prices. Higher global incomes would increase demand for vegetable oils, oilseed meals, and livestock products.

U.S. soybean prices would likely rise about 4 percent by 1996; soybean and soybean meal exports would increase a little; and producer revenues would increase about 5 percent higher than without an agreement.



### Meats and Poultry

Improved access to markets, economic growth, and cuts in subsidized exports, would increase total U.S. exports of meat, poultry, and eggs. By 1996, our meat exports would be 8-10 percent higher, poultry exports would be up 5 percent, and egg exports would be 14 percent higher than with no agreement.

U.S. beef, pork, and poultry exports to Japan would increase; pork and poultry exports to Canada would be higher; and poultry exports to the Middle East would expand. Our beef exports would change little; our pork imports would drop. Livestock and poultry production would change little as a result of the agreement. But producer prices and revenues would be higher.

### Dairy

U.S. dairy policy would be more market oriented. By the mid-1990s, world dairy product prices would increase 40-45 percent over levels without an agreement.

World prices would likely become the effective floor for manufacturing milk in the later 1990s. Our import quotas on dairy products would be converted to tariffs. The minimum import levels would be the larger of 3 percent of our domestic consumption or our import levels in 1986-88. Our imports of dairy products in 1986-88 were already about 3 percent of our domestic use.

By 1996, our all-milk price would be 6-7 percent lower than if present trends continue and dairy producers' revenues would be off 9-10 percent. Compared with 1990/91, production in 1996 would be up about 4 percent and producer revenues about the same.

### Sugar

Globally, subsidized sugar exports would fall and market access and world sugar prices would rise. By 1996, U.S. domestic sugar prices would be at about present levels.

See "GATT" - continued on page 8

## Fast-Track Trade Authority Extended!

After nearly three months of heated debate, Congress granted Pres. Bush a two-year extension of fast-track trade negotiating powers. The authority is considered essential to a successful completion of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks (GATT) and a North American free-trade zone consisting of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. If either house had voted it down, fast-track would have automatically expired June 1, 1991.

By a 231-192 vote, the House struck down a resolution that would have rejected Bush's request for two more years of the trade authority. The Senate followed in similar fashion, voting 59-36 to reject the proposal. The extension is considered a vote of confidence in the Bush administration's trade policy and, by many, the biggest economic vote of the decade.

Fast-track authority allows Pres. Bush to negotiate trade pacts that lawmakers cannot later amend, but must either approve or reject trade agreements in their entirety. Since fast-track controls the terms of negotiating trade pacts, it virtually stopped the Uruguay Round of GATT and stalled the start of North American free-trade talks. U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills now anticipates North American trade talks to get underway in June.

The debate may not be over for good, however. Senator Don Riegle, D-Mich., announced his plan to press for a vote on a new bill that would allow members of Congress to amend the proposed U.S.-Canada-Mexico pact. "We shouldn't give the president a blank check to negotiate trade agreements," said Riegle. Michigan Senator Carl Levin also opposed the fast-track extension.

### CROP PROGRESS REPORT Week Ending 5/19/91

	This Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
Acres Tilled	80%	85%	90%
Barley Planted	85%	98%	95%
Corn Planted	65%	70%	80%
Corn Emerged	30%	30%	25%
Oats Planted	95%	98%	98%
Oats Emerged	75%	85%	NA
Potatoes Planted	70%	65%	65%
Soys Planted	25%	15%	25%
Sugarbeets			
Planted	95%	99%	100%

Source: Michigan Agricultural Statistics Service

Special Farm Fuel Storage guide in this issue. Pull out and save for future reference.

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## In Brief...

### USDA Dairy Relief Measures Announced

In response to Farm Bureau and requests from the dairy industry, Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan announced a series of administrative directives designed to help alleviate the financial stress being experienced by dairy producers. The directives emphasize exporting dairy products and reducing the impact of CCC inventories on current prices. The following is the USDA summary of the administrative actions ordered by Secretary Madigan.

- Make advance purchases this year for next year's school lunch and other domestic feeding programs.
- Temporarily suspend the resale of CCC cheese and nonfat dry milk stocks so that inventory is isolated from the market while prices are at or near the support price level.
- Make dairy products fully available for export credit or food aid donation programs.
- Expand the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) to include cheese as an eligible export commodity.
- Facilitate the use of DEIP by providing risk protection to private exporters who may be harmed by unpredictable future actions of the CCC to adjust the relative price support between butter and nonfat dry milk.
- Expand the use of dairy products under the Section 416 donation program by including nonfat dry milk as an eligible product for donation.

### INS Cracking Down on Hiring of Illegal Aliens

MFB's labor specialist is warning farm employers that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has begun an intensive national effort to vigorously enforce sanctions against employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens.

Howard Kelly, legislative counsel for Michigan Farm Bureau, said the new enforcement campaign has already hit several farms in Michigan. "It's a double-edged sword," Kelly said. "On the one hand, the INS has stepped up enforcement against hiring of illegal aliens. On the other hand, they are also continuing their efforts to prosecute employers who use the employer sanctions law as an excuse to discriminate against job applicants."

Farm employers should check every employee to make sure they have documents that prove they're eligible to work in the U.S. "For the past couple of years, we advised farmers that they didn't have to authenticate the documents, but because so many fraudulent documents are being used, it's imperative that farmers make an investigation of the materials," he said. Penalties for failing to comply with the law can be significant, Kelly said.

### Declining Interest Rates Good News for Farmers

Warren Lee, agricultural economist at Ohio State University, says most of the \$10 billion or so that farmers pay in interest each year tends to be from variable-rate loans. As major U.S. banks drop their lending rates in response to the Fed's loosening the money supply earlier this month, those variable rates should drop also.

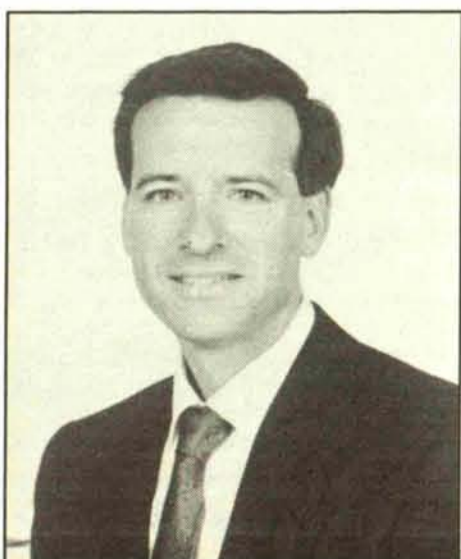
Lee says about two-thirds of the farm loans given by commercial banks are on variable interest rates. Cuts in average lending rates mean farmers will be paying less -- particularly critical this time of year when borrowing to cover production costs is at its highest. Interest could be down as much as 1.5 percent on operating loans this year, he says. Overall, farm debt is around \$130 billion with about \$60 billion of that going for loans on equipment and operating expenses.

### Canadian Overtime Ban Hurting Exports

A Canadian grain handlers ban on overtime at the port of Vancouver, British Columbia, threatens to disrupt the Canadian Wheat Board's shipping program from the Canadian West Coast, according to a Canadian Wheat Board spokesman. The grain handlers have refused to work any overtime, in an effort to speed up negotiations on a new two year agreement. The grain handlers have been working without a contract since Dec. 31, 1989, when the previous three year agreement expired. The overtime issue is the main stumbling block preventing an agreement on a new pact.

The CWB spokesman told *Knight-Ridder Financial News* the agency needs a high number of rail cars to be unloaded over the next several weeks in order to meet its sales program, which is expected to see a record amount of grain shipped from the West Coast. The CWB, in conjunction with the Grain Transportation Agency, has scheduled rail car unloads to be an average of 5,000 rail cars a week for the next couple of months, the spokesman said. Rail car unloads at the West Coast in the last week only totaled 4,174 cars compared with normal unloads of 5,004 rail cars or 375,300 tons, he said.

### Boehm New MFB C.A.R.D. Commodity Specialist



Robert T. Boehm has been appointed as commodity specialist in the Commodity Activities and Research Division, effective May 9. Boehm, a native of Grand Ledge, Michigan, holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Michigan State University in Agricultural Economics.

Prior to joining Michigan Farm Bureau, Boehm was a senior account officer with Farm Credit Services in Grand Rapids. During his career with Farm Credit Services of West Michigan, he also served as loan officer, branch manager and vice president of credit supervision.

As a commodity specialist, Boehm will provide research, education and information on issues, problems and opportunities facing Farm Bureau members and agriculture in general. He will be concentrating his activities in the fruit, vegetable and field crops areas.

### Taxes Take More of Average Earner's Time

Tax Freedom Day this year was May 8, three days later than in 1990, according to the National Tax Foundation. The watchdog group calculates that the average American taxpayer earned enough by that date to cover his total tax bill to federal, state and local governments this year.

Recent efforts by members of Congress to slip a provision into budget legislation to require additional taxes to finance new entitlement expenditures met with stiff resistance from the American Farm Bureau. Congress doesn't need more money to spend, it needs a stronger will to resist extra spending measures, according to Farm Bureau.

Farm spending on price and income supports makes up only about 1 percent of the total federal budget now, says Grace Ellen Rice, associate director of the AFBF's Washington office. "Proportionately, agriculture has taken greater hits than any other sector of federal spending," Rice said. "Farmers need to remind lawmakers of that point."

### Budget Resolution Flawed

The American Farm Bureau Federation urged a "no" vote on the 1992 fiscal year budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 121). In a letter to all members of Congress, AFBF President Dean Kleckner said the Budget Conference Committee "failed to take the bold step that would have led to much needed spending restraint..."

"Instead they chose to pave the way for higher taxes that will worsen the recession, and for the enactment of new entitlement programs that will place even more federal programs beyond the reach of any meaningful attempts to restrain the growth of spending and reduce the deficit," Kleckner said.

The AFBF president said Congress failed to consider how new entitlement spending is rapidly overtaking taxpayers' abilities to pay for such programs. "Entitlement programs now account for 50 percent of all federal spending. After defense spending and interest on the federal debt are paid, only 12 percent of federal revenues remain to fund the rest of government. If the conference report is approved, it will only worsen the situation, as the entitlement sector will continue to grow," the farm leader concluded.

### CFTC Reauthorization Bill Expected in June

A House-Senate conference to reconcile differences in legislation to reauthorize the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is expected to convene sometime in June, according to congressional sources. House and Senate Agriculture Committee aides said the conference probably would not begin until after Congress returns from a one-week recess, scheduled for May 27 to June 2.

A key issue to be resolved during the conference is a proposal in the Senate bill that is designed to ease jurisdictional conflicts between the CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Senate legislation would authorize the Federal Reserve to oversee margins on stock index futures, but the Fed could delegate that function to the CFTC. The Senate Bill also includes a mathematical test to determine whether the CFTC or the SEC would regulate "hybrid" instruments, which combine elements of securities and futures.

### Kennedy Pesticide Bill too Rigid

Pesticide legislation that would set rigid risk standards on pesticides and not consider benefits at all is being criticized as too inflexible. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), would impose a strict, one-in-a-million negligible risk standard that could prevent the use of safer chemicals.

"Instead of a risk-benefit standard, which current law allows, the Kennedy bill imposes a 'risk only' standard," said Mark Maslyn, assistant director of national affairs for AFBF.

Maslyn called the risk-only standard unfair to producers and consumers. "Crop protection chemicals provide benefits such as preventing spoilage and they help provide consumers with fruits and vegetables they might not otherwise have," Maslyn said. "It's unrealistic to assume that chemicals just impose risks," he added.

Similar legislation may soon be introduced in the House by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Cal.). The two lawmakers collaborated on a bill in the last Congress which failed to make it out of committee.

### Fertilizer Use Expected to Drop

U.S. fertilizer use is expected to decline by 3 percent in the year ending July 30, 1991. Allan Lines, agricultural economist at Ohio State University, says an expected increase in acres of corn, the major fertilizer-using crop, shouldn't be enough to offset the lesser amount of fertilizer needed for wheat. U.S. wheat acres, the second biggest user of fertilizer, should decline by 13 percent. U.S. fertilizer use peaked in 1981 at 23.7 million "nutrient tons," a measure of the amount of active nutrient ingredients used in fertilizers. Last year, U.S. farmers used 20.6 million nutrient tons.

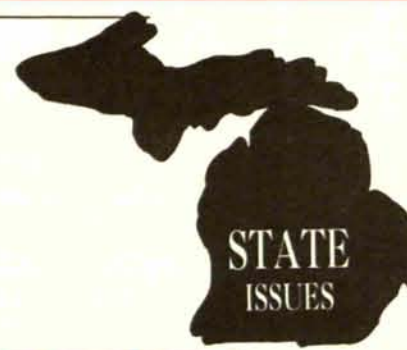
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### Child Labor & OSHA Issues

**Status:** Rep. Don Pease (D-Ohio) has introduced the "Young American Workers' Bill of Rights" which substantially revises existing child labor laws. It provides for: private rights of action in cases of injury or death; limits on numbers of hours 16 and 17 year old students may work when school is in session; and criminal sanctions of 5 to 10 years for willful violations which result in serious injury or death. It also extends the definition of "hazardous work" to include pesticide handling.

A similar bill (S. 600) has already been introduced jointly by Senators Chris Dodd (D-CT) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH). It would prohibit the employment of minors 14 and under as migrant agricultural workers. The bill would also require certificates of employment for all workers under 18. It would not, however, change the current exemption for family farm members. The Bush administration opposed the bill and pointed out that civil penalties for child labor violations have already been increased as required by the 1990 deficit reduction act to \$10,000 per violation.

#### U.S./Mexico Labor Agreement

In related moves, the U.S. and Mexico labor secretaries agreed on labor standards enforcement. They signed a five year agreement pledging their countries to a series of initiatives in the enforcement of child labor, and health and safety standards in an attempt to moot U.S. union objections to the consideration of the Mexico Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Union officials, however, attacked the agreement as "vague," and said that "it would raise more questions than it answers."

#### Small Farmer OSHA Exemptions

There are reports that the Bush administration has urged the elimination of small farmer OSHA exemptions. In submitting its 1992 budget request for OSHA, the Bush administration recommended that Congress drop the appropriations act rider exempting small farms with 10 or fewer workers from OSHA enforcement. The small farmer exemption has been championed by Senators Bob Kasten (R-NEB) and Dale Bumpers (D-ARK) who urged the House Appropriations Committee to retain the present 10 or fewer exemption, saying that it is burdensome for small farmers to comply with OSHA. The House Appropriations Committee has not acted upon the FY 1992 bill yet.

**Farm Bureau Position:** Farm Bureau strongly supports the continuation of the small farmer OSHA exemption.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Howard Kelly, extension 2044.

### Immigration Reform Employer Sanctions

**Status:** Senators Hatch and Kennedy have indicated plans to introduce a bill to repeal employer sanctions enacted by the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. A similar bill is planned in the House by Representative Edward Roybal (D-CA). They believe that the sanctions are causing widespread discrimination against Hispanics and Asians while, at the same time, the sanctions aren't being enforced.

The Justice Department has announced it is investigating charges of immigration-related discrimination. In April, the Justice Department initiated actions against two agricultural employer groups, alleging broad patterns of discrimination based on national origin, which is prohibited under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.

In one case, the Department of Justice is seeking \$600,000 in fines from the South Florida Tomato and Vegetable Growers Association. The Department of Justice is also investigating whether New York apple growers discriminate against Puerto Rican farmworkers in their employment of Jamaican H-2A apple pickers. No time frame has been outlined for consideration of either case.

**Farm Bureau Position:** Farm Bureau believes that employer sanctions turn the employer into an enforcement arm of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and has the potential to be discriminatory. Farm Bureau supports efforts to remove employer sanctions.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Howard Kelly, extension 2044.

### GAO Migrant Worker Study Requested

**Status:** At the request of five Congressmen on three House committees, the General Accounting Office (GAO) has begun an in-depth study on a range of migrant/seasonal agricultural worker issues, including pesticide exposure, adequacy of housing regulations, enforcement of worker protection laws, withholding of Social Security by employers, child labor abuses in agriculture, low farmworker wages, employer compliance with field sanitation regulations and other issues.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Howard Kelly, extension 2044.

### Wetlands

**Status:** H.R. 1330 makes significant reforms in the regulation of wetlands by the federal government. Most importantly, it revises the current definition of a wetland so that only those areas easily recognized as a swamp, marsh or bog would be regulated. The current definition includes areas that are only occasionally wet or saturated. This has created serious problems for many farmers to comply with the farm program. The Corps of Engineers, E.P.A., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and S.C.S. are now attempting to reach agreement on an improved definition of wetlands.

**Farm Bureau Position:** Farm Bureau strongly supports H.R. 1330. Farm Bureau believes the definition of a wetland should be revised to include only those areas that are saturated at ground surface level for 21 or more consecutive days during the frost-free growing period.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Al Almy, extension 2040.

### Pesticide Control Act Amendments

**Status:** House Bill 4489, sponsored by Rep. D. Gubow (D-Huntington Woods), was passed out of the House Conservation Committee. The bill amends the Pesticide Control Act and directs the Michigan Department of Agriculture to promulgate rules within 90 days to require oral or written service agreements between commercial pesticide applicators and their customers.

MDA would be required to develop rules regarding customer notification when broadcast or foliar application of pesticides for ornamental or turf pest control is going to occur. The bill also requires the posting of signs providing notice that designated property has been the subject of pesticide application.

**Farm Bureau Position:** Farm Bureau offered amendments to insure that the above mentioned written agreements, posting and notification requirements would not apply to agricultural applications.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Vicki Pontz, extension 2046.

### Biological Diversity

**Status:** Legislation has cleared the House, by a vote of 100-0, that would promote the conservation of biological diversity in Michigan to avoid the loss of plant and animal species. Under terms of the legislation, biological diversity considerations are required when land and water management decisions are made.

The bill would ask several state agencies to identify questions, concerns and issues related to biological diversity across a range of resource management practices and recommend alternatives to current practices. A two-year legislative committee of three members each from the House and Senate would review reports from departments and devise a state strategy for conservation of diversity.

The bill defines biological diversity as the full range of variety and variability within and among living organisms and the natural associations in which they occur. It includes ecosystem diversity, species diversity, and genetic diversity.

**Farm Bureau Position:** Farm Bureau is monitoring the bill closely for its impact on agriculture, and would not support legislation to protect species if that law encroaches upon economical agricultural practices. Where there is a conflict, human need for food and energy should have priority over the protection of biological diversity considerations.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Vicki Pontz, extension 2046.

### Property Tax Cut

**Status:** Legislation has passed the Senate, calling for reductions in State Equalized Values (SEVs) from the current 50 percent to 45 percent the first year, and from 45 percent to 40 percent the second and subsequent years. Assuming no change in local millage rates, the net result of decreasing the SEV from 50 to 40 percent results in a 20 percent cut in property taxes.

The state would reimburse schools and local units of government for the lost revenue estimated to be \$92 million in 1991-92; \$740 million in 1992-93; and \$1.7 billion in 1993-94 fiscal years.

**Farm Bureau Position:** Farm Bureau supports a 50/50 split in school funding between the state and local units of government in addition to lottery revenue from the state. Farm Bureau also supports the concept of reducing the reliance on property taxes to fund schools. However, this bill does not place limitations or restrictions on future millage increases.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Ron Nelson, extension 2043.

**Special Notes:** In the third and subsequent years, it is estimated that the cost to the state will be \$1.7 billion, which will have to be financed either through other revenue sources or further reductions in current program spending or a combination of both. There is concern as to a funding mechanism and with the state experiencing a difficult budget situation, some are questioning how future cuts of this magnitude can be made.

In addition, a recent court decision reduced revenue from the Single Business Tax by \$500 million, a year which is a significant loss of revenue that needs to be compensated for in the state operating budget.

### Auto No-Fault July 1, 1991 Sunset

**Status:** Farm Bureau-supported legislation has been signed into law by Gov. Engler extending the July 1, 1991 sunset provisions to Jan 1, 1992. Without sunset, provisions in Michigan's Auto No-Fault Law, which allow insurers to establish territories and corresponding rates based on actual loss data, would have been lost and forced insurers to subsidize urban rates by raising non-urban premiums.

**Farm Bureau Contact:** Darcy Cypher, extension 2048.

From MFB's Public Affairs Division, (517) 323-7000

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**Michigan and Major Commodity Area  
Extended Weather Outlook**

T - Temp.	5/31.....6/15	5/31.....7/31
P - Precip.	T.....P	T.....P
Michigan	A.....B	A.....B
W. Corn Belt	A.....N	N.....B
E. Corn Belt	A.....B	N.....N
Wint. Wheat Belt	A.....A	A.....N
Spr. Wheat Belt	A.....N	A.....B
Pac. NW Wheat	N.....N	N.....N
Delta	N.....N	N.....N
Southeast	A.....N	A.....B
West Texas	N.....N	N.....N
San Joaquin	B.....B	A.....N

A-Above Average, B-Below Average, N-Normal, MA-Much Above, MB-Much Below, NP-No Precip.: Source: National Weather Office

# Weather

## Corn Biotechnical Research Approved

Ciba-Geigy Corp.'s Agricultural Biotechnology Research Unit (ABRU) recently received approval from U.S. and Illinois Departments of Agriculture to conduct field experiments on genetically transformed corn varieties during the 1991 season.

Small-scale tests will be held at Bloomington, Illinois, and in Colmar, France. It will be the first time that genetically transformed corn has been grown experimentally in France. Ciba-Geigy also has applied to conduct similar tests in Hawaii late this summer.

Dr. Bruce Hunter, vice president of research for Ciba-Geigy Seed Division, Greensboro, N.C., views the techniques of agricultural biotechnology as a logical extension of what plant breeders have been doing for hundreds of years.

"Traditional plant breeders tap into the natural variability of a given plant species to extract traits that will benefit the grower," he explains. "Genetic engineering allows us to go beyond the normal corn gene pool to improve corn performance."

Hunter cites the infamous corn rootworm as case-in-point. No genes inside the corn germplasm provide resistance to this major pest. "With genetic engineering, we have a greater ability to obtain the genes that will provide resistance to this pest," he says.

Genetic transformation introduces a desired gene into an elite corn line. If the gene functions without changing the basic properties of the corn line, conventional breeding methods are then implemented.

"If such a corn line were available today and went through our normal, rigorous field testing program, market release wouldn't be until 1995," comments Hunter.

We apologize! Due to technical problems with the National Weather Service's computers, we aren't able to provide you the statistical weather summary that normally appears on this page. We've been assured the problem will be corrected by the June 15 issue deadline. In the meantime, we thought you might like an update on spring planting progress, and plant development across the country.

## Warmth Rescuing Late Planted Crops

Despite the recent abundant rainfall in the U.S. Midwest, Delta and Southeast, warm temperatures the past two weeks could still mean high yields for corn, soybeans, sorghum and maybe even cotton planted within the last few weeks.

With temperatures well above the threshold needed for crop development, seeds planted the past two weeks are germinating in five to six days rather than seven to 10. And growth after emergence has been rapid.

The best areas for potentially good corn and soybean yields right now is in Ohio, where planting has surged well ahead of normal on firm soil. Crop planting and, most importantly, crop development, raced ahead of normal in Ohio's best-yielding years for both corn and soybeans -- 1985 and 1986.

Michigan shares a high yield potential with Ohio also. Warm temperatures have allowed rapid crop development.

Iowa has the muddiest row to hoe, with its most productive farm acres saturated and forecasts calling for more rain. The portion of Iowa's crops that have been planted will benefit from any drying that might occur.

Especially warm temperatures in the Delta and Southeast have produced rapid drying, even in the face of continued rain. Planting conditions are fair to good except along the Gulf Coast.

Warmth has accelerated wheat development in the Midwest, although a long dose of sunshine is needed to ensure that Midwest wheat doesn't go the way of the Delta wheat crop - hurt by too much rain.

The Northern Plains cereal crops are developing into a better-than-normal crop, and predicted rains could improve that already bright yield picture.

Source: Knight-Ridder News

## Summary and 30-Day Forecast

Following cooler and wetter than normal weather early in the month, temperatures soared to record or near-record levels during much of the second week of May. Average temperatures ranging from 10 to 20 degrees above normal across the state increased growing degree day accumulation 5 to 12 days ahead of the 30-year normal across the state of Michigan. Average four inch bare soil temperatures increased more than 20 degrees by May 15, reaching the 70 degree mark in some western locations.

Rainfall for the period has been generally light but highly variable across the state, with most totals less than 1.25 inches. Seasonal totals since April 1 remain above normal, with the exception of some northwestern and extreme southeastern reporting stations.

The latest 30-day forecast calls for a continuation of above normal temperatures, combined with below normal rainfall. This should allow for further rapid growth and development of most crops, but will also begin to rapidly deplete soil moisture levels, especially in western areas of the state missed by earlier heavy rainfalls.

Jeff Andresen  
Agricultural Meteorologist, MSU

# Getaway

with Member Travel Services

## JUNE TOURS

### Steamboat Charm

Cost: From \$699 per person, based on double occupancy.

Enjoy steamboating and the splendor of The Old South for four days and three nights on the DELTA QUEEN. Your trip includes roundtrip airfare from Detroit, accommodations on the boat, sailing from New Orleans, all meals, entertainment and activities while aboard. Ports of call include Nottoway Plantation and Rosedown Plantation in St. Francisville, Louisiana. Optional pre or post hotel stopovers available in New Orleans. Departure on Friday, return Monday.

### Mackinaw Island Lilac Festival Time - Monday, June 12, 13, 14

Cost: \$280 per person.

Experience the magic that is Michigan on Mackinaw Island. Enjoy spectacular accommodations at Mission Point, the largest resort property on the Island, located on the southeastern shore. This specially designed mini vacation includes a host of interesting stops, along with outstanding lakeview accommodations, daily breakfast, one dinner with full choice of the menu, a carriage tour of the island and much more! Also included are hotel accommodations, guided tour, baggage handling, taxes and some meals.

## JULY TOURS

### Murder Mystery Train

Cost: \$97.50 per person, one-day trip

Enjoy dining and detecting aboard the Murder Mystery Train! Depart from Detroit's Amtrak Station to begin your odyssey of intrigue. Solve clues on a seven hour tour of Michigan and conclude with dinner when the murderer and motives are revealed! Private parties provide excellent entertainment for any occasion. Available at \$309.50 per person for weekend excursion.

### Deadwood Ramblin' and Gamblin'

Cost: From \$694 per person, based on double occupancy

Explore the exciting history of South Dakota during Mt. Rushmore's 50th anniversary. Price includes roundtrip motorcoach tour from Chicago, five nights hotel accommodations, five dinners, Deadwood gaming halls, Boot Hill, Black Hills Passion Play, Mt. Rushmore, Custer State Park jeep tour and Badlands National Park. Departures in June and August as well.

## AUGUST TOURS

### Train to Toronto

From \$145 per person, based on double occupancy.

Feel at home in this fabulous "foreign city." Toronto has it all: theater, shopping, dining, museums, theme park, harbor and city tours, professional sports. Package includes train from Windsor, two weekend nights accommodations, hotel taxes, bellman's tips. One night and midweek rates available. Choice of other departure cities year round.

### Ride the Rails to Chicago

Cost: From \$85.50 per person, based on double occupancy

Museums, dining, theater, nightlife and beachfront room for your enjoyment. Price includes roundtrip train ride from city of your choice, one night hotel accommodation, Illinois and Chicago hotel taxes. Additional night rates are available. Schedule your time to also enjoy the Untouchable Tour of Famous Gangland Spots, \$17 per person (\$12 child) — a 2 hour bus tour escorted by a driver and guide in era costume and character! Weekend tours stop at Tommy Gun's Garage for dinner and Roaring Twenties entertainment. (\$28.95 per person for dinner, musical show and police raid!)

Note: All packages are subject to availability. Prices are subject to change or variation for 1991. Airport/pier transfers not included in New Orleans.

For more information on how to book your GETAWAY CALL 1-800-354-4272



**Editor's Note:**

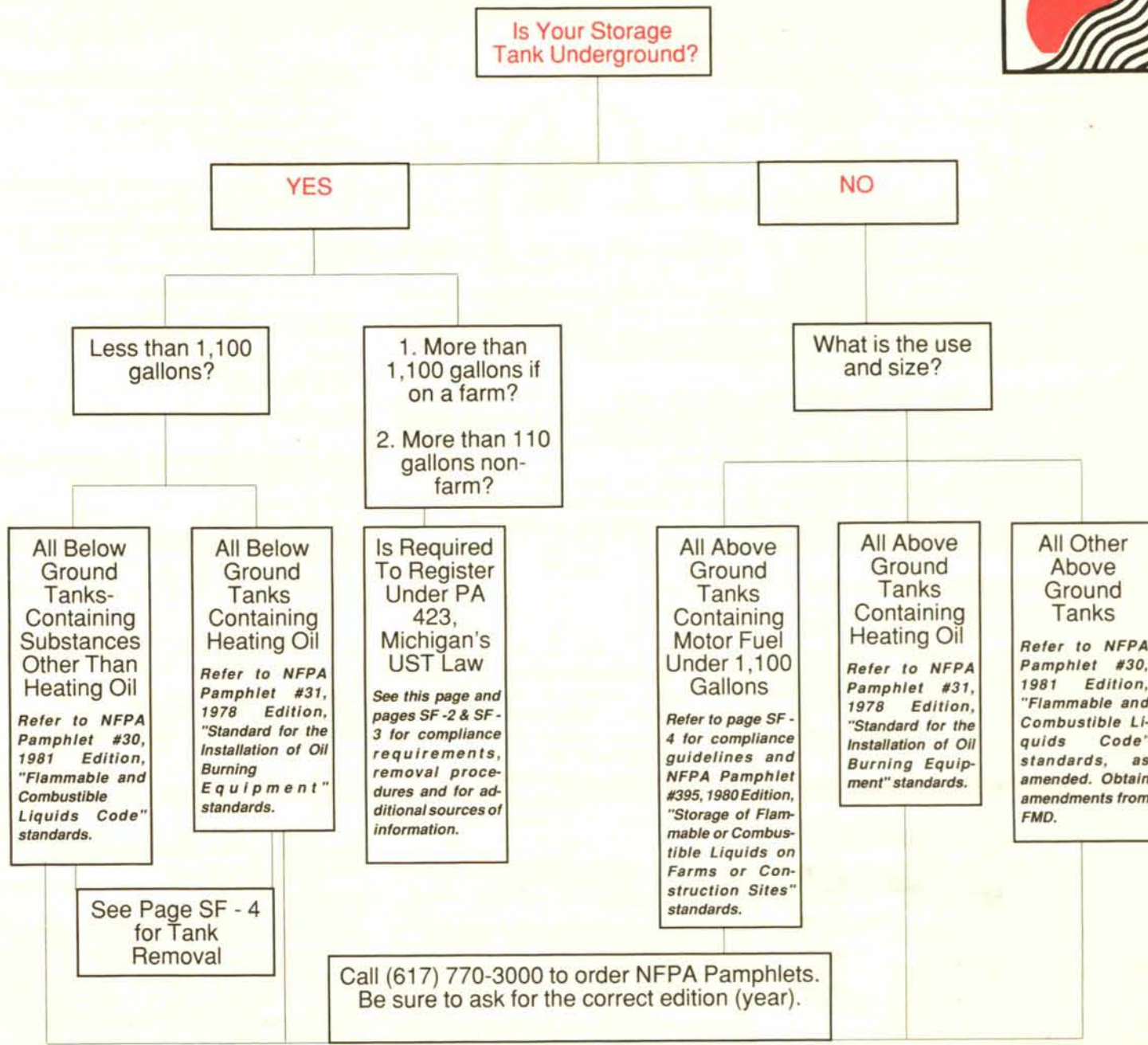
The next four pages contain excerpts from Michigan's Underground Storage Tank (UST) regulations, above ground storage guidelines, and tank removal procedures for tanks under 1,100 gallons and those over 1,100 gallons that fall under Michigan's UST regulations. As a suggestion, refer to the flow chart as a starting point to determine what regulations may impact you.

This "Farm Fuel Storage Tank Special Feature" is to be used for informational purposes only, and is not intended to be used for official legal citation.

For more information, readers should determine which rules apply to their operation and then order the corresponding official pamphlets from the appropriate agency.

**Glossary of Terms**

- Abatement Measures** - Steps taken to reduce the contamination from a release.
- Corrective Action** - Activities to clean up or lessen the effects of contamination from leaks into the environment.
- DMB** - Department of Management and Budget.
- Farm** - An operation that grows crops and/or livestock which is sold in the marketplace
- FMD** - State Police, Fire Marshal Division.
- Free Product** - A regulated substance in a liquid phase that is not dissolved in water which has been released (escaped) into the environment.
- Hazardous Substance** - Any substance defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum.
- LUST** - Leaking Underground Storage Tank.
- MUSTFA** - Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Act.
- NFPA** - National Fire Protection Association, develops and publishes standards affecting hazardous substance storage.
- Release** - Any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing from a UST system into groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils. Often this word is interchanged with "leak" or "loss."
- Remediation** - The actions necessary to correct a problem.
- SFCL** - Michigan's Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids Rules.
- Surface Impoundment** - A natural or man-made surface pond capable of holding a liquid material.
- Tank Closure** - The process of either physically removing a tank, or if it can't be removed, then filling it with an inert solid material (sand, etc.). Complete Section 10 of the registration form, one column per tank.
- UST** - Underground Storage Tank.
- Vapor Hazards** - The potentially dangerous conditions caused by exposure to or inhalation of petroleum fumes.



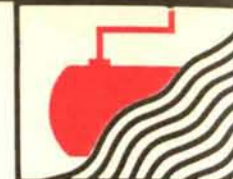
**What are the UST Laws?**

- The Michigan underground storage tank (UST) statutes have been developed to provide state government with regulatory authority necessary to prevent and control environmental contamination resulting from UST releases. The Michigan legislation includes:
- The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Act (PA 478 of 1988, as amended) administered by the DNR.
  - The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Regulatory Act (PA 423 of 1984, as amended) administered by the State Police, Fire Marshal Division.
  - The Fire Prevention Code (PA 207 of 1941) administered by the State Police, Fire Marshal Division.
  - The Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance (MUSTFA) Act (PA 518 of 1988, as amended) administered by the Department of Management and Budget.
- As a result of this legislation, over 71,000 USTs have been registered at more than 22,000 facilities, and nearly 3,500 sites contaminated by leaking USTs have been identified in Michigan. Additional leaking USTs are being discovered at the rate of over 200 per month. The potential threat to public health and the environment is substantial.

**Which USTs are Required to be Registered?**

- A Tank is Required to be a Registered UST if:**  
It is a tank or combination of tanks and underground connecting pipes having 10 percent or more of its volume beneath the surface of the ground; and it contains a regulated substance, such as petroleum, petroleum-based solvents or anything on the Hazardous Substance List as defined by CERCLA. The Hazardous Substance List is available from the EPA.
- A Tank is not Required to be a Registered UST if:**  
It falls into one or more of the following exempted categories which are listed in all three of the state statutes. However, the exact statutory language should be checked to determine when a tank is regulated. A tank is not registered if it is:
- a. A farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for non-commercial purposes.
  - b. A tank is used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where the tank is located.
  - c. A septic tank.
  - d. A pipeline facility regulated by other acts.
  - e. A surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon.
  - f. A storm water or wastewater collection system.
  - g. A flow-through process tank.
  - h. A liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations.
  - i. A storage tank situated upon or above the floor surface of an underground area such as a basement or tunnel.
  - j. Any pipes connected to a tank described in subdivisions (a) to (i).
  - k. An underground storage tank system holding hazardous wastes regulated by other legislation.
  - l. An underground storage tank that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated by other legislation.
  - m. Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks.
  - n. An underground storage tank system with a capacity of 110 gallons or less.
  - o. An underground storage tank system that contains a "de minus" concentration of regulated substances.
  - o. An emergency spill or overflow containment underground storage tank system that is expeditiously emptied after use.
- If a UST meets any of the criteria for exemption from registration stated above, the owner/operator may not need to follow the instruction given in the rest of this special feature. However, even if the tanks are not registered but contain flammable or combustible liquids, an owner/operator must meet the requirements of Michigan's Flammable and Combustible Liquid Rules which are administered by the FMD (see page SF - 4 for more details). These tanks may also need to meet other state and federal requirements and regulations protecting public health and the environment. Contact the FMD for more information.
- An owner/operator of an unregistered UST cannot access the fund created by the Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance (MUSTFA) Act for financial assistance in cleaning up any contamination from their leaking USTs.
- Source: Compliance Guide for Owners & Operators of USTs in Michigan, DNR

# A Quick Glance at the Agencies Involved with Michigan's USTs



## Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Response Division  
 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Unit  
 P.O. Box 30028  
 Lansing, MI 48909  
 (517) 373-8168  
 For Pollution Emergencies Only: (800) 292-4706, 24 hours/day

In the event of a petroleum release from a UST, DNR supervises activities which clean up or reduce contamination to protect the public health, safety, welfare and/or the environment. DNR oversees: release investigations; reduction of fire and safety hazards; tank repair or removal; soil treatment; water/soil investigations; free (escaped) product removal; groundwater treatment and monitoring; corrective actions; the temporary or permanent relocation of residents; and the provision of alternate water supplies.

The Environmental Response Division office provides general program information; conducts compliance and enforcement actions, including costs recovery actions; maintains the Approved Contractors List for MUSTFA; and reports the agency's activities to the EPA and state Legislature. Contact them for more information.

**DNR District Offices:** They provide assistance and information to owners and operators to properly clean up a release; supervise the clean-up by reviewing and approving reports and work plans; and oversee all corrective actions.

## Michigan Department of Management and Budget

Risk Management Division  
 MUSTFA Fund Administrator  
 P.O. Box 30026  
 Lansing, MI 48909  
 (800) 4-MUSTFA, which is (800) 468-7832  
 MUSTFA assists owners or operators in meeting their "Financial Responsibility" requirements to pay for clean up of a release.

## Michigan State Police, Fire Marshal Division

3705 W. Jolly Rd.  
 P.O. Box 30157  
 Lansing, MI 48909  
 (517) 334-7079  
 To Report Tank Leaks: (800) MICH-UST, which is (800) 642-4878, FAX (517) 882-0450  
 The FMD oversees UST systems operations and responds to emergencies. They identify all owners and locations of Michigan USTs; monitor system design and installation; require proper record keeping; assign penalties; and collect fees and fines. The FMD also administers UST registration and annual renewal, oversees tank closures and changes in UST contents or system upgrades and receives reports of release within 24 hours of discovery.

## Michigan Department of Treasury

430 W. Allegan Street  
 Lansing, MI 48922  
 (517) 373-8404  
 Department of Treasury manages the "Interest Subsidy Program" of the MUSTFA.

## Michigan Department of Attorney General

Environmental Protection Division  
 525 W. Ottawa  
 Lansing, MI 48913  
 (517) 373-7780  
 The attorney general prosecutes UST law and rule violators; reviews corrective action orders issued by the DNR; and files suits to recover federal and state monies used for clean-ups.

## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5

230 South Dearborn Street  
 Chicago, IL 60604  
 (312) 886-6159 or (312) 886-7447  
 EPA administers the federal program at the regional level.

## Why Must Regulated USTs be Registered?

All regulated USTs must be registered to:

- Provide a listing of sites storing inherently dangerous substances which communities may use in emergency planning under the Right to Know Act.
- Meet eligibility requirements to access the MUSTFA Fund in the event of a release.
- Comply with the State Police, Fire Marshal Division UST rules.
- Avoid penalties.

**Detective Sergeant Chris Kelley of the Michigan State Police, Fire Marshal Division, will be available for questions at the MFB Ag Expo tent on Tuesday, July 16, in the afternoon and on Wednesday, July 17, in the morning.**

## WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO DO? Minimum Requirements

You must have Leak Detection, Corrosion Protection, and Spill/Overfill Prevention.

LEAK DETECTION	
<b>NEW TANKS</b> 2 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monthly Monitoring*</li> <li>● Monthly Inventory Control and Tank Tightness Testing Every 5 Years (You can only use this choice for 10 years after installation.)</li> </ul>
<b>EXISTING TANKS</b> 3 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monthly Monitoring*</li> <li>● Monthly Inventory Control and Annual Tank Tightness Testing (This choice can only be used until December 1998.)</li> <li>● Monthly Inventory Control and Tank Tightness Testing Every 5 Years (This choice can only be used for 10 years after adding corrosion protection and spill/overfill prevention or until December 1998, whichever date is later.)</li> </ul>
<b>NEW &amp; EXISTING PRESSURIZED PIPING</b> Choice of one from each set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Automatic Flow Restrictor</li> <li>● Automatic Shutoff Device</li> <li>● Continuous Alarm System</li> <li>● Annual Line Testing</li> <li>● Monthly Monitoring* (except automatic tank gauging)</li> </ul>
<b>NEW &amp; EXISTING SUCTION PIPING</b> 3 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monthly Monitoring* (except automatic tank gauging)</li> <li>● Line Testing Every 3 Years</li> <li>● No Requirements</li> </ul>
CORROSION PROTECTION	
<b>NEW TANKS</b> 3 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Coated and Cathodically Protected Steel</li> <li>● Fiberglass</li> <li>● Steel Tank clad with Fiberglass</li> </ul>
<b>EXISTING TANKS</b> 4 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Same Options as for New Tanks</li> <li>● Add Cathodic Protection System</li> <li>● Interior Lining</li> <li>● Interior Lining and Cathodic Protection</li> </ul>
<b>NEW PIPING</b> 2 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Coated and Cathodically Protected Steel</li> <li>● Fiberglass</li> </ul>
<b>EXISTING PIPING</b> 2 Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Same Options as for New Piping</li> <li>● Cathodically Protected Steel</li> </ul>
SPILL PREVENTION	
<b>ALL TANKS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Catchment Basins -and- at the Fill Pipe</li> <li>● Automatic Shutoff Devices -or- Overfill Alarms -or- Ball Float Valves</li> </ul>
* Monthly Monitoring includes: Automatic Tank Gauging, Vapor Monitoring, Interstitial Monitoring, Ground-Water Monitoring, Other Approved Methods	
* New tanks and piping are those installed after December 1988	
** Existing tanks and piping are those installed before December 1988	

## How and When is a UST Registered?

All regulated tanks, as identified in Act 423, must be registered with the:

**State Police, Fire Marshal Division**  
 3705 West Jolly Road  
 P.O. Box 30157  
 Lansing, MI 48909  
 (800) MICH-UST, which is (800) 642-4878, or (517) 334-7079

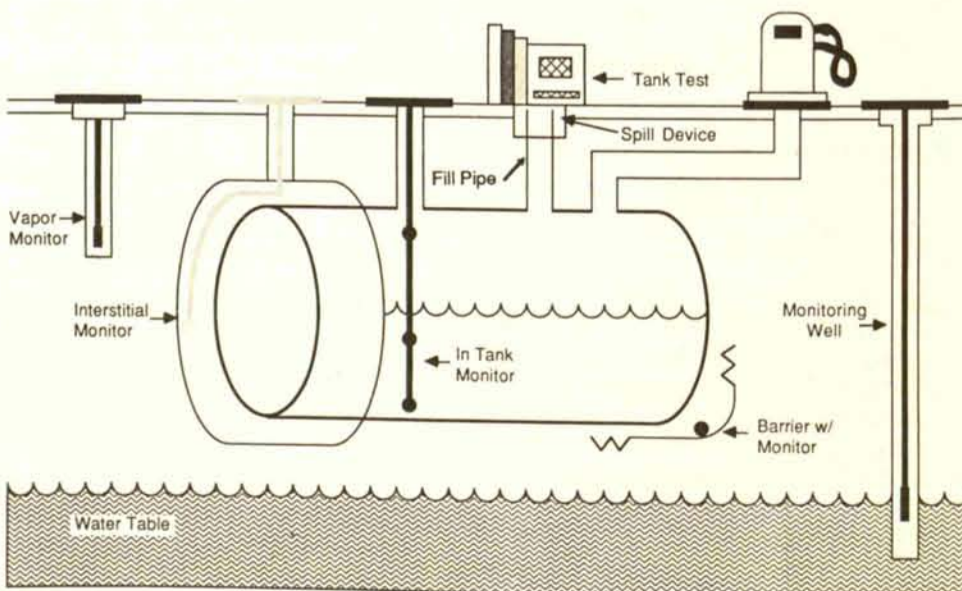
All regulated USTs must be registered by the following times:

- UST owners having systems in the ground are required to register their USTs with the FMD unless the UST was properly closed on or before Jan. 1, 1974.
- New owners of existing UST systems must register their UST with the FMD within 30 days of ownership.
- Owners of a new UST system must register their UST by submitting Part - A of the registration form with the FMD 45 days before the system is put into operation.
- Part - B must be filled out after installation, but prior to use and must be accompanied with a \$100 registration fee per tank.
- Any change in tank status or any change in the information required on the registration form must be reported to the FMD within 30 days of the change.

Contact the FMD for information on the following:

- Registration and annual renewal of the registration of the UST.
- Annual registration fee of \$100 for each tank included in the UST system.
- Change in ownership of the UST or its contents.
- Regulations regarding UST operations.
- "Financial Responsibility" requirements.

If the tank was installed...	It must have leak detection by December of...
before 1965 or unknown	1989
1965-1969	1990
1970-1974	1991
1975-1979	1992
1980-Dec. 1988	1993



Leak Detection Alternatives

Source: Compliance Guide for Owners & Operators of USTs in Michigan, DNR

# Who is Responsible for Cleaning Up a Release?

The UST laws explain who is responsible for cleaning up the contamination. Refer to these laws for legal definitions. An individual may be protected from liability by demonstrating due diligence in the reporting and clean-up of a release. The responsible parties may include:

- Present UST owners
- Past UST owners at the time of the release
- Present property owners where the system is located
- Past property owners when the release occurred
- Present person operating the UST
- Person operating the system at the time of the release
- Person responsible for the operation of the UST system at the time of the release.

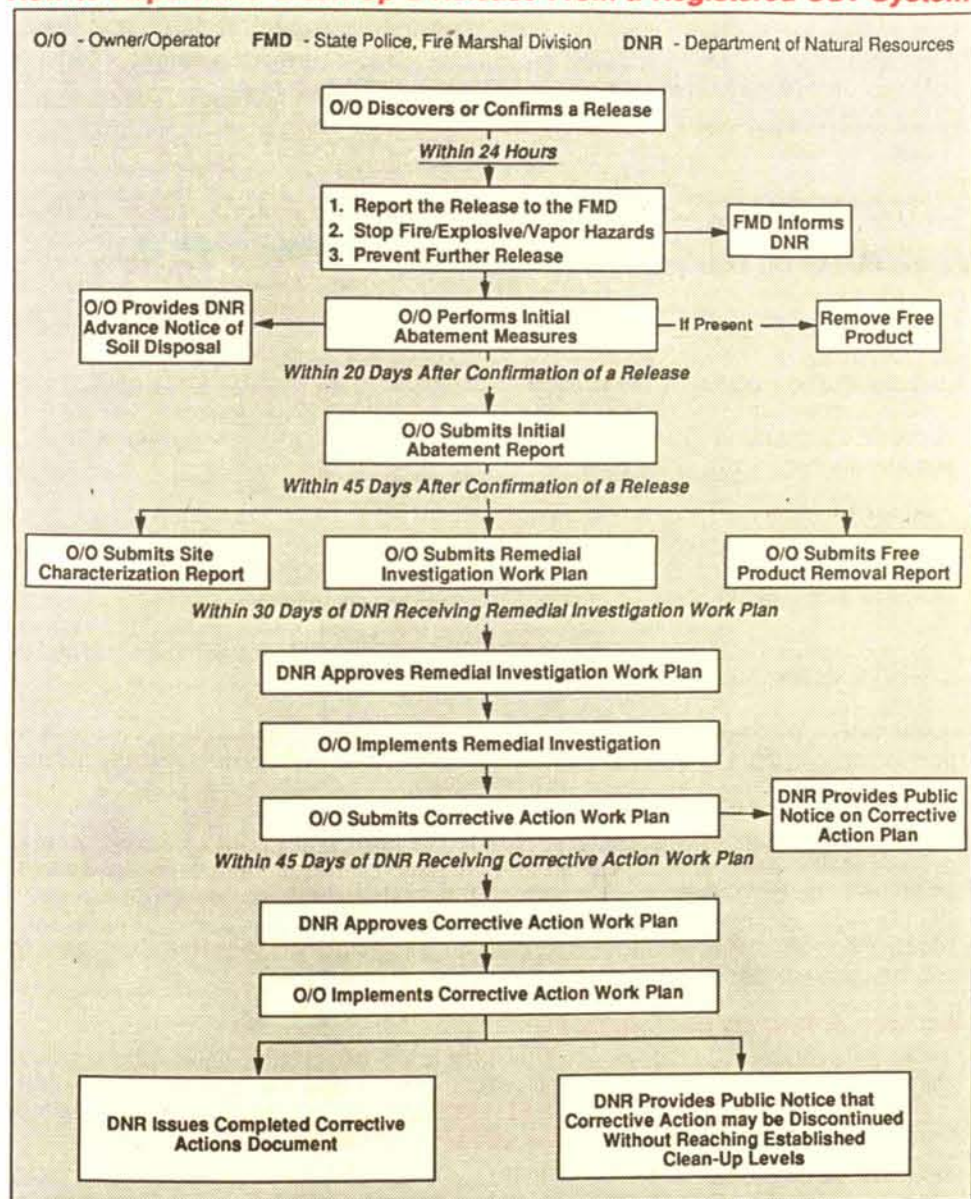
## What Happens When a Release Isn't Cleaned Up as the Law Requires?

When a release is discovered, it's critical to the safety of your family and other citizens, the environment, as well as to the owner's/operator's financial welfare that the owner/operator comply with Michigan's law to clean up the contamination. Potential civil penalties, in addition to court awarded damages, for non-compliance of each UST system may include the following:

- **Underground Storage Tank Act (UST) violation** - \$5,000 per day of violation per tank system.
- **Leaking Underground Storage Tank Act (LUST) violation** - \$10,000 per day of violation per tank system, or \$25,000 per day of violation of corrective action orders issued by the DNR.

If an owner/operator fails to carry out the required corrective actions, the state may clean up the site. However, the money spent will be collected from the responsible parties through cost recovery actions by Michigan's Department of Attorney General, Environmental Protection Division. Fines, penalties and damages may be added to the clean-up cost.

## How to Report and Clean Up a Release From a Registered UST System



## UST Reporting/Information Network

The "1-800-MICH-UST" information number available through FMD averages over 1,200 calls each month, in addition to the 1,000 plus calls received over the regular phones at FMD. To provide you better access to the FMD for reporting requirements and to distribute the "800" number phone calls among proper staff, a second incoming line to accommodate the "800" number has been added and both lines have been added to a voice mail system.

Although you will not be able to talk directly with someone, this system will ensure your call is received and answered as quickly as possible. The "800" voice mail number only works within Michigan.

Below is a listing of the mailboxes that you may select from when calling the "800" voice mail system. Before calling, have a pencil and paper ready to write down the appropriate instructions. When you call, you will be guided through procedures to leave reporting information or ask questions. The system can only accept a message of 5 minutes or less.

### Mailbox Purpose

1. To report suspected and confirmed releases.
2. Tells you that 30 day closure/removal notices must be submitted in writing.
3. To ask questions regarding technical standards.
4. To request that UST information be sent to you.
5. To ask questions regarding UST registration and facility ID numbers.
6. To ask questions regarding recordkeeping and reporting requirements for MUSTFA eligibility.
7. To ask questions regarding financial responsibility.
8. To accept reports or questions from those people that do not have a touch tone phone.

Those with registered USTs receive the FMD's "UST NEWS" newsletter containing up-to-date UST regulations and requirements at no charge.



## What is MUSTFA?

**MUSTFA**, or the Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Act, provides a fund which assists qualified UST owners/operators to meet their UST "Financial Responsibility" requirement to help pay for cleaning up contamination resulting from a release from their UST. MUSTFA funds are not available for clean-up costs associated with systems under 1,100 gallons that aren't eligible for registration.

"An environmental protection regulatory fee is imposed on all refined petroleum products sold for resale in this state or consumption in this state. The regulatory fee shall be used for the clean-up and prevention of environmental contamination resulting from the releases of refined petroleum products from underground storage tank systems. The regulatory fee shall be charged for capacity utilization of underground storage tanks measured on a per gallon basis. The regulatory fee shall be charged against all refined petroleum products sold for resale in this state or consumption in this state so as to not exclude any products that may be stored in an underground tank at any point after the petroleum is refined. Beginning Aug. 1, 1989, the regulatory fee shall be 7/8 cent per gallon for each gallon of refined petroleum sold for resale in this state or consumption in this state, with the per gallon charge being a direct measure of capacity utilization of an underground storage tank system." ] per Michigan's UST Financial Assurance Act, section 8 (1).

The fund is only available for clean-up procedures resulting from releases discovered and reported after July 18, 1989 from UST systems required to be regulated and storing petroleum-based products. It should be noted that MUSTFA pays only for immediate response actions and DNR-approved clean-up actions, up to a \$1 million maximum, after the first \$10,000 deductible amount is paid by the owner/operator for each UST and for each release. Any questions regarding MUSTFA should be directed to the:

Department of Management and Budget  
Risk Management Division  
MUSTFA Fund Administrator  
P.O. Box 30026  
Lansing, MI 48909 (800) 4-MUSTFA, which is (800) 468-7832

## When Does MUSTFA Eligibility Need to be Established?

In order to be eligible to use the MUSTFA Fund to meet Financial Responsibility requirements, an owner/operator must have obtained an Eligibility Certificate, or have filed an Eligibility Affidavit (which is the first step in procuring an Eligibility Certificate) with the MUSTFA Fund Administrator's office before the release was discovered. That is, an owner/operator of an existing UST must have filed an Eligibility Affidavit by January 1991. An owner/operator of a new UST must file an affidavit before the UST system is put into operation.

## What is Necessary to Obtain a Certificate of Eligibility?

- MUSTFA will issue an eligibility certificate to the owner/operator if they:
- Have submitted an Eligibility Affidavit to the MUSTFA Fund Administrator.
  - Have submitted proof of having the \$10,000 deductible amount per UST and per release to the MUSTFA Fund Administrator.
  - Are in compliance with the UST Regulatory Act (PA 423) and LUST Act (PA 478).
  - The UST is properly registered with the FMD at the time of the release.
  - All record-keeping and reporting requirements are met.
  - Are not in default on a MUSTFA interest subsidy loan.
  - Are not the U.S. Government.
  - If a release has occurred, it must have been discovered and properly reported on or after July 18, 1989.

## What is the \$10,000 Deductible Amount?

The \$10,000 deductible amount is the first \$10,000 that the owner/operator must pay from their own monetary sources to clean up contamination from each release occurrence, and from every UST system in their control. The state does not reimburse the owner/operator for these expenditures.

Methods for establishing the \$10,000 deductible amount requirements for the MUSTFA Eligibility Certificate include:

- Commercial insurance
- Paid invoices (for actual work done on confirmed releases)
- Guarantee and standby trust fund
- Letter of credit and standby trust fund
- Surety bond and standby trust fund
- Trust fund
- Self-Insurance (requires a financial statement with tangible net worth of \$100,000)
- Escrow account in the amount of \$10,000 per location

## Will MUSTFA Pay For Any Contractor?

Any claims submitted for technical services must be performed by firms listed in the DNR-Approved Contractors List - with the exception of firms who conducted immediate response actions when the release was discovered. The DNR-Approved Contractors List is available from the DNR division office or the DNR district offices.

Some of the technical services for which contractors must be drawn from the list in order to be claimed include:

- Hydrogeological investigations
- Groundwater remediation system design and installation
- Risk assessments
- Pollution abatement technology design and installation

Contractors who are providing commonly available services do not need to be on the Approved Contractors List to be claimed. Some of these services include:

- Excavation
- Tank Testing
- Hauling
- Analytical Services

## Out-of-Service and Removal Procedures for Underground Fuel Storage Tanks – "Michigan's Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids Rules"

(Applies to all underground tanks excluded from Michigan's UST registration (P. A. 423, 1984, as amended) and containing product with a flashpoint less than 200 F.)

Each underground tank taken out of service shall be safeguarded or disposed of by any of the following means:

### Temporarily Out-Of-Service Tank

A tank shall be deemed temporarily out-of-service only when it is planned that the tank will be returned to active service at the location within 90 days. After 90 days, the tank will automatically be classified as indefinitely out-of-service. To render a tank temporarily out-of-service, all of the following successive steps shall be taken:

- (1) The authority having jurisdiction shall be notified and a record of the action maintained (Local Fire Department in lieu of FMD).
- (2) Each tank shall be filled with liquid, but the liquid shall not be used during this period.
- (3) Cap or plug the fill line, gauge opening, and pump riser using an appropriate sealing compound on the fitting. Fill lines and gauge openings equipped with locking devices qualify for securing those openings.
- (4) Maintain vent lines as required for each tank in service.
- (5) Inspect each tank monthly for proper maintenance.
- (6) Prior to the tank being reactivated for service, proper notification shall be given to the authority having jurisdiction.

### Indefinitely Out-Of-Service Tank

Each tank shall be deemed indefinitely out-of-service only when it is planned that the tank will be returned to active service within 9 months. To render a tank indefinitely out-of-service, all of the following successive steps shall be taken.

- (1) The authority having jurisdiction shall be notified and a record of the action be maintained.
- (2) Class I liquid shall be removed.
- (3) Each tank that contained Class I liquid shall be filled with water and topped with a non-freezing liquid, with allowances for expansion. Piping, fittings, and buried pumps shall be protected with a non-freezing liquid.

- (4) Cap all lines and gauge openings except vent lines.
- (5) Prior to the tank being reactivated, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified and the tank and piping shall be tested for tightness.

### Abandoned Tanks

Each tank shall be deemed abandoned when the tank has become defective and is no longer suitable for liquid storage, or if the tank is out of use more than 9 months, or if the tank is no longer of incidental use to the type of occupancy on the property. All of the following successive steps shall be taken for an abandoned tank:

- (1) The authority having jurisdiction shall be notified. **{NOTE: A 30 day notice is not required}**
- (2) All liquid shall be removed.
- (3) Each tank shall be removed from the ground and the excavation shall be backfilled to grade level.

**{NOTE: If you find visible evidence of contamination during excavation, or if your site assessment shows contamination, you must report a confirmed release to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources directly. You will then follow the DNR rules for further testing and clean up (see "HOW TO CLEAN A RELEASE FROM UST SYSTEM," previous page).}**

- (4) Upon removal, the tank may be freed of flammable vapor on the premises if conditions safely permit or may be transported to an area not accessible to the public and freed of flammable vapors at that location.
- (5) When practical difficulty, such as structures above or near the tank, precludes removal of the tank, the tank shall be safeguarded in a manner approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

### Disposal of Underground Tanks

Each tank to be disposed of shall be rendered free of flammable vapors and tested for flammable vapors. Prior to releasing the tank for junk, a sufficient number of holes or openings shall be made in the tank to render it unfit for further use.

Source: Michigan State Police, Fire Marshall Division

## Above Ground Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids on Farms and Isolated Construction Projects – "Michigan's Flammable and Combustible Liquids Rules"

This standard applies to the storage of flammable and combustible liquids having a flash point below 200F (as defined in NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code) on farms or in rural areas. It is also applicable to the storage of flammable and combustible liquids at rural construction and rural earth-moving projects, including gravel pits and borrow pits, where it is customary to obtain fuels in bulk and dispense or transfer them under control of the owner or contractor, and where isolation from other structures and temporary use make it unnecessary, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, to require compliance with the more rigid standards of NFPA 30.

### This standard does not apply to:

- (a) the storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment as covered in NFPA 31, Standard for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipment,
- (b) Storage of 25 gallons (95 L) capacity each.

Storage areas shall be kept free of weeds and extraneous combustible material. Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.

### Individual Containers of 60 Gallons or Less Capacity Each

Storage shall be in DOT-approved metal containers or in other approved containers of 60 gallons or less capacity each. Discharge devices requiring the container to be pressurized shall be prohibited. Pumping devices or faucets used for dispensing flammable and combustible liquids shall be well maintained to prevent leakage. Individual containers shall not be interconnected and shall be kept closed when not in use.

Containers provided for in this section for storage of Class I flammable liquids shall be stored outside at least 10 feet from any building or may be stored inside a building used exclusively for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids and located at least 10 feet from any other building. Buildings used for the storage of Class I flammable liquids shall be provided with cross ventilation with at least two vents of 64 square inches of area, each placed at floor level.

### Tanks of 60 to 1,100 Gallons Capacity Each

Flammable and combustible liquids in above ground tanks of 60 to 1,100 gallons capacity shall be stored outside buildings in tanks of single compartment design constructed in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Joints shall be riveted and caulked, riveted and welded, or welded. Tank heads over 6 feet in diameter shall be dished, stayed, braced, or reinforced.

A fill opening shall be provided and shall be equipped with a closure designed so that it may be locked. The fill opening shall be separate from the vent opening.

Each tank shall be provided with a free opening vent to relieve vacuum or pressure which may develop in normal operation or from fire exposure. Vents shall be arranged to discharge in such a way as to prevent localized overheating of, or flame impingement on, any part of the tank in the event vapor from such vents are ignited.

Tanks provided for in this section shall be kept outside and at least 40 feet from any building. They shall be so located, or such additional distance from buildings shall be provided, as to ensure that any vehicle, equipment or container being filled directly from such tank will be at least 40 feet from any building.

**NOTE:** Above ground tanks in excess of 1,100 gallon capacity must comply with NFPA's Pamphlet #30, 1981 Edition, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code."

### Tanks with Top Openings Only

Tanks constructed and located as provided for in this section may be designed with all openings in the top of the tank and in such event shall be mounted and equipped as follows:

– Stationary tanks shall be mounted on timbers or blocks approximately 6 inches in height to protect the bottom of the tank from corrosion and from contact with the ground, and when so placed, be in a stable position; or, movable tanks may be equipped with attached metal legs resting on shoes or runners designed so that the entire tank and its supports may be moved as one unit.

– Tanks shall be equipped with a tightly and permanently attached approved pumping device having an approved hose of sufficient length for filling vehicles, equipment or containers to be served from the tank. Either the pump or the hose shall be equipped with a padlock to its hanger to prevent tampering. An effective antisiphoning device shall be included in the pump discharge unless a self-closing nozzle is provided. Siphons or internal pressure discharge devices are prohibited.

### Tanks Elevated for Gravity Discharge

Tanks constructed and located as provided for in this section may be designed with a connection in the bottom or the end of the tank for gravity dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids and shall be mounted and equipped as follows:

– Supports to elevate the tank for gravity discharge shall be of adequate strength and design to provide stability. Supports may be of steel or of wood.

– Alternately, the tank may be placed on a pile of earth or near the edge of a cut bank to provide the necessary elevation, and shall be supported on timbers or blocks for stability and to prevent corrosion by contact with the ground.

– Bottom opening for gravity discharge shall be equipped with a valve located adjacent to the tank shell which will close automatically in the event of fire through the operation of an effective heat actuated releasing device. If this valve cannot be operated manually, it shall be supplemented by a second valve which can be. The gravity discharge outlet shall be provided with an approved hose equipped with a self-closing valve at the discharge end, of a type that can be padlocked to its hanger to prevent tampering.

### Marking of Tanks and Containers

Tanks and containers for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids above ground shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the product that they contain and the words: "FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AND FLAME AWAY." Tanks of 60 to 1,100 gallons shall bear the additional marking "KEEP 40 FEET FROM BUILDINGS."

### Referenced Publications

NFPA Publications. NFPA, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.  
NFPA 30-1987, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code  
NFPA 31-1987, Standard for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipment

Source: From National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet #395, 1980 Edition, "Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids on Farms and Isolated Construction Projects"

### Plan Review Requirements for Michigan's Flammable and Combustible Liquids Rules

The Fire Marshal Division must certify and plan review all new above ground tanks that contain greater than 1,000 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids. PA 207, of 1941 was recently amended by Act 337, 1990 to require that plans for above ground flammable and combustible liquids storage tanks must be accompanied with a plan review fee of \$203 per tank. An annual fee of \$61.50 per tank will be waived for the remainder of the first year in which the tank is initially certified.

The FMD must also plan review all new installations of registered underground storage tanks.

Plans submitted to the FMD for review should include the following items:

- A cover letter describing the facility's business name and address, owner information, nature of the operation, e.g., industrial solvent storage, service station. The name of the contact person submitting the plans.
- A site plan showing the location and separation of the storage tanks to property lines, buildings and existing tank systems.
- A print or drawing of the tank and pipe system. FMD forms #10-91 and #17-86 may be used to provide proper reference to critical plan review areas.

Source: State Police, Fire Marshal Division





## MDA Program to Control Spread of Johne's Disease

Johne's disease, or paratuberculosis, is a health problem affecting an estimated 9.1 percent of cattle slaughtered in Michigan, according to a preliminary study recently conducted by the Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) and Michigan State University (MSU).

Dr. Michael Chaddock, director of the Animal Industry Division of MDA, said while there is no threat to human health, the disease may have an economic impact on Michigan's dairy and beef industries.

Chaddock said the study was conducted to determine the true prevalence of the disease in the state and is part of a four-phase voluntary program to control the disease.

"While there is no cure for this disease, we can develop ways to contain its spread," said Chaddock. "That is the goal of our

program. Through its successful implementation, we can only enhance the economic viability of our beef and dairy industries."

Johne's is a chronic, debilitating disease of cattle, sheep, goats and some species of wild ruminants. The bacterial disease causes significant weight loss and reduces milk production.

Phase one of the program consisted of collecting serum from cattle slaughtered in Michigan between Aug. 9, 1990, and Sept. 25, 1990, and testing it for Johne's, using a newly-developed test called the absorbed Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (absorbed EIA), which is faster and cheaper than previously-used tests. A total of 2,166 samples were tested and 9.1 percent were found to be positive for Johne's. The positive samples came from herds all over the state.

Phase two, which is just getting underway, will compare the results of the absorbed EIA test under Michigan conditions.

Phase three will determine the disease's prevalence on individual farms and assess the economic losses associated with the disease in this state.

Finally, in phase four, all the information will be brought together to develop a voluntary program to control the incidence of the disease on Michigan's farm.

For further information about the program, please contact:  
**Dr. Michael Chaddock**  
 Animal Industry Division  
 Michigan Department of Agriculture  
 P.O. 30017  
 Lansing, MI 48909  
 or at (517) 373-1077.

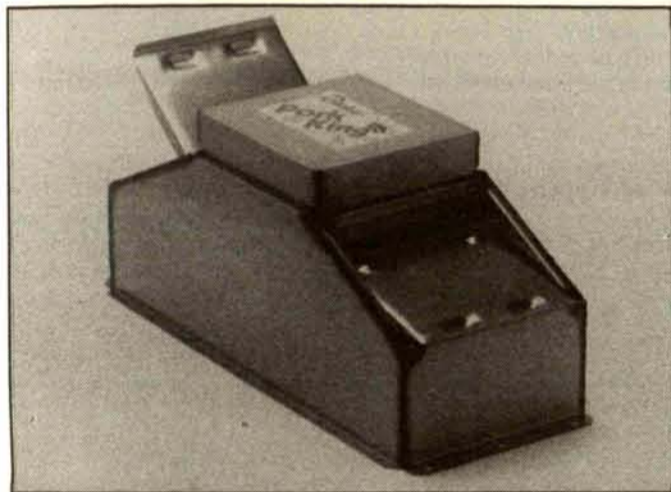


Randy Harmson has accepted an appointment for the dual position of general manager and manager of the Cherry Marketing Division of Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc. (MACMA), effective June 3, 1991.

Harmson grew up on a Western Michigan farm, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Central Michigan University and is currently pursuing his Masters degree at Michigan State University.

Harmson held numerous positions with MDA from 1980 through 1989, including Director of the Marketing Division, Director of the Agriculture Development Division, and a dual assignment between MDA and the Department of Commerce as Director of World Trade Services. He also served as Executive Director of the Michigan Development Authority.

The "Pork King" water fountain allows pork producers complete access to all functions from the top of the fountain, meaning no more digging in muck to service the unit, according to Ritchie Industries. The "slip-over" top cover uses no screws or latches, and when in place, prevents feed and outside elements from getting inside or heat escaping.

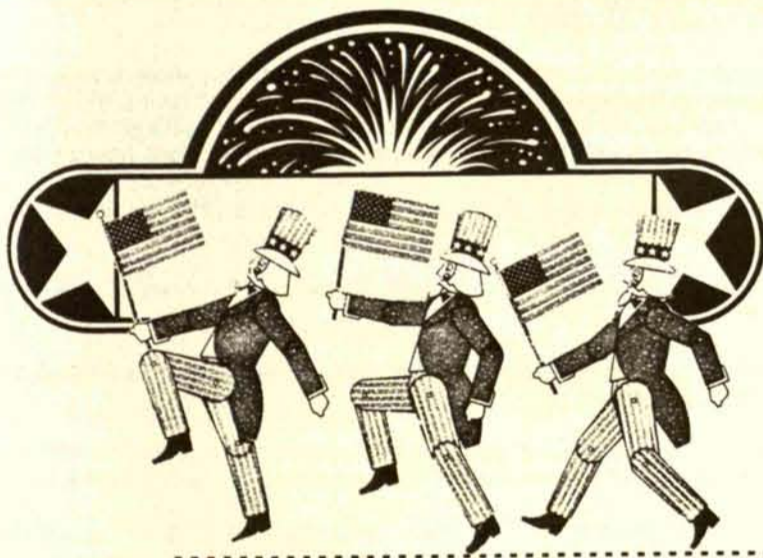


The Pork King, built of 14-gauge stainless steel, will take a beating from hogs and the elements. The new heater bracket design holds 125-watt heaters securely against the trough and an adjustable thermostat provides maximum energy efficiency, aided by polystyrene insulation which boasts a higher R-value than standard foam insulation. Contact Ritchie Industries Inc., 1-800-747-0222.

## Predators Costly for Sheep Producers

A recent USDA report indicates that the nation's sheep producers are losing a big chunk of their annual income due to predators. According to the Agricultural Statistics Board, 490,000 sheep and lambs were lost in 1990 due to predators. This resulted in a loss of \$21.7 million for sheep producers.

The report says coyotes are the largest predators of sheep and lambs, accounting for 63.7 percent of predation losses. The coyote-caused losses totaled \$13.6 million. Coyotes are also the largest predator of goats. Dogs were the second largest killer, causing 13.6 percent of the losses. Other common predators are mountain lions, bears, foxes, eagles and bobcats. Wild pigs were a major threat in Hawaii.



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July 17

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- ★ Music

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We're ready to celebrate at the 1991 Star-Spangled Summerfest! Send us tickets for Summerfest at Farm Bureau Center, July 17. A check or money order made out to Michigan Farm Bureau for \_\_\_\_\_ tickets at \$4 per person totalling \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed. Send tickets to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 County \_\_\_\_\_

Mail by June 21 to: Summerfest, Michigan Farm Bureau, P. O. Box 30960, Lansing, MI 48909. Only 2,000 tickets are available and will sold on a first come-first served basis.

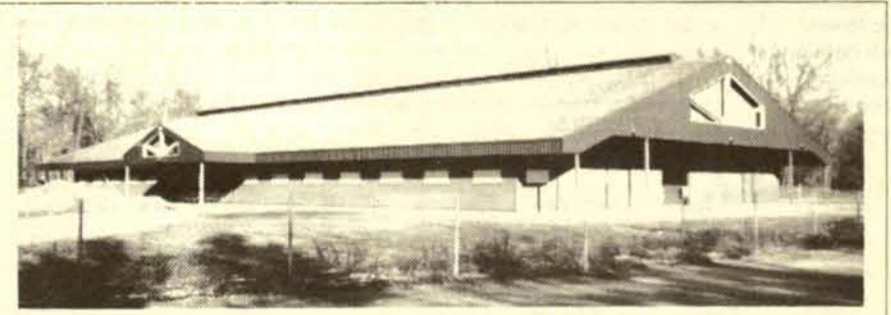
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6

MARKETS

Seasonal Commodity Price Trends (long term)

Wheat	↓
Corn	↓
Soybeans	↓
Hogs	↑?
Cattle	↑

Index: ↑ = Higher Prices; ↓ = Lower Prices; TP= Topping; BT= Bottoming; ? = Unsure

Corn

Old crop corn continues to be virtually unchanged while new crop has posted a slight gain in price. Planting delays persist in the Western corn belt, but the market has not been inspired. However, the potential implications resulting from late planting, such as pollination problems and risk of an early freeze, may not go unnoticed in the final analysis.

Soybeans

Soybean marketing action has nearly died. New export buying has been sparse, basis was limp even without any futures strength, and weekly crushings for the week of May 20 were down more than a million bushels. Only the crush is expected to rebound quickly. Shipping delays in Argentina and the small bean crop in Brazil may deflect export demand to our shores.

Wheat

Wheat futures are pressured by talk of harvest starting in the South, and improved growing conditions in the Midwest. The lack of Soviet credit extension is weighing on wheat prices. Both futures and cash markets act like they have established spring tops. Trend line is down hill from now to early fall.

Canada to Drop Import Licenses for U.S. Wheat

The recent notice from the USDA that producer support levels on U.S. wheat is now lower than the support level provided to Canadian growers prompted Canada to plan to remove import licenses for U.S. wheat and wheat products under terms of the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement. The agreement calls for removal of import restrictions for wheat, barley and oats from the United States, if the level of support on those commodities in the U.S. is calculated to be no greater than those of Canada. Import licenses on oats and oat products were removed in 1989 based on support level determinations under the two countries' free-trade agreement.

Hogs

Weather is still an important variable, but is losing its grip on the daily fluctuations as corn planting appears to have "gotten over the hump." Weak product markets and good marketing has put the cash hog market on the defense. Slower marketing near-term, induced by lower prices, is likely to be the main feature forcing cash prices higher.

Cattle

The recent USDA Cattle-on-Feed report may have no effect near-term, but may soften some of the negative feelings about how low the cash markets will go this summer. The 10 percent increase in marketings during April will alleviate some of the concern over a "wall of cattle" coming to market. Wholesale demand should soften after the Memorial Day weekend and into early summer.

Dairy

The dairy industry appears to have hit the bottom on milk price for the present time. Several areas may have impacted the gradual turn which includes: USDA announced short-term relief actions and the fact the price of cheese on the National Cheese Exchange has increased for both barrels and 40# blocks.

The April agricultural prices reported by USDA showed the all milk price was down 10 cents from March and \$1.63 per cwt. from April 1990. The all milk price of \$11.30 equals the lowest price in the 1980s. Replacement prices are \$60 per head lower than last year, cull cow prices were equal to last year, and hay prices were \$3 per ton lower than last year. Concentrate costs were running about equal with last year. The milk feed price ratio of 1.27 is equal to last month, but is well below last year's value of 1.48.

1991 Preliminary Enrollment Report (Michigan)

	Total Farms	Enrolled Farms	% Of Farms Enrolled	Total Base Acres	Enrolled Base Acres	% Of Base Acres Enrolled
Wheat	38,443	13,082	34.0%	763,387	502,311	65%
Corn	57,702	23,758	41.2%	2,953,203	2,318,547	78.5%
Sorghum	301	78	25.9%	887	244	27.5%
Barley	5,566	862	15.5%	50,806	19,062	37.5%
Oats	29,641	4,097	13.8%	254,371	75,963	29.9%

Preliminary Flexed Acreage Report (Michigan)

	Flexed Acres Planted to the Following: <sup>1</sup>			Other <sup>2</sup>		Net <sup>3</sup>
	Other Program	Minor Crops + Soybeans + Oilseeds	Other Crops	Total Acres	Flex Acres Planted	Change In Acreage
Wheat	8323	15,400	484	2,391	26,605	-16,731
Corn	11,421	108,986	3,085	15,921	139,413	-126,306
Sorghum	2	9	0	0	11	-11
Barley	1044	929	40	232	2,245	-1,706
Oats	5,568	3,564	233	822	10,186	-9,266

1/Other crops planted on given commodity flex acreage  
2/Given commodity planted on Flex Acres of other program crops  
3/Net change in given commodity acreage due to Flex provisions

FCS Recovery Steady

The Farm Credit Bank of St. Paul and Seventh District Associations reported \$16.9 million of combined net income for the first quarter of 1991, compared to \$17.1 million for the year-earlier period.

The improved quality of earnings is reflected in the 11 percent or \$4 million increase in net interest income for the first quarter of 1991, compared to the same period a year ago. The improvement resulted primarily from the roll-off of higher cost term debt and improved performance on restructured loans. Loan volume on March 31, 1991, was \$5.6 billion, or \$154 million lower than Dec. 31, 1990, volume. However, short-term production lending volume increased \$42 million during the first quarter.

As recently announced, the FCB of St. Paul is in the early stage of exploring the possibility of merger with the Omaha, St. Louis and Western (Sacramento) Farm Credit Banks. The merger possibility is being looked at for the potential of reduced operating costs and other strategic benefits that would be of value to the farmers and ranchers served by FCS.

European Parliament Rejects Farm Price Package

The European Parliament voted against most of the European Commission's proposal for 1991-92 (July-June) farm prices, a communique released by the parliament said. The parliament rejected the following EC 1991-92 proposals:

- a 3 percent cut in oilseed intervention prices
- a 2 percent cut in sheep meat price intervention
- and the abolition of the beef safety net under which the commission is forced to buy surplus production.

The parliament, however, accepted the idea of a 6 percent levy in grain overproduction and of a 2 percent cut in overall milk quotas, it said.

The parliament has only a consultative role in the EC farm discussions, but its rejection of the commission's farm price package could give political support to EC farm ministers, who also oppose the proposals, when they next meet in Brussels.

The parliament voted on amendments to the commission's proposals, which would amount to exceeding, by 361 million European currency units, the 1991 budget guideline of 32.51 billion ECU, and by 1 billion ECU, the 35.2 billion ECU budget guideline for 1992.

Most EC farm ministers also favor raising the EC's 32.51 billion ECU guideline to take into account costs of the integration of Eastern Germany. The commission wants to keep EC budget at 31.5 billion ECU, down 995 million from the guideline (1.217 U.S. dlrs -- 1 ECU).

USDA Dairy Outlook

USDA recently released their revised Dairy Outlook. In it, they show dairy product markets tightening during the second half of 1991. Farmers are expected to receive an average milk price 15-20 percent lower than the 1990 record. By late 1991, milk production is projected to be barely above a year ago. Several other projections were made for the year including:

- Commercial use of milkfat should grow 1-2 percent in 1991, if the economy recovers as expected.
- The 1991 average ration value is projected to be only 2-4 percent below 1990's \$8.02 per cwt.
- The 1991 average milk-feed price ratio probably will decrease to less than 1.5, compared with over 1.7 last year.
- For the year, a slight dip in cow numbers is expected to combine with a near trend increase in milk per cow to generate a 1-2 percent rise in milk production.
- By the fourth quarter, the MW price may average \$0.75-\$1.00 above spring lows. Continued recession probably represents the greatest threat to seasonal rises in milk prices.
- Annual average retail prices are projected to decrease 2-4 percent from last year.
- For all of 1991, commercial use is expected to increase 1-2 percent and net removals are expected to be about the same as 1990's nine billion pounds (milk equivalent, milkfat basis). On a skim solids basis, net removals will be much larger than a year earlier and may be almost as large as on a milkfat basis.

MORE BASE ACRES IDLED THIS YEAR

A USDA preliminary report says about 78.4 percent of U.S. wheat, cotton, rice and feed grain acreage is enrolled in 1991 acreage reduction programs. Farmers signed up a total of 167.5 million acres from a possible 213.7 million base, USDA said. That compares to enrollment in 1990 of 163.3 million acres out of a 216.6 million acre base. More than 28.2 million acres will be set aside from production this year, an increase of 8.5 percent, compared to 26 million acres taken from production in 1990, the USDA said.

Flex acres, that 25 percent of base acreage that, under the 1990 farm law can be planted to permitted alternative crops without diminishing the future base, attracted 4.1 million acres of soybeans, 400,000 acres of minor oilseeds and 1.0 million of other crops, the USDA said.

Michigan's Farm Program Participation Steady in 91

Farm program signup in the state of Michigan was close to, or slightly higher than, last year's participation level, an indication that in spite of less available dollars per acre, farmers liked the flexibility in the new farm bill, according to State ASCS Director Dave Conklin.

"Farmers in general said they thought signup went smoother than anticipated, and that they liked the opportunities with flex acre provisions," said Conklin. "The 50 percent ACR seeding requirement has not been well received in some cases but, in the long run, it will be positive for agriculture in dealing with environmental issues. The 50 percent ACR seeding requirement means nearly 8 million acres will be seeded to either an annual small grain or a legume as a suitable cover on those acres."



FARM BUSINESS OUTLOOK

## June Discussion Topic: "Agriculture's Role in a Healthy Society"

With all the recent negative publicity about the role of meat in a healthy diet, a casual observer could get the idea that Americans are fanatic meat eaters, gobbling down every greasy burger they can get their hands on. In fact, according to the National Cattlemen's Association, the average American eats slightly less than 2 ounces of cooked fresh beef per day -- far less than the 6 ounce recommended daily intake of food from the meat group. Even when all red meats are taken into consideration, the average person eats less than 4.2 ounces per day.

Knowing the facts about food and a healthy diet can reassure farmers that they are producing products that are good for people to eat. Meat and dairy products remain an important part of a balanced and nutritious diet. For example, in a sample eating plan developed by the American Heart Association, a 2000 calories/day diet would include 6 ounces of trimmed, boneless cooked meat, three servings of dairy products, and four eggs a week.

The traditional advice of "all things in moderation" holds true for foods. There are no "good" or "bad" foods. What is important is eating the appropriate amounts of a variety of food products. Guidelines developed from recommendations of the Heart Association and National Cholesterol Education Program suggest a diet that limits fat to less than 30 percent of total calories (no more than 67 grams of total fat in a 2000 calorie/day diet). Saturated fat should be limited to 10 percent of total calories (22 grams). Dietary cholesterol should be held to less than 300 milligrams a day. Within these guidelines, you can eat delicious and varied amounts of foods that include meat and dairy products.

As producers of our food, farmers have some responsibility to serve as "role models." When talking about food safety, farmers frequently point out that they would never consider growing food that's unsafe for their families to eat. Likewise, farmers should consider the image they communicate on food and diet. If meat and dairy products play a crucial role in keeping us healthy, then farmers should strive to live up to an appropriate image of health and physical well-being. In the long run, this healthy image will help reassure consumers that it's okay to eat a variety of foods. As a side benefit, farmers will actually be healthier and contribute to holding down the rising cost of health care.

A first step toward this healthy image is maintaining an appropriate weight. This suggested weight table distributed by the

### Suggested Weights for Adults

Height	Weight in pounds	
	19 to 34 years	35 years and over
5'0"	97-128	108-138
5'1"	104-132	111-143
5'2"	104-137	115-148
5'3"	107-141	119-152
5'4"	111-146	122-157
5'5"	114-150	126-162
5'6"	118-155	130-167
5'7"	121-160	134-172
5'8"	125-164	138-178
5'9"	129-169	142-182
5'10"	132-174	146-188
5'11"	136-179	151-194
6'0"	140-184	155-199
6'1"	144-189	159-205
6'2"	148-195	164-210
6'3"	152-200	168-216
6'4"	156-205	173-222
6'5"	160-211	177-228
6'6"	164-216	182-234

Source: National Research Council, 1989.

USDA shows appropriate weights for different sizes and age groups. All measurements are without shoes or other clothes.

Higher weights in the ranges generally apply to men (see weight table).

Regular physical exercise is one way to achieve and maintain your healthy weight. Farmers certainly do a lot of physical labor! But not all of their labor is the aerobic type that causes the heart to beat faster and the lungs to breathe in more air for an extended period of time. You should aim for 30 minutes of continuous aerobic exercise every other day. One pleasant way of getting this exercise is a program of brisk walking with your spouse.

CAGs can play an important role in promoting a healthy lifestyle and may want to consider sponsoring a health and fitness fair in cooperation with their county Promotion and Education Committee.

### Discussion questions:

1. Do you feel the general public is aware of the basic food groups and what the components are of a balanced diet?

2. Is it important for farmers to project an image of good health and physical fitness?

3. How can farmers promote the nutritious values of food they produce?

4. Do members of your Community Action Group schedule exercise into their daily routine? If so, what types of exercises?

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	Present Street Address					Time at Present Address	Date of Birth		
						Yrs.	Mos.		
	City, State			Zip Code		Home Telephone Number (Include Area Code)			
	Previous Address (if less than two years at present address)								
	City			State		Zip			
	Present Employer								
	Income from alimony, child support, or maintenance payments need not be revealed if you do not wish to have it as a basis for repaying this obligation.								
	Employer's Telephone Number		Position		Time at Present Employment		Gross Income from Employment		
				Yrs. Mos.		<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly			
City, State, Zip Code						Other Income <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly			
						Source of Other Income			
Previous Employer (if less than two years at present employer)									
				Time at Previous Employer		Yrs. Mos.			
Nearest Relative (not living with you)									
		Address				Telephone			
YOUR CO-APPLICANT (if joint account)	First Name		Middle Initial	Last Name		Social Security Number			
	Present Street Address					Time at Present Address	Date of Birth		
						Yrs.	Mos.		
	City, State			Zip Code		Home Telephone Number (Include Area Code)			
	Previous Address (if less than two years at present address)								
	City			State		Zip			
	Present Employer								
	Income from alimony, child support, or maintenance payments need not be revealed if you do not wish to have it as a basis for repaying this obligation.								
	Employer's Telephone Number		Position		Time at Present Employment		Gross Income from Employment		
				Yrs. Mos.		<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly			
City, State, Zip Code						Other Income <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly			
						Source of Other Income			
Previous Employer (if less than two years at present employer)									
				Time at Previous Employer		Yrs. Mos.			
Nearest Relative (not living with you)									
		Address				Telephone			
CREDIT REFERENCES	Credit References		Monthly Payments	Balance Due	<input type="checkbox"/> Own/Buying Home <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Rent		Monthly Payment \$		
			\$	\$	Mortgage Holder or Landlord		Mortgage Balance \$		
			\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Checking Account (Bank Name)		Estimated Value \$		
			\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Savings Account (Bank Name)		Have You Ever Declared Bankruptcy? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
			\$	\$					
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OPTIONAL GROUP CREDIT INSURANCE	Optional Group Credit Insurance								
	The cost to you, the Primary Account holder (applicant), is \$60 per \$100 for each month's average daily balance. The insurance will become effective when your credit begins. You must be less than age 71 to be eligible for coverage. A certificate which more fully describes the insurance will be sent when your credit application is approved. Underwritten by The Prudential Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, and Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance Company, Holmdel, New Jersey. Those choosing to enroll will be mailed a certificate of insurance explaining benefits, limitations and provisions and indicating the effective date of coverage.								
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, Please enroll me in the Group Credit Insurance Program.								
	Applicant's Signature								
	Print name here								
	Please check your card preference (choose one design only)								
	<input type="checkbox"/> SCENIC VISA <input type="checkbox"/> STANDARD VISA								
	<input type="checkbox"/> OR Apply for a Gold MasterCard								
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, I'd like the extra freedom and flexibility of a Gold MasterCard instead of the VISA card. If I do not qualify for the Gold MasterCard, consider my application for the Farm Bureau VISA card.								
	I've hereby certify that each of the answers on this application is true and correct, and is made for the purpose of obtaining a loan or credit from the Bank. I've certify that all debts owed whether individual, joint or contingent have been disclosed above and that none of my/our debts are delinquent or in default, except as I've have indicated above. I've hereby authorize the Bank to investigate my/our credit record to the extent it deems necessary and to verify my/our credit, employment and income references. I've further authorize and instruct any person or consumer reporting agency to furnish to the Bank any information that it may have or obtain in response to such credit inquiries. I've further agree that this application shall become the property of the Bank, whether or not it is approved. I've agree that if this application is accepted and a card or cards are issued that any use of the card(s) will be governed by the terms and conditions of the Bank's VISA/MasterCard Agreement and Disclosure provided before or with delivery of the card(s). I've assume, if more than one jointly and severally, liability for all charges incurred in any use of the card(s).								
X Applicant's Signature _____ Date _____									
X Co-Applicant's Signature _____ Date _____									
AGENT USE 9 9 5 2									
Annual Percentage Rate		Balance Calculation Method		Annual Fee		Grace Period for Repayment of the Balance for New Purchases		Other Fees	
15.9%		Average Daily Balance (excluding new purchases)		None for scenic or standard VISA \$20 for Gold MasterCard (rebated every year net annual purchases exceed \$3,000)		25 Days, starting with the billing date on statement*		Cash Advance Fee - none Transaction Fee - none Late Fee - \$10.00 Over Limit Fee - \$10.00 Minimum Finance Charge - none	
*Finance charges are charged on cash advances and MemberLine checks from the date they are posted.									

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## Linwood Farmers Petroleum Goes High Tech

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held recently at the Linwood Farmers Petroleum Coop., Inc. retail center located at 382 S. Huron Road in Linwood. Construction will include new storage tanks, spill control structures, and installation of FPC's new card-controlled, automated fuel-dispensing system, the most advanced system for non-attendant fuels sales available, according to Tim Underwood, FPC market manager.

"Today's environmental concerns and strict governmental regulations are encouraging farmers and commercial enterprises to evaluate their fuel storage capabilities," said Underwood. "Card-controlled systems provide a proven alternative to storage on farm or at commercial operations, with 24-hour accessibility."

According to Underwood, the facility will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to convenience, the card-control system will provide valuable records for effective control of expenses for drivers.

# 8 Operator Fatigue - Know Your Limits!

Daylight operation of farm equipment offers the best chance of optimal performance for both humans and machines. The human performance side of the equation, however, drops drastically when night hours set in according to Howard Doss, MSU Cooperative Extension Service agricultural safety specialist.

"When the sun goes down, fatigue can set in, depth perception is reduced, and if you have worked all day on the tractor, you should probably quit," advises Doss.

As an example of how time spent on a tractor can dull your senses and delay your reaction times, Doss offers this scenario of operator fatigue that a farmer actually shared with him.

"The day began after breakfast, around 7 a.m. Dressed in heavy boots, double socks, layered clothing and trim-fitting overalls, heavy gloves, and my favorite let's go to work cap. I was carrying a jug of hot coffee and a sack of homemade cookies -- and the

50 acres that needed to be done looked good and manageable.

"My zest and senses were still keen when my wife brought lunch to the field. I chose to eat on the fly because everything was just right and progress was good.

"The only thing that was beginning to bother me was getting off and on to pick up rocks, it held me up.

"Along about 4 p.m., my hands had begun to stiffen, my back got naturally sore, and I began to sense a tingling tiredness in my feet and legs from the vibration through the tractor floor. A couple of times I had to back up to the headlands because I was too slow in lowering the disk. I started doing stretches frequently to sharpen up, taking a few minutes or so to drink coffee and have some of the snack that had been brought out to the field at about 3 p.m.

"By 5 o'clock or so, my reaction time to stop the tractor after hitting a rock was about double what it was at 8 a.m. I was also beginning to get frustrated because I was getting tired. There were still 20 acres to go, and I just wanted to get the job done.

"Delayed reaction started to compound in spite of breaks on the half-hour to stretch and walk around. I could tell that my partner in the next field was also getting tired.

"By 8 p.m., I had just two more rounds to go and took another break. I tossed a small rock in the air to see how quickly I could grab it, and tried walking up to a branch in the headland to see how nimbly I could jump over it. It was a zip!

"It might seem humorous that you begin to throttle down instead of up, raise the disk when you should lower it, graze the fence row when you should have been eight feet away from it, or just plain forget to lower the disk.

**"...if you aren't with it, you're likely to be under it or in it."**



From Farm Bureau Insurance

"The point is, I had reached my limit even though I'm as tough as the next guy. I finished the two rounds and quit.

"My fresh morning start was, by late afternoon, characterized by reaction that took twice as long, numbness, stiffness, blurred vision from the dust, and a sense of anxiety. I probably could have pushed on for another hour or so, or gone back at it after supper, but I just bet there would have been an accident or injury.

"Just before sunset, I had lost my sense of 'being with the rig' and was just hoping the job would be over soon. I was pushing my endurance, but I also knew enough to sense that if you aren't with it, you're likely to be under it or in it."

Field operations at night? Absolutely not, says Doss, unless an entirely fresh crew and someone to monitor them takes over, highly unlikely on most Michigan farms because there aren't enough people to go around.

Long hours can cause fatigue and accidents. Know your limits when operating equipment. If you've already worked a full day, on the farm or in town, quit before mistakes occur - so you can work another day.



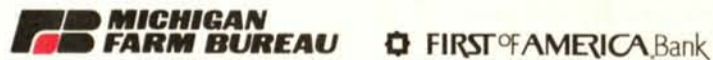
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**"GATT" - continued from page 1**

Based on 1986-88 average imports, the minimum access level would be about 1.2 million short tons, roughly one-half of current imports. There would be an initial tariff of about 12.5 cents/pound of current imports.

Production would be down modestly and producer revenues would be 8-10 percent lower than levels without an agreement -- unless growers receive non-trade-distorting payments, as permitted by GATT.

**Fruits**

U.S. fruit producers would come out ahead. The U.S. exports about \$3 billion of fruit a year. Exports are expected to increase more than 6 percent a year even without an agreement. With an agreement, U.S. exports will increase an additional 10-15 percent, adding \$400-560 million to export values by 1996.

New world markets -- particularly for apples, pears, nuts, and grapefruit -- will open in many developing countries that have been closed by import bans or restrictive licensing. Tariffs will be lower for fresh oranges, table grapes, wine and other products shipped to the already important markets of Japan, Korea, and in most of Latin America. Apple exports would grow 15-20 percent by 1996 under an agreement; apple prices would be slightly higher.

**Vegetables**

Vegetables, nursery, and greenhouse product exports of nearly \$2 billion a year would increase by \$250-320 million by 1996.

Our tariffs on many fresh vegetable imports are already low or zero. Major competitors in Central America and the Caribbean already have access to U.S. markets for fresh vegetables and many greenhouse and nursery products through the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Lower U.S. tariffs would lead to lower prices for some U.S. products, such as frozen broccoli, cauliflower, asparagus, and canned tomato products.