

Kansas Soybean Association

2010 Policies and Resolutions

Resolutions Adopted January 6, 2010

1.0 Exports, Market Development and Trade

1.1 Government Support of Market Development & Export Sales

The Kansas Soybean Association (KSA) supports the efforts by the American Soybean Association to urge congress to appropriate funds to the Foreign Agricultural Service for Foreign Market Development (FMD), and Market Access Programs (MAP).

1.2 Quality and Grading Standards for Soybeans & Soybean Products

1.3 Trade Policy

Cuba

KSA supports the Kansas agriculture based effort for the removal of the US blockade of trade and tourist travel to Cuba. KSA supports Cuban eligibility for FMD, MAP, and export guarantee and checkoff funded credit guarantee programs.

1.4 Assistance to Developing Nations

WISHH

Realizing the importance of soy protein to the health and nutrition needs of poor and developing nations, we support the Kansas Soybean Commission's involvement in the World Initiative for Soy in Human Health (WISHH). We also support the expansion of that program to include other Kansas produced products and Kansas State University's role in that program.

1.5 Government Export Assistance Programs

2.0 Domestic Issues and Farm Policy

2.01 Domestic Market Promotion

The Kansas Soybean Association supports using agricultural products to produce non-food products to provide additional marketing opportunities and to provide for the potential for increased prices.

KSA supports additional research and development to find non-traditional farm products that have the potential to become viable enterprises for agricultural producers. KSA supports the State Agriculture Marketing Program and urge the State of Kansas, through the Division of Agriculture Products Development, Department of Commerce, to allocate more resources to support the development of value-added products.

The state of Kansas should authorize incentives encouraging farmers and ranchers to invest in producer-owned cooperatives and value-added businesses.

2.02 Soybean Policy

ASA Support

As an affiliate of the American Soybean Association (ASA), and participating member of ASA policy development, KSA the supports farm program policy positions of ASA.

Production Data

The Kansas Soybean Association supports providing payments to producers based on historical production data. Data from crop insurers should be an acceptable form of proof.

Disaster Aid

The Kansas Soybean Association supports disaster assistance aid to drought areas and supports national disaster assistance.

2.04 USDA Budget Accounting

2.05 Transportation

KSA supports a well-designed, adequately funded transportation system for the State of Kansas. The Kansas Department of Transportation should strengthen the Aviation, Rail and Public Transportation sections of the department.

Missouri River Water Policy

KSA supports inland water transportation because it represents the most energy-efficient mode for moving agricultural commodities. The Kansas Soybean Association supports alternatives proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Master Plan for the Management of the Missouri River Basin that keep navigation and inland drainage as top priorities.

2.05A Agricultural Transportation Regulations

Kansas Soybean Association will work to oversee that regulations regarding the transportation of agricultural equipment, vehicles and implements of husbandry must be practical. Consideration should be given to the type of use, practice and design of the equipment, vehicle or implement.

Regulations should also recognize the unique characteristics of agricultural transportation, distance to markets, seasonal needs, and the need to maximize efficiencies in transport.

ATV's exclusively used in farming and ranching should be statutorily defined as implements of husbandry.

2.06 Farmer Appointment to Regulatory Boards

2.07 Edible Oil Content Labeling

2.08 Soy Foods

2.09 Crop Insurance

The Kansas Soybean Association asks that governing agencies take into consideration topsoil thickness and annual rainfall, along with the frost-free days within the state of Kansas. We feel that proven research, in each area, should be used to set parameters for dates and cultivation practices for crop insurance coverage.

2.10 Equity Protection of Grain

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the continuation of an effective and adequately funded state grain warehouse program requiring licensing and bonding of all commercial elevators and grain warehouses in Kansas.

KSA recommends and supports legislation to require grain dealers and grain brokerage firms to be bonded or otherwise provide proof of financial responsibility.

KSA recommends licensing and bonding regulations be strengthened to protect farmers in the storage of agricultural commodities in private or public storage facilities.

2.11 Soybean Trading

2.12 Family Farm Continuation & Tax Provisions

Taxation of Kansas Agriculture

Kansas has appropriately created tax exemptions for agriculture, business, and non-profit groups to assist economic development and state competitiveness. The Kansas Soybean Association believes existing exemptions should remain in place.

The ingredient or component part exemption should be maintained for the sound practice of economic development and for the assistance of manufacturing, business, industry and agriculture in this state.

Tax Credit for Value-Added Agri-businesses

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the concept of producer owned businesses that add value to agricultural products. We favor the establishment of tax credits by the state of Kansas for producers who invest in value-added business ventures.

Agritourism

We support the provisions of the Agritourism Promotion Act including limits on the liability of landowners who invite the public onto their land to experience by observation and participation, rural agricultural culture and natural attractions. Tax Credits should continue to offset the high cost of liability insurance premiums and encourage others who may desire to augment their farm income through Agritourism activities.

Aquaculture

KSA supports aquaculture and commercial fisheries being treated as agricultural enterprises. State activities affecting aquaculture and commercial fisheries should be under the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Appropriations for aquaculture and commercial fisheries should be directed toward research, market development and consumer education.

2.13 Energy Policies

Biodiesel Development

KSA supports consumer education, promotion efforts and incentives including retailers' incentives, to expand the production and use of agricultural-based alternative fuels. Greater emphasis should be placed on implementing these programs. The Kansas Soybean Association supports the efforts of 25' X 25 to set as a national goal that 25% of America's energy be produced from renewable sources by the year 2025. KSA supports maintaining both the federal and state renewable fuels provisions that have been established by legislation.

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the further development of soybean-based biodiesel. The Kansas Soybean Association endorses the inclusion of soybean-based biodiesel in the development and implementation of any potential alternative fuels program. The Kansas Soybean Association also supports legislation that treats biodiesel the same as other alternative renewable energy sources with respect to federal and state tax credit.

The Kansas Soybean Association requests the Kansas state legislature, and city officials from Kansas municipalities to adopt a policy that would mandate all government-owned diesel powered vehicles to run on a low blend (2%) of biodiesel, when available and economically feasible. All such vehicles, with the exception of government owned vehicles used for undercover law enforcement, should be so identified with a bumper sticker or other decal to indicate to the public that said vehicle is reducing emissions and is powered in part by Kansas soybeans.

KSA encourages the state to develop and implement an aggressive plan for increasing bio-fuel usage in state vehicles and machinery. KSA recommends a minimum of 20% of the state's fuel purchases be bio-fuels by 2007. KSA encourages the legislature to enact such a requirement. If the legislature fails to act, then the Governor shall establish a plan for administrative agencies through Executive Order. The 2007 Legislature passed a renewable fuel standard that goes into effect in 2009. KSA supports the development of legislation that provides incentives to school districts to use biodiesel in school buses.

The Kansas Soybean Association believes Kansas distributors of biodiesel should be allowed tax credits by the Kansas state legislature. Such tax credits should be applied for the purchase of infrastructure necessary for distribution of biodiesel at the terminal and retail levels and/or maintenance of equipment for the storage and/or distribution of the biodiesel. The 2007 Legislature passed an infrastructure tax credit plan.

KSA supports the continuation of the biodiesel plant development incentive fund. The Kansas Soybean Association supports efforts by the Kansas Legislature to increase the funding levels that provide Kansas the ability to compete with the surrounding states on an equal basis for biodiesel plant development.

The Kansas Soybean Association believes that all sales of biodiesel blends should have as a minimum blend of at least two percent biodiesel that meets ASTM 6751 standards. KSA encourages all distributors and marketers of biodiesel to feature a minimum of at least two percent blended fuel. Any distributor of biodiesel that fails to feature a blended fuel containing at least the minimum of two percent biodiesel derived from soybean oil should not make the claim that the fuel is soybean oil based biodiesel, and therefore should not advertise, promote, or otherwise market the product as being biodiesel, and having the full benefits of biodiesel.

KSA opposes any revision to the definition of alternative fuels that allows the inclusion of renewable diesel for the purposes of receiving any production or tax credit.

Alternative Fuel and Energy

KSA supports existing law which provides agricultural producers the opportunity to create non-profit utilities.

The state should develop a statewide energy plan that promotes the use of renewable energy. KSA supports the use of tax credits and other incentives to achieve this plan.

The legislature should consider incentives to encourage local majority ownership and opportunities for new generation cooperatives in the production of renewable energies.

Kansas winds rank high nationally for the potential to generate electricity. KSA urges the legislature, governor and appropriate agencies to examine this source of renewable energy and develop a plan, with incentives, including a personal property graduated tax schedule, to encourage wind generation in Kansas. Revenues generated from these taxes would remain in the taxing area where the farm is sited.

KSA supports current law which allows excess power generated by individually owned and operated wind turbines to be sold to utility companies at 150% of the avoided cost of production. KSA encourages the practice of Net Billing as a mechanism to measure production and appropriately compensate individual producers. Net metering, if considered, should not result in negative economic impacts to neighboring consumers.

KSA supports community and/or cooperative based wind energy development.

Property rights of all landowners in areas developed for wind power generation should be protected. Decisions regarding siting guidelines and other potential zoning or restrictions are best made by state government after public input and comment.

KSA opposes the imposition of a moratorium on the production of wind energy in Kansas. Legislative or regulatory efforts should not prevent agricultural producers from voluntarily participating in this industry.

2.14 Property Rights

Kansas Soybean Association supports landowners' rights. We support legislation which will prevent any increased liability for owners of land or livestock.

KSA opposes the imposition of a moratorium on the development of any agricultural crop or livestock production facility or operation in Kansas. Legislative or regulatory efforts should not prevent agricultural producers from voluntarily participating in coordinated, value or supply chain based marketing mechanisms.

The use of eminent domain for economic development should be restricted. KSA opposes the practice of condemning the property of one landowner and subsequently transferring that property to another private owner under the auspices of economic development.

Takings, partial takings, or any other governmental control or jurisdiction over private property should not be permitted without just compensation for loss of production, development or sale potential, as provided in the 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

KSA opposes giving any person or governmental agency authority for access to private property for inspection or investigation without permission from the property owner or operator.

KSA believes that property rights of all landowners in wind development areas should be protected. Those property rights should be protected by basic site standards (e.g. setbacks from dwellings and roads) and a decommissioning policy.

2.16 Industrial Uses of Soybeans

Kansas Soybean Association supports the continued investment of checkoff dollars for the purpose of development of non-food products that will provide additional marketing opportunities and the potential for increased prices.

Continued investment by United Soybean Board is critical to the long term success of commercial uses of soybeans. KSA supports the use of alternative products in the delivery of asphalt and other agriculturally-based products including deicers.

2.17 Biotechnology

KSA supports:

- The peer review process for validating biotechnology research.
- Increased efforts to educate the public worldwide regarding the safety and benefits of products developed through biotechnology.
- Protections being afforded to producers who plant non-GMO.
- Protections for producers who plant non-GMO crops from cross-pollination or contamination from another producer's GMO crop.

Manufacturers of GMO seed planted according to the label should be liable for any damages from cross-pollination to another producer's crops.

Adequate and accurate information on acceptable markets, and market and planting restrictions must be provided in writing to producers prior to the time they purchase the original input product. Manufacturers should be primarily responsible for encouraging acceptance of GMO products.

KSA opposes:

- Foreign countries imposing any import restrictions, labeling or segregation requirements on any agricultural product enhanced through biotechnology, once the general consensus of the scientific community is that the product is safe and not significantly different from other varieties of that commodity.
- The insertion of genetic seed sterilization technology, "terminator technology," as a means of protecting intellectual property.
- Recovery of technology fees from a producer who planted non-GMO seed, that later exhibit GMO traits.

2.18 State Water Policy

The Kansas Water Authority should be the agency for water management in Kansas. The Kansas Soybean Association believes the Authority should be responsible for coordination development and approval of all changes proposed for the State Water Plan.

The Kansas Soybean Association opposes any modifications the Kansas Water Transfer Act that would encourage or permit water transfers between basins which would be detrimental to rural Kansas. We oppose any changes to the water

appropriations process that would weaken or remove any authority from the Chief Engineer, Division of Water Resources, Kansas State Department of Agriculture.

KSA encourages the Kansas Water Authority to carefully examine all options for addressing concerns regarding management of the High Plains-Ogallala Aquifer. Any management proposal should be submitted for public comment and ensure the protection of individual water right holders. Proposals should not place Kansas water users at a disadvantage in relation to water users in other states.

We support the Kansas Groundwater Management District (GMD) Act which gives local water users a voice in determining the use of groundwater. Provisions of the act relating to governance, powers and authorities, and statutory parameters for the Board of Directors composition should continue to apply to all GMDs uniformly. Any changes regarding assessment mechanisms should not be a disadvantage to agricultural producers. We support efforts to ensure that policies or guidelines of a groundwater management district are only applicable once they have been finally adopted as a regulation through the rule making process.

2.19 Biosecurity and Emergency Preparedness

The Kansas Soybean Association encourages continued coordination among federal, state and local units of government, research entities, and the agricultural industry to reasonably protect the food, fiber, and animal industry from accidental or intentional introduction of foreign diseases, pests, or other pathogens detrimental to the agricultural industry. We support voluntary biosecurity protocols for agricultural producers and agribusinesses. Furthermore, we support the maximum penalty provisions provided by law be applied to those individuals convicted of ecoterroristic and bioterroristic activities.

2.21 Animal/Livestock/Aquaculture

The Kansas Soybean Association support the Kansas Animal Health Department as being best suited to protect and preserve the animal health and safety of the state's livestock industry.

We support research on animal stress and livestock production practices, along with practical ways to implement proven research findings on farms and ranches. Research utilizing animals is necessary to ensure more effective human and veterinary medical practices.

KSA supports aggressive educational programs by the Kansas Soybean Association and other interested organizations, which will present the facts of animal and poultry production to legislative bodies, governmental regulators, the general public and school children. We also encourage programs to inform and assist livestock producers on methods of dealing with animal rights activists who may threaten, harass, or commit acts of vandalism.

We oppose legislation or regulations that limit a producer's right to breed livestock or domestic animals on the farm. We also oppose any mandatory requirement that producers establish psychological profiles or daily psychological monitoring of individual animals.

3.0 Research, Education, and Natural Resources

3.1 Research, Extension and Academic Priorities

Agriculture is the largest and most important industry in Kansas. It is advantageous to the economics of Kansas and the nation that we maintain vigorous and profitable agricultural production that is based upon the latest technology.. Kansas Soybean Association urges a strong commitment by the Kansas Legislature, Regents and University Administration to the land grant tradition of teaching, research and extension.

K-State Research and Extension Service

Educational programs organized by the K-State Research and Extension Service significantly enhance farm, family, and community life and favorably impact rural revitalization, resource conservation and environmental protection.

We are concerned about the maintaining and strengthening K-State Research and Extension Service which serves youth and adults in every county in Kansas.

Academic Programs

KSA supports the development of new and innovative academic programs that address the emerging needs of Kansas agriculture. A relevant example would be a curriculum that addresses the need for qualified personnel to enter the biofuels industry.

3.15 Coordinating and Funding Research

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the continued enhancement of the International Grains Program and the Grain Science research facility at Kansas State University.

3.2 Soybean Research Centers

The Kansas Legislature should appropriate adequate funding towards the Plant Science Programs at Kansas State University.

We support the proposed National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) facility that will provide the nation with a safe, secure, and state-of-the-art federal laboratory to develop integrated research and response capabilities to protect the public and the nation's agriculture industry from naturally occurring and intentionally introduced disease threats. Kansas State University is a proposed site for this facility.

3.3 Conservation and Natural Resources

Conservation Reserve Program

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the idea to encourage incentives through the Conservation Security Program (CSP) to assist producer to switch from current energy to the use to biodiesel and ethanol. The Conservation Reserve Program has helped reduce soil erosion, and Due to the success of the CRP in reducing soil erosion, the Kansas Soybean Association supports the continuation of this program. The advances made in environmental quality due to the CRP cannot be measured in dollars.

Environmental

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the idea to encourage producers to utilize the Continuous Conservation Reserve Program (CCRP) to reduce erosion and improve water quality.

The environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) has assisted producers to make effective environmental advances to protect the quality of the environment through the use of incentives; the Kansas Soybean Association supports the continuation of this program.

3.4 Crop Production Inputs

Crop Protectants

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the complete and detailed labeling of all agricultural chemicals. Persons who use agricultural chemicals in accordance with the product label instructions should not be held liable for environmental damage. We do not condone the misuse of agricultural chemicals.

The Kansas Soybean Association supports a timely and fair review of atrazine and other crop protectants before final action on their use and sale is taken.

The Kansas Soybean Association opposes any local governmental units from having the authority to impose restrictions on agricultural chemicals. These local restrictions would create a confusing patch work of differing regulations and compliance and enforcement of these regulations imposed by the many different local units of government would be difficult if not impossible.

Pesticide Management Areas

The Kansas Soybean Association believes the establishment and regulation of the Pesticide Management Area shall remain under jurisdiction of the Kansas State Department of Agriculture. The Kansas Soybean Association also feels that there needs to be participation by every producer within the Pesticide Management Area.

The Kansas Soybean Association supports the concept and the establishment of Pesticide Management Areas throughout the state of Kansas as recommended by the Pesticide Management Area Technical Advisor Committee.

3.5 Water Quality

Kansas Soybean Association supports the state authority to regulate water quality under the federal Clean Water Act. KSA also supports the current state exemption of certain private waters from water quality standards.

As water quality is a matter of state and national concern, we highly encourage all producers to use Best Management Practices. We also call for re-evaluation of federal cost share programs and increased funding to encourage Best Management Practices. We oppose any mandatory regulations that are unfunded, infringe on private property rights without compensation, or have not been developed by peer review of scientific research.

KSA supports the reexamination of stream classifications and use designations as required by state law.

KSA supports the Governor's Water Quality Initiative and the ongoing research and data collection necessary to protect and enhance the water quality in Kansas.

3.6 Intellectual Property Rights

4.0 Organizational Affairs

4.1 Membership Statement

The American Soybean Association is made up of affiliated state soybean associations. These state associations provide the leadership, grass root support, and guidance to make the American Soybean Association successful. The Kansas Soybean Association believes it is vital to both the American Soybean Association and Kansas Soybean Association to maintain and increase its membership. The Kansas Soybean Association believes American Soybean Association must maintain the current membership growth. The Kansas Soybean Association believes the American Soybean Association must strive to be a viable membership organization.

4.2 State Membership

4.3 Soybean Promotion and Research Checkoff

Commodity Checkoff Programs

The Kansas Soybean Association is an avid supporter of commodity checkoff. We support the commodity commissions that place producers in charge of the commission activities and the farmer check-off dollars. We strongly urge all producers to actively participate in operating their commissions and continuing their support of commodity check-off programs for research, utilization, public education and /or market development of their commodities and products.. We believe specifically that the Kansas Soybean Commission and the United Soybean Board invest our checkoff dollars in a productive manner.

The Kansas Soybean Association recognizes that soybean profits are under attack from competitors. There are tremendous opportunities for expanded soybean profits in developing new uses, in developing markets and existing markets. To battle our competitors and implement programs to capture opportunities require investments in state, national, and international promotion and research programs.

Therefore, the Kansas Soybean Association supports the national checkoff program for soybeans (SPARC: Soybean Promotion and Research Checkoff). SPARC is farmer controlled and designed to expand soybean exports; protect and expand domestic soybean markets; develop new or improved uses for soybeans; and to inform consumers and farmers about soybeans. We feel that SPARC contains the following safeguards that the money collected will be used properly:

- 1) Everyone who benefits invests equally and fairly nationwide;
- 2) Farmer control is maintained and state representation on the national board is based on the amount of state soybean production;
- 3) National Administrative costs are capped at no more than 5% of annual collections;
- 4) Provides that 50% of the checkoff funds remain in the state to be administered by the state promotion boards;

- 5) Prohibits the use of checkoff funds for political purposes lobbying;
- 6) Provides for a poll of farmers on the need for a referendum.

4.4 Industry Support and Cooperation

4.5 Public Affairs

4.6 General Farm Organizations

4.7 Farm Safety

The Kansas Soybean Association encourages the National Safety Council in their efforts to promote agricultural safety programs and encourage farmers and ranchers to install and maintain safety equipment. KSA recognizes that the safety and health of soybean producers is an important component of their farming operation. K-State's Research and Extension program has a reputation for involving farmers in research to develop solutions that make sense to the producer. In addition, K-State's Research and Extension program has a history of providing helpful information that reaches a broad audience of farmers throughout the state and the nation. These characteristics will enable the Mid-America Center for Agricultural Safety and Health to make a direct impact on agricultural illnesses and injuries. The Mid-America Center for Agricultural Safety and Health will fill an important role by helping farmers reduce the risk of injury and death they face as a result of their work environments throughout the region. The Kansas Soybean Association enthusiastically supports K-State's proposal to fund the Center.

4.8 Financial Responsibilities

5.0 Kansas Soybean Association General Resolutions

Retiring Directors

Kent Romine

Recruiters

The Kansas Soybean Association wishes to offer special recognition to the following individuals for their outstanding efforts in recruiting members:

Peggy Bellar
Raylen Phelon
Marvin Wahl
Terry Reschke

Howard
Melvern
Oswego
Hiawatha

Dwight Meyer
Jim Zwonitzer
Craig Gigstad
Eugene Swearingen
John Peterson
Bob Henry
Lance Rezac
Lucas Heinen
Jerry Jeschke
George Royer
Harold Kraus
Kent Romine
Charles Atkinson
Jeff Mauler
William Turley

Hiawatha
Horton
Valley Falls
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