OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

CLASS XVI

Scribe Notes
Seminar 19
August 21 - 21, 2013

Theme*: "Northwest Oklahoma Agriculture and Industry"*

August 21, 2013
Scribe: Janet Stewart

Introduction. Mr. Dwight Hughes, the Superintendent of High Plains, welcomed OALP to the Integrated Energy Training Center and explained that the High Plains Technology Center was built about 30 years ago. The Center has eight sending schools that it serves across five counties. The Center provides training and certifications to over 10,000 adults per year and currently has a full-time enrollment of about 300 students. The goal of the Center is to place people in jobs and positions.

The Center covers areas like automotive, diesel technology, business and management, health, nursing, welding, service careers, information technology, construction, marketing, agricultural business, and oil and gas training with its primary focuses on energy and agriculture. The programs are hands-on. (Example: learn how to use a work-over rig). In the wind industry sector, the Center applied for and received a federal grant of $2.2 million to build and implement a wind industry technology program. Mr. Jack Holt was hired to develop, train, and implement the wind program. The rappelling tower is a must for this program.

Overview Wind Energy. Mr. Taylor Burnett, the Director of Business, presented the OALP class with more information on the wind industry technology program which is a 20-week program. Wind industry is a hot button area for training in 2013. He showed several videos regarding this program.

The first video focused on the long, narrow climb up a wind turbine tower, including the safety equipment, harnesses, and cable rail. Per OSHA regulations, any tower over 300 feet tall is required to have a manlift. Anything 300 feet or less does not. These shorter towers also have a system in place to hoist up tools and parts once the technician(s) has climbed up the long ladder to the nacelle. Only one person is allowed on the ladder at a time per tower segment and only two persons are allowed to be climbing the tower ladder at the same time (separate segments). Climbers can stop and rest using a yaw ring or by stopping on a yaw deck. All new turbines require that everything in it be checked within the first 500 hours of use. Maintenance of the wind turbines happens about every 4-5 months. It takes about one week to overhaul and maintain one turbine. All turbines are unique and have their own personalities and abnormalities. The turbines are not worked on in icy weather or in weather that is extremely hot. In hot conditions, workers need to rest often and hydrate. The companies watch the weather and when lightning storms approach within 50 miles of a turbine, a warning is sent out to technicians and when a lightning storm gets within 30 miles, all technicians and workers are required to leave.

The most common reason that turbines stop spinning is because the wind is not blowing fast enough. Most wind turbines need a sustained wind speed of 9 mph or higher to operate. They will also be shut down if the wind is

blowing too hard. Technicians will also stop turbines to perform routine maintenance or repairs. Also, turbines will be shut down or curtailed if the power being generated is more than what can be used.

To be a wind turbine technician requires that a person possess certain qualities. The turbine and towers do have some sway in the wind that is similar to the sway of a boat at sea and can cause sea legs when a technician is back on solid ground. A person must weigh more than 66 lbs. and less than 265 lbs. The safety equipment is manufactured for a maximum 310 lbs. so the person's weight plus the 30 lbs. of harness equipment cannot exceed the 310 lbs. requirement. A person wanting to be a wind turbine technician must not be afraid of heights and must not have any problems working in small, confined and enclosed areas for a long period of time. The wind turbine technician positions have been predominately males but there are a few women entering this field of employment. (Stacey Howeth tried on the equipment for the class.) Each student training to be a technician must pass a climbing class that is made up of four units of 8 hours of learning about the safety gear, safety, and climbing techniques. The students range in age from 18 to 60. This is a new field and those persons that are smart can work themselves up through the employment chain quickly. While the field is currently dominated by males, the Center is seeing more women and the women are showing that they are more detail oriented and their math tends to be a little better.

The second video demonstrated the techniques and procedures used by technicians for quick evacuation of a turbine. They evacuate through small doors of the nacelle and the evacuation occurs on the outside of the turbine. The technicians are equipped with a fall arrest manyard and a working position lanyard. These are attached to prevent falls and once a fall happens the manyard and lanyard cannot be used again (one time use). The video discussed that the human body will sustain severe internal injuries if it receives 1300 lbs. of pressure during a fall so the manyard and lanyard are meant to stop the fall quickly to reduce the pressure exerted on the body. Falls are not common but when they do happen it is usually caused through employee negligence. Most injuries to technicians are electrical. Many technicians are adrenaline junkies that enjoy free falling. Many times the employees will find ways to manipulate the equipment so that it can allow them to partake of a form of free fall. The safety equipment manufacturers are always trying to engineer equipment that cannot be manipulated. One piece of equipment can be put on backwards allowing a free fall down through the tower but then it cannot be disconnected at the bottom which can be hard for a technician to explain.

The Center runs background checks and screening on students before they are ever placed in a job or position. The Center in the wind turbine arena provides training for 15 different certificates and a new wind turbine technician can expect to receive a salary between $60,000 and $65,000 per year. Overtime is a benefit to this type of job and many technicians can get an additional 60-80 hours per month of overtime.

The number of wind lines going in is increasing. In Oklahoma, the wind map shows that the best winds in Oklahoma for wind turbines are the lands west of Interstate I-35. Trees affect wind and the eastern part of the state has a lot more trees. The industry is expanding into offshore wind in places like Cape Cod. The turbines have a lifespan of 30 years. All components of the turbine are made with a lifespan of 20 years, including the blades. Blade engineering is constantly improving. The industry is getting more power out of less wind speeds. One turbine on a good day can produce enough energy to power 500 to 600 homes. One problem the industry has is the ability to store the extra energy being produced.

The industry is working with landowners to address their concerns. They try to place turbines in corners to reduce the impact to cropland. The biggest issue is getting easements for the placement of transmission lines. Cattle like the shade that the turbines provide in western Oklahoma.

Class Tour of Facility. We toured the energy shop where the students get hands-on learning. They will start learning about the turbine motor and electrical circuits on a computer. Then the students will move on to the Motor Control Panel simulators. The Center has constructed a $1 million turbine (most turbines are larger than

the one at the Center and they cost about $4.1 million to construct) outside and a climbing course. The Center provides training and certification for "climbing and rescue" at these facilities. The certifications are required by OSHA for wind and we are seeing that the certification is now also applying to many oil and gas positions. The Center's turbine is also connected to the Center and provides anywhere from 1/4 to 1/3 of the Center's power needs. The turbine will pay for its self in 7-10 years. The turbine is used for educational training and is turned off frequently. The Center also has a simulator room with a Turbine Electrical Hub Learning System Unit that can be programmed with 1000 different faults that the students can try to problem solve.

The class also viewed Mr. Day demonstrating the safety gear and climbing tower. He demonstrated a double safety descent. We also viewed the Center's Integrated Energy Training Mobile Lab. They take the mobile unit to trade shows and recruiting events.

www.hptc.net/bis/energytraining/integratedenergymainpage.asp

Overview of Farm Credit of Western Oklahoma – *Building Rural America One Young Farmer at a Time* by CEO John Grunewald. They have five offices in Oklahoma (Woodward, Clinton, Guymon, Alva, and Elk City). They provide support to rural America through a variety of loans: real estate, rural home, operating, equipment, and agribusiness. They have fixed, variable, and adjustable rates. They have special loan programs like 4-H/FFA, Take One Off for the Future, and Next Generation. They have other rural support programs like: (1) the Young Farmers Committees which is made up of 8-10 members between the ages of 18-35 that operate their own farm or ranching business on a part-time or full-time basis. This Committee organizes and promotes informational meetings and young farmer and rancher tours. The Committee also sends a group to Washington, D.C. to represent the FCWO, (2) $250 Customer/Child Scholarship program. This program provides a scholarship of $250 per semester to all children of FCWO borrowers up to eight semesters, and (3) Youth Support Programs that include participation in FFA/4H speech contests, National Young Farmers Education Association, premium auctions, area trophy auctions, and more. They also have patronage programs, leasing programs, and rural economic programs all working toward the goal of ensuring the future of agriculture.

One statement worth noting by Mr. Grunewald is his prediction of future prices. In 30 years cattle will be 58 cents/lb. and wheat will be $30/bushel.

www.fcwestok.com

Henry C. Hitch Feedlot - A Look at Hitch Enterprises. Chris Hitch and Josh Hunter gave a tour of the feedlot. We viewed the receiving and shipping facility which can load/unload three trucks at a time. Each animal is weighed as they come off the truck and then placed in a pen with hay and water. It works the same way in reverse when loading cattle out. An animal spends approximately 160 days at the feedlot. In 1998, 60-70% of the cattle in the feedlot were customer cattle and today over 70% are Hitch owned.

Animals that are sick or injured are sent to the hospital and ear tagged (yellow). The hospital facilities are rather old but it does have a computer and wand system to read ear tags and chips. They don't spend more on the animal than the animal is worth. Medicines are administered by weight scales in the hospital. They bob the tails when the animals come through. Tails can hide age. Medicine is locked inside the main building where it is cleaner, safer, and better protected. All animals must be cleared of medicine when they are shipped so the information on animals sent to the hospital must be watched.

In the past, age source verified was an important program but as the Japanese do not care anymore, the program has dwindled. Today, most of the cattle coming in are under 30 months of age. Hitch gets cattle from Oklahoma City which means they could be from anywhere but most of the cattle have a south/east influence. In the feed yard, when an animal has about 40 days left before being shipped out, they start the animals on Optaflexx. This drug tells the body to put on muscle rather than fat. Almost all of the animals are shipped to National Packers which is about a 40 minute drive away.

Out on the lot you want pens that will drain water away. The pens have to be managed for manure. Wet manure is like peanut butter in texture and weight. Mud and manure affect the health of the cattle. The cattle like the mounds that are built in the pens. These mounds are usually the best place to find moving air and the first dry spot after a rain. Some of the pens built in the past do not have great drainage. The newer pens were built with drainage as a priority. To help control the flies they have implemented a fly control program that uses wasps. They also have a sprinkler system that can be used to cool the cattle during really hot weather and help settle dust. Chris estimates that they lose about 1% or less of the cattle that come to the feedlot.

They also prepare their own feed. We toured the corn pits and in-ground silos. They want corn that is around 31.5% moisture but will take anything between 24-32% moisture. The average is usually 25-26%. The corn is unloaded near the blue bars and put in a grinder. Once ground, it is pushed into a pile. The corn in the center of the pile (no oxygen) will turn a golden color. They sample the grind three times per day and screen 2 million bushels of corn which is used to feed the cattle. They feed over 20 million bushels per year. We were shown the pits used to make silage. They are using sorghum to make the silage with this year. In the past, they have used corn but the drought made corn rather expensive the last several years. They make the silage once a year.

In making the cattle rations they feed, they mix corn, fat, molasses, hay, flaked corn, and micro ingredients. Depending on which feedlot the cattle are on will determine which mill is used. One mill puts all the ingredients in the truck and the truck mixes them all together on the way to the feeders. The other mill mixes all the ingredients before it is loaded in the truck. They use four main rations. In receiving, the ration is a very gentle feed that has more flaked corn in it which is easier for the new cattle to digest. By the time the cattle are about 40 days out they are on a more corn-enriched ration. The newest mill was built in the late 1970s. The fat tank at the mill is very rank. They use rendered hog fat. The grain bins are all full of corn. The smaller bins can hold 60,000 bushels and the larger bins 250,000 bushels. They buy corn from local farmers and from ADM. We also toured the doctoring facility which is a blue building. They use cowboys to move cattle when they can get them otherwise they use four-wheelers. Hitch employees around 300 people. They also have hog facilities from the nursery to finishing.

We also visited the Hitch Homestead which is a Centennial Farm. The Hitch family has lived there for over 135 years. They have 15,000-20,000 acres of pasture. The pens around the house were built around the 1940s. The original house burned down in 1993 (mud house). The place still has the original milking barn and chicken house. There are nine homes located on the property. (Justin Whitmore says, “Holy Moly!”) They have a pond nearby in which they like to fish and swim.

www.hitchok.com www.hitch.com/hitchfeedyard.htm

Wild Horse Gallery & Art Center - Area History. Ms. Sara Richter provided a short history of the Guymon area. She pointed out the following facts:

-Dinosaurs once roamed this area. Dinosaur foot prints can be viewed on the north side of Black Mesa
-Boise City's Heritage Center has a large metal dinosaur
-First dinosaur quarry discovered while grading a road in 1931 - those first bones are in the Sam Noble Natural History Museum
-Pictographs by early Native Americans can be found in Anubis Cave and some by Goodwell along the Beaver River
-Buffalo roamed in the 1800s and one of the few places to still have wild buffalo by 1895
-Several archeological Native American sites
-Panhandle owned by many different countries and territories: Spain, France, Mexico, and Texas
-May have been visited by early Spanish explorers (Coronado)
-Cimarron Route of the Santa FeTrail cut off 100 days from the trip but took settlers into no man's land which had little water and hostile tribes
-Jones Plumber Trail also crossed the panhandle
-In 1846 the Mormon Battalion crossed the panhandle during its 2000 mile trek to California during the Mexican War
-Fort Nichols, established by the government with the help of Kit Carson, lasted a few short years in the panhandle (they thought they had built the Fort in New Mexico but missed NM by 3 miles) and water was a limiting factor to the success of this Fort as well as the shortage of food
-Black Mesa is the highest point in Oklahoma. Today you can hike up a 4 mile path to the top (8 miles round trip)
-Black Mesa was the most eastern edge of the U.S. volcano lava flows
-Unique natural structures like Old Maid Rock located east of Kenton; Three Sisters (or the wedding party) rocks located near Black Mesa; natural rock arch that wagons could ride through
-Kenton, Oklahoma is the only Oklahoma town on Mountain Time
-In the 1860s, area had bandits that stayed in Robber's Roost which had its own cannon, piano, blacksmith shop, and ladies of questionable morals
-In 1881 the tri-state marker was erected where Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado meet
-Panhandle holds great star gazing parties
-Cimarron County Courthouse is the only place in the continental U.S. to be bombed by its own forces (dummy bombs)
-Cimarron County has property that is part of the Blanca Rita National Grasslands
-Once had a coast guard station from 1990-2010
-Agriculture has been vital to this part of the state. Grew broom corn for brooms and even cotton until the Dust Bowl. Cattle and wheat are big industries today.
-Dust Bowl was the biggest ecological manmade disaster
-Oklahoma Panhandle State is located here – In 1916, it had the first Hereford herd in the panhandle; OPSU has the longest running bull test in the country; it has a meat lab that trains meat inspectors; and a winning rodeo team
-Texas County brings in more than $1 billion in agricultural receipts

August 22, 2013
Scribe: Casey Sharber

We arrived at Seaboard Farms Swine Processing Plant first thing in the morning, where we were welcomed by Stan Scott, Plant Manager. Safety was highlighted throughout our orientation as they provided us with hairnets, safety glasses, earplugs, and hardhats.

Seaboard Foods used to be called Seaboard Farms. It was pointed out to us that on their international brand packaging they have maintained their Seaboard Farms logo due to their Asian clientele not being receptive to the change in packaging. They have 2400 employees and operate 24 hours a day including the cleaning shift that occurs daily during the night hours. The cleaning is a critical step in maintaining the high standards of quality. This service is contracted out and requires a crew of over 100 people coming in nightly. They take pride in the number of products that are produced from the pig carcass and that nothing goes to waste except the squeal. Lipstick and medicine are just a couple of the products in addition to the obvious nutritional gain.

Although we were not able to take pictures of the process, it operated like a well-oiled machine as each employee knew exactly their responsibility. It was impressive to watch the rhythm of it and how the slightest mishap could interrupt it. According to their 10 year old data, for every minute the line shuts down they lose $1000. When they experience short-term shut downs (30-60 minutes) they stay but if it is longer they will likely send the crew home for the day.

They typically have about 5500 hogs in holding for processing. They have room for 7000 but have reduced the load for more humane handling. Each pig is tattooed when unloaded; this tattoo is used throughout the processing of the animal for identification in case of contamination. Each pig is watered after unloading and then will rest a average of two hours in order to reduce their stress prior to processing.

The actual killing process was surprisingly calm with the carbon dioxide gas that is used to asphyxiate 5-6 hogs at one time. In fact, vocalization or the sound of the hogs as they are processed is actually something they monitor and take measures to help reduce.

After tour touring Seaboard, we traveled to the nearby High Plains Bioenergy Plant also a Seaboard entity. William Patrick, Plant Manager, explained to us the technical process of making biodiesel. Although there are dangerous solutions used, it is primarily composed of the fats from animal renderings and the final product is less toxic than table salt. Most vehicles are not capable of utilizing anything more than 10% biofuel although certain engines that are adapted can run on B100 just fine.

At 10:45 a.m. we traveled to Liberal, Kansas to visit the National Beef Packing Company, but first stopped at the Plains Cotton Cooperative Association to have lunch.

At 1:00 p.m. we went to the National Beef Packing Company where we were introduced to Steve James, Vice President/General Manager of the plant. His staff walked us through a similar explanation to what we heard at Seaboard about safety on the plant floor. We dressed in our PPE and broke up into small groups to begin our tours. It was recognized and explained that tours always begin in the packaging/shipping room, then go into the processing room, and end with the actual kill floor. The tours are in reverse of the actual process so raw matter does not accidently contaminate the finished product. We all knew we were in for an experience when the staff told us “if you don’t get a drop of blood on you, it wasn’t a good tour.”

There was some interesting technology that was incorporated in the process. About $20 million had been invested in the shipping room with robots and shelves that were several stories high. Each box of product looked like it was randomly placed on the shelves, but it was identified with barcodes which the robots were able to find and take the oldest box from the shelf first, ensuring the inventory turned over in a timely manner. It was impressive to watch the moving shelves turn quickly to put the correct box in front of the robot as the

robot moved up and down to reach it. They explained that the cost was recovered in the 128 jobs that it replaced and the improved efficiency.

Another piece of technology that was being utilized was the grading camera. This camera took an image of a cross section of a specific cut of meat on the hanging carcass. A computer then graded the marbling and quality of this image. The USDA and plant also had human meat graders there. This computer was implemented to increase consistency.

At 3:30 p.m. we then departed for Arkalon Energy Ethanol Plant where we met with Nick Hatcher, Board Chairman; Tom Willis, CEO; and Dusty Turner, Conestoga Energy Partners, LLC. They oriented us with a brief overview of Conestoga which employees 47 people and produces 210 million gallons of ethanol per year. Saudi Arabia is one of the top oil producers, yet the U.S. leads in the amount of agriculture land mass. They are presenting this as a viable option to help reduce our dependency on foreign oil and reduce environmental impact, while providing more jobs in rural America.

We then toured the facility that had a smell of a brewery as the grain fermented. The leftover "mash" was sold to nearby feedlots for nutritional supplement. After out tour, we loaded to return to Guymon.

Joe Locke (Class XIII) provided and cooked a delicious dinner at Draper Farms. As we waited for dinner, we perused Jimmie Draper's Show Place that was a strange yet intriguing collection of anything and everything. Dinner was followed by a presentation from Dr. Matt Johnson who spoke about International Grain Marketing and the Impact on the Area. Also, as someone who has visited South Africa on several occasions, he was happy to share some of this experiences.

August 23, 2013
Scribe: Scott Stinnett

The day started out early with a 7:00 a.m. departure from the Guymon Holiday Inn Express. Class XVI loaded the Guymon School activity bus and headed west to Goodwell. Our first stop was at the Oklahoma Panhandle Research and Extension Center (OPREC).

The class met Rick Kochenower, the OSU Area Agronomist. He began with a history of the OPREC and how it is a shared facility with Oklahoma Panhandle State University (OPSU). The property was originally part of OPSU and they signed an agreement with OSU for a research station site dedicated to issues related to the panhandle area. In 1995, OSU took over and began the process of building a research station. On the same property are the OPSU Rodeo grounds, equine, sheep and other livestock facilities.

Mr. Kochenower then talked about the panhandle area and its unique features. Water is the biggest concern for the area. It is situated over the Ogallala Aquifer which runs from western Nebraska south into the Texas panhandle. Although the aquifer is large, water availability varies in the panhandle. Wells and irrigation can be done in some areas such as Guymon, but in others like Keyes water is not available due to depth or amount of flow. Most producers who use water are allowed a rate of use equal to 2 acre foot per year. Water is regulated by the state Water Resources Board, but is based on self-reporting. Currently, the state of Oklahoma is working on a Comprehensive Water Plan, which divides the state into nine regions. The panhandle would be its own region.

Water is not always the answer in the panhandle. The extreme heat of the summers cannot be combatted with irrigation. During the most recent droughts, June 26, 2011, was considered the worst day. Temperatures reached 114° with 35-40 mph winds. Conditions like that "cook" vegetation to the point it could not recover no matter the amount of water.

With those conditions in mind, OPREC focuses on several different research trials. These include irrigation trials, corn, grain sorghum, soybean, cotton and wheat trials, herbicide and fungicide trials, and animal waste trials. Drip irrigation was one of the trial areas we were shown. It was being used with corn and grain sorghum. Drip lines were placed 14 inches deep on 5 foot centers. This produces a "water ball" down at the root level. Aqua Spy water monitoring systems were used to see how much and when to irrigate. Irrigation water use was monitored by flow meters at the pumps. This trial was showing great promise in water delivery to the plant roots, efficient use, lowered water pressure and use, and plant stability due to the irrigated water being present at the root level. The biggest concern for producers in the area was cost comparison versus traditional center pivot. Drip irrigation installation costs were estimated at $2000 per acre compared to an average cost of $80,000 for a new center pivot system. Current unknown is average life of drip irrigation, even though some trials had fields with 20 year old systems still working.

Plant trials were also on the station site. Most were commercial variety trials with a few being very specific to ones developed by OSU. Cotton was becoming a focus due to the number of acres now being planted in the panhandle. This was partially due to the new cotton gins and warehouse across the border in southwestern Kansas.

Another interesting set of data starting to be evaluated was the water use efficiency in corn compared to grain sorghum. With the possibility of future restrictions and monitoring on water use, this information may help producers to make economic decisions on which crop to grow.

Herbicide and fungicide trials were also ongoing. The station was preparing for an upcoming field day and had several plots dedicated to the subject. One of the subsequent things being learned with the herbicide and fungicide trials is Kochia which is a weed that is becoming resistant to glyphosate (Roundup). Kochia was being observed in several fields which had been treated with glyphosate.

A point of pride with the station was the claim to the oldest continuous No Till trial plots in the United States. The plots had been part of OPREC since 1998. Another point was OPREC was the only research station to keep its income from crop sales. This helps the station to be able to afford improvements and specialized equipment such as the two-row plot combine which had been purchased at a cost of $185,000. Other improvements made on the station included a new shed in which to store the combine and other equipment.

As the visit ended, the bus drove through the OPSU campus and headed toward the Keyes area. Our destination was to visit J.B. and Jarrod Stewart.

The Stewarts were diversified in their agricultural enterprises. Not only were they farming 31,000 acres, but also owned Hopkins Ag Supply and a grain elevator, sold seed grain, farm and crop insurance, and as the senior Mr. Stewart laughingly said, "Owned a liquor store in Boise City if everything else goes wrong."

The Stewarts were progressive in their farming and management style. They told of how GPS and automated guidance systems had improved their farming and harvesting, and the growing pains associated with the improvements of the systems over the past years. Another improvement they made was to use stripper headers on their combines instead of traditional threshing headers. They found it to be a great financial decision on many points. First, the stripper headers were cheaper to purchase than traditional headers. Secondly, they did not require the combine to separate trash picked up from threshing, therefore allowing lower horse power combines to be used and thus saving on fuel costs. The environmental benefits of the stripper header were also pointed out. The stripper header left taller stubble, therefore leaving more to catch snow on the fields during winter and added more organic matter when it fell to the soil. The combine also did not leave a "trash trail" behind after combining, making it easier to plant without worrying about gathering field trash on the equipment.

A newly purchased piece of equipment was the Profill system. The Profill was a computerized machine with the ability to properly mix and fill sprayers, saving time and money by quickly and correctly filling the 1200 gallon spray rigs they used.

Hopkins Ag Supply was the other focus of the stop. The Stewarts took over the small business and grew it into a business with over $5-6 million dollars in sales. The business provides local producers with necessary farm services from basic oils and lubricant, tire service, fertilizer and chemical sales. Smart planning on the Stewarts part, such as purchasing chemicals in the fall for sale and use during the next growing season, allowed them to be prepared and beat the prices of their local competitors. The elevator on site has a capacity of up to 850,000 bushels.

J.B. Stewart took time to also mention the need to become politically active and advocate for agriculture. He had made several trips to the state and national capitals on behalf of agriculture and producers. He encouraged us to become vocal and send emails and make calls to our legislators.

After visiting the Stewart's, OALP members stopped for a brief visit of a two-story sod house. They then dined at the Chicken House outside of Keyes. It was a home which had been converted to a small venue for groups to gather and eat. They also catered to harvest crews, family reunions and other large groups. The meal was home-cooked and an example of a rural business filling the needs within the rural community.

After lunch, Class XVI loaded up on the bus and began the trek east, finishing the day with announcements and synthesis on the bus.