

COUNTY LEVEL

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HOW TO START A COUNTY YOUNG FARMER & RANCHER COMMITTEE

*** Even without an active county YF&R committee, counties can and should send individuals to state and district YF&R events.**

1. First must have interest of one or more young farmers in county.
 - A. Attended Young Farmers Conference
 - B. Attended Young Leaders Conference
 - C. Attended District Meetings
 - D. Attended Fall Agriculture Tour

2. Have support of Farm Bureau and UT Extension .
 - A. Farm Bureau Board
 - B. Farm Bureau Women's Committee
 - C. Appoint a young farmer chairman if you don't have one
 - D. Extension Agents

3. Determine with people listed above that you want to have a YF&R club in your county.
 - A. Develop list of all YF&R prospects
 1. Use Extension List
 2. Farm Bureau List
 3. List
 4. Other farm organizations list
 - B. Develop committee (4-8 people) representing cross section of county to contact prospect (personally and by phone)
 - C. Set date - time - place - etc. for organizational meeting
 - D. Sent letter to each prospect - follow up with personal contact
 - E. At Organizational meeting
 1. Invite someone from TFBF or UT Extension to tell about YF&R
 2. Arrange for someone to preside over meeting (county Farm Bureau President or Extension Agent)
 3. Determine interest of group in starting organization
 - A. Elect officers or
 - B. Appoint or take volunteers for committee to plan next meeting where you will elect officers
 - C. Dues
 - D. Plan program for next meeting and for year as soon as possible
 - E. Set time and date for next meeting
 4. Get Farm Bureau Women to prepare meal or have refreshments
 5. Be ORGANIZED!!!!!!!!!!!!

4. After organizational meeting plan yearly program.

5. Involve every member on some sub-committee

6. Get involved in district and state activities but remember that the most important work of YF&R will be in your county.

7. Set joint meeting with adjoining county.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1. Program questionnaires
2. Copies of county programs

***You can have an active county YF&R Committee with 6 to 10 people -but set your goals higher!**

YF&R PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

(This will assist your Officers and Program Committee in planning your program for the year. Let each member complete a form before your planning meeting.)

I. ORGANIZATION

Which Committee would you like to serve on:

- 1. Program Planning Committee _____
- 2. Recreation Committee _____
- 3. Community Service Committee _____
- 4. Membership & Telephone Committee _____
- 5. Discussion Meet Committee _____
- 6. Projects Committee _____
- 7. Citizenship Committee _____
- 8. Safety Committee _____
- 9. Budget Committee _____
- 10. County Power Point Presentation Committee _____
- 11. Outstanding Young Farmer Committee _____
- 12. Refreshment Committee _____
- 13. Outstanding Young Woman Committee _____
- 14. Agribusiness Award Committee _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____

II. EDUCATION

A. Programs

- 1. Farm Credit _____
- 2. Commodity _____
- 3. Futures _____
- 4. Marketing _____
- 5. Zoning - Property Rights _____
- 6. Farm Bureau Policy _____
- 7. Taxes: _____
 - A. Inheritance _____
 - B. Income, Sales _____
 - C. Property _____
- 8. Farm Bureau Income Tax and
Farm Business Analysis Program _____
- 9. Farm Bureau Insurance Services _____
- 10. Safety: _____
 - A. Farm Safety _____ C. Highway Safety _____
 - B. Home Safety _____ D. Gun Safety _____
- 11. Soil Conservation _____ Pollution _____
- 12. Government Regulation of Agriculture _____
 - A. Water Quality _____
 - B. Endangered Species _____
 - C. Wetlands _____
 - D. Pesticides _____
 - E. Food Safety _____
- 13. Cancer _____
- 14. Mental Health _____
- 15. Wildlife _____ Forestry _____

- 16. County or State Government _____
- 17. U.S.D.A. Extension, Soil Conservation, FHA, etc. _____
- 18. Crop Insurance _____
- 19. Government Programs _____
- 20. Legislative Issues _____
- 21. Congressional Issues _____

B. Activities

- 1. Farm Bureau Membership Drive _____
- 2. Commodity Promotion _____
- 3. Ag-In-The-Classroom _____
- 4. Farm/City Promotion _____
- 5. Fair Booth _____
- 6. District or Multi County Meetings _____
- 7. Young Farmer Conference _____
- 8. Education Tour _____
- 9. Young Leader Conference _____
- 10. District Leadership Conference _____
- 11. State Convention _____
- 12. Discussion Meet, 4-H/FFA _____
- 13. Young Farmer Achievement Award Contest _____
- 14. Farm Tours _____
- 15. Tractor Pull _____
- 16. Food Check-Out Day _____
- 17. You Tell Ag Video Contest _____
- 18. 4-H Sponsorship _____
- 19. FFA Sponsorship _____

III. **COMMUNITY SERVICE**

A. Youth Service

- 1. Junior Fair _____
- 2. Livestock Shows _____
- 3. 4-H Club Leaders, Judges, etc. _____
- 4. Dairy Princess _____
- 5. Family Olympics at the Fair _____
- 6. County F.B. Board Chili Supper _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

B. Senior Contacts

- 1. Aid to elderly or shut-ins _____
- 2. Food baskets to needy _____
- 3. Nursing Home visits _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

C. Community Drives and Promotion

- 1. Blood Drive _____
- 2. Rabies Vaccination _____
- 3. National Farm Safety Week _____
- 4. Cleanup Campaign _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

D. Citizenship

- 1. Letters to Editor _____
- 2. Letters to Congressman, Legislature, etc. _____
- 3. Get-Out - Vote Campaign _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

IV. **RECREATION**

- A. Group Singing and Dancing _____
- B. Picnics, Hayrides, Swimming Party, Wiener Roasts, etc. _____
- C. Ballgames, Skating Parties, etc. _____
- D. Weekend Retreats, Camping Hiking _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____
- I. _____

**** NOTES ****

COUNTY ACTIVITIES

County YF&R committee can follow the ideas suggested in this notebook as guides for a successful county committee. Working with your Farm Bureau and Extension Service advisors is also important to sound county YF&R Committees.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Leasing Mineral Rights - Department of Conservation, National Resource Regulatory Organization
State Legislator or County Official
Farm Storage - Grain Elevator Operator
Land Use Planning - Farmer, Local Planning Commission or Regional Field Service Director
Farm Fire Safety - Local fire chief or fire marshal
Commodities - Farmers Co-op
Hedging - Commodity Broker
Farm Organizations - Agriculture Extension, SCS, ASCS, FSA, etc.
Stress On Farm Family - Extension Service
Farm Credit - Finance - Bank, AgCredit, FHA, etc.
Farm Bureau Services (Insurance, UMR, Farm Analysis, Tax Service, Livestock Marketing, Farm Bureau Policy, Estate Taxes) - Regional Field Service Director or Insurance Agent
Agriculture In The Classroom – Regional Field Service Director
Farm Safety Week - Farm Bureau Women's Chairman
Farm And Home Safety - Rescue Squad, Extension Service
Highway Safety - Highway Patrol
Farm Health - Health Department
Animal Health - Veterinarian
Hunting Safety - Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
Joint Program with Farm Bureau Directors and Farm Bureau Women
Groundwater – Regional Field Service Director
"Use-Value" Appraisal of Agricultural Land - County Assessor, Regional Field Service Director
Fee Hunting - County Agent
Farmer's Liability - Attorney or Farm Bureau Insurance Agent
Alternative Crops - County Agent
Use of Integrated Pest Management - U. T. Extension
Biotechnology Use In Agriculture – Regional Field Service Director
Commodity Promotion Programs - Commodity Group and TFBF Staff
Safety Programs - Tim Prather, University of Tennessee, 106 Biosystems Engineering and Environmental Sciences Office – 2506 E J Chapman Drive – Knoxville, TN 37996-4531, (865) 974-7237

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Hayride	Swim Party	Wiener Roast
Halloween Party	Farm Bureau Trivia	Fish Fry
Square Dance	Barbecue	Basketball
Softball	Volleyball	Skating Party
Ice Cream Supper	Horse Show	Card Party
Boating & Fishing	Christmas Party	Inside Track
Progressive Supper	Bowling	Meet with another County
Picnics	Pictionary	Watermelon Party
Camping	Trivia Pursuit	Talent Find

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS

4-H Judges	Hog Show
Dairy Show	Beef Cattle Show
Fair Booth or Display	Community Beautification
Radio & TV Programs	Pest Control Programs (blackbirds, insects, IPM, etc.)
Dairy Princess Contest	Farm/City Public Relations
4-H Leader	Workshop on Tractor Safety for 4-H
Heart Fund	Farm Bureau Membership Drive
Drive Against Litter	4-H Judging Team Leader
Community or Farm Safety Project	Christmas Caroling
Agriculture In The Classroom	Get Out Vote Campaign

**** NOTES ****

YOUNG FARMER CHAIRMAN/OFFICER GUIDE

I. RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS

- A. Chairperson
- B. Vice-Chairman
- C. Secretary
- D. Treasurer
- E. Publicity Chairman - (Media Relations Committee)

II. PLANNING MEETINGS

- A. Duties of Chairperson
- B. Planning the Agenda
- C. Why Have Minutes
- D. Suggestions for Taking Minutes
- E. Information for New Members

III. CONDUCTING MEETINGS

- A. Duties of Chairperson
- B. Delegating Responsibility
- C. Parliamentary Procedure
- D. How to Start Discussion
- E. Dealing with Difficult Members

I. **RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS**

- A. **Presiding Officer (Chairperson, etc).** - There are routine duties of a chairman with which everyone is familiar. For example, the officer in charge has the overall responsibility for the progress of the organization, i.e. "This is where the buck stops". Duties of the presiding officer are to plan the meeting, to see that it begins on time and ends in time, to conduct an orderly meeting, considering only one item of business at a time, deciding points of order fairly and guiding the meeting courteously. A presiding officer should avoid giving opinions on subjects under discussion; after all the meeting does belong to the membership.

Other duties of the presiding officer include those of delegating responsibilities, usually through committees, and representing the organization publicly. There are other important responsibilities of the chairperson. This person is responsible for knowing his or her group, and for knowing the human resources available within and without the organization to achieve its purposes. The chairman should know who the members are that compose the group, the strength and weaknesses of the members and those who can work together well. Being chairman or chairperson is not a social affair, it is leadership in its finest form.

- B. **The Vice Chairman** - Using the generic term vice chairman for the second person in the line of an organization, this person works in conjunction with the chairman and should be fully aware of the chairman's functions. He/she should serve as the strong right arm of the chairman. An efficient vice chairman can be delegated to or can assume such duties as keeping track of deadlines, serving as a program chairperson and keeping an eye on details during the actual meeting. Some groups have found it advisable to appoint the vice chairman to handle facility arrangements along with other group members. The vice chairman can serve as the eyes and ears of the chairman in many respects. Vice Chairmen can also carry lists of telephone numbers of emergency personnel who might be required during the meeting.
- C. **Secretary** - Basically, responsibilities of the secretary fall into two categories. The recording secretary takes minutes of the meeting, types them up, makes them available to members and reports them at the next session. The corresponding secretary writes invitations, thank yous, and necessary business letters for the chairman to conduct the business of the organization.

In practice, this often becomes the job of one person.

Although not iron clad, guidelines for secretaries' minute keeping follow:

GUIDELINES FOR MINUTE KEEPING

1. Indicate whether the meeting is a regular meeting or a specially called meeting (if the latter, state the reason for the meeting).
2. Give the name of the organization and the time, date, and place of the meeting.
3. State the name and the position of the person presiding over the meeting.
4. Note the status of the minutes of the last meeting. They may be read and corrected, read and amended, or the reading of the minutes can be dispensed with.
5. Listing the names of the present and/or absent members is an optional procedure. Minutes are not intended to keep up with absenteeism's but to provide a document of the groups' activities. Often there is a roll call before the minutes of the last meeting are read.
6. Give the names and affiliations of guests.

7. Record the Treasurer's report (if there is one).
 8. Indicate whether or not other reports are given.
 9. Separate discussions into the categories of old business, new business, and unfinished business. Old business refers to matters previously brought to the committee's attention. New business is business that has not been brought before the committee previously. Unfinished business refers to something begun in a previous meeting but not completed.
 10. State all main motions, indicating whether they were adopted or rejected, and record suggestions that do not become main motions. A withdrawn motion does not have to be recorded, but the subject of this motion might be important either now or later.
 11. Give the names of people making motions or suggestions. The name of a person who seconds a motion should be recorded to indicate participation.
 12. Summarize the debate supportive of the motion (pro) and against it (con), being sure both sides receive equal attention. It is not sufficient to just state who spoke for each side of the issue. Keep minutes simple.
 13. State the vote by which the motion was passed or defeated and note abstentions (when a member does not vote).
 14. State any announcements made.
 15. Record any action that might follow the business aspect of the meeting.
 16. Indicate time of adjournment.
 17. The person taking the minutes signs them.
- D. **Treasurer** – The primary goal of a YF&R Treasurer is to keep the county Farm Bureau secretary and board informed of YF&R accounts and budgets. The treasurer of an organization keeps the groups accounts including income and disbursements of money. In a small organization, income might be routinely small with a large influx during a fund-raising drive. This usually is disbursed very promptly depending on the purpose of the fund-raising drive. The treasurer's job is sometimes combined with that of the secretary in a small organization and when only limited financial activity is required.
- E. **Publicity Officer (Media Relations Committee)** - This is really a job description rather than a title. It may be combined with the duties of the secretary or another officer of the organization. It may be a person who bears no title but is a vital and usually underplayed role in most groups. The publicity member is the go-between for the group and the community and many times between group members. Publicity people need to know community resources. For example, if a group meeting is suddenly cancelled due to snow, how should this be announced to the members? If an emergency meeting is called, how can members be advised so that they can attend? Perhaps the largest radio station is not the most important means of communication as far as this organization is concerned. It is the duty of this person to know the best method to contact the potential audience.

II. PLANNING MEETINGS

- A. **Duties of a Chairperson** - By following this outline, you will be able to better prepare for a committee meeting.

1. **About two weeks before the meeting:**
Get the following information to each committee member and the county staff
 - General purpose of the meeting.
 - Time and place of the meeting.
 - List of agenda and length of time anticipated for each item.
 - Background information and/or references on each item which will help your members make better decisions.
 - Minutes of last meeting.

2. **About two days before the meeting:**
Check with members who tend to be forgetful to remind them of the meeting. Phone (2 days ahead) or send a postcard (4 days ahead).

***Studies have shown people need to be informed 3 times prior to an event that it is occurring.**

- B. **Planning the Agenda** - People respect organization and they want to feel a sense of accomplishment. Good planning on your part is a necessity.
1. Most good chairmen follow a time plan; that is, they know when they're going to begin and end their meeting. Frequently, they write their time plan on the agenda.
 2. To use a time plan, write down the starting and ending times of the meeting. 1 1/2 hours is plenty of time for a meeting. 2 hours should be the maximum amount of time spent holding a regular meeting.
 3. People are willing to contribute 2 hours to a meeting. If more time than that is spent, they get tired and the meeting is not productive. Also, a regular meeting that lasts more than 2 hours could show a lack of planning and/or leadership!
 4. When writing the agenda, some chairmen put the most important items in the middle rather than first or last. The meeting will then have a build-up of interest, and time for letdown for a high point. Also, anyone who arrives late or leaves early won't miss the important agenda items.
 5. Have in mind how this meeting may result in further action and have a proposal (suggestion) for how any such action might be pursued.
 6. Close your meeting on time. Save socializing and visiting for after the meeting.
- C. **Why have Minutes?** - Below are listed some reasons why minutes are important. You may want to discuss this list with your committee and give a copy of the list to your committee secretary.
1. They are the official and legal record of the committee.
 2. They inform members who could not attend a meeting of what happened.
 3. They help in following up on assignments and decisions.
 4. They help in planning the agenda for the next meeting.
 5. They give continuity over the years, to procedures, traditional activities of the committee, etc.
 6. They help the new chairman and members learn more about that committee.

7. They aid in report writing (Annual Report) and in planning future activities and programs.
8. They are a valuable resource in appointing members to other offices or in nominating that committee for honors and awards.

D. **Suggestions for taking Minutes** - The secretary of your committee should have a copy of these suggestions. By following this list, the secretary will be able to record the minutes of a committee meeting accurately and according to standard accepted practices.

1. Note the name of the committee, type of meeting (general, regular, special, continued, etc.), location, date, and time of the meeting.
2. List the names of the members present and note any guests. List the names of the members who are absent.
3. Use the written agenda as an outline for the items covered in minutes.
4. Name the person who called the meeting to order, and their office.
5. Note any corrections to the minutes.
6. Note the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting.
7. If the meeting is more formal, write the exact wording of motions, the names of the seconders, and whether the motions were passed or defeated.
8. If the meeting is more formal, write the exact wording of all amendments, the names of the makers, the names of the seconders, and whether the amendments were passed or defeated.
9. Write the exact wording of a committee assignment, what it is, who's to do it, and the date it is to be due.
10. Be brief. Be specific. Be accurate.
11. Conclude by signing, "Respectfully Submitted," and your name.
12. Keep all minutes together in a folder or notebook specifically obtained for that purpose.

E. **Information for new Members** - With staff help, compile an informational list of items that will help the (new) committee members gain a better understanding of your committee. You could include:

1. A list of names, addresses, and phone numbers of all committee members.
2. The purpose, goals, objectives of the committee.
3. A written history (maximum of one typed page) of the committee. For example, when it was originally formed, what awards the committee has won, and past or present activities or projects.
4. Copy of YF&R Reference Handbook.

III. **CONDUCTING MEETINGS**

A. **Duties of a chairperson:** Below is a list of duties you as chairman should perform during every meeting you conduct.

1. Briefly relate the general purpose of the meeting and refer to the agenda. Ask for additional agenda items from members. Make sure you have someone recording minutes and checking who is present and who is absent.
2. Proceed through the agenda. Try to keep to the point and on schedule. If an unanticipated problem arises, try to detect the source of the problem. Rather than using up valuable meeting time dwelling upon the problem, try doing one of the following"
 - Solve the problem quickly.
 - To give your committee some meeting time to think about it, move the item to a later spot on the agenda.
 - Delegate a task to be done outside the meeting.
 - If your committee needs more information, postpone the discussion until the next meeting when the committee will have information. It is the job of the chairperson to keep the meeting from getting sidetracked.
3. Make sure that your committee members have a clear idea before the meeting adjourns of what is to be done about each agenda item and who is to do it. Establish a time-line for each action and determine a schedule for reporting back to the committee about the implementation of each action.
4. Before adjourning, try to set up a convenient time and place for the next meeting.
5. Re-read this page just prior to your next meeting.

B. **Delegating responsibilities:** Directions: Fill out this sheet just after you have outlined your year's "Program of Work" or fill out this sheet when you are planning a project.

1. List the 5 most important responsibilities you have as chairman:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
2. List 5 lesser responsibilities that can be delegated to a committee member of subcommittee:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

C. Parliamentary procedure motions:

1. A motion should be made and seconded before any discussion starts.
2. You should state the motion after it has been made and seconded and then ask for any discussion.
3. Don't try to remember the exact wording of motions. Ask your secretary to repeat them.
4. The maker of the motion has the right to be the first to discuss his/her motion.
5. Only one main motion may be considered at a time.
6. If a motion to amend is made and seconded, the proposed amendment must be voted upon before a vote is taken on the main motion to which it applies.
7. A main motion may be changed without being formally amended by another motion. This may be done by the maker of the main motion accepting the change as a "friendly amendment."
8. When a member says "question", it means "I am ready for the questions or ready to vote". When a member says "I call for the question" or "I move the previous question", a motion is being made to stop debate and to vote immediately.
9. To bring a motion to vote say, "Are you ready for the question?" Any objections should be honored unless a formal motion to close debate has been approved by the required two-thirds majority. If the committee indicates they are, you say, "The question has been called. All those in favor say 'Aye'; all those opposed say 'Nay'. Does anyone abstain? The motion is carried (or defeated)." Rap the gavel once to indicate that the decision has been made.
10. When a main motion is seconded and is on the floor for discussion, you may say to your committee (in order to orient them to parliamentary procedure), "This motion can be discussed, amended, referred to a subcommittee, or perhaps you are ready to vote on it. What is your pleasure?" Tell them if the required vote must be simple majority or a two-thirds majority.
11. All votes take a simple majority except those that somehow inhibit the right of members to speak. Those motions require a two-thirds vote:
 - Vote immediately ("Previous Question")
 - Limit debate or extend the time limit on debate
 - Object to considering a question
 - Close nominations
 - Postpone to a definite time by a special order
 - Suspend the rules
12. Whenever a vote requires a two-thirds majority, ask for a hand vote or a standing vote.
 - "Majority vote": more than half of those voting (do not count abstentions)
 - "Two-thirds vote": two-thirds of the votes cast (do not count abstentions)
13. Unless the bylaws state otherwise, the chairman may vote on every issue or may choose to vote only to swing the outcome one way or the other.

14. A "Quorum" is the number of members eligible to vote that are required to be present in order to transact business legally. The number required for a quorum is generally stated in the bylaws of the organizations.

D. How to start discussion:

1. State the objective. Outline the problem.
2. Do not offer your own ideas once you have stated the problem. Instead, ask for suggestions and wait for responses. Don't ask "yes" or "no" questions.
3. Listen carefully; take notes if necessary.
4. Use follow-up questions to elicit full understanding of each suggestion.
5. Encourage full participation by the entire committee.
6. Be sensitive to the mood that prevails.
7. Do not categorize suggestions as good or bad or allow others to do so.
8. Summarize frequently to keep the discussion in focus. (Try to develop a working consensus).

E. Dealing with difficult members: If some members of a group behave in ways that are disruptive, participation becomes difficult for others. The leader must learn to deal with the following behaviors:

1. Talking for the sake of being heard
2. Conducting side conversations
3. Challenging attempts to move the group toward decisions
4. Joking about everything that happens
5. Interpreting criticism of ideas as personal attacks
6. Waving off or negating all suggestions or new ideas that others present
7. Urging the group to take action before a problem is clearly identified
8. Insisting on a precise, clear definition of each idea to the point that the group becomes bogged down

Such disruptive behaviors may occur because preparation for the meeting has been inadequate. Clarification of purposes and development of a good tight agenda keep the group focused on tasks and can reduce disruptive behaviors.

However, even with careful preparation, some disruptive behaviors may be exhibited. It is often possible to help those disruptive members of a committee to channel their energies toward more positive effects. The following rules can help to improve the chairman's ability to deal with difficult members.

1. **Listen, but do not debate.**

Troublesome members cannot simply be turned off or tuned out. Although it is difficult, it is best to work at bringing troublesome members into the mainstream of the discussion. When they feel that their views are respected, controlling their own behaviors.

2. **Talk privately with members who continually exhibit disruptive behaviors.**

Publicly chastising difficult members can have detrimental effects: they may increase their negative behaviors or withdraw entirely from participation in the group. Public confrontations are best reserved as a last resort.

Private conferences in which the chairman's concerns are presented and the disruptive member's views are solicited provide confidential opportunities for committee members as well as chairmen to explain their feelings and needs, and to promote the potential for agreements to be reached. This strategy preserves the member's sense of dignity; spare the rest of the group from witnessing embarrassing confrontations, and saves precious meeting time.

It is important to remember, during such conferences, that the focus is to be on the member's disruptive behaviors, not on the member's overall personalities or past histories.

3. **Turn negative behaviors into positive contributions.**

It should not be assumed that all difficult members want to subvert meetings. Some may want to make positive contributions but have not found the appropriate means to do so.

Committee chairmen can help disruptive members to find more productive ways of harnessing their energies to the group's needs. For example, chairmen can encourage disruptive members to participate in planning sessions, ask for their suggestions during meetings, and give them the responsibility to perform tasks that result from decisions made in the meetings.

Although some people may not be responsive to such initiatives, many disruptive individuals, when so approached, become active and productive members.

4. **Encourage the committee as a group to share the responsibility for handling difficult members.**

If the committee as a group shares this challenge with the chairman, it is more likely that negative behaviors will decrease. Group censure puts pressure on disruptive members to modify their behaviors. It is one thing to risk the wrath of the idea, and quite another to risk censure by the entire group.

MULTI-COUNTY MEETINGS

County young farmer chairmen from counties who do not have organized YF&R committees are encouraged to work with their district YF&R officers, state committee and other counties to plan multi-county YF&R meetings in your area. Your County Farm Bureau and Extension Agents and Regional Field Service Directors can assist you in planning these meetings.

County chairman are encouraged to initiate contact with your Regional Field Service Director to schedule a multi-county meeting in your area. The state committee's names and addresses are listed in Section I, Annual Update, Page 14. Regional Field Service Directors are listed in Section I, Annual Update, Page 33.

SOURCES OF EDUCATION, RECREATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM MATERIAL

1. University of Tennessee Extension
a. 314D Morgan Hall
Knoxville, TN 37996
(865) 974-7271
b. County Extension Office
<http://www.tn.gov/agriculture/>
2. Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation
a. PO Box 313
Columbia, TN 38402-0313
(931) 388-7872
<http://www.tnfarmbureau.org>
b. County Farm Bureau Office
3. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave
TN Tower – 2nd Floor
Nashville, TN 37243
615-532-0109
<http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/>
4. Tennessee Department of Safety
1150 Foster Avenue
Nashville, TN 37243
(615) 251-5166
<http://www.tn.gov/safety/>
5. Tennessee Department of Health
710 James Robertson Pkwy
Nashville, TN 37243
(615) 741-3111
<http://www.tn.gov/health/>
6. Tennessee Farmers Cooperative
PO Box 3003
Lavergne, TN 37086
(615) 793-8011
<http://www.ourcoop.com>
7. Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Ellington Agricultural Center
PO Box 40627
Nashville, TN 37204
(615) 837-5703
8. Pick Tennessee Products
Tennessee Department of Agriculture
PO Box 40627
Nashville, TN 37204
(615) 837-5160
<http://www.picktnproducts.org>
9. Periodicals (Reader's Digest, Progressive Farmer, Farm Journal, Tennessee Farmer, U.S. News and World Report, Tennessee Magazine, Tennessee Farm Bureau News, Tennessee Home & Farm Magazine, etc.)
10. Safety/Precision Farming Technologies/
AgriAbility Project
Tim Prather, Safety Specialist
106 Biosystems Engineering and Environmental Sciences Office
2506 E J Chapman Drive
Knoxville, TN 37996-4531
(865) 974-7266
tprather@utk.edu
11. National Safety Council
1121 Spring Lake Drive
Itasca, IL 60143-3201
(630) 285-1122
<http://www.nsc.org>
12. Tennessee Department of Transportation
505 Deaderick St
Nashville, TN 37243
(615) 741-2848
<http://www.tdot.state.tn.us>
13. Center for Profitable Agriculture
Rob Holland, Director
PO Box 1819
Spring Hill, TN 37174
(931) 486-2777
<http://cpa.utk.edu>