



2009 World of Corn Report



Making the Grade

When put to the test, corn producers pass with flying colors.



As students in elementary school, we were graded on the three "Rs"—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. In agriculture, performance is measured against the four "Fs"—food, fuel, feed and fiber.

And as they do every year, U.S. corn farmers continue to earn straight "A's" across the board.

Record demand for corn, driven in great part by the checkoff investments of corn producers themselves, has required the nation's farmers to work even harder to make the grade. Fortunately, U.S. corn farmers exhibit the key characteristics of star students.



Bob Dickey
Chairman



Rick Tolman
CEO

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Corn FarmersA⁺

Corn farmers do their homework. Research funded by corn checkoff dollars has helped decipher the corn genome, improve efficiency in livestock feeding and create the domestic ethanol industry. Corn growers also are students of stewardship and continually look for new ways to produce more corn on existing acres in a responsible manner.

A⁺

Corn farmers always work for extra credit. When the nation faces a challenge, count on corn farmers to raise their hands to help. Whether it's growing food for the world's population, finding ways to improve our nation's energy security or contributing to a positive balance of trade, corn producers continue to willingly accept the responsibility and opportunity to show what they can do.

A⁺

Corn farmers work well with others. As the demand for the four "Fs" is on the rise, those of us in agriculture are becoming fewer in number. To ensure continued success, corn producers have built strong alliances with their customers in the livestock and ethanol industries, as well as with other commodity groups, environmental organizations and policy makers. The result: A stronger agriculture base for our nation and the economic benefits that come with it.

America is facing some difficult tests in a number of important subjects—from the economy to energy security to the environment. Regardless of the challenge, we can always count on America's corn producers to go to the head of the class.

COMMENTS:

Excellent Work!
Again, may I keep a copy to distribute to other future sections of this class?

■ MATHEMATICS

Show Your Work!!

DUE FRIDAY!

Do the math:
Corn farmers are meeting demand.

Solve this mathematics “story problem”: In one year, farmers need to produce 5.3 billion bushels of corn to satisfy the livestock feeding market—and another 3.6 billion to meet the demands of the ethanol industry. In addition, foreign nations want to buy another 1.75 billion bushels, plus there's 1.3 billion in other domestic demands. But spring flooding takes thousands of acres out of production and wet fall weather results in a very late harvest.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.3 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 1.3 \\ \hline 12.0 \end{array}$$

How many bushels of corn will American corn growers produce this year?

The answer: 12.1 billion bushels, the second largest crop in history. Add in a 1.7 billion bushel carry-in and the carryover grew to 1.8 billion bushels. (USDA WASDE)

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.1 \\ + 1.7 \\ \hline 13.8 \end{array}$$

How is this possible?

In response to increased demand, U.S. corn farmers have stepped up—just as they always have. High-performing hybrids, coupled with technology and talent, have enabled corn growers to keep up with the markets for feed, food and fuel—and still have corn in reserve. In fact, U.S. growers have produced the five largest corn crops in history during the past five years—and they have done so on 20 million fewer acres than were harvested in 1931. (USDA)

It's simple math: If demand for corn is high and projected revenue-per-acre is strong relative to other crops, farmers will plant more corn.

$$\begin{array}{r} 13.8 \\ - 12.0 \\ \hline 1.8 \end{array}$$

1.8 billion

1 of every 5 rows of
U.S. corn is exported.
(USDA)

Some 99 percent of all
corn acres in the U.S.
are used to grow field
corn for livestock,
ethanol, food, export
and other uses.
(USDA)

Average corn yield
per acre has
risen from 24.5
bushels in 1931 to
153.9 in 2008.
(USDA)

To produce an amount
of corn equivalent to
the 2008 crop using
production practices from
1931 would require 490
million acres—an area more
than 120 million acres larger
than the state of Alaska.

Biotechnology: The corn industry's science project.



Scientific
advances in
seed genetics
are helping
corn farmers

meet increased demand
for their product. Traits
in the corn plant help
increase grain production
and maintain overall
plant health, while con-
trolling disease and pests
in an environmentally
responsible manner.

Innovative research
protocols are accel-
erating the lab-to-field
timeline—bringing new
corn hybrids to market
faster than ever. That's
allowing corn growers to
incorporate new genet-
ics more quickly—and
grow more corn on the
same acres.

We're already seeing
the impact as yields
have steadily increased
by about three bushels
per acre per year since
1995-96. New drought-
resistant hybrids will
produce even more corn
on non-irrigated acres—
and provide emerging
nations with the potential
to increase production
for their own use as well
as exports that can stimu-
late their economies.

■ ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

- Less than 15 percent of U.S. corn acres are irrigated. The remaining corn acres rely solely on rainfall.
(USDA)

The **environment** has always been a field in which **corn growers excel.**

To corn farmers, soil and water are absolutely the most precious resources. Farmers' very livelihood depends on sustainability—and the continued value and quality of these assets are critical to their balance sheet and profitability.

Corn growers are managing their crops in smaller and smaller increments—using satellite-based guidance and row-by-row control of inputs. This precision technology allows growers to use less fertilizer and place it exactly where it needs to be for optimum plant performance, reducing waste and minimizing any environmental impact.

The use of pesticides and herbicides also has been dramatically reduced through new seed genetics. The adoption of conservation tillage practices keeps plant residue in the field after harvest to retain soil moisture and enrich the soil.

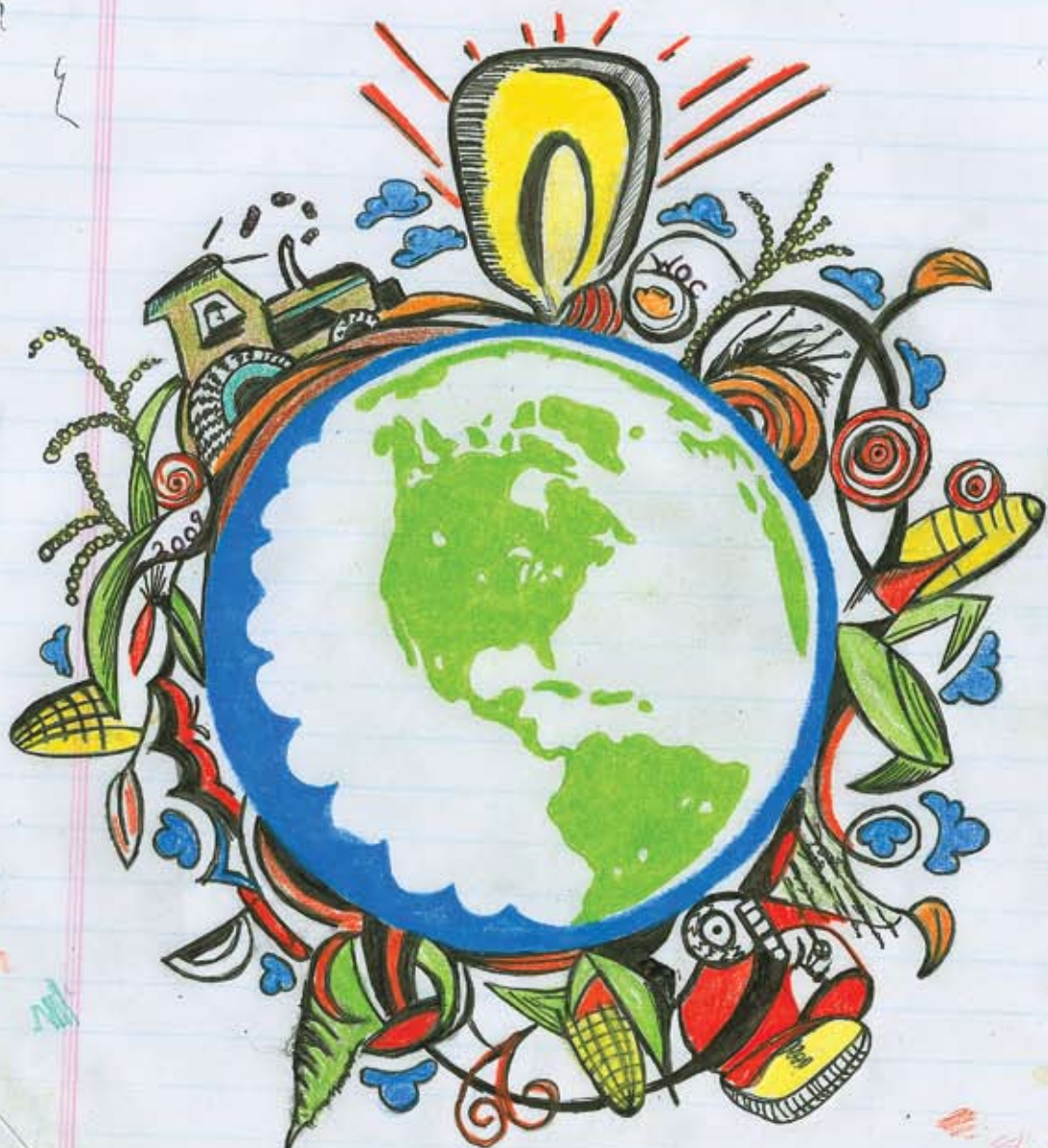
The incorporation of livestock waste into corn fertility programs is the ultimate in recycling: corn grown to produce ethanol also produces distiller grains, which is used to feed livestock. The livestock manure then comes back to the farm to help grow more corn.

Conservation initiatives such as buffer strips of native grasses to protect water quality and conservation tillage practices reduce rainfall runoff by more than 60 percent and soil loss by more than 90 percent. (Purdue University)

Farmers were the original environmentalists. They had to be. And they still are—even more so today.

- New hybrids and management practices helped reduce the total use of fertilizer by 10% between 1980 and 2005.
(USDA/Fertilizer Institute)

- Reduced tillage has resulted in a 30 percent reduction in soil erosion since 1980.
(Purdue University)



■ ECONOMICS

Corn production is a case study in return on investment.

America's leadership in corn production is one of our nation's greatest economic assets. Historically, the ability for a nation to grow its own food is a strong indicator of a nation's success over the long haul. Corn production—and the domestic livestock industry it helps support—helps ensure an abundant and affordable food supply for our nation's citizens.

According to *Investors Business Daily*, foreign oil cost U.S. consumers at least \$600 billion in 2008, more than two-thirds of the nation's total trade deficit. Increased use of ethanol in the transportation fuel supply is helping stop the bleeding. While we await the development of other domestic energy sources, corn-based ethanol is addressing the problem today—giving us some control over our energy destiny and keeping billions of dollars in energy costs right here at home.

Global economics in 2008 made American corn a lucrative buy for foreign nations—and exports set a record, adding \$14 billion (USDA/ERS) on the positive side of America's balance of trade and helping offset the billions we're sending the other direction just to buy oil.

And it's not just corn we're exporting. U.S. corn-fed beef and pork also are in great demand around the world—and distillers grains from U.S. ethanol production is being incorporated into livestock rations in other nations, helping increase the availability of protein around the world.

The emergence of ethanol production—and the resulting resurgence of agriculture—has helped lower federal farm payments and increased tax revenue from rural areas of the nation.

There's no question: The continued investment and support for agriculture, livestock production and renewable biofuels is one way America can strengthen its financial position and secure its economic future.

HOME ECONOMICS.

Some lessons that hit very close to home. Right in the wallet, actually.

• Even with higher food prices at the grocery store this past year, U.S. consumers still spent only about 10 percent of their income on food... less than any other nation. (USDA)

• Energy costs have two to three times the impact on food prices as do corn prices. (LECO, LLC)

• Farmers earn about 19¢ of every retail dollar spent on food. The rest goes to labor, marketing, processing, packaging, transportation and energy costs. (USDA/ERS)

• Between 1996 and 2006, gasoline demand in the U.S. rose by 20 billion gallons, while ethanol production rose by 4 billion gallons. In other words, ethanol met 20 percent of increased fuel demand dramatically reducing the need for imported oil to meet that demand. (USDA/Collins)

**SAVED
\$500**
at the pump in 2008*



Ethanol in gasoline kept gas prices from escalating even higher. In fact, ethanol saved the average American family about \$500 at the pump in 2008.



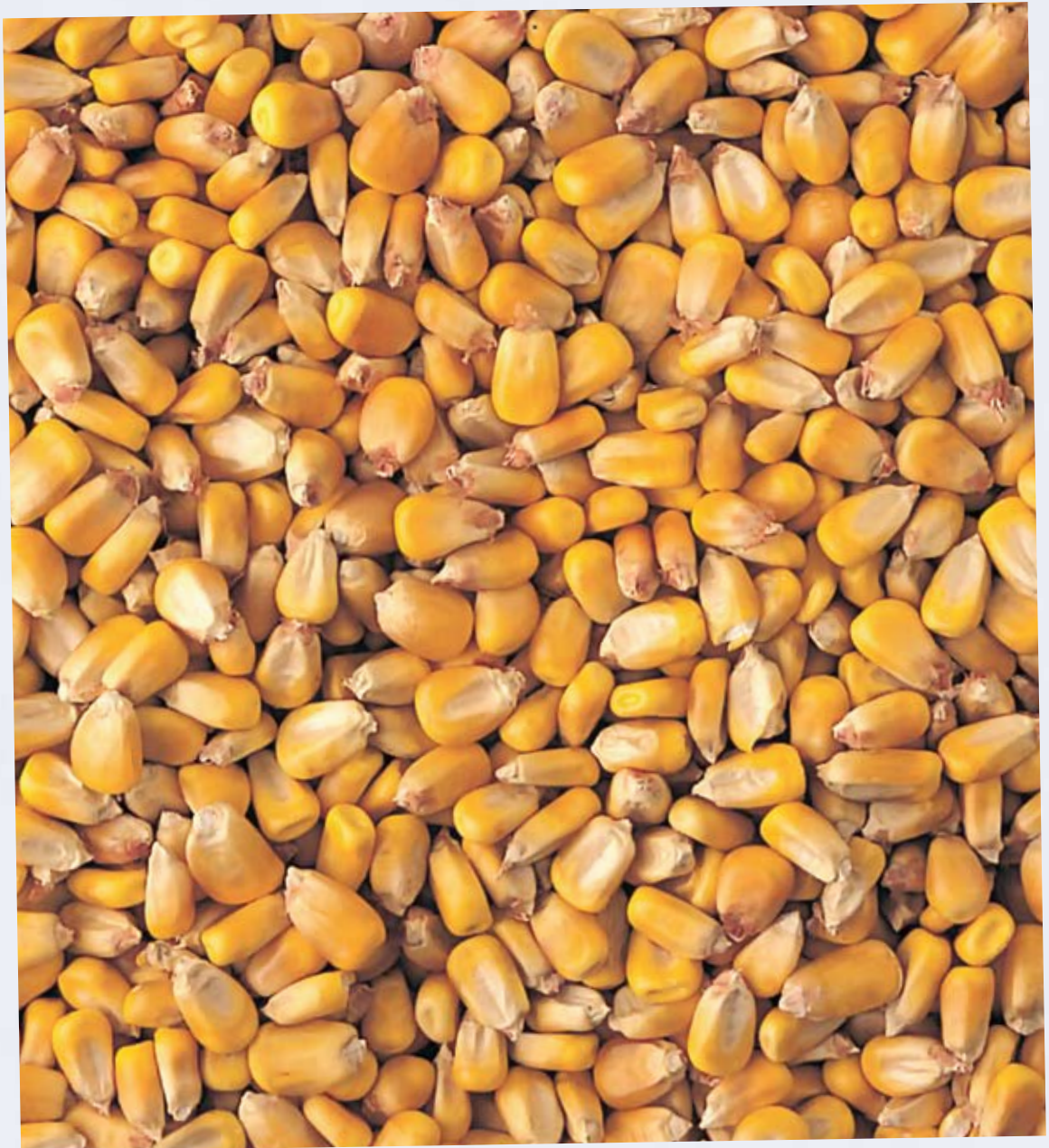
* Renewable Fuels Association

BOTANY

STATISTICS

How can biotech seeds

make food



more ABUNDANT?



Each season farmers provide an abundance of food most of us take for granted. But experts say the world will need twice as much food in 2050 as we produce today. How can farmers meet this challenge and produce more abundant food?

Farmers around the globe are turning to the latest science-based tools, including advanced hybrid and biotech seeds, to increase the earth's food supply. These advanced seeds produce higher yields and help conserve resources like land, fuel and fertilizer. And that means more food with less stress on our environment.

A recent study found that increased yields from biotech seeds have produced enough additional food to feed millions of people. Monsanto is investing \$3 million each day developing new tools that help make farming more productive. And that means more food for a growing, hungry world.

Producing more. Conserving more. Improving farmers' lives. That's sustainable agriculture. And that's what Monsanto is all about.

Increased yields
from biotech
crops have
produced enough
food to feed
millions of people.

Learn more of the story at ProduceMoreConserveMore.com

MONSANTO
imagine[®]



PRODUCING MORE

CONSERVING MORE

IMPROVING FARMERS' LIVES

BOTANY

THROUGH TRANSPIRATION,
ONE ACRE OF CORN GIVES OFF
3,000 TO 4,000 GALLONS OF
WATER EACH DAY.
(U.S. Geological Survey)



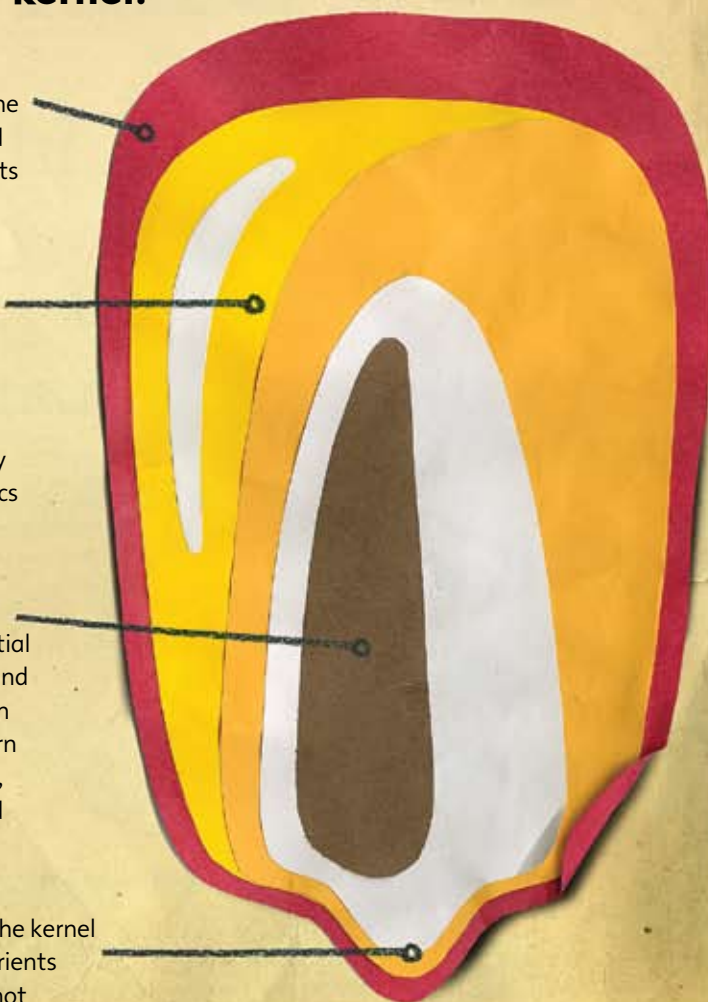
A closer look at the composition of a corn kernel.

THE PERICARP is the outer covering that protects the kernel and preserves the nutrient value inside. It resists water and water vapor—and is undesirable to insects and microorganisms.

THE ENDOSPERM accounts for about 82 percent of the kernel's dry weight and is the source of energy (starch) and protein for the germinating seed. Starch is the most widely used part of the kernel and is used as a starch in foods—or as the key component in fuel, sweeteners, bioplastics and other products.

THE GERM is the only living part of the corn kernel. The germ contains the essential genetic information, enzymes, vitamins and minerals for the kernel to grow into a corn plant. About 25 percent of the germ is corn oil—the most valuable part of the kernel, which is high in polyunsaturated fats and has a mild taste.

THE TIP CAP is the attachment point of the kernel to the cob, through which water and nutrients flow—and is the only area of the kernel not covered by the pericarp.



Important statistics regarding the production, processing and progress of corn.

One Bushel of Corn (56lb.) Provides:

31.5 lb. of starch
OR
33 lb. of sweetener
OR
2.8 gal. of fuel ethanol
OR
22.4 lb. of PLA fiber/polymer
PLUS
17.5 lb. of distillers dried grains with solubles*
13.5 lb. of gluten feed**
2.6 lb. of gluten meal**
AND
1.5 lb. of corn oil**

*In dry grind ethanol process.

**In wet mill ethanol process. Gluten feed is 20 percent protein and gluten meal is 60 percent protein.

U.S. Corn at a Glance, 2008

Acres Planted

86 million

Acres Harvested

78.6 million

Production

12.1 billion

Average Yield

153.9 bushels/acre

Corn Crop Value

\$47.19 billion

Average Price

\$3.90 per bushel

U.S. Corn Production by State, 2008

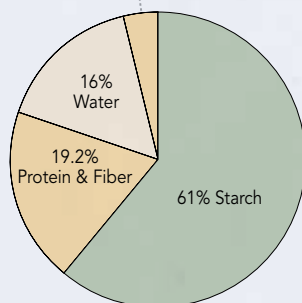
State	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested for Grain	Average Yield	Total Production
	1000s	1000s	Bushels/acre	1000 Bushels
Alabama	260	235	104	24,440
Arizona	50	15	165	2,475
Arkansas	440	430	155	66,650
California	670	170	195	33,150
Colorado	1,250	1,080	137	147,960
Connecticut	27	-	-	-
Delaware	160	152	125	19,000
Florida	70	35	105	3,675
Georgia	370	310	140	43,400
Idaho	300	80	170	13,600
Illinois	12,100	11,900	179	2,130,100
Indiana	5,700	5,460	160	873,600
Iowa	13,300	12,800	171	2,188,800
Kansas	3,850	3,630	134	486,420
Kentucky	1,210	1,120	136	152,320
Louisiana	520	510	144	73,440
Maine	29	-	-	-
Maryland	460	400	121	48,400
Massachusetts	19	-	-	-
Michigan	2,400	2,140	138	295,320
Minnesota	7,700	7,200	164	1,180,800
Mississippi	720	700	140	98,000
Missouri	2,800	2,650	144	381,600
Montana	78	35	136	4,760
Nebraska	8,800	8,550	163	1,393,650
Nevada	5	-	-	-
New Hampshire	15	-	-	-
New Jersey	85	74	116	8,584
New Mexico	140	55	180	9,900
New York	1,090	640	144	92,160
North Carolina	900	830	78	64,740
North Dakota	2,550	2,300	124	285,200
Ohio	3,300	3,120	135	421,200
Oklahoma	370	320	115	36,800
Oregon	60	33	200	6,600
Pennsylvania	1,350	880	133	117,040
Rhode Island	2	-	-	-
South Carolina	355	315	65	20,475
South Dakota	4,750	4,400	133	585,200
Tennessee	690	630	118	74,340
Texas	2,300	2,030	125	253,750
Utah	70	23	157	3,611
Vermont	94	-	-	-
Virginia	470	340	108	36,720
Washington	165	90	205	18,450
West Virginia	43	26	130	3,380
Wisconsin	3,800	2,880	137	394,560
Wyoming	95	52	134	6,968

Total U.S. 85,982 78,640 153.9 12,101,238

Components of Yellow Dent Corn

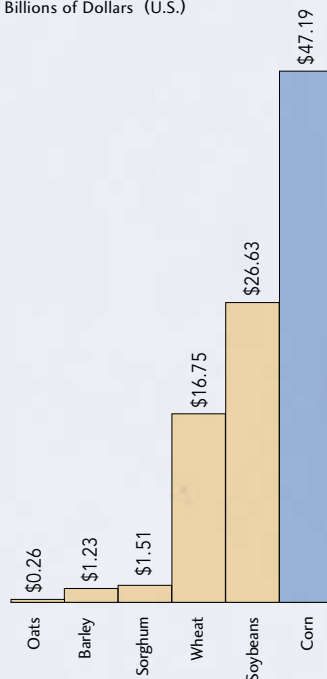
Wet Weight

3.8% Corn Oil



U.S. Select Crop Value, 2008

Billions of Dollars (U.S.)



Source: USDA, WASDE, January 2009

Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN)

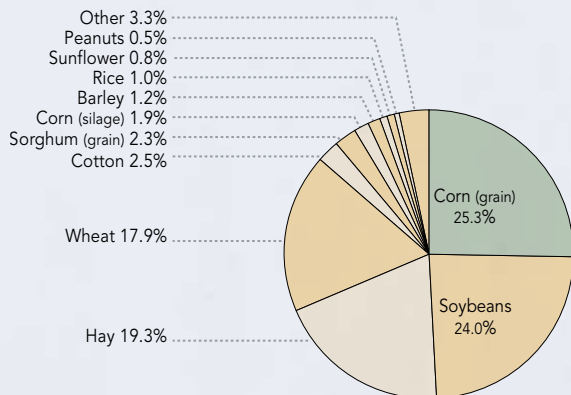
Cracked Corn: **90%** TDN

Shelled Corn: **88%** TDN

Ear Corn: **78-80%** TDN

Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2008 Summary, January 2009

U.S. All Crop Acres Harvested, 2008



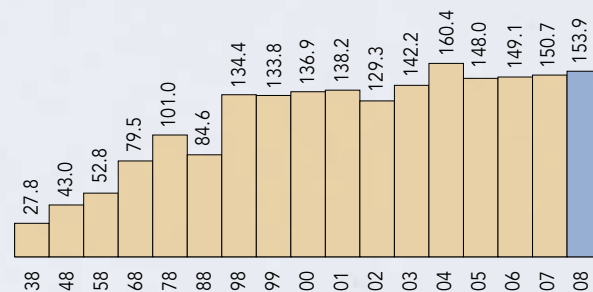
Thousand Acres

Corn (grain)	78,640	Dry Edible Beans	1,445	Rye	269
Corn (silage)	5,965	Oats	1,395	Lentils	263
Soybeans	74,641	Potatoes	1,045	Safflower	195
Hay	60,062	Sugar Beets	1,004	Sweet Potatoes	97
Wheat	55,685	Canola	989	Mustard Seed	71
Cotton	7,728	Sugar Cane	869	Peppermint	60
Sorghum (grain)	7,271	Dry Edible Peas	847	Hops	41
Barley	3,767	Proso Millet	460	Other	35
Rice	2,976	Sorghum (silage)	408		
Sunflower	2,396	Tobacco	354		
Peanuts	1,507	Flaxseed	340		
		Total	310,823		

Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2008 Summary, January 2009

U.S. Average Corn Yields, 1938-2008

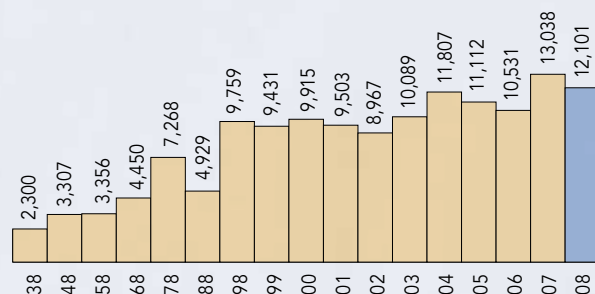
Bushels per Acre



Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2008 Summary, January 2009.

U.S. Corn Production, 1938-2008

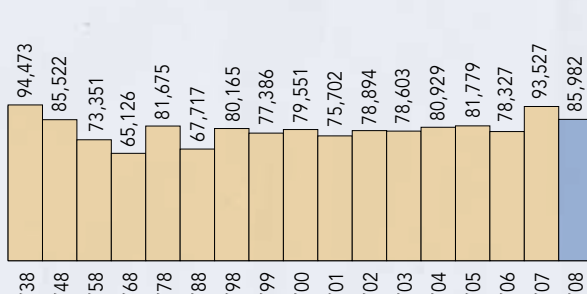
Million Bushels



Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2008 Summary, January 2009.

U.S. Corn Acres Planted, 1938-2008

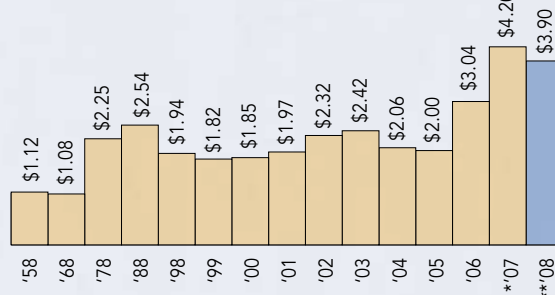
Thousand Acres



Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2008 Summary, January 2009.

U.S. Corn Prices, 1958-2008

Dollars per Bushel (U.S.)



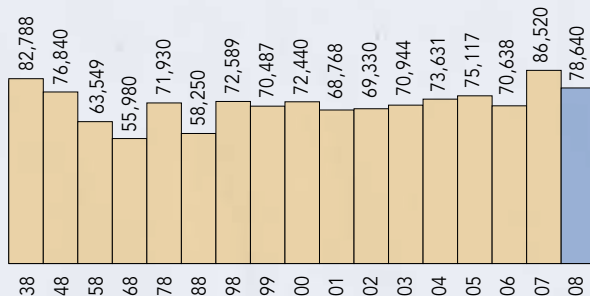
* Estimated

** Projected for marketing year ending August 31, 2009

Source: USDA, WAOB, World Agriculture Supply and Demand Estimate, January 2009

U.S. Corn Acres Harvested, 1938-2008

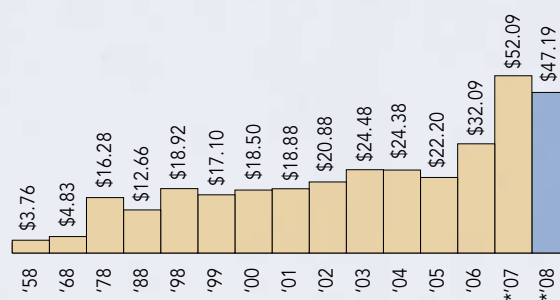
Thousand Acres



Source: USDA, NASS, Crop Production 2008 Summary, January 2009.

U.S. Corn Crop Value, 1958-2008

Billions of Dollars (U.S.)

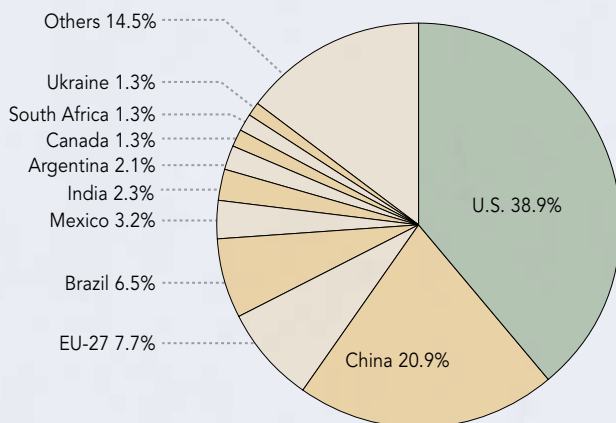


* Estimates for marketing year ending Aug. 31, 2008

** Projected for marketing year ending Aug. 31, 2009

Source: USDA, WASDE, January 2009

World Corn Production, 2008-09*

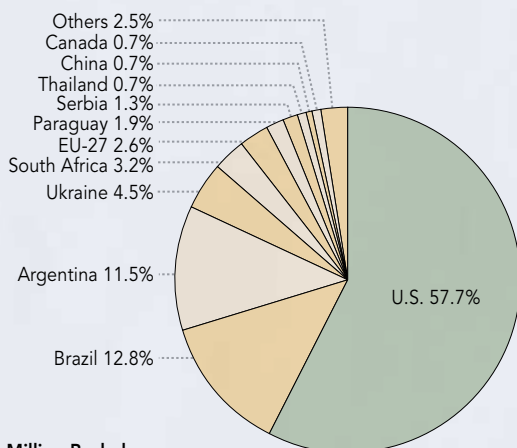


Million Bushels

United States	12,101
China	6,515
EU-27	2,409
Brazil	2,027
Mexico	984
India	709
Argentina	650
Canada	417
South Africa	413
Ukraine	394
Others	4,522
Total	31,142

*Marketing year October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.
Source: USDA/Foreign Agriculture Service, Grain: World Markets and Trade, January 2009

World Corn Exports, 2008-09*

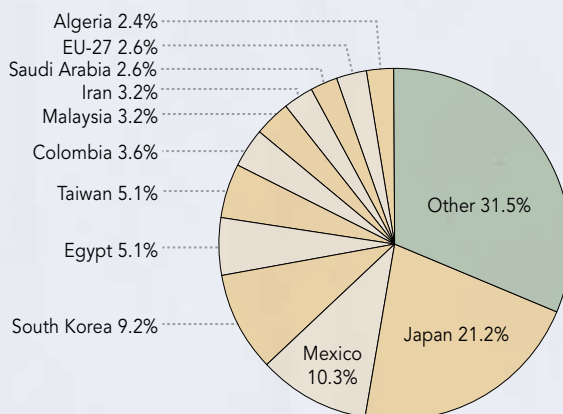


Million Bushels

United States	1,772	Serbia	39
Brazil	394	Thailand	20
Argentina	354	China	20
Ukraine	138	Canada	20
South Africa	98	Others	76
EU-27	79		
Paraguay	59	Total	3,069

*Marketing year October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.
Source: USDA/Foreign Agriculture Service, Grain: World Markets and Trade, January 2009

World Corn Imports, 2008-09*



Million Bushels

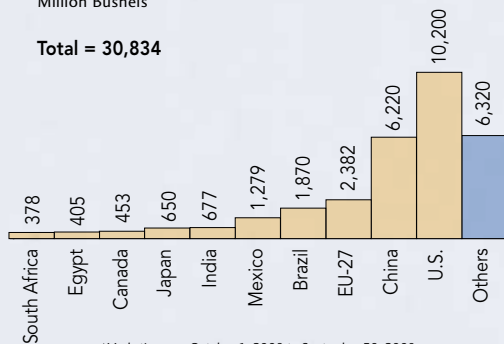
Japan	650	Iran	98
Mexico	315	Saudi Arabia	79
South Korea	283	EU-27	79
Egypt	157	Algeria	75
Taiwan	157	Others	965
Colombia	110		
Malaysia	98	Total	3,066

*Marketing year October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.
Source: USDA/Foreign Agriculture Service, Grain: World Markets and Trade, January 2009

World Corn Consumption, 2008-2009*

Million Bushels

Total = 30,834



*Marketing year October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.
Source: USDA/Foreign Agriculture Service, Grain: World Markets and Trade, January 2009

Leading U.S. Corn Export Markets (Since 2005)

Million Bushels

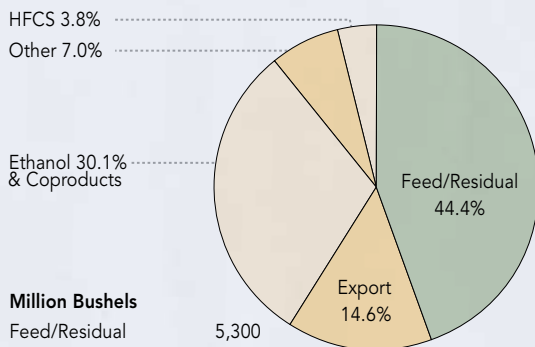
	2005-'06	2006-'07	2007-'08
Japan	628	595	574
Mexico	249	345	387
South Korea	220	159	338
Taiwan	183	170	151
Egypt	159	133	123
Colombia	106	128	116
Canada	74	81	124
Syria	33	58	51
Dominican Rep	41	47	43
Algeria	49	34	40
Other	392	375	488
Total	2,134	2,125	2,436

Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

Corn Consumption

WORLD OF CORN

U.S. Corn Usage by Segment, 2008*



Million Bushels

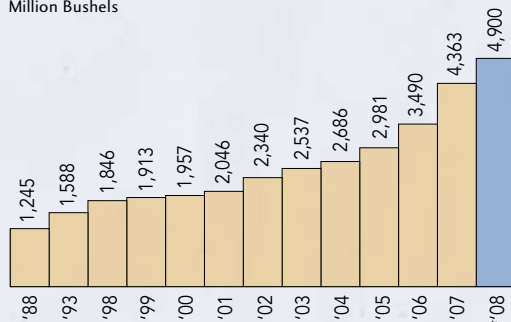
Feed/Residual	5,300
Export	1,750
Food, Seed, Industrial	
Ethanol & Coproducts	3,600
HFCS	460
Starch	250
Sweeteners	240
Cereal/Other	193
Alcohol (Bev)	134
Seed	23

Total Use 11,950

*Marketing year ending August 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

Food, Seed & Industrial (FSI) Usage, 1988-2008

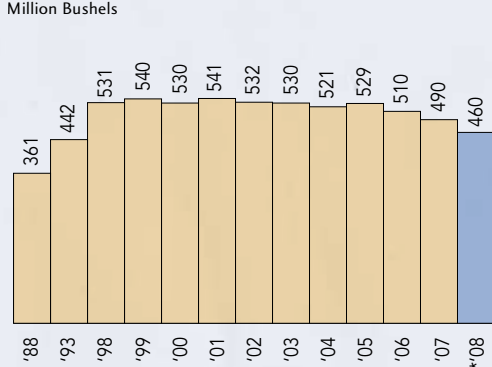
Million Bushels



*Marketing year ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

High-Fructose Corn Syrup Usage, 1988-2008

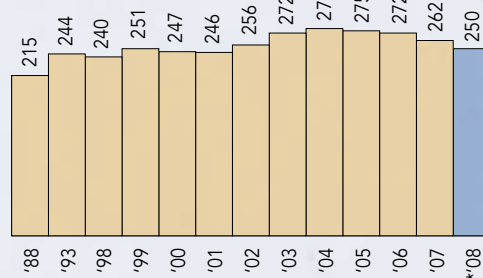
Million Bushels



*Marketing Year Ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

Starch Usage, 1988-2008

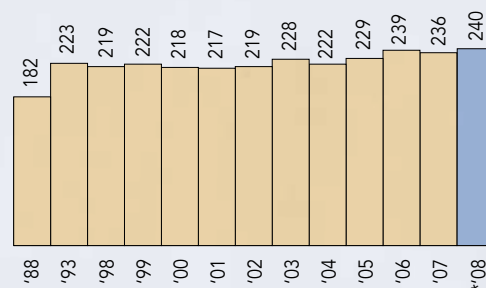
Million Bushels



*Marketing Year Ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

Sweetener Usage, 1988-2008

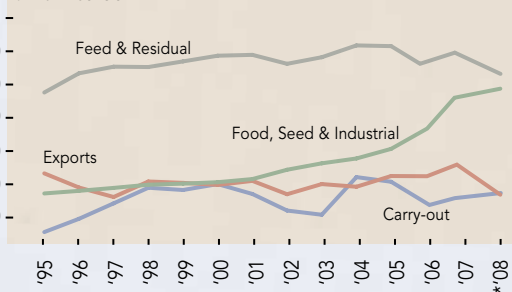
Million Bushels



*Marketing Year Ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

U.S. Corn Usage by Segment, 1995-2008

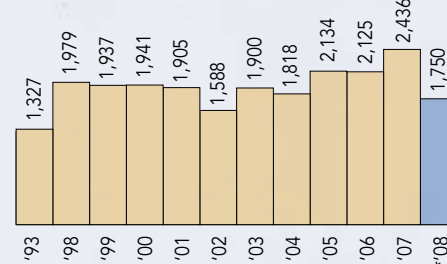
Million Bushels



*Marketing Year Ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, World Agriculture Supply and Demand Estimate, January 2009

U.S. Corn Exports, 1993-2008

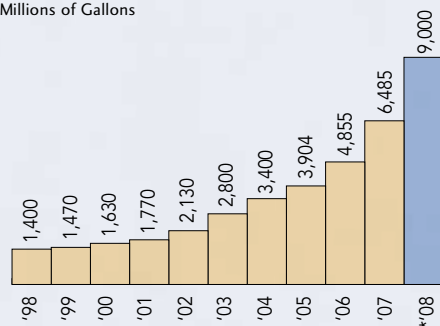
Million Bushels



*Projection
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

U.S. Fuel Ethanol Production, 1998-2008

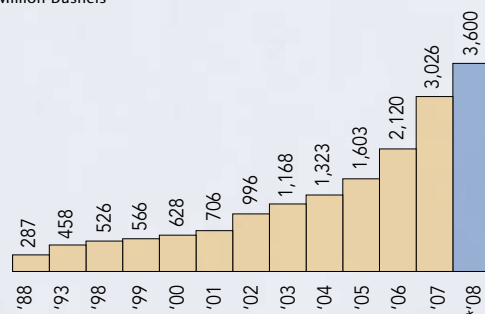
Millions of Gallons



*Estimate for Calendar Year 2008
Source: Renewable Fuels Association, NCGA

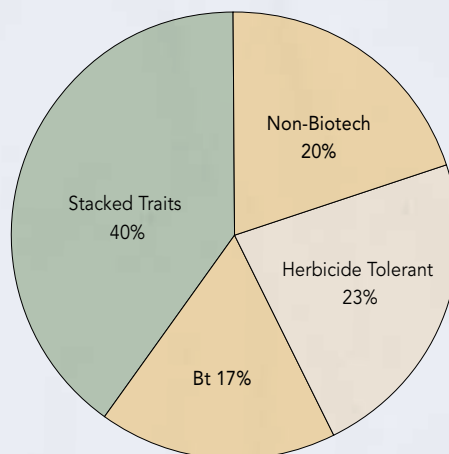
Corn Used for Fuel Ethanol Production, 1988-2008

Million Bushels



*Marketing Year Ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, ERS, Feed Outlook, January 2009

Biotech Share of U.S. Corn Acres Planted, 2008



Thousand Acres

Non-Biotech	17,465
Bt	14,846
Herbicide Tolerant	20,085
Stacked Traits	34,931

Total 87,327

Source: USDA, NASS, Acreage Report, June 2008

U.S. Ethanol Fuel Production Facilities, 2008

Millions of Gallons

State	# of Plants	Installed Capacity
Iowa	35	3,415.0
Nebraska	24	1,514.0
South Dakota	16	978.0
Minnesota	19	928.5
Indiana	12	881.0
Illinois	11	664.0
Wisconsin	9	515.0
Ohio	6	473.0
Kansas	11	385.5
North Dakota	5	300.0
California	8	267.5
Missouri	6	250.0
Michigan	4	214.0
Texas	3	190.0
Tennessee	2	177.0
New York	2	164.0
Oregon	2	143.0
Colorado	4	141.0
Georgia	1	100.0
Virginia	2	65.0
Mississippi	1	60.0
Idaho	2	55.0
Arizona	1	55.0
Kentucky	2	35.4
New Mexico	1	30.0
Wyoming	1	1.5
Louisiana	1	1.4
Total	191	12,003.8

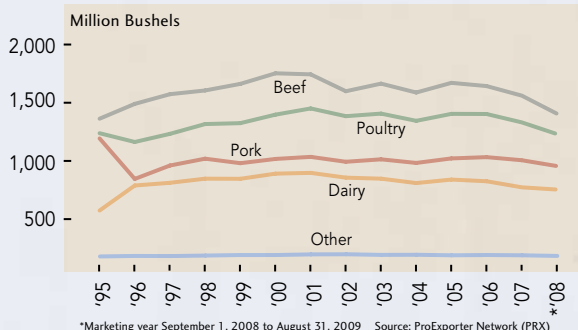
Source: American Coalition for Ethanol, December 2008

Percentage of Biotech Acreage, 2006-2008

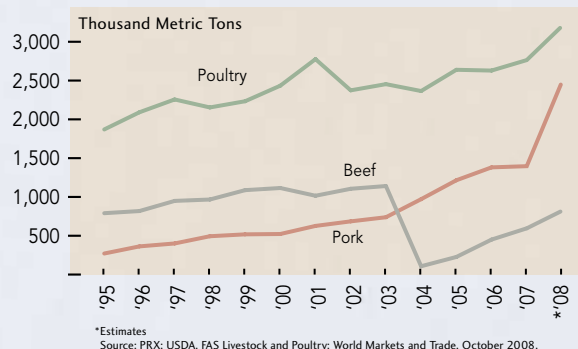
State	Bt			Herbicide Tolerant			Stacked Traits			All Biotech Hybrids		
	'06	'07	'08	'06	'07	'08	'06	'07	'08	'06	'07	'08
IL	24	19	13	12	15	15	19	40	52	55	74	80
IN	13	12	7	15	17	16	12	30	55	40	59	78
IA	32	22	16	14	19	15	18	37	53	64	78	84
KS	23	25	25	33	36	30	12	21	35	68	82	90
MI	16	19	15	18	22	24	10	19	33	44	60	72
MN	28	26	19	29	32	29	16	28	40	73	86	88
MO	38	30	27	14	19	21	7	13	22	59	62	70
NE	37	31	27	24	23	24	15	25	35	76	79	86
ND	29	29	24	34	37	34	20	22	31	83	88	89
OH	8	9	12	13	12	17	5	20	37	26	41	66
SD	20	16	7	32	34	30	34	43	58	86	93	95
TX	27	22	20	37	37	31	13	20	27	77	79	78
WI	22	19	14	18	23	26	10	22	35	50	64	75
Other	20	20	20	25	33	32	10	14	22	55	67	74
U.S.	25	21	17	21	24	23	15	28	40	61	73	80

Source: USDA, NASS, Acreage Report, June 2008

U.S. Corn Fed by Animal Group, 1995-2008



U.S. Meat Exports by Animal Group, 1995-2008



Organizations that Support the Corn Industry

NCGA

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Janice Tolley, Communications Manager

Commodity Classic

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Peggy Findley,
Commodity Classic Show Director
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CORN PROCESSING

Corn Refiners Association

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Audrae Erickson, President

North American Millers Association

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Washington, DC 20005
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Rex Runyon, Vice President of Communications
runyon@croplifeamerica.org
www.croplifeamerica.org

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820 First Street NE #430
Washington, DC 20002
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Estelle Grasset, Director of Communications
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EXPORTS

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Genny Bertalmio, Marketing Manager
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Snack Food Association

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Arlington, VA 22209
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F: 703-836-8262 • cclark@sfa.org
Christopher Clark, VP of Operations
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Growth Energy

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National Ethanol Vehicle Coalition

3216 Emerald Lane, Suite C
Jefferson City, MO 65109
P: 573-635-8445 • F: 573-635-5466
www.e85fuel.com

Renewable Fuels Association

One Massachusetts Ave, NW #820
Washington, DC 20001
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Matt Hartwig, Dir. of Communications
mhartwig@ethanolrfa.org • www.ethanolrfa.org

LIVESTOCK AND FEED

American Feed Industry Association

2101 Wilson Blvd., #916
Arlington, VA 22201
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National Grain & Feed Association

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Randy Gordon, VP of Communications &
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National Pork Board

1776 NW 114th St., Clive, Iowa 50325
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Laurie Bever, Director of Consumer Advertising
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National Pork Producers Council

122 C Street NW, Suite #875
Washington, DC 20001
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US Poultry & Egg Association

1530 Cooledge Road • Tucker, GA 30084-7303
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www.poultryegg.org

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama Soybean and Corn Growers Association

P.O. Box 1069 • Madison, AL 35758
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Mark Hall, Executive Director
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Alabama Wheat and Feed Grains Commission

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Montgomery, AL 36191-0001
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Buddy Adamson, Director
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Arkansas Corn and Grain Sorghum Board

P.O. Box 31 • Little Rock, AR 72203-0031
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Matt King
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Colorado Corn Growers Association

Colorado Corn Administrative Committee
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Mark Sponsler, CEO
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Georgia Corn Growers Association

P.O. Box 748 • Tifton, GA 31793
P: 229-386-3006 • F: 229-386-7308
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Georgia Agricultural

Commodity Commission
328 Agricultural Building
Capitol Square • Atlanta, GA 30334
P: 404-656-3678 • F: 404-656-9380
Marcia Crowley, Agricultural Manager

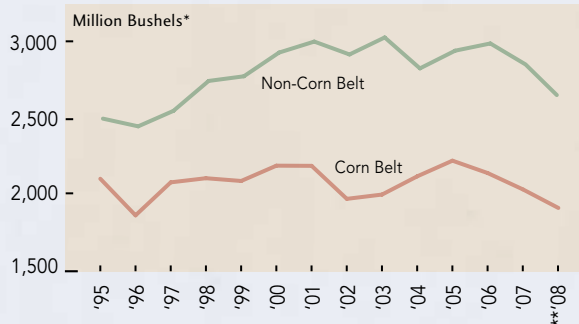
Illinois Corn Growers Association

P.O. Box 1623 • Bloomington, IL 61702-1623
P: 309-557-3257 • F: 309-827-0916
ilcorn@ilcorn.org
Rodney Weinzierl, Executive Director
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Illinois Corn Marketing Board

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U.S. Corn Fed by Region, 1995-2008

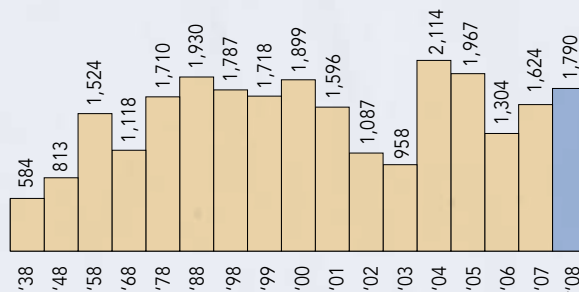


* ProExporter Network estimates the equivalent of 189, 253, 329, 342, 569, 890 and 901 million bushels of corn fed to livestock was displaced by DDG, in the 02-03, 03-04, 04-05, 05-06, 06-07, 07-08, and 08-09 crop years, respectively.

** Marketing Year Ending August 2009.
Source: ProExporter Network (PRX)

U.S. Corn Ending Stocks, 1938-2008

Million Bushels



*Marketing year ending Aug. 31, 2009
Source: USDA, Feed Outlook, January 2009

Indiana Corn Growers Association

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Nebraska Corn Growers Association

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Ohio Corn Marketing Program
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(OCMP) P: 740-382-0483 • F: 740-387-0144
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Raylon Earls

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Texas Corn Producers Board
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David Gibson, Executive Director (TCPB)
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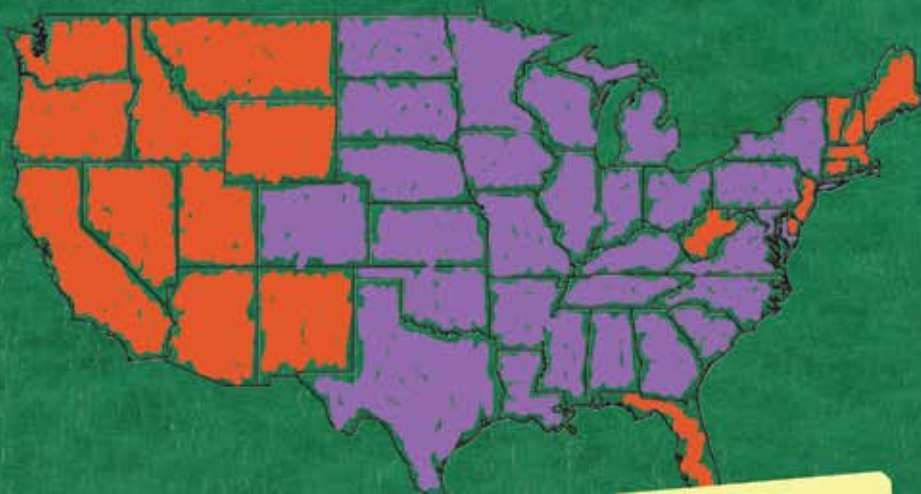
Virginia Corn, Soybean and Small Grains Board

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Robert Oleson, Executive Director
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Key:

- State Organizations & Grower Members
- Grower Members

■ GEOGRAPHY

When it comes to membership, NCGA is all over the map.

The National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) is the largest national nonprofit organization representing the interest of U.S. corn growers. Through the state checkoff investments of nearly 300,000 corn producers and the commitment of dedicated grower leaders, NCGA and its state-affiliated organizations are redefining and expanding the role of corn in the world's future through research, market development, production and education.

You can join more than 35,000 NCGA grower members in 47 states, making a difference in public policy. With your help, we can continue the remarkable achievements of America's corn industry—and ensure that U.S. corn growers continue to excel at every level.

Visit www.ncga.com for more details and updates on the corn industry.

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