

USDA 2007 FARM BILL FORUM in NEBRASKA

Sept. 15, 2005

Please respond to the following six questions. Space permits (below or reverse side) to respond, or add your own comments about other 2007 farm bill suggestions.

- 1) How should farm policy address any unintended consequences and ensure that such consequences do not discourage new farmers/ranchers and the next generation of farmers/ranchers from entering production agriculture?

It is time to write a farm bill that pays an honest price to the Farmer and Rancher at the Farm Gate. The Marketing Loans with LDP's are not and will not pay enough of a reliable income to sustain a business and support family living. When I added up the DP's, CCP's and LDP's and the harvested bushels of Corn, Mils and Soybeans at current market prices, I received \$37,467. With just 50% of Price and no payments I would have received \$52,430.

- 2) How should farm policy be designed to maximize U.S. competitiveness and our country's ability to effectively compete in global markets?

Our Farm and trade policies favor the multi-national Companies to use surplus from one country to compete against another. When trade agreements are written, all countries should have to label their commodities.

- 3) How should farm policy be designed to effectively and fairly distribute assistance to producers?

Go back to the non-recourse loans with a FOR without PIK's. When these loans are paid back, the money should go back to the Ag Budget - not the Merical Fund. The 2002 Farm Bill was a better Bill when it left the Senate than was passed. The 2002 Farm Bill would have been a better Bill if the 1996 Farm Bill was not so bad which was written by Bill Barrett and Pat Roberts.

- 4) How can farm policy best achieve conservation and environmental goals?

Fund the 2002 Farm Bill.

- 5) How can Federal rural and farm programs provide effective assistance in rural areas?

With a decent income, we could finance our own programs.

- 6) How should agricultural product development, marketing and research-related issues be addressed in the next farm bill?

Produce the Commodities the Consumer wants. The American Producer would be proud to have his products Labeled - Made in the USA.

The public is welcome to submit their comments via the USDA Farm Bill Forums website at <http://www.usda.gov/farmbill> or by mailing comments to Secretary of Agriculture Mike Johanns, Farm Bill, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington D.C. 20250-3355. Comments should be submitted by Dec. 30, 2005.

USDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

*Bill Rolf
P.O. Box 192
Fellerton Ne 68638
308-536-2976*

3. I told 2 Farm Bureau Members 2 days after the 1996 Farm Bill was passed and corn was over \$4.00 per bushel on the market that with this Bill corn would go below \$2.00 and they said it would never go under \$3.00 and it was below \$2.40 by 12-1-96.

This Bill has caused a lot of stress in Farm Country.

The 3 worst Farm Bills ever written were in 1953 when the Farmer and Rancher lost Party - the 1985 Farm Bill when the loan rate was reduced from 2.55 to 1.92 and PIK's circumvented the FOP. The 1996 Farm Bill when we went to a recourse loan and LDP's are used to circumvent the loan rate. We need to get paid at the Market Place and 500%!

2007 FARM BILL

IT IS TIME TO WRITE A FARM BILL THAT PAYS AN HONEST PRICE TO THE FARMER AND RANCHER AT THE FARM GATE. THE MARKETING LOANS WITH LDP'S ARE NOT AND WILL NOT PAY ENOUGH OF A RELIABLE INCOME TO SUSTAIN A BUSINESS AND SUPPORT FAMILY LIVING.

THE FARMERS PRODUCED AN EXTRA ONE BILLION BUSHEL OF CORN AND A FEW EXTRA BUSHEL OF SOYBEANS IN 2004 THAT LOWERED THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE ENTIRE TWO CROPS BY TEN BILLION DOLLARS. WHAT WAS THE REWARD IN THAT? THESE EXTRA BUSHEL DID NOT COME FREE. THE CARRYOVER OF THESE CROPS ON SEPT. 1 OF EACH YEAR ARE AN ASSEST TO THE END USER AND NOT A LIABILITY AS TREATED BY THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

THE FARMER HAS BEEN A SCAPE GOAT FOR THE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS BUT THE END USERS OF FARM RAW MATERIAL COMMODITIES ARE THE REAL BENEFICIARIES.

WE NEED TO GO BACK TO NON-RECOURSE COMMODITY LOANS WITH A MUCH HIGHER SUPPORT LEVEL ALONG WITH A BILLION BUSHEL OF CORN IN A FARMER OWNED RESERVE THE WAY IT WAS BEFORE THE 1985 FARM BILL THAT CIRCUMVENTED IT WITH PIK'S. THIS IS NEEDED TO PROTECT THE ETHANOL AND LIVESTOCK USERS. WHEN THE FARMER REPAYS THESE LOANS THE MONEY NEEDS TO GO BACK IN THE AG BUDGET INSTEAD OF INTO THE GENERAL FUND AS IT DOES NOW.

IN 1973 WHEN EARL BUTZ SAID "PLANT IT WE CAN SELL IT" - I SAID "THIS SCARES THE HELL OUT OF ME PRODUCING FOR AN EXPORT MARKET BECAUSE YOU DO NOT KNOW WHEN THEY ARE GOING TO BUY - I WOULD RATHER PRODUCE FOR AN ETHANOL MARKET BECAUSE I KNOW THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS GOING TO DRIVE". WE EXPORTED MORE CORN THAT YEAR THAN WE DO NOW.

BILL ROLF
RR 1 BOX 192
FULLERTON NE 68638
308 536 2976

William A. Roll

RR 1 Box 192
Fullerton, NE 68638-9784



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIAT, USDA

7005 DEC 30 P 3:00

Secretary of Agriculture
Mike Johanns, Farm Bill
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington D.C. 20250-3355



20250+3355

