

Win-Win Energy Policies for Grain and Livestock Producers

August 26, 2011



Welcome!

Introductions and Objectives

Ernie Shea
25x'25 Project Coordinator



Webinar objectives:

- **Discuss process leading to development of guiding principles and policy planks**
- **Focus on the "win-win" outcomes highlighted in the policy planks**
- **Share the perspectives of stakeholders on the opportunities and challenges that bioenergy solutions provide from our nation's farms, ranches and forests.**



Session Leaders

- **Ernie Shea**, 25x'25 - moderator
- **Tom Ewing**, 25x'25 Steering Committee/ Dialogue Chair
- **Garry Niemeyer**, National Corn Growers Association
- **Burton Eller**, National Cattlemen's Beef Association
- **Dan Conable**, New York State Biomass Energy Alliance
- **Kevin Jefferies**, National Association of Conservation Districts



Webinar Procedures

- **Lines will be muted during presentations to minimize background noise**
- **For presenters and Q&A, un-mute by pressing *6**
- **Will take questions at the end of the presentations**
- **To ask a question, either press *6 to un-mute or use the comment feature to submit a written question**



Tom Ewing

25x'25 Steering Committee



25x'25 Webinar

25x'25 Vision

By 2025, America's farms, forests and ranches will provide 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States, while continuing to produce safe, abundant and affordable food, feed and fiber.



25x'25 is more than just about energy; it's also about:

- a more secure nation
- a robust economy
- a cleaner environment
- an energy efficient nation



Agriculture Leader Clean Energy Dialogue

A primary area of focus for this dialogue was federal biofuel policies and policy measures that will help ensure that America's energy future is sustainable for both grain and livestock producers.



Dialogue Participants

American Farm Bureau Federation

American Farmland Trust

American Soybean Association

National Association of Conservation Districts

National Cattlemen's Beef Association

National Corn Growers Association

National Farmers Union

National Institute for Animal Agriculture

National Milk Producers Federation



Policy Planks

- Ensure access to energy markets
- Level the energy playing field and provide protection against price volatility
- Open more land to sustainable food and energy feedstock production

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Policy Planks

- Create new and expand current markets for biofuel and livestock producers
- Improve energy efficiency
- Provide important incentives for animal agricultures' distributed energy generation projects.



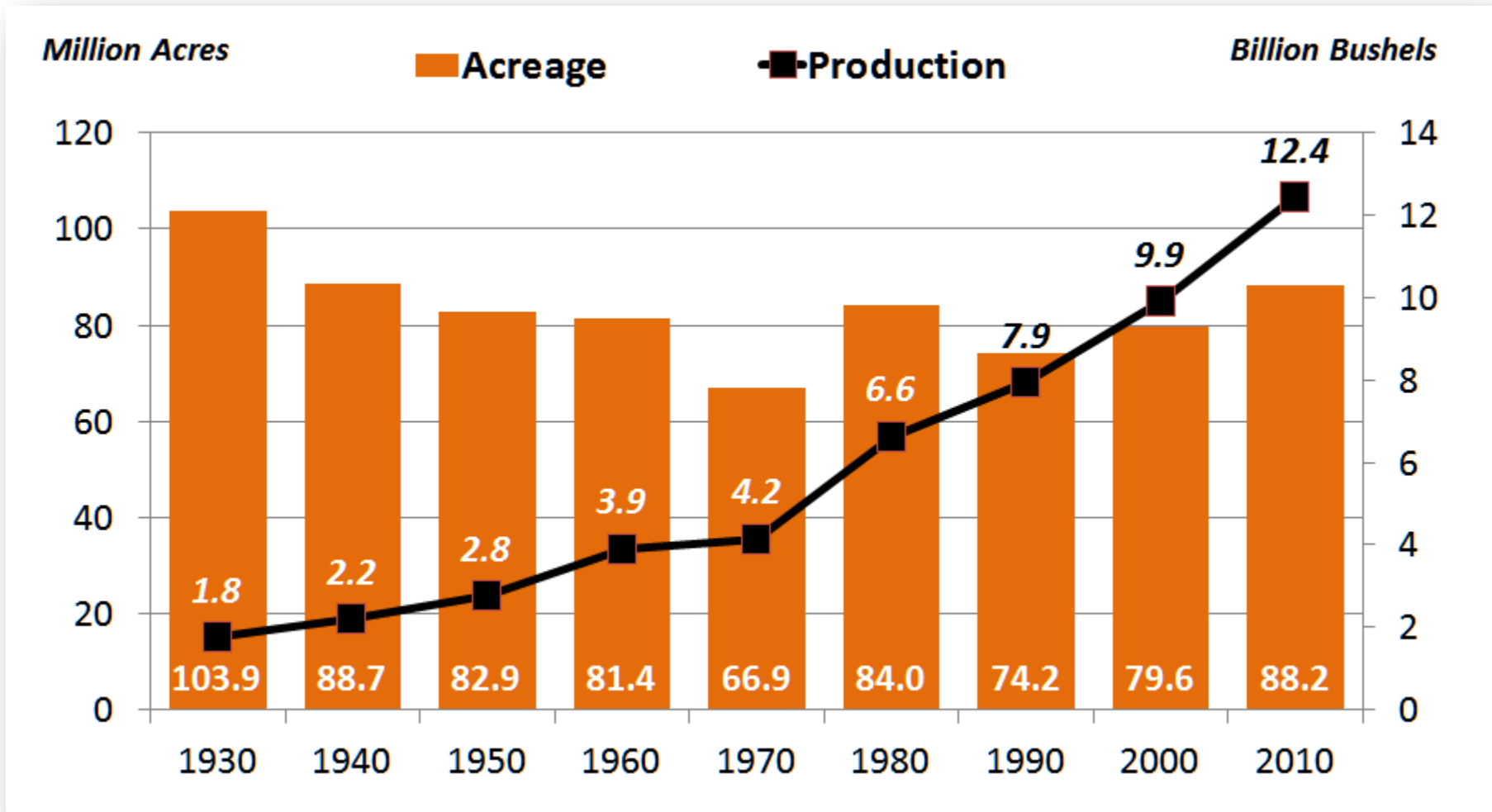
Garry Niemeyer

National Corn Growers Association First Vice President

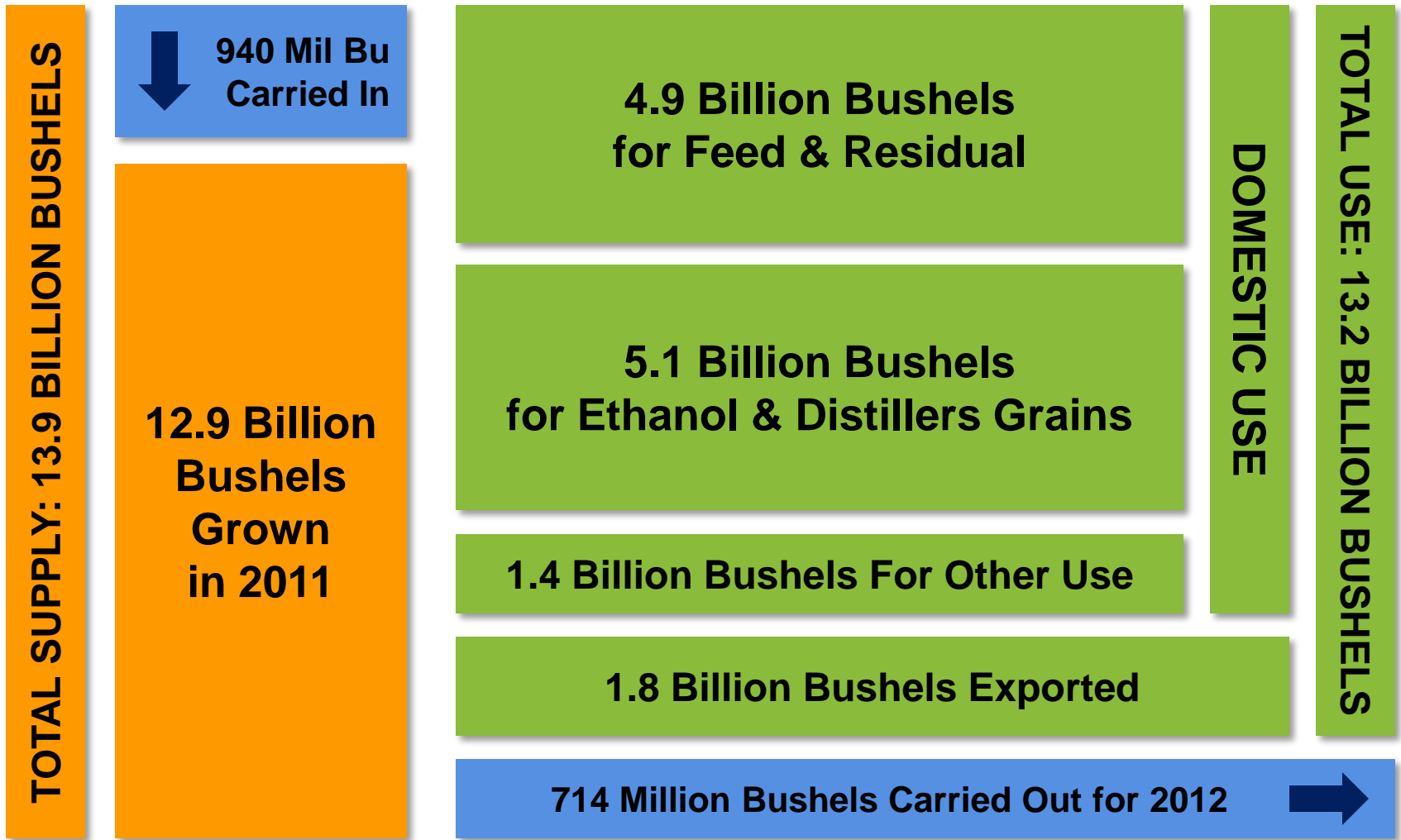


25x'25 Webinar

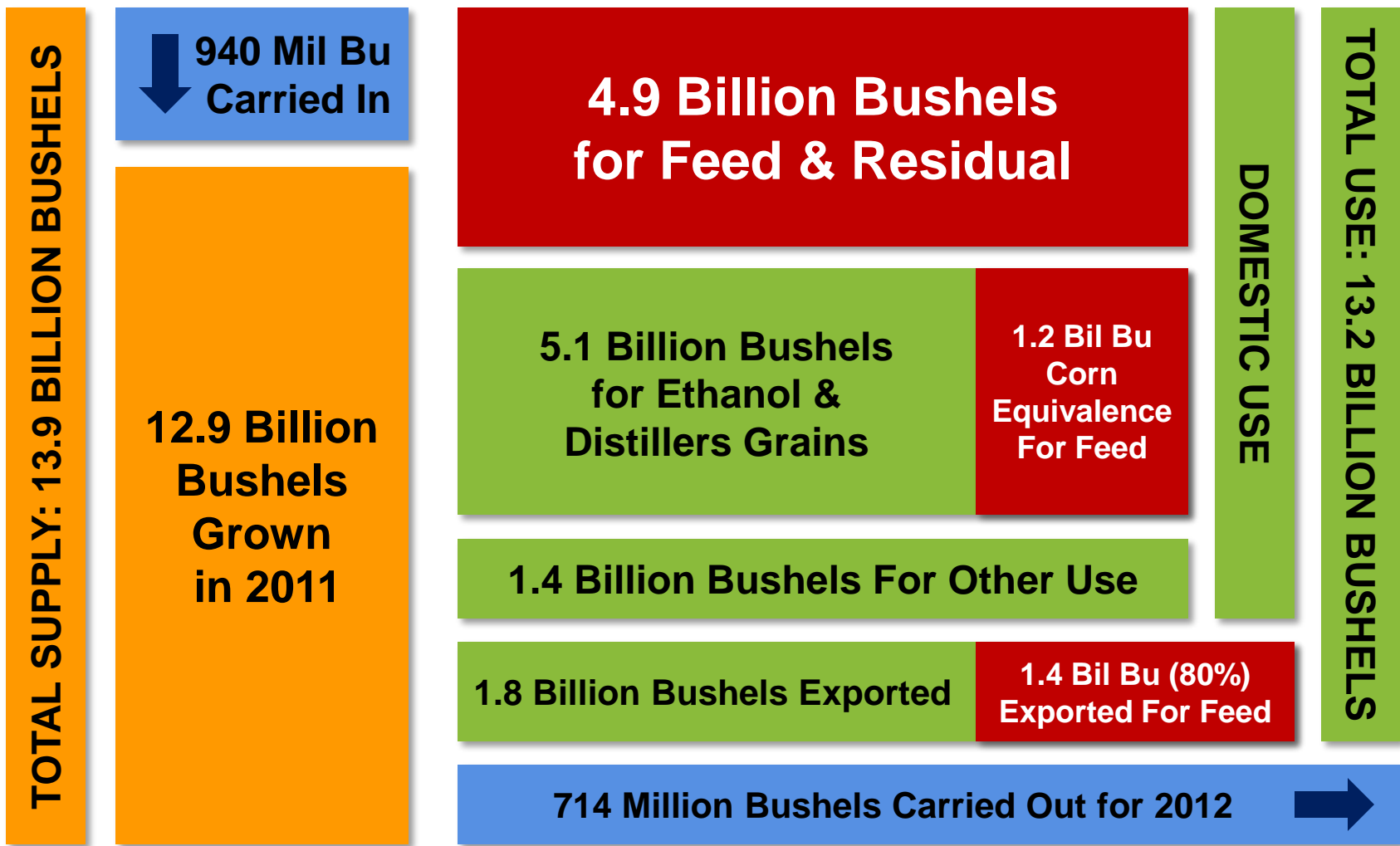
Corn Yield on the Rise



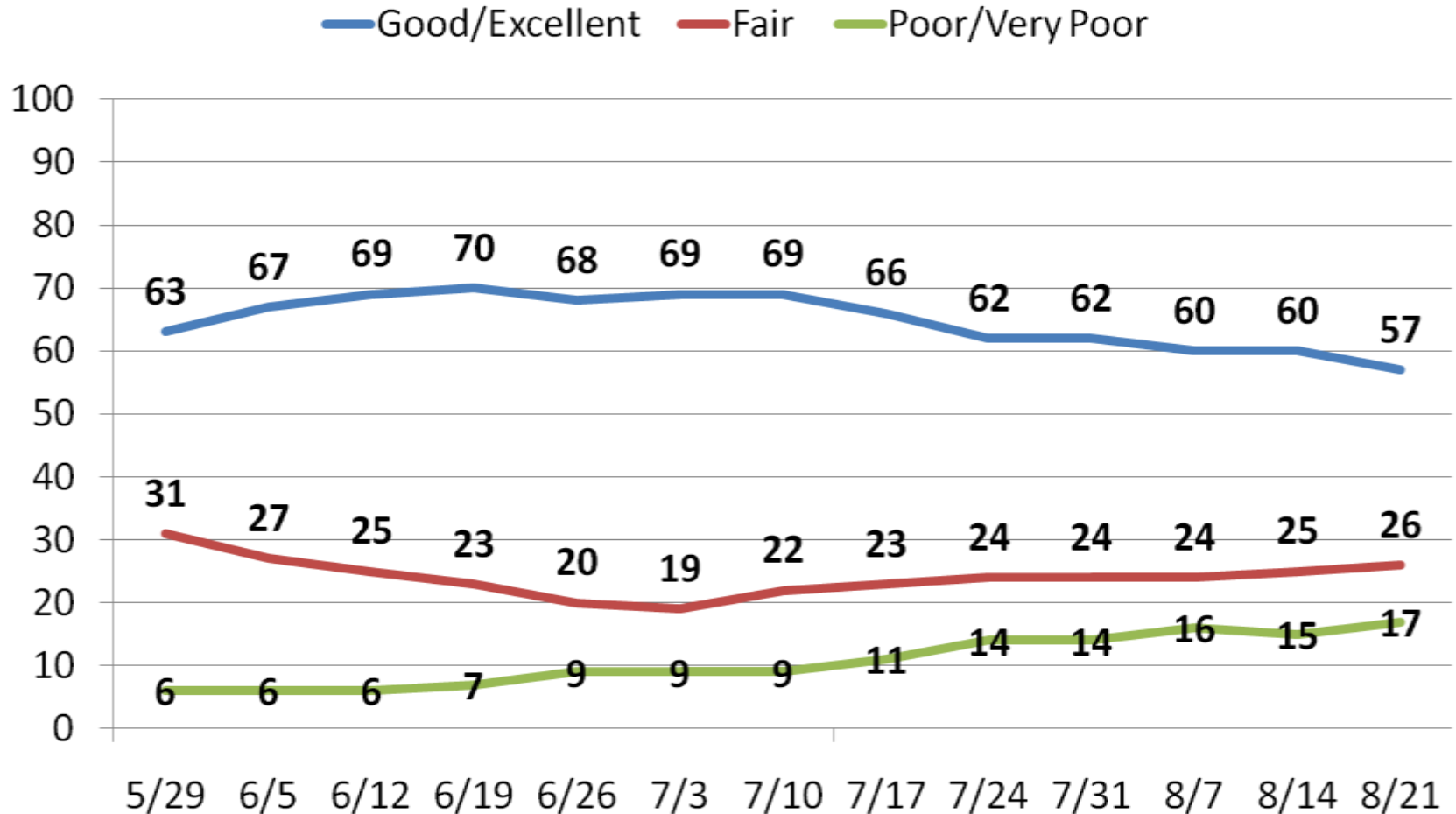
Corn Supply And Demand: 2011 Crop



How Much for Livestock & Poultry?

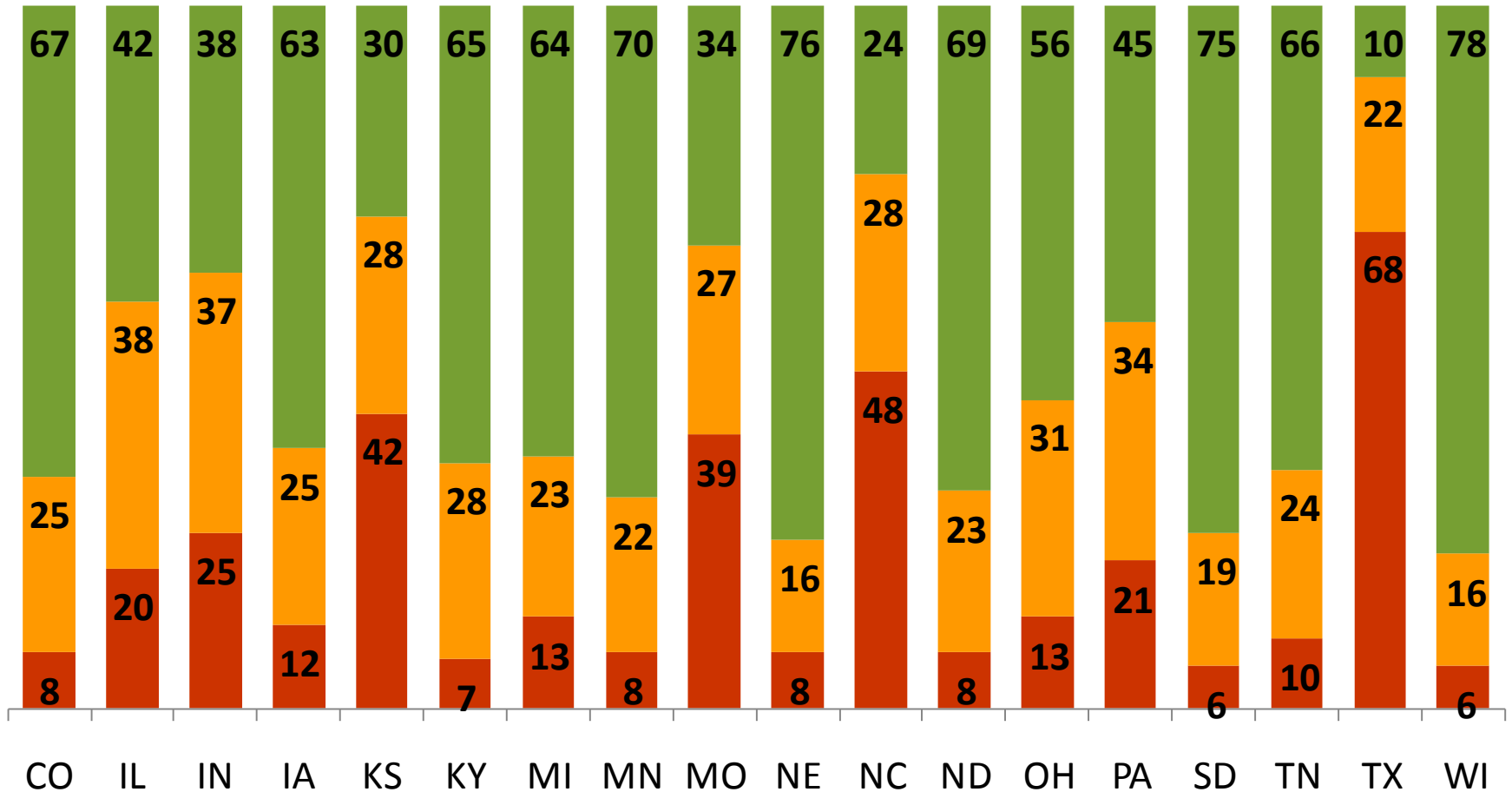


Tracking 2011 Crop Condition



State Crop Condition

■ Poor/V. Poor ■ Fair ■ Good/Exc.



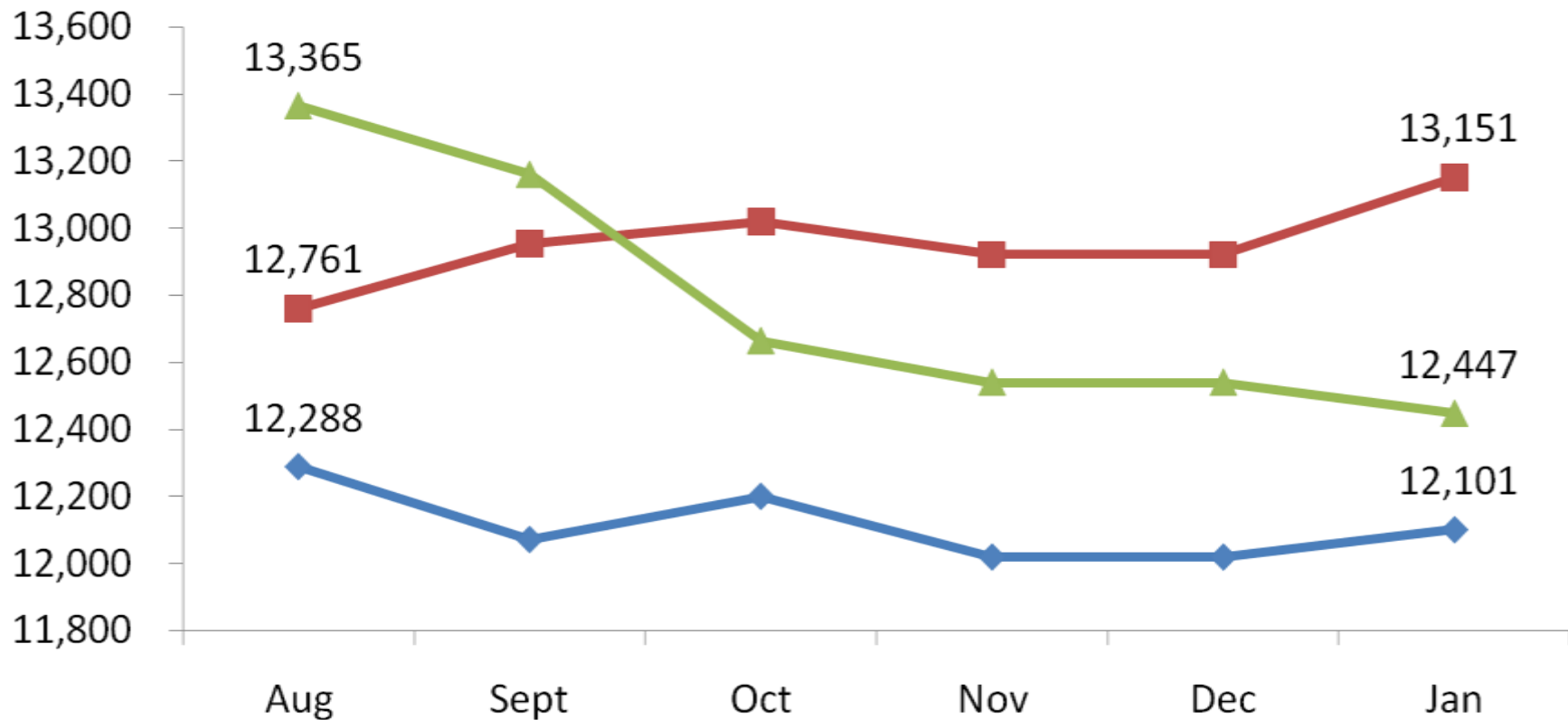
Source: USDA; Estimate as of 8/21/2011



August-January Variations in Corn Production Estimates

Million bushels

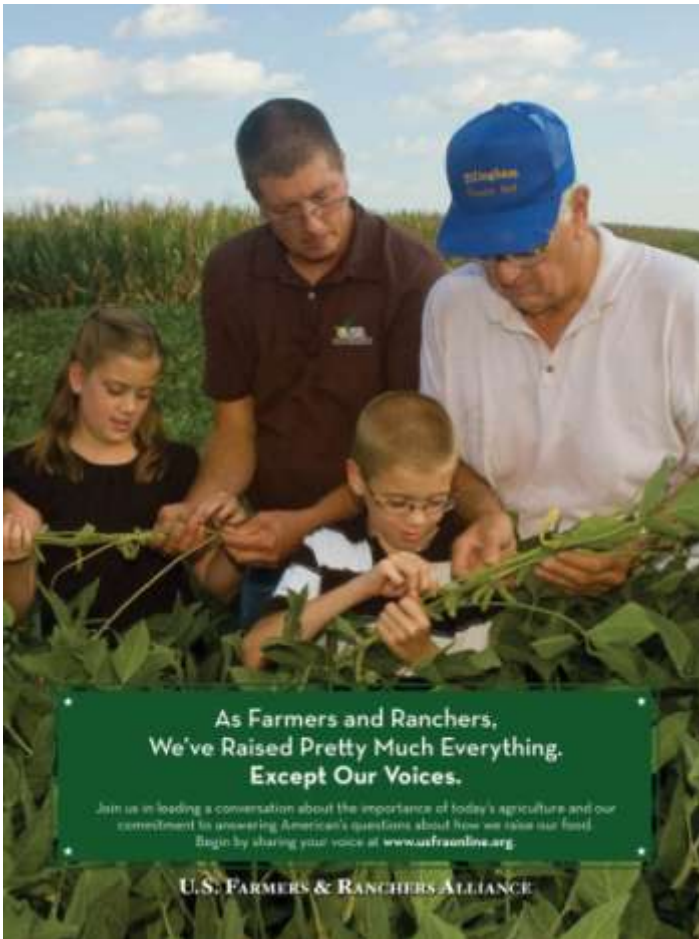
◆ 2008 ■ 2009 ▲ 2010



Trade Agreements

- **We strongly support three pending FTAs with Korea, Panama and Colombia**
 - Last year, the United States exported 50.4 million metric tons of corn worldwide.
 - Corn adds value to U.S. meat exports. Corn co-products such as distillers grains also represent a growing export opportunity.
 - Without open trade, producer income would be significantly lower.

U.S. Farmers and Ranchers Alliance



- 49 national, regional and state farm and ranch organizations covering the broad spectrum of today's American agriculture
- *Mission:* Enhance U.S. consumer trust in modern food production that ensures the abundance of affordable, safe food

USFRA National Affiliates



Federation of State
Beef Councils



U.S. Poultry & Egg
ASSOCIATION



American Egg Board



U.S. Farmers and Ranchers Alliance

- Farmer-rancher activation now underway
- General public-facing launch coming in August
- “Food Dialogues” National Town Hall planned for September 22 across several cities
- Agribusinesses are now coming on board as partners



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PIONEER
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More Information

www.ncga.com

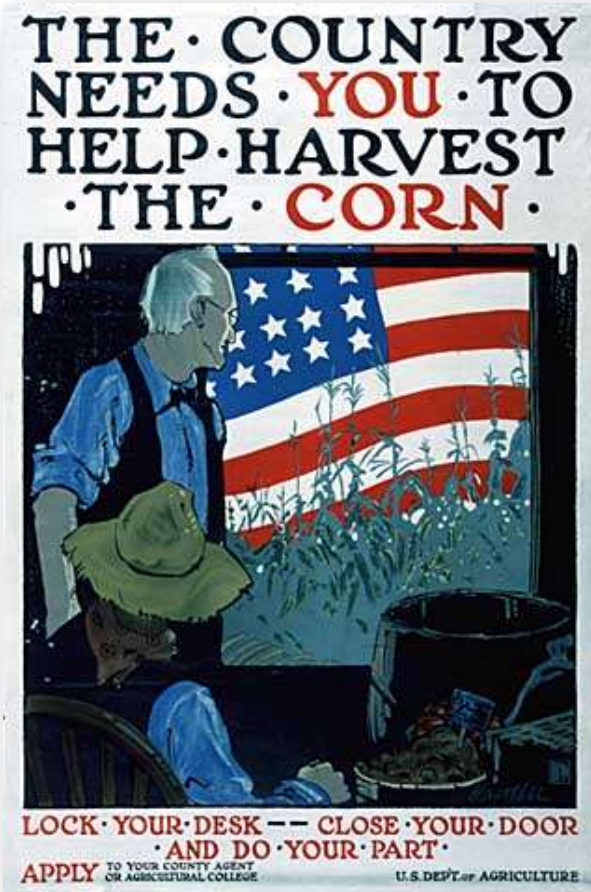
www.corncommentary.com

www.facebook.com/corngrowers

www.youtube.com/nationalcorngrowers

www.flickr.com/ncgapictures

www.twitter.com/nationalcorn



Burton Eller

**National Cattlemen's Beef
Association**



Dan Conable

New York State Biomass Energy Alliance



RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD DEFINITION OF “RENEWABLE” AGRICULTURAL BIOMASS:

“Planted crops and crop residue from agricultural land cleared prior to December 19, 2007 and actively managed or fallow on that date”

Existing agricultural land is cropland, pastureland, and land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency) that was cleared or cultivated prior to December 19, 2007, and that, on December 19, 2007, was:

- 1. Nonforested; and**
- 2. Actively managed as agricultural land or fallow, **as evidenced by records which must be traceable to the land in question**, which must include one of the following:**
 - a. Records of sales of planted crops, crop residue, or livestock, or records of purchases for land treatments such as fertilizer, weed control, or seeding.**
 - b. A written management plan for agricultural purposes.**
 - c. Documented participation in an agricultural management program administered by a Federal, state, or local government agency.**
 - d. Documented management in accordance with a certification program for agricultural products.**

“Aggregate compliance” – Each year (Nov. 30), if EPA determines that the total amount of agricultural land in the country has not exceeded the 2007 area, then record keeping is waived. Otherwise, a biofuel producer must keep:

1. Records that serve as evidence that the land from which the feedstock was obtained was cleared or cultivated prior to December 19, 2007 and actively managed or fallow, and nonforested on December 19, 2007. The records must be provided by the feedstock producer and must include at least one of the following documents, which must be traceable to the land in question:
 - a. Sales records for planted crops, crop residue or livestock.
 - b. Purchasing records for fertilizer, weed control, seeds, seedlings, or other nursery stock.
 - c. A written management plan for agricultural purposes.
 - d. Documentation of participation in an agricultural program sponsored by a Federal, state, or local government agency.
 - e. Documentation of land management in accordance with an agricultural product certification program.

2. Records to verify the location where the feedstocks were produced:
 - a. Maps or electronic data indentifying the boundaries of the land where each type of feedstock was produced; and
 - b. Bills of lading, product transfer documents or other commercial documents showing the quantity of feedstock purchased from each area identified in paragraph (c)(1)(i)(A) of this section, and showing each transfer of custody of the feedstock from the location where it was produced to the renewable fuel facility.

Kevin Jefferies

National Association of Conservation Districts



Questions and Discussion



The policy planks are available at:



www.25x25.org

