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SENATOR CHAMBERS: So corn can be obtained wherever the cheapest price would be found.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Well, the way I think it works, practically speaking, the bid for the corn attracts, dependent on transportation and so forth, within a radius of, say, the Blair plant, they tracked into Iowa, so forth. It's a lot of it hinges on transportation costs and the price they're paying. When they want...need corn, they'll raise the price, raise the bid, and corn will come in from wherever it will.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So it's conceivable that the corn could come from some place other than Nebraska.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Yes, uh-huh.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And that would not be of benefit to Nebraska farmers.

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Well, corn market tends to be regional, so any plant, even Illinois plant, would probably have an impact on central Iowa to western Iowa which, if it's going east to Illinois, then other corn can come west to Nebraska. So it's very definitely a regional market if not a...it's actually a global market in many ways, because we ship so much of our corn.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: If I sell corn, if I grow corn in Iowa and you grow corn in Nebraska, and both of us want to sell our corn to an ethanol plant in Nebraska, and I sell...I grow it in Iowa and they buy my corn, because I underprice you, how does that help you when they buy the corn from me and you're sitting there with your corn?

SENATOR WEHRBEIN: Well, the way it works, they're going to...let's say a plant bids \$2.50. A farmer within 100 miles is going to decide if that's a good price or whether it isn't, depending on his local market. So a lot of it is more a function of transportation. No one nets the same price for corn when they sell it.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But the fact is that corn can be purchased