

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. _____

Or Subject 3 colleges of Agriculture in Wisconsin

(Name) Bob Kaufman

(Street Address or Route Number) Dept of Meat & Animal Sciences

(City & Zip Code) _____

(Representing) _____

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. _____

Or Subject CARS

(Name) Jack Rutledge

(Street Address or Route Number) 321 Glen Thistle
Madison, WI 53705

(City & Zip Code) D. W. Madison

(Representing) _____

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-94

Bill No. _____

Or Subject _____

(Name) STEVEN PINCUS

(Street Address or Route Number) 6067 PEBBLE RD
MADISON

(City & Zip Code) MADISON 53719

(Representing) _____

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2/23/95

Bill No. Assembly Ag Committee
Or
Subject Hearing

Lee Van Wychen
(Name)

233 Lakeshawn Pl.
(Street Address or Route Number)

Madison 53703
(City & Zip Code)

UW-Madison CATS student
(Representing)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. _____
Or
Subject _____

Bob Rippaker
(Name)

233 W. Lakeshawn Pl
(Street Address or Route Number)

Madison WI 53705
(City & Zip Code)

(Representing)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. _____
Or
Subject _____

Margellen Lennan
(Name)

1902 Univ Ave
(Street Address or Route Number)

Madison, WI 53705
(City & Zip Code)

(Representing)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2/23

Bill No. A2 Committee

Or
Subject _____

Andrew S. Butler
(Name)

1815 Linden Drive

(Street Address or Route Number)

Madison WI 53706

(City & Zip Code)

UW-Madison students

(Representing)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only;
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. _____

Or
Subject _____

Corey Geiger
(Name)

333 Lake Lawn Place

(Street Address or Route Number)

~~Rockville, WI 53703~~

Rockville, WI 53703

(Representing)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only;
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 22 Feb 1995

Bill No. _____

Or
Subject Agriculture

Parsons Romig
(Name)

1320 Chandler St #1

(Street Address or Route Number)

Madison WI 53715

Self / Student
(Representing)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only;
Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. Or Subject

(Name) Separist Letter

(Street Address or Route Number) 200 Sproueman Krenshawe

(City & Zip Code) Madison WI 53706

(Representing) Mrs. Student Council

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2/23/94

Bill No. Or Subject ~~Room 105 Ag Hall~~ for mugs getting brown

(Name) Peter Haakenson

(Street Address or Route Number) Room 105 Ag Hall

(City & Zip Code) Madison

(Representing) Farm and Industry Short Course

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: Feb 23, 1995

Bill No. Or Subject

(Name) Carey Osobky

(Street Address or Route Number) 118 Bierman - Sichter

(City & Zip Code) Madison, WI 53706

(Representing) CAPS

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

by 1:30 pm

✓
Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 01/23/95

Bill No. _____

Or _____

Subject Farming (down pollard)

(Name) Karl Peters

(Street Address or Route Number) 19403 Hwy 12nd

(City & Zip Code) Short Course

(Representing) _____

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Need to testify before 1pm. ✓
Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 02/23/94

Bill No. _____

Or _____

Subject Student Agricultural concerns

(Name) Kimberly Badtke

(Street Address or Route Number) 1909 University Ave.

(City & Zip Code) Madison, WI 53705

(Representing) Fond du Lac City (CALS)

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

By 12:30 pm ✓
Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2/23/95

Bill No. _____

Or _____

Subject _____

(Name) Dan Kleiber

(Street Address or Route Number) 206 Gregory, Tipp

(City & Zip Code) Madison 53706-1294

(Representing) _____

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Must testify before
10:45 ✓

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2/23/95

Bill No. _____
Or _____
Subject _____

(Name) BT Gallenberga
105 Agriculture Hall H101
1452 Linden Dr
(Street Address or Route Number)
Madison 53706
(City & Zip Code)

(Representing) _____

- Speaking in favor:
- Speaking against:
- Registering in favor:
- Registering against:
- Speaking for information only:
- Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.
Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

✓

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2/23/95

Bill No. _____
Or _____
Subject Assurance

(Name) BELUCE JONES
225 Taylor Ave
(Street Address or Route Number)
Madison
(City & Zip Code)

(Representing) _____

- Speaking in favor:
- Speaking against:
- Registering in favor:
- Registering against:
- Speaking for information only:
- Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.
Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

✓

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: Feb 23

Bill No. 1
Or _____
Subject Public Hearing of
CHS - W-Madison

(Name) William Dobson
Dept Ag Econ, W-Madison
(Street Address or Route Number)
Madison, WI 53706
(City & Zip Code)

(Representing) Dept Ag Econ, W-Madison

- Speaking in favor:
- Speaking against:
- Registering in favor:
- Registering against:
- Speaking for information only:
- Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.
Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Assembly Hearing Slip

(Please print plainly)

Date: 2-23-95

Bill No. _____

Or

Subject _____

(Name)

Ken Leland

(Street Address or Route Number)

1675 Overlook Dr

(City & Zip Code)

Madison

(Representing)

Wisconsin Dept of Revenue

Speaking in favor:

Speaking against:

Registering in favor:

Registering against:

Speaking for information only:

Neither for nor against:

Please return this slip to a messenger promptly.

Assembly Sergeant at Arms
Room 210 West
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Office of Dean and Director

140 Agriculture Hall
1450 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
608-262-1251; Fax: 608-262-4556

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station

January 9, 1995

TO: Rep. Alvin Ott
Chair, Assembly Agriculture Committee

FROM: Roger E. Wyse *[Signature]*
Dean

RE: Assembly Agriculture Committee - Hearing on College Campus

1-12-95
Respond
- wait for
Bill to call
Two: 1-17
? Has there ever been an Ag
hearing @ the UW

This is to follow up our meeting of January 5, relative to scheduling a hearing of the Assembly Agriculture Committee on campus. I understand that you are primarily interested in hearing a student perspective on the future of agriculture in the state.

First of all, let me say that we at the college are very pleased that you contacted us and are happy to help coordinate the event and will begin putting together a proposal for your reaction. In the meantime, though, I would like to summarize our discussion of last Thursday to make sure we are all thinking along the same lines. The hearing would be on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday in mid-late February, 1995 and run from approximately 11:45 am through 2:15 pm. (Please note the later time - to accommodate a larger number of students.) We would anticipate an audience of about 100-200 students and faculty. The hearing would be in a classroom on the Ag campus or alternatively, in a residence hall dining room.

The hearing would begin with an introduction by the committee chair followed by an issue overview by a faculty member(s) describing the problems and opportunities of agriculture in the state (15-20 minutes). You would then hear from 10-12 students who would make statements of 5-8 minutes each. The students would also have the opportunity to comment on the opening presentation if they wish. Although we would strive for a diverse mix of student presentors, they would be primarily from rural Wisconsin. The students would address the question of whether or not they expect to return to rural Wisconsin or a farm life, what factors influence their choice, and what they hear from family and neighbors about farming as a way of life. To present a full picture of agricultural issues in the state, we may wish to invite 1-2 students to address their concerns about the interaction of agriculture and the environment. The student presentations would be followed by an open mike session and open discussion.

The audience would include short course and long course students and college faculty. You can expect that the audience will be rather fluid because of class schedules and will likely bring their lunches to the hearing. We can arrange for brown bag lunches to be brought in for committee members, if you wish.

Finally, we would organize a tour of the college for committee members prior to the hearing and will submit to you a listing of possibilities from which to choose. The tour would be from 10:30 am - 11:30 am.

I look forward to hearing your reactions to the above. In the meantime, thank you again for this opportunity to serve state government. We view participation in this event as a unique opportunity for students and faculty to view first-hand and contribute to the policy-making process.

cc: Richard Barrows
Sheila Coyle Earl
Len Maurer

Assembly Committee Travel Approval Form

Chairperson's Name Al Ott

Room # 318 North Building Capitol Phone 266-5831

Name of committee Agriculture

City and date (If more than one hearing outside of Madison is being scheduled, please list each of them.)

City Madison (UW-Madison campus)

Date 2/23/95

Purpose of hearing (Please include Bill and LRB numbers.)

This will be an information exchange between students and the Agriculture Committee. The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALs) at UW-Madison is very excited about this opportunity for their students. The committee will be hearing students' concerns regarding agriculture, ie; quality of life, why there is such a continuous, rapid decline in the number of young people entering farming.

Is a page requested to attend?

Yes No

Is an overnight stay required?

Yes No

Will a state car be needed?

Yes* No

*(If yes, contact Mary Ellis at 266-1108)

Date of this request 1/25/95
(approval MUST be granted prior to trip)

Date 1-24-95

Alvin R. Ott
Chairperson's signature

Approved

Disapproved

Date January 27, 1995

David Prosser
David Prosser, Speaker

MEDIA ADVISORY

For Further Information Contact:
State Rep. Al Ott (R-Forest Junction)
(608) 266-5831

February 22, 1995

Be sure to be on hand as members of the Wisconsin Assembly Agriculture Committee explore the future of agriculture in Wisconsin first hand. The committee will meet directly with the students and faculty that will lead agriculture into the next century. The legislators will hold their committee meeting on Thursday, February 23, 1995 after taking a tour of the College of Agriculture and Life Science at the UW-Madison.

The group's agenda for Thursday, February 23, 1995 includes:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 10:00 A.M. - 10:45 | Tour of the Center for Dairy Research located in Babcock Hall |
| 10:45 A.M. - 11:30 | Tour of the Land Information and Computer Graphics Facility located in Steenbock Library. |
| 11:45 A.M. | Assembly Agriculture Committee will hold its hearing on campus at the Carson Gully Commons located on Tripp Circle. |

Directions to events located on back

Students Testifying at Assembly Agriculture Committee Hearing

February 23, 1995

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
University of Wisconsin-Madison

<u>Student Name</u>	<u>Home Town</u>	<u>Academic Major</u>
1. B. J. Gallenberg 105 Agriculture Hall H101 1480 Linden Drive Madison 53706	Madison	Wildlife Ecology
2. Corey Geiger 233 Lake Lawn Place Madison 53703	Reedsville	Dairy Science/Agricultural Economics
3. Pete Haakensen Room 105 Ag Hall 1450 Linden Drive Madison	Evansville	Short Course
4. Kim Badtke 1909 University Ave Madison, WI 53705	Rosendale	Agricultural Journalism/Food Science
5. Lee Van Wychen 233 Lake Lawn Place Madison 53703	Freedom	Agronomy/Horticulture
6. Stephanie Lutter 202 Showerman Kronshage Madison 53706	Watertown	Bacteriology
7. Kari Pickart N9403 Holly Road St. Cloud, WI 53079	St. Cloud	Short Course
8. Andy Buttles 1815 Linden Drive Madison 53706	Waterford	Dairy Science/Poultry Science
9. Carey Osofsky 118 Bierman - Slichter Madison, WI 53706	Pine Plains, NY	Dairy Science/Agricultural Journalism
10. Mary Ellen Lerum 1909 University Ave Madison 53705	DeForest	Agricultural Education
11. Rob Rippchen 233 Lake Lawn Place Madison 53703	Richland Center	Agricultural Economics/Dairy Science

Jan Kleiber
206 Gregory, Tripp
Madison 53706-1294

Douglas Romig
1320 Chandler St. #1
Madison 53715

Steven Pincus
6067 McKee Road
Madison 53719

MACRO TRENDS AFFECTING WISCONSIN'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

W.D. Dobson

Department of Ag Econ, UW-Madison

February 23, 1995

I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify before the Wisconsin Assembly Agriculture Committee. In these very brief remarks, I will describe trends which will shape the environment in which graduates of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences will live. These comments reflect the perspective of a faculty member who works in agribusiness management.

Macro Trends Affecting Wisconsin's Agriculture.

- 1) Increased Concentration (Bigger Farms and Bigger Processing Plants) in Wisconsin's Dairy Industry.
 - While Wisconsin's dairy farms will not grow to the size of those in California, New Mexico and Arizona in the next decade, many will increase substantially in size. Hammond's Markov projections show that the number of 100 to 199 cow dairy herds and 200 plus cow dairy herds in Wisconsin will increase by 13% and 33%, respectively, from 1994 to 2001 [1]. Smaller Wisconsin dairy herds—especially the 1 to 29 and 30 to 49 cow herds—will decline in number during this period. According to Hammond, the growth in number of larger herds will reverse the decline in total milk production in Wisconsin by 1999. However, this development will not increase Wisconsin's share of U.S. milk production. For Wisconsin farmers to gain market share, they will have to rebuild and recapitalize at a greater pace than has occurred in recent years.
 - The 2020 Initiative, the College's Center for Dairy Profitability, the Center for Dairy Research, other CALS work, the Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board, and efforts by State's agribusinesses that are heavily dependent on the dairy industry can help spur the turn around in milk production in Wisconsin.
 - Processors of commodity dairy products will be subject to the discipline facing any producer of a commodity product—i.e., they must be low-cost producers. Upper Midwestern processors have claimed that a cheese plant producing commodity cheeses must process about a million pounds of milk per day in order to be fully competitive. If the number of American cheese plants in Wisconsin declined to the point that every operating plant processed a million pounds of milk per day, it would require only about a quarter as many plants as presently exist in the state. New cheese plant construction—which is a rarity in Wisconsin—would be involved in such a transformation and consolidation. The last big new milk processing plant built in Wisconsin was constructed by Alto Cooperative in 1984. Recently, rather than build new plants in Wisconsin, processors have purchased milk processing plants in Western areas where milk production is increasing rapidly. Witness the acquisitions of California plants by Mid-America Dairyman and Land O'Lakes, Inc. If Wisconsin milk production turns around in a robust fashion, we are likely to see some big new cheese plants constructed in Wisconsin. The capital required for such new construction obviously would be large.
 - Producers of differentiated (value-added) products do not face the same cost discipline as commodity processors. Hence, Wisconsin's specialty cheese producers can take advantage of niche marketing opportunities without being as concerned about production costs as commodity processors.

2) Reduced Federal Farm Program Benefits for Farmers.

As I follow developments regarding the 1995 Farm Bill, I see prospects for limited change rather than sweeping changes in commodity programs. The most likely changes in the 1995 Farm Bill are reductions in target prices for grains by 2% or 3% per year and/or expansion of the triple base provisions to 20% or 25% to reduce the amount of grain production eligible for support. While the federal milk order program is badly in need of overhaul, I have yet to see how this overhaul can be accomplished in view of the large number of Southern and Eastern dairy farmers who favor the status quo. Those wishing to overhaul the dairy price support program will face similar difficulties. Hence, I expect limited change in federal dairy programs in the 1995 Farm Bill. However, I believe forces will come into play (budget pressures, reduced incentives for farmer participation in the programs, environmental concerns) which will cause the 2000 Farm Bill to include substantially more change.

3) International Markets Will Become More Important to Wisconsin Farmers and Agricultural Businesses.

Export markets have long been important to Wisconsin corn and soybean producers. Programs such as the Dairy Export Incentive Program and the recent GATT agreement have made international market developments important to the State's dairy industry as well. Questions that now must be pondered by leaders of the State's dairy industry include: (a) How much will the GATT agreement reduce farm milk prices? (b) What are GATT-legal exports of dairy products? (c) How can we expand exports of differentiated dairy products? (d) Should the U.S. develop a dairy exporting board? (e) How can we protect U.S. borders effectively and fairly during the next round of World Trade Organization negotiations? Many of these same questions are important to farmers who are considering whether to expand their dairy farms. To answer these questions, dairy leaders and expansion-minded farmers need a knowledge of developments in the world dairy industry—particularly developments in the European Union, New Zealand and Australia.

4) Implications for CALS Students.

The developments described above identify an agricultural sector in Wisconsin which (a) is becoming more market oriented, (b) is capital intensive and strongly affected by macro economic developments such as interest rates and exchange rates, (c) includes farms that are becoming more like conventional businesses, (d) includes processing plants which must be low cost producers in order to survive in commodity businesses, and (e) is technologically advanced. Students planning to work in this sector can use to advantage a broad range of courses including technical agricultural subjects, international trade and international business courses, business courses dealing with accounting, personnel management, law and finance; computer science, microeconomics, and macroeconomics. Finally, in my judgement, the student also needs to get real world experience through internships and special projects which blur the distinction between the University and world of work. Students in CALS have opportunities to get this rich array of course work and experience.

Reference

1. Hammond, Jerome W., "Trends in the Size Distribution of Dairy Farms in Minnesota and Wisconsin," Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, Staff Paper P94-27, December 1994.

The Future of Agriculture: Some Thoughts and Observations.

Bruce L. Jones

Associate Professor and Extension Farm Management Specialist

Department of Agricultural Economics

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

University of Wisconsin -- Madison

February 23, 1995

44p!

Since the start of the "Farm Crisis" in the early 1980s, many people in farming have advised young men and women to pursue careers other than farming. This advice has generally been offered because the returns from farming are not always as high as one might expect given the risks of farming and the hours people must sometimes work to establish a business. Rather than subject themselves to the hardships of farming, young people have been told to get degrees and pursue careers that will provide them good incomes and some long-run security.

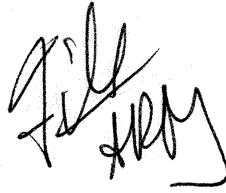
Relative to farming, other careers and vocations may seem to offer better rewards and less risks. Over the last decade, however, we have seen that the problems of heavy work-loads and income losses are not unique to farming. Market conditions change and businesses adjust in order to compete. These adjustments are painful and they frequently cost people their jobs; regardless of whether people are doing their jobs well.

The fact that careers outside of farming offer no guarantees is important because it contradicts the argument that young men and women will be better served if they pursue careers other than farming. There are no guarantees that nonfarm careers will shield young men and women from stressful workloads, limited earnings, or periods of unemployment. This fact should be noted by those who are suggesting that young people should forego opportunities to farm in favor of nonfarm careers.

The opportunities for young people to enter farming are limited and it is quite likely that these opportunities will decline as farm numbers decline and farm assets like land, livestock, and machinery are rolled into larger farming operations. This structural adjustment in agriculture will make it difficult for young men and women to enter farming but it does not mean they cannot pursue agricultural-related careers.

Our agricultural system is complex and diverse and persons with special talents are needed to make the system function. Persons with technical expertise are needed to help farmers utilize technologies in production activities. Other individuals are needed to develop new technologies that will solve farmers production problems. We also need persons to manage our marketing and distribution systems which channel inputs and output through our agricultural system. Persons with financial expertise are needed to access the financial capital that is used to finance the various businesses which produce, process, or market agricultural commodities and products. There are numerable career opportunities in agriculture today and it is likely these opportunities will grow over time as we discover new uses for our agricultural resources. These discoveries will not be made however, if we do not encourage our young people to enter agricultural-related careers. Thus our challenge is to help young men and women see that agriculture has a place for them, even if it is not on a farm.

March 3, 1995



Dr. Robert Kauffman
Rm. 270 Meat Science and Muscle Biology Lab
UW-Madison
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Dr. Kauffman:

I felt obligated to write to you in response to a recent article that appeared in the Sunday, February 26, Wisconsin State Journal. This article states that you have testified to the Agriculture Committee stating that Wisconsin could eliminate the agricultural programs at UW-Platteville and UW-River Falls because "UW-Madison is the best-equipped and most practical for undergraduate education". I couldn't disagree with you more! I can not speak about Platteville because I do not know first hand about their program. I can, however, speak in support of the excellent agricultural program that River Falls offers and what a disappointment it would be to lose that program.

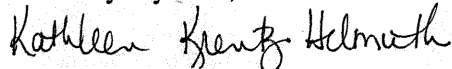
In 1985, I selected to attend UWRF and major in Animal Science not only because my most influential high teacher graduated from there but because of its small community environment. I did not want to attend a large university in a large city even though I had been accepted to Madison! Throughout my four years at UWRF, I learned that the professors, especially in the College of Agriculture, wanted their students to gain not only a excellent education but a clear understanding of agriculture in the real world. This was evident by the willingness of the professors to instruct, consult and advise even on a one-on-one basis, if necessary, always putting the student's well-being first. Something that may not be as prominent on UW-Madison campus! While at UWRF, I had an excellent opportunity to be a work study assistant to the Animal Science department chair. This taught me about the work and preparation that goes into daily set-up of teaching laboratories as well as the dedication of a chairman to his department. Through this university, I also was chosen for a internship position at the U.S.D.A. Dairy Forage Research Center in Prairie du Sac. I enjoyed this job so much that I returned there for two summer jobs following the internship. Throughout these experiences at UWRF, I realized that my love for agriculture went beyond our family farm and I decided to do more than milk cows for the rest of my life. Through the advise and persuasion of numerous professors in the College of Agriculture, I applied to graduate school and was soon accepted into one of the top research universities. I am convinced that my strong letters of recommendations from UWRF professors as well as my knowledge and skills acquired at UWRF convinced VA Tech Dairy Science faculty to accept me into their Reproductive Physiology program. Since I received my master's degree in 1991, I have been employed at the UW-Biotechnology Center here on UW-Madison campus. This has given me an opportunity to witness numerous lectures/seminars within the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. I would not conclude that undergraduates at UW-Madison have any advantage, either professionally or socially, over UWRF undergraduates.

I was invited to UWRF-College of Agriculture last December to guest lecture on biotechnology. Throughout the course of 7 hours of lecture and lab work, students learned embryo collection and manipulation including the details of transgenic animal production. This was possible because of microscopic equipment recently acquired by the College. During this visit, I also was given a tour of the Animal Science building and saw modern molecular biology equipment (PCR machines, tissue culture equipment, etc.) that is utilized daily by students. I also witnessed energetic professors from various departments eager to learn more about biotechnology. As a whole, my December visit strengthened my beliefs that UWRF is trying to keep up on modern technology to deliver the best education to their students.

I am appalled that the Legislature is even considering closing what I think is one of the best colleges of agriculture. I am not fully aware of the conditions that lead to this Committee hearing but I do realize that closing part or all of UWRF-College of Agriculture would be a loss to the State of Wisconsin. I would think that under careful investigation one would find that River Falls not only attracts Wisconsin high school students but also numerous students from Minnesota. These students look forward to obtaining a great education at a small, close-knit university. And that is what they will find!

Today I am a highly skilled professional because of an education that began at UWRF. I will always be indebted to the professors in the College of Agriculture for helping me get here!

Sincerely yours,



Kathleen Krentz Helmuth, M.S.
322 SMI
1300 University Ave.
UW-Madison
Madison, WI 53706
(608)265-2801

407 South Road
Mount Horeb, WI 53572
(608)437-5060

cc: Al Ott, Chairman, Agriculture Committee
Dean, UWRF-College of Agriculture

UNIVERSITY OF
WISCONSIN
M A D I S O N

March 6, 1995

Representative David W. Ward
Room 402, 100 North Hamilton
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708

File

Dear Representative Ward:

The comments one of our faculty members made to the Assembly Agriculture Committee about university agricultural educational programs in Wisconsin were indeed regrettable. Let me assure you that the views expressed by Professor Bob Kauffman in no way reflect my position, the position of the Dean of the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, nor the position of many faculty from the three institutions who have worked cooperatively for many years.

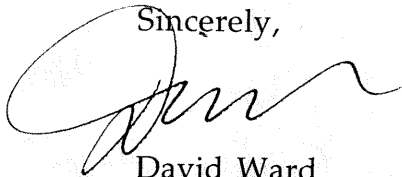
Wisconsin is fortunate to have three excellent agricultural colleges, affording Wisconsin residents a diverse offering of high caliber programs. Programs at UW-Platteville, UW-River Falls, and UW-Madison each have unique strengths and areas of specialization that will continue to benefit students and agricultural enterprises in this state. The UW System conducted a lateral review of its agricultural and natural resources undergraduate programs in 1991-92 and concluded that there was no unnecessary duplication of programs.

Professor Kauffman does not speak for the college, the campus nor the system on policy matters as important and as sensitive as the closing of schools or colleges. The views expressed by a single individual should not become the basis for dissension among supporters of the various agricultural colleges. Recent conversations with Dean Roger E. Wyse confirm that there has been excellent collaboration and cooperation among the agricultural colleges of this state on both curriculum and applied research activities. Please know that I remain committed to working with you and my colleagues at UW-Platteville and UW-River Falls to maintain the academic excellence we have come to expect from all three programs.

Office of the Chancellor

I look forward to working with you and your colleagues on the many issues the entire UW System will face in the days to come. If I can ever be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Ward", written in a cursive style.

David Ward
Chancellor

cc: Members, Assembly Agriculture Committee
Representative Sheila Harsdorf
Senator Dale Schultz
Chancellor Robert Culbertson, UW-Platteville
Chancellor Gary A. Thibodeau, UW-River Falls

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Office of Dean and Director

140 Agriculture Hall
1450 Linden Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
608-262-1251; Fax: 608-262-4556

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station



March 13, 1995

Representative Alvin Ott
318 North - State Capitol
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708

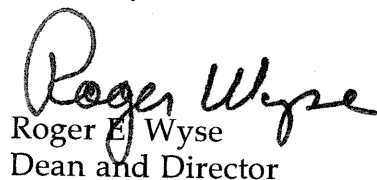
Dear Representative Ott:

When the UW System Consortium for Agricultural and Natural Resources met recently here in Madison, the deans decided to issue a statement to dispel some of the impressions left by Professor Kaufman in his comments to the Assembly Agriculture Committee last month. I hope this joint statement helps to clarify my position, and the position of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and the UW-Madison on the issues he raised about college programs for agricultural and natural resources students in this state.

Please call if you have questions or need additional information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Roger E. Wyse
Dean and Director

Encl.

Deans react to Kauffman's proposal to close ag schools

Madison

The deans from Wisconsin's three agricultural colleges have reacted to comments made by a University of Wisconsin-Madison professor last week that there are "too many agricultural colleges in the state competing for students."

Comments by Bob Kauffman, a UW-Madison meat and animal science professor, to the Assembly Agriculture Committee were published in the March 1 edition of The Country Today.

In response, deans Thomas Lindahl at UW-Platteville, Gary Rohde at River Falls, and Roger Wyse at UW-Madison, said in a joint statement that since Mr. Kauffman's notion that the state has too many agricultural colleges received widespread publication, they decided to issue a statement to correct some misstatements and misperceptions now swirling around what they termed an "unfortunate incident."

First the deans noted that the views expressed were those of Mr. Kauffman alone and do not represent the views of Mr. Wyse, dean of the UW-Madison CALS. They said Mr. Kauffman's views are those of a single faculty member.

Second, the deans said Mr. Kauffman's views were based on erroneous information. For example, they took issue with Mr. Kauffman's statement that CALS

could accommodate twice the students it now has. They said the fact is the college could not accommodate 4,400 undergraduate students without drastically reducing educational quality. However, they noted that Mr. Kauffman's meat and animal science departments have strong demand for trained graduates and could use more students.

The deans said, "It is important to note that undergraduate enrollment has grown substantially at each of our campuses in recent years, but we continue to have shortages of trained agriculturists to meet strong employment demand."

Third, they said Mr. Kauffman's statement implies that there is substantial duplication of effort among the three colleges. Again, they said, his statement misses the mark.

They reported that UW-System agricultural and natural resources colleges underwent an extensive lateral review in 1992. An outside group of consultants, after campus visits and review of in-depth documentation, concluded that there is "remarkably little unnecessary overlap and duplication" among the educational programs.

The report said, "In the few areas where national trends and student numbers suggested consolidation, actions have been taken to combine or eliminate majors. The results of the system reviews clearly indicated that there is a need and a unique role for each of the colleges."

The deans noted further that all campuses have dropped or consolidated majors — painful, but necessary steps to preserve academic quality. At Platteville, the former College of Agriculture has been combined with programs of business, life science and industry to form a new college.

River Falls, they said, has additional focus on agricultural engineering technology. In the area of agricultural training of high school teachers, as River Falls and Platteville will concentrate on undergraduate education while Madison maintains its certificate program and concentrates on graduate training.

Madison, they said, will continue its unique role in research and graduate training while downsizing its faculty by 10 percent to match budget realities. Also, they reported Madison is combining the poultry department with the meat and animal

science department and eliminating, consolidating or transferring centers and majors.

Finally, the deans said the recent controversy may lead people to believe that the three deans in this state don't work together and don't cooperate. The fact is, they said, "We have more cooperative efforts underway now in undergraduate education and applied research than ever before. For example, Platteville students are now enrolled in agricultural law courses taught by a Madison professor using new distance education technologies."

The three colleges are participating in a Kellogg Foundation-supported "food service partnership" study that will help define new directions for agricultural education, research and outreach," they said, adding that more cooperative efforts are envisioned for the future and they are working at finding new ways to share individual strengths and enrich educational experiences for students at all schools.

The deans said "Food production, processing and marketing is a multi-billion-dollar economic enterprise in Wisconsin, accounting for one in every five jobs. Our agricultural colleges are a key to the success of this important economic sector and we are working together to provide the trained young people and knowledge Wisconsin agriculture needs to be competitive and successful in the future," they concluded.

Steven Pinewas - Fitchburg
part-time grad student (Mason)
- against pesticides
fresh food from organic farming

- W1 is well-suited for organic produce -
open organic milk
- funding for 1 person to develop
infrastructure for organic growers

Jack Rutledge professor
* neighboring states all make substantial
contributions to ag research at college

Bob Kauffmann professor
Dept. of meat & animal science
- continually being cut as people retire,
positions not being filled
- 3 colleges of ag in W1 (Iowa + MS
have one)
- cannot afford -
- can't have - should have more students
here

Mary Ellen Loren - Defunct
ag education + extension
- ag ed. is usually 1st thing to cut

Rob Rippchen - Richland Ctr.
(ag econ)
- Waste mgt.
w/ financial help from state

- Labor milling 3 times a day -
were ~~over~~ can't find labor
- CRDP
budgets not as important
less paperwork

Joe Van Wiphen - Freedom
agonomy + horticulture

- vegetable + crop production
* - atrazine - redemption for acres that
improve

Delany clause - get rid of
- integrated Pest Mgt. program - very good

Legislators, School Leaders Back Ag Campuses

press is often criticized for dwelling on a negative aspect of a story while largely ignoring the positive portion. This week I had a "sell more newspapers" opportunity to "give a negative emphasis to what seemed to be a largely positive story about the embly Ag Committee's first ever meeting at the UW-Madison's College of Agricultural Life Sciences (CALs) campus.

to have taken a negative tact seemed to unfair to the 14 students (story found elsewhere in this issue) who shared with the committee their outlook on their own future careers in agriculture. The students had finished testifying before state Representative Al (R-Forest Junction), chair of the Assembly Committee, called on Robert Kauffman, a professor in the school's meat and animal science department for the past 30 years.

said he'd struggled with the decision of when to call on Kauffman, because on the morning slip he'd filled out indicating he wanted to testify, the instructor had indicated to discuss the future of having the colleges of agriculture in the state. The Wisconsin lawmaker evidently knew a potential bombshell when he saw one and did not recognize Kauffman until nearly the end of the two-hour hearing.

essence, Kauffman said CALs could handle as many students as it has and he thought the ag colleges at UW-Platteville and UW-River Falls should be "annihilated."

Missouri native pointed out both "Iowa and Missouri have only one college of agriculture. I'd argue we can't afford three colleges of agriculture in Wisconsin," he continued, citing budget restraints and the need to cut costs as basis of his recommendation.

were grading his performance, I'd give the professor an "A" for courage, but a failing grade for his timing and choice of audience. It doesn't mean I doubt his sincerity. And I don't mind the hilt his right to express his opinion. But his timing couldn't have been more in case.

seems to me his budgetary concerns could have just as well been saved for the budget hearings. Or his opinion might have made the most sense, had it been expressed in a thoughtful letter to the Board of Regents. Or it might have been sent to the Save (Study of Administrative Value and Efficiency) Commission before it wound up its deliberations and made its final report to the governor. It might even have been appropriate at some of the early Dairy 2020 focus groups.

committee members lost no time in challenging Kauffman. Rep. Barbara Gronemus (D-Itehall) asked about entrance requirements. Sometimes students who haven't all credits for Madison's more stringent system find it easier to enter either Platteville or River Falls, she reminded him.

David Ward (R-Fort Atkinson)



Capitol Update

A Look at Legislation Affecting Farmers and Rural Wisconsin

By Joan Sanstadt
Field Editor

ag committeeman as well as a graduate of UW-Platteville, asked "What about two colleges sharing different programs so as not to duplicate? As a board member of the Center for Dairy Research and a member of Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board I've heard comments from that researchers find the best graduate students are from Platteville and River Falls," Ward volunteered.

An invitation from committee member Rep. Al Baldus (D-Menomonie) to attend a meeting on the campus of UW-River Falls was extended to Kauffman. "Regents don't like us messing around with the UW System," Baldus reminded the instructor. "But if you convince them, we'd go along."

Gronemus called for additional funding for the state's three ag campuses: "I don't understand why we don't fund our colleges of agriculture more adequately," she said, "because I believe there is value in them."

Kauffman answered, "I'm not saying they have no value. I'm talking about capacity and budget restraints. We can't afford to provide tax support for three colleges of ag when one will do."

Chairman Ott acknowledged lawmakers "all have a serious time when we look at taxpayer policy. I'd suggest to you that you keep in mind the co-chair of the Joint Finance is proud of his UW-Platteville education." (He was referring to Rep. Ben Brancel (R-Endeavor) who along with Sen. Joe Leeann (R-Waupaca) chairs the Joint Finance Committee. Brancel graduated from Platteville.)

Responding to a query from Rep. Gene Hahn (R-Cambria), Kauffman expanded his idea saying "every university needs a College of Letters and Science, but not every one needs a College of Agriculture. I'm not saying the colleges at Platteville aren't doing a good job. "I see nothing wrong with moving CALs to Platteville, if that's what's ordered."

CALs dean Roger Wyse told Agri-View he had "no idea Kauffman was going to make those remarks. His comments represented his opinion as an individual," Wyse stressed. "From my perspective we've been working very closely with UW-River Falls and UW-Platteville through both the lateral review process and as members of the ag consortium.

process, discovering ways to define our various roles and, through information technology, continue to provide outstanding education for undergraduates and for CALs to continue to deal with its fundamental and applied research which benefits the agricultural industry.

"We need to define our various roles and work together," Wyse continued, adding "research was a valuable link to undergraduate education at the other two campuses," adding "they both have excellent undergrad programs."

On Friday, Agri-View spoke with Senator Dale Schultz (R-Richland Center) whose district includes UW-Platteville. The senator called Kauffman's statements "extremely disappointing and counter-productive, but not all together unexpected. A lot of the ag community has been very disappointed in the attitude of the Madison faculty toward individual faculty and ag programs at Platteville and River Falls.

"What is really distressing is that I sense dean Wyse has been trying to build some bridges and this is anything but productive," the lawmaker said.

"From a legislative perspective, there is an outstanding relationship between faculty and administration at Platteville with a large number of legislators and with business and industry. This isn't duplicated anywhere else," Senator Schultz continued. "I don't think legislators who hold the purse strings will be very impressed by individuals who fail to understand that close relationship.

UW-Platteville currently has 427 undergraduates in the College of Agriculture. "This represents an 8% increase in enrollment for this year," Ambrosius continued. About 90 students graduate each year from Platteville's ag school and almost 100% of them are placed in jobs each year, he added.

Up at UW-River Falls, ag dean Gary Rohde said Kauffman's comments were "ill conceived and certainly inaccurate. On behalf of UW-River Falls we wouldn't agree with the assessment he's made."

Rohde pointed to areas where UW-RF and CALs have had joint programs in some applied research areas. "Some of our faculty members work together and we're always looking for some distance education opportunities with other state institutions," he said.

In the past five years, enrollments at UW-RF have been increasing, not decreasing," the dean continued. UW-RF has between 1,300 and 1,400 students in its college of agriculture. "We have one of the top 25 undergrad programs in the U.S. in terms of undergrad enrollment. Our program is strong," Rohde asserted. More than 95% - nearly 100% - of the

2/26/95

Educator: Wisconsin only needs one ag school

MADISON (AP) — Wisconsin farm income is often slowed by agricultural commodity surpluses, has a surplus of agriculture schools, a University of Wisconsin professor says.

Robert G. Kauffman, a professor of meat and animal science at the Madison campus, said the universi-

ty system needs only one agricultural college.

"I think we need to reduce the capacity we now have," he said. "The place to start is to annihilate Platteville."

Programs at the Platteville, River Falls and Madison campuses are too many in light of Gov. Tommy

Thompson's efforts to reduce spending, Kauffman said.

Also, fewer students are majoring in agriculture, he said.

The number of Wisconsin farms is shrinking. A big reason is that market surpluses keep prices down, and farmers often don't earn

enough to cover the cost of production.

Testifying recently to the Assembly's Agriculture Forestry and Rural Affairs Committee, Kauffman said the UW agricultural college based in Madison is the best-equipped and most practical for undergraduate education.

His suggestions drew a cool response from Rep. David Ward, a committee member who received his bachelor's degree at Platteville. He said Kauffman's testimony was merely opinion.

"I'm not talking about opinion," Kauffman replied. "I'm talking about over-capacity."

Assembly Ag Committee Goes to College

By Joan Ganstedt
Field Editor

Students in the University of Wisconsin-Madison's College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALS) took up an invitation to share their views on issues affecting their futures last week. State Assembly ag committee chairman Representative Al Ott (R-Forest Junction), hosting a public hearing on the UW-Madison campus, asked students to "open up your hearts and tell us what it was like back home, what you dream are for the future and how we, as a legislative body, can respond to a positive future for agriculture."

By the time the students had finished testifying, there was little doubt they were aware of the state's budget crunch, of Governor Tommy Thompson's plans for government reorganization, and of the environmental influences on agriculture.

Testifying before a legislative committee is the same whether it's held on a university campus or in a hearing room at the Capitol. Lawmakers on the committee ask questions — and students' answers impressed, and in some cases, surprised the committee.

School board representation urged. The president of the student chapter of the Association of Women in Agriculture, Lerum agreed with Rep. Clifford Otte (R-Sheboygan) that having more active farmers on school boards would be good news for ag education in the state.

Presently an intern with Farm Credit Services, Bob Rippchen is a dairy science and ag economics major from Richland Center. Eleven years ago, he said, his dad went from a 50- to an 83-cow operation, which has since increased to 100 head. "My dad has two full-time hired hands, one replacing me when I went off to school. My mom does the bookwork and my dad oversees the operation," he explained.

At one time the Rippchens milked three times a day, but had to fall back to twice a day "because people wanted to work eight-hour days and have every other weekend off."

Some of the Rippchen family's concerns center around how the manure handling requirements will impact their operation and whether or not fencing will ever be required. "We have a liquid manure system that holds a six-month accumulation; we also have a creek that runs close to the barn," he added.

Farmers will undoubtedly need financial help from the state to implement changes in manure management, Rippchen told the committee. He also urged the legislators to get the CROP (Credit Relief Outreach Program) loan bill passed as soon as possible. "We have 25 to 30 CROP loans sitting in the Farm Credit office where I work just waiting to hear the program has been authorized. Having the loans available is more important than the 2% interest subsidy," he said. (Ironically, CROP legislation was approved the same day and sent to Governor Thompson.)

Stephanie Lutter, a member of the CALS Student Council, grew up near Watertown "but not on a farm." A bacteriology major, Stephanie said she chose bacteriology out of her concern for human health and she chose CALS because it is research-based. She noted she could have gotten a degree in bacteriology from the College of Letters and Sciences as well as CALS, but chose CALS "because the opportunity was greater."

Douglas Steiner, a graduate student in soil science from New Mexico, expressed concern about "the rise of dairies in the desert," but devoted most of his testimony to some specific recommendations in Governor Tommy Thompson's budget.

"I'm concerned that money for sustainable agriculture programs has been removed and that the office of the public intervenor has been deleted. I'd like to see sustainable farming systems promoted and see family farms preserved," he said.

Rep. David Ward (R-Fort Atkinson) questioned Romig: "Given the problem

with the public intervenor-taking positions against agriculture, do you see the need for an ag intervenor?"

"Something like that might help," was the response, "provided it didn't add to the bureaucracy."

Rep. Otte said he believed sustainable ag grants were still available through soil and water programs, but Romig said he'd be concerned "if I'd lose some of their targeting ability."

His career goal, Romig told the committee, "is that of a Extension agent or some kind of advisory or a position like yours."

Two Farm and Industry Short Course students told the committee that program provides a way for farmers to keep up with new technology and through a variety of courses "help people stay interested in farming."

Kari Fickart, comes to the Short Course from St. Cloud. "Our herd has expanded from 40 to 200 cows, and we need information about expansion and how to use new technology," she believes. "This kind of information will help young people want to start farming. The Short Course is valuable because you can learn everything you need to know but do it in a short period of time."

Peter Haakenson, another Short Course student, comes from a 72-cow dairy on 280 acres near Evansville. His message to the ag committee involved the difficulty of getting loans to expand dairy operations. "To finance an expansion, say from 80 to 500 cows, you need to change the attitudes of both the farmer and the banker," he said. "We'd also like to see more guaranteed loans available and ones that involved less paperwork."

"There is a lot of money to be made in dairying in Wisconsin. We need to take advantage of the fact we can grow good forage crops cheaply and we have the land and water," Peter says.

Corey Geiger, Rosendale, said he wouldn't be returning to his parents' Manitowish County dairy farm despite his family's longstanding involvement in dairy. "My father is president of the Manitowish Milk Producers and my mother's on the Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board. Six of my uncles farm in Rep. Ott's district," Geiger said, explaining his decision is based on his belief that "Wisconsin doesn't support the dairy industry right." He cited high property taxes and low milk prices as examples of the unjust treatment.

"My dad is 44 years old and he's received letters from New Mexico and Texas offering him land on which to relocate his dairy. These offers include low-interest loans," Geiger said. Although he might like to fulfill his childhood dream of returning to the family farm, he'd do so only if the business climate for farmers were to improve. In the meantime Geiger

has accepted a position with an ag magazine.

Lee Van Wycken, Freedom, said he'll be getting a degree in agronomy and has an internship lined up with Dow Chemical Co. But even if he were to return to his family's 150-cow dairy farm in Outagamie County, it would be "because I liked working with crops. I didn't like milking cows all that much."

"Everything about Wisconsin good for crop and vegetable production," he pointed out. "While there's a great demand for vegetables, consumers want the perfect food. They don't want to see a little worm on one end of an ear of corn."

"But they don't want farmers to use any chemicals on those vegetables, either," he continued. Sweet corn is one of the products hurt by the state's atrazine prohibition program, Van Wycken said. "Right now we have no broadleaf herbicides for our sweet corn and there is no substitute for atrazine because nothing else is labeled for sweet corn. Yet we still need to control broadleaf weeds. I don't mean to say dump everything on our crops. But we do need a certain level of weed control."

"You have a prohibition program for atrazine, but why not look at a redemption program for the product. Right now it seems everybody's an environmentalist and the farming population is only one percent of the total. I consider myself a production agriculturist," he continued. "I believe the integrated pest management system is a very good program but a lot of people don't understand it."

"I'm concerned about the groundwater and environmental issues but I think it is totally illogical to think you can make it without pesticides," Van Wycken concluded.

But Steve Pincus, a grad student in horticulture, disagreed with Van Wycken. As the owner of a 15-acre vegetable farm just outside of Madison, Pincus said his gross income is \$100,000. "Remember there is a smaller system of food production that works with nature. But it requires more information and is labor intensive — it's called organic farming," he said.

Believing Wisconsin is well suited for organic food production, Pincus pointed to a southwestern Wisconsin organic cooperative "whose members are getting \$16 cwt. for their milk and the supply can't keep up with the demand."

Pincus asked the committee's help in securing training for at least one Extension agent to help develop some infrastructure for organic farming.

"Organic foods don't have to cost more," Pincus said, "but there is a need for more information, more education and more infrastructure. Don't overlook this small, significant and rapidly growing area of agriculture," he concluded.

Don't forget tax issues.

Andrew Buttle, a dairy and poultry science major from Racine County, said property tax revisions were needed. "We have 700 acres of land and pay more than \$25,000 in property taxes," Buttle said. "We've also received letters from Nebraska and Missouri inviting us to move our 60-cow registered dairy herd. Nebraska even offered to waive all property taxes for 10 years," he said.

The testimony from Buttle and Geiger led Rep. Rick Skindrud (R-Mt. Horeb) to say "I'm not surprised by the fact people in other states are trying to entice our farmers to leave. We have to change something, whether it be land use, taxes, or environmental regulations. Regulations that aren't equal are a problem because our farmers have to labor under strict rules, yet we're allowing in imports produced under lesser regulations."

Ott was jubilant about the student testimony presented at the hearing. "It accomplished everything I wanted to accomplish and a little bit more. I think we've bottomed out on the pessimistic attitude about agriculture. One of the goals for the committee is to be an agent to move up and look up, to set aside the pessimism and negativism and find some sunshine for the future. I think the students brought some with them to the meeting," Ott told Agri-View.

Besides Representatives Ott, Otte, Hahn, Gronemus, Skindrud and Ward, other members of the ag committee are John Ainworth (R-Shawano), Robert Zukowki (R-Thorp), Luther Olsen (R-Berlin), Al Baldus (D-Menominee), Marty Reynolds (D-Ladysmith), Tom Springer (D-Mosinee), Michael Wilder (D-Chippewa Falls) and Robert Dusholm (D-Luck).

Don't Forget Crop Insurance Deadline, Mar. 15

Signup for the 1995 USDA farm program is underway at county offices of USDA's Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA), reminds Douglas Caruso, acting state director of CFSA.

"While the signup will continue through April 28, purchase of federal crop insurance is required to participate in 1995 and the deadline for purchasing crop insurance is March 15," he emphasized.

The USDA official said a previously announced decision to allow farmers to plant soybeans or other minor oilseed crops on up to 50% of their set-aside acreage in 1995 was reversed on February 9 and those crops will not be allowed this year.

"Like last year, farmers who sign up may withdraw from the 1995 program up until June 30 without penalty," Caruso noted. "If they take an advance payment and then withdraw, it must be repaid."

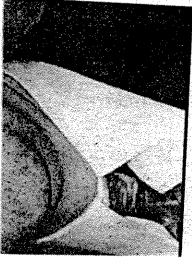
Kimberly Radtke, Rosendale, grew up on a 600-acre dairy and hog farm in Fond du Lac County. With a double major of food science and ag journalism, Radtke urged lawmakers "to work to keep industry in Wisconsin." She also recommended they try to even out regulations so imported foods have to meet the same strict regulations as exports.

"Consumers need to be better advised about what's going on in research, so they will have more confidence in the safety of the food they eat," she said.

A recent visit to Agracetus, a biotech company located in Middleton, impressed Radtke, who said having insect repellent "built into a plant" can have a positive effect. "The negative view is we're playing around with Mother Nature and being harmful to the environment. But the positive view is this could mean the need for chemicals would be less and that it would also be cheaper."

A former state FFA officer, Radtke recommended ag education receive added emphasis. "I look upon ag education as an integral part of the high school curriculum and FFA is a very important part in building leadership skills as they are in developing skills in agriculture," she said.

Mary Ellen Lerum's parents have a 50-cow Holstein and Jersey herd near DeForest. Like Radtke, Lerum expressed concern about "the vulnerability of ag education in this state. Responding to a question by Rep. Gene Hahn (R-Cambria), she said one way to enhance ag classes would be to tie them together with other classes such as biology, biotechnology, conservation and natural resources.



Robert Hoerr

strum and use it on... The idea, he said, his type of milk into

r, that may be a long... he said, although... iments have already

ecast:

re expected to be... day and Friday... ance of snow... the National... rvice said... ill be from zero... in the north... and Friday and in... digits south... rday will be in... irth and low 20s

will be in the... and 20s south... i in the upper... and high 20s... lay.



who raise calves know, the colostrum provides crucial protein for newborn calves. As Dr. Hoerr explained it, the protein in the colostrum gives the calf the necessary ingredients to fight infection and gets the calf off to a healthy start.

At UW-Madison

Students on future opinion

Madison

Agriculture's next generation stood up and voiced their hopes and concerns for the state's agricultural industry. And they were heard.

Students attending the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus had the opportunity Feb. 23 in a public hearing on the UW campus to tell the 14-member Assembly Agriculture Committee what concerns them most about agriculture's future.

Committee Chairman Al Ott, R-Forest Junction, organized the first hearing of its kind with help from faculty and students at the college. Calling it a "special day for the agriculture community and the students," Rep. Ott encouraged students to speak from their hearts about their dreams, plans and concerns for the future of Wisconsin's agriculture industry.

Fourteen students and five faculty members took advantage of the unique hearing. Topics ranged from continued funding for sustainable agriculture, to

trips were reduced to two a day. He said the colostrum did not treat the cause, but that it certainly handled the diarrhea.

He noted one other case in the East, although not as bad as the previous one, where a

Courtesy Today 3-1-95

fair regulations for food imported into and exported out of the United States, to farm diversification and direct marketing options for farms. Those testifying had university majors in dairy science, agronomy, bacteriology, agricultural economics, and agricultural journalism.

Carey Osofsky, a dairy science and agricultural journalism double major from High Plains,

UW-professor proposes closing some ag schools.

See story on Page A2

N.Y., described for the committee how her family saved their 1,500-acre dairy farm from becoming "another statistic" by building an on-site milk processing and bottling facility, enabling them to direct-market their milk and eliminate the "middle man."

The farm now employs eight non-family members and distributes milk, heavy cream, ice

Please turn to Page A2

ing from dairy farms where it is frozen and collected in special containers. He said the colostrum is worth from \$40 to \$80 per cow, per birth. He said the use of colostrum in the

Please turn to Page A2



Photo by Janelle Thomas

Young testifier

Carey Osofsky, a UW-Madison sophomore, told the Assembly Agriculture Committee how her family's New York farm has diversified to survive. She spoke at a public hearing for agricultural students and faculty on the



FEB. 27-MARCH 5, 1995

NATIONAL PANCAKE WEEK.

TUESDAY

Before Ash Wednesday, got e of shriving — undergoing nfection — prior to Lent. re tied to the special foods of Lent. Mardi Gras (Fat weeks of feasting and reylvania Dutch eat *fasnacht* hnut with a slit in the mid-without yeast. On Pancake e cooking fats that are for-t, the connection between day was so strong that the church became known as rts of England.

*t hark, I hear the ncake bell
And fritters make a gallant smell.*

— Poor Robin's Almanac, 1684

TIP OF THE WEEK

Add a tablespoon of bottled lemon juice to the water in home humidifiers to eliminate musty odors.

CINNAMON PANCAKES

- 2 cups flour (white, whole wheat, or combination)
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups milk
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup oil or melted butter

Mix together the dry ingredients. In a separate bowl, lightly beat eggs, then mix in milk, brown sugar, and oil. Make a well in the dry ingredients and add the wet ingredients all at once, mixing until large lumps disappear. Cook on a lightly greased griddle over medium-high heat.

Makes about 20 4" pancakes.



Weather data Feb. 20-26

P	COUNTIES	HI	LO	P	COUNTIES	HI	LO	P
.01	IOWA	48	17	.02	PORTAGE	39	12	.21
.17	JACKSON	38	16	.06	PRICE	41	3	.60
.17	JEFFERSON	43	19	.01	RACINE	45	21	.09
T	JUNEAU	N	/	A	RICHLAND	48	18	T
.16	KENOSHA	42	16	T	ROCK	48	20	T
.13	LA CROSSE	42	18	.13	RUSK	40	9	—
.24	LINCOLN	36	9	.19	ST. CROIX	38	10	.04
.17	MANITOWOC	39	15	.16	SAUK	46	17	T
T	MARATHON	37	12	.21	SAWYER	45	2	.16
—	MARINETTE	43	10	.02	SHAWANO	N	/	A
—	MARQUETTE	46	15	.05	TAYLOR	35	7	.15
T	MILWAUKEE	47	19	.02	TREMPEALEAU	40	14	.11
.04	MONROE	40	15	T	WALLWORTH	48	19	.03
.15	OCONTO	38	16	.04	WASHBURN	39	4	.18
.14	OUTAGAMIE	37	13	.18	WASHINGTON	41	17	.03
.11	OZAUKEE	45	19	.05	WAUPACA	40	12	.24
—	PEPIN	38	14	—	WAUSHARA	38	12	.14
A	PIERCE	36	12	—	WINNEBAGO	39	15	.35
.04	POLK	39	10	.04	WOOD	38	13	.28

Large meat inspection system

page A1 programs culture to portuni- NAFTA will must se these 1 market omination air com-

alone, he said, generate \$10 million to \$12 million in yearly retail food purchased. The school lunch program, he said, accounts for 6 percent of all fluid milk sold in United States. He did not make any comment on ending the widespread food stamp fraud that amounts to more than \$2 billion a year.

admin- d safety e clearly govern- and they ext farm

In commenting on the food safety issue, Mr. Rominger said the USDA proposes to go from a sight, touch and smell inspection system to one based on scientific testing and systematic prevention of contamination. He said the new system will save society thousands of lives and billions of dollars. He said any effort to slow or freeze regulatory programs will not move the country forward in these regards.

nce prond nutri- od assis- reserved are fed on goals cited. d stamps

Efforts will continue, he said, in terms of wetlands, protection of critical soil and water and wildlife issues. He said agriculture must

continue its tremendous record of response to public concerns for conservation and environmental.

One of the positive actions he pointed out was that the CRP program will be continued and will be modified to allow some farmers to remove land so that additional environmentally critical land can be entered, thus expanding water quality, wildlife habitat, enhancing wetlands and still reducing soil erosion.

Colostrum seen for medical use

Continued from Page A1

frozen and collected in special containers. He said the colostrum is worth from \$40 to \$80 per cow, per birth. He said the use of colostrum in the future as a medical food could provide extra cash for dairy farmers.

As a medical food, Dr. Hoerr said there are some antibiotics that will eventually slow decay in humans' teeth and treat their gums. "You may intake these antibodies through eating yogurt," he said, as an example.

— Arnie Hoffman

Students ask more government help to strengthen ag industry

Continued from Page A1

cream and butter to over 200 stores and three farmers markets in New York, New Jersey and Long Island.

"Like so many other farms, we have struggled to survive," said the sophomore, adding that when she was younger there were at least 30 farms around the High Plains area, but now there are two.

"It's extremely tragic that the family farm in the United States is starting to disappear, however, sadly, that's the case.

"There's a real need for more farmers to view what has always been taken for granted as a way of life, as the a multifaceted business that it is. I believe strongly that new ideas and reputations must be infused into the industry," Ms. Ososky told the committee members.

She explained that coming to Wisconsin to study dairy science was a "logical choice" for her, but the problems the state dairy industry faces trouble her. "It is very scary to me that the one place that has become synonymous with milk is losing its edge. We the next generation and you, the leaders and lawmakers, have to take action and preserve Wisconsin as America's Dairyland" she said.

She said diversification and direct marketing appear to be the buzz words of the '90s. "The problem is that diversification adds another business to our already existing, full-time job and adds a whole new set of problems for employees and the like," she said.

Diversifying will not work everywhere or for everyone, she admitted, but it could work in Wisconsin. She encouraged the committee to consider small events, like conferences, to educate farmers on ways to diversify their businesses. "We've got to sit down and face the problems and obstacles head on," she said.

Like many near-graduates, Kimberly Badtke, a food science and agricultural journalism major from Rosendale, wonders about the job market climate when she graduates. "It's important to keep industries here in Wisconsin. We must play a role in making sure that an industry knows what the state has to offer it as well as make the state aware of what the industry needs to stay," she advised.

As a food science major, Ms. Badtke knows that food safety is an important issue. She said farmers are concerned about unfair regulations for food that is coming into and going out of the country. The United States faces more stringent regulations for exporting products, than countries that import products to the United States, she said.

Peter Haakenson, Farm and Industry Short Course president, said, "Wisconsin is in a time of change." The expansions and

added businesses mean farmers are dealing with banks and bankers more and more. He hopes that lending institutions will change their ways of thinking about farmer loans.

"I'd love to see guaranteed loans or interest rates for farmers," said Mr. Haakenson. "I feel there's a lot of money to be made here in Wisconsin... We have three major factors for dairying. We can grow cheap, quality forage. We have water, and we have land. You compare that to other areas and they don't have that."

A dairy science and agricultural economics major from Manitowoc County, Corey Geiger told the committee the state does not treat the dairy industry as a true industry.

Mr. Geiger said dairying generates \$17 billion for the state's economy every year, equaling 5.8 percent of the state's total income and 6.7 percent of the state's jobs.

He said communities often provide loans for new businesses totaling up to \$20,000 for each new job created by the business.

Answering a question about how farmers could pay off the debt with \$11 milk, he replied that the 50-cow dairy with which Wisconsin farmers are so at ease may not be the answer any more. The key is to lower costs, he said.

He also surprised some committee members by saying his

father had received letters from Texas and Mexico, inviting him to move his dairy operation south. Another student, Andrew Buttles also said his family has received letters from Nebraska and Kansas promoting incentives for moving their dairy south.

Kansas pledged no property taxes for 10 years if the family built a dairy in their state, said Mi Buttles. Farming 700 acres in very urbanized Racine County.

Agreeing with Mr. Geiger, he said agriculture is not treated like an industry. When a company with 1,000 employees says they are going to leave a state, the state will do everything in its power to get the company to stay, he said. But when between 1,000 and 2,000 farmers quit farming in a year, they are not pursued or perceived as one business.

Kari Pickart, New Holstein, a second year student in the Farm and Industry Short Course, said: more and more farmers selling their farms and asked the committee for help in keeping farmers interested in farming.

"I wish I could raise the milk price or lower the property taxes but I can't. I hope the state will hear me and try to pass something through. If people don't get a decent price for their milk, they're going to have more debt than income," she said.

— Janelle Thomas

UW prof says three ag schools not needed

Madison

If the ears of every University of Wisconsin agricultural professor in the state were ringing on Feb. 23, it was for good reason.

In an unusual public hearing held on the UW-Madison campus, the Assembly Agriculture Committee, chaired by Al Ott, R-Forest Junction, invited students and faculty to address problems and possible solutions for agriculture's future.

Bob Kauffman, professor in the Department of Meat and Animal Science at UW-Madison for thirty years, proposed a solution for the constant funding battle between the three agricultural schools in the state that made some people squirm.

Mr. Kauffman suggested eliminating one or two of the three agricultural colleges. "We cannot afford to have three colleges of agriculture in the state of Wisconsin. We can't have two state universities within 70 miles of each other competing for not only funds, but the good students of Wisconsin," he said, referring to UW-Platteville and UW-Madison.

"This college's capacity for educating undergraduates and graduate students has not been exceeded. In fact, I would argue that we have plenty of room for twice the number of undergradu-

ate students that we have now," said Mr. Kauffman.

"Maybe (the proposed solution) is too big for you. Maybe it's too political for you, but I would say as a taxpayer and as a faculty member here at the University of Wisconsin, I think we need to lower the capacity that we have now," he challenged. "I maintain we cannot afford to support three colleges of agriculture when one will do."

Mr. Kauffman emphasized that he has no disregard for his co-workers at the other two universities. "I have good colleagues at both Platteville and River Falls and I have no reason to believe they are doing a poor job. I am simply saying we are talking about conservation."

The committee learned from the veteran professor that the UW-Madison meat and animal science department has about 20 faculty members; the same number of faculty the entire UW-Platteville agriculture college employs.

"The professor claimed that he would not object to moving UW-Madison's agriculture school to UW-Platteville if that was the decision, but he said, "I can't fathom that because of all our basic sciences that go along so well with our graduate programs."

— Janelle Thomas

QUALITY YOU CAN DEPEND ON
SKY PL290 LAGOON PUMP
"FABULOUS"

WISCONSIN Professor says UW should drop farming programs at 2 universities

By JOHN MALICSI
Special to The Journal

Madison, Wis. — With fewer students seeking agricultural degrees and state officials cutting budgets, the University of Wisconsin System should drop its farming-related programs at UW-Platteville and UW-River Falls, a professor told a legislative committee.

Bob Kauffman, a professor of meat and animal science at UW-Madison, told legislators Thursday that the system should have only one college of agriculture.

"I think we need to reduce the capacity we now have," he said. "The place to start is to annihilate Platteville."

Kauffman, speaking before the state Assembly's committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs, said the Madison program was the best-equipped to educate undergraduates because of the support the graduate programs offered.

His suggestion drew a cool

response from committee member Rep. David Ward (R-Fort Atkinson), who earned his bachelor's degree from UW-Platteville. Ward told Kauffman that his idea about cutting the program was just an opinion.

"I'm not talking about opinion," Kauffman retorted. "I'm talking about overcapacity."

Kauffman said that three programs were too many in light of budget cuts by the state and the lower number of students majoring in agriculture.

The committee also heard from students during the session, which was held at the UW's Carson Gulley Commons instead of the Capitol at the suggestion of Rep. Alvin Ott (R-Green Bay) and Roger Wyse, the dean of the UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. By convening the hearing on the campus, Ott had hoped to expose the committee to the can-do enthusiasm of some UW-Madison students.

They heard some of that from the 14 students who testified during the nearly two-hour session. They also heard some polite pleas for help.

Andy Buttles, a junior from Waterford, complained that farmers bore a too large a share of the property tax burden. He also surprised some committee members with news about other states trying to entice Wisconsin farmers to move their dairy operations there.

The comment prompted Rep. Barbara Gronemus (D-Whitehall) to ask, "Where are they getting the names of these farmers?"

Buttles told the committee about an information booth the Kansas Department of Business Development had at the 1994 World Dairy Expo. He said its representatives were offering 10-year waivers on property taxes to farmers who would move to Kansas.

Carey Osofsky, a sophomore

from Pine Plains, N.Y., asked the committee to promote diversification as a way for farms to generate more income, but to maintain Wisconsin's reputation as a dairy state.

"This is the one place in the country that is associated with dairy," Osofsky said. "I urge the committee to preserve Wisconsin as America's Dairyland."

She said farmers in her area had turned to growing flowers and organic vegetables and to offering farm tours to supplement income.

Cory Geiger, a senior from Reedsville, observed that, "Wisconsin doesn't truly treat the dairy industry as an industry."

Geiger, who plans to work for a dairy industry publication after he graduates in May, also quoted statistics about the industry's contribution to state income and employment. He concluded by asking the committee to consider a program that would make low-interest loans available for establishing new farms.

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Lee Van Wychen - student council

Brett Pickar - audio

Thank you to Dean Wype + Sheila Earle

ag classes as science credits

B.J.

1.8 billion pd. out by fed govt. to save land 10 yrs. (CRP)

524 million pd to WI farmers

Dan (Agroeconomy)

Sustainable Ag - more \$

concerns

1. difficulty for new farmers - \$
2. urban sprawl taking farmland

* Kimberly Badtke (Food Science) (Ag down)

Keep industries in WI

Keep public aware

Food safety

FFA - 4-H (DPI restructuring)

only bad things about ag are in paper

Kari Pickart (Short Course)

- increase in farms for sale

- raise milk price

- lower property tax

+ ag technology expansions

Carey Osofsky Int. Dairy Science + Ag down

- family farm disappearing

- diversification / new ideas

process + bottle own milk - elim. middle man

- conferences

- Pine Plains 30 farms to 2

when she was a kid

House farms

Peter Haakenson

- more guaranteed loans vs. interest subsidy

Prof. Bill Dobson

Prof. Bruce Jones

B. J. Gallenberg
- Madison

Dan Kleiber
- Whitewater

Kimberly Badtke
- Rosendale

Kari Pickart
- St. Cloud

Carey Osofsky
- New York

Peter Haakenson
- Evansville

Stephanie Lutter (Bacteriology)

- Watertown

through CALS vs. Lutter + Sciences

opening borders under NAFTA + GATT

bacteria in imported food - from countries w/ more relaxed standards

Labeling of imports

Douglas Romig (New Mexico)

sustainable ag (positions removed in Gov's budget) lose targeting to specific farmers

Office of Public Interenor (surface water)

animal waste - target of CALS

intergenerational equity + lower property taxes

Corey Steiger - Reedsville (not returning to family farm)

- WI doesn't treat dairy industry truly as an industry

- father is 44 - receives letters from Texas + NM to relocate his dairy there

Andy Butkes (Waterford) - Racine Cty.

- property taxes (less acres than NY girl, more taxes)

- urban sprawl

- plan on moving farm - offer from Kansas to waive all property taxes for 10 years

- cheaper health care

- state jumps in to save big businesses - we're losing dairy farms - state doesn't do as much

- keep ag / environment balance

- SBA loans for farmers too