

U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
Three Lafayette Centre  
1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20581

C.F.T.C.  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT  
2010 APR 21 PM 4 03

COMMENT

**Subject:** Comments on Proposed Speculative Position Limits for Energy (File #10-002)

Dear Mr. Stawick:

Here in the mountain west of Wyoming we feel somewhat disconnected for what happens on Wall Street, but we do see what has happened to our wholesale cost of goods that we must purchase to supply our customers. During the energy bubble or 2007-2008 the soaring costs of replacement energy products made for very difficult financial times as we struggled to balance our cash needs against our accounts receivable and accounts payable. You have my support to put some control and restraint on the Commodities Markets.

I encourage you to support the comments submitted by the Petroleum Marketers Association of America and the New England Fuel Institute submitted on April 9, 2010 on the proposed rule to implement speculative position limits for futures and options contracts for natural gas, crude oil, heating oil and gasoline. I am also writing to add my own thoughts on this matter to the public record.

Futures markets were designed as a tool for *bona fide* commercial businesses and end-users to manage risk and "discover" prices for energy based on supply and demand economics. Businesses and consumers rely on these markets and are harmed when they become excessively volatile or subject to extreme price shocks, as we saw with the 2007-2008 energy bubble. In the past ten years, such events have become common and federal regulators failed to take assertive action to address the causes and to restore confidence in the energy futures markets.

By strengthening and passing this proposed rulemaking, the Commission has an opportunity to take an important step in this regard. It will be addressing the main cause of recent market instability – *excessive speculation*. Financial investors, including banks, hedge funds and index funds, speculate in the energy commodities markets for profit, rather than commodity-related businesses and users, who do so to protect themselves from volatility and risk. Speculators take on the risk that hedgers seek to shed, however speculation should not dominate the markets. Moreover, one speculator or class of speculator should not be allowed to take a large, controlling position in any a single commodity.

The Commission has a statutory obligation, if not a compelling moral obligation, to establish hard limits on the size of positions that speculators can take in these markets, and to bar them from any exemptions. The rule that has been proposed is not perfect, and again, I strongly urge the technical improvements suggested by the comments I have written to endorse.

In considering the rule, Commissioners must look past opposition by the financial community and remember the affect that excessive speculation has on businesses like mine, my consumers and the broader economy. It should establish restrictive speculative position limits, and implement them expeditiously, before we see a repeat of the 2007-2008 energy bubble and another major shock to a country still recovering from recession.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steven W. Perkins  
Perkins Oil Company  
PO Box 1068  
Rawlins Wyoming 82301