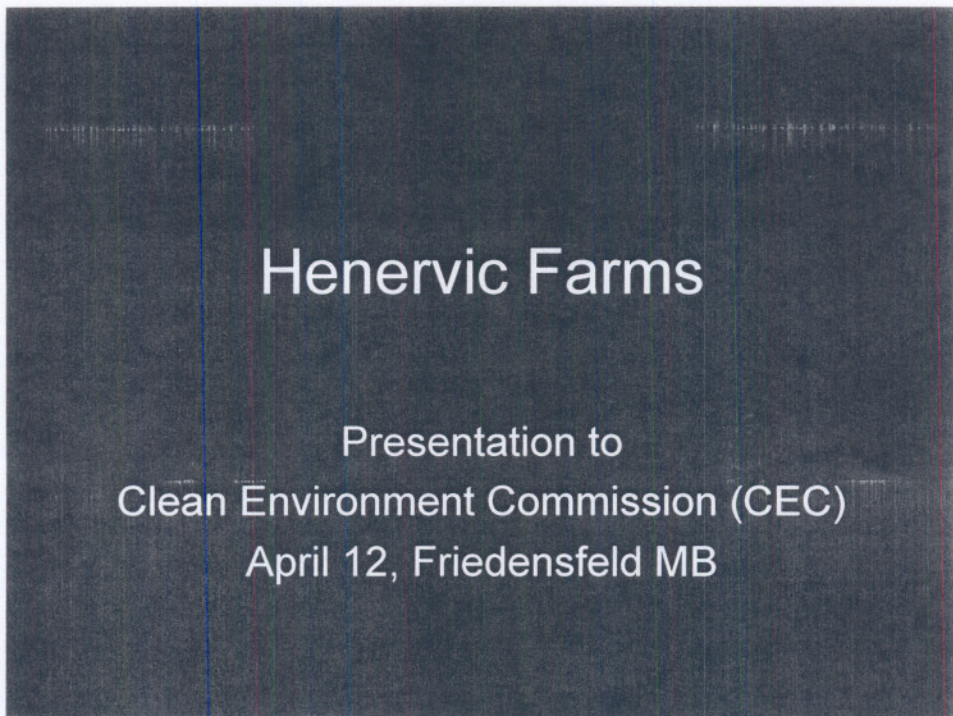


Lyle Peters.



- welcome

EXHIBIT NUMBER: FRI-027
File Name: Hog Review
Date: April 12 2007
Received by: [Signature]
(Commission Secretary)

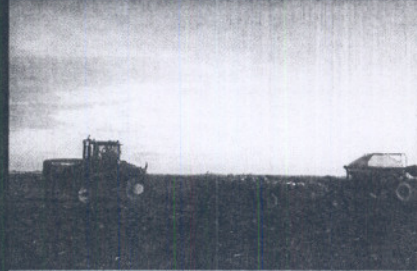
Current Farm

- True Family Farm
 - 4 Brothers
 - 6 Cousins
- 3400 Sow Farrow to Finish
- Ability to finish 60,000 Hogs / Year
- Farm 3650 Acres
- Approximately 8000 AU of Manure

- Explain about yourself
 - High school 2001
 - Out of M 2005
- Expand due to family
- Rent iso-wear / explain later

Cropping Practices

- Crop rotation
- Try to utilize fertility
- Major increase in SOM due to manure
 - From 3 – 5.5
- Herbicide rotation



- soil test yearly for crops as well as manure management plan

Livestock Practices

- Participate in Environmental Farm Plan Program
- One of the first farms to start deep soil sampling (1994)
- One of the first farms to inject manure (1997)



- Deep Sampling using SESCO
to insure no leaching 1994-2003 (0-10ft)
- Injected due to variability of nutrients
due to gen
- we have field mapped in an effort
to minimize some of those variations

Lagoon Cover

- One site has a plastic negative pressure cover
- Through EFP will cover the other site
- Cover increases N from 20lb/1000 to 30lb/1000.....
- Improves our N / P ratio
- Very economically and environmental friendly.



Other Practices

- Phytase in the feed
- Sites are very well maintained
- Well mowed
- Conservation of natural bush

Are We Sustainable?

- New manure regulations
 - New land requirements
- Wells located close to barns
 - Well monitoring
- Yields increasing
- Hog production is more efficient
- Utilizing all manure
 - Cost of synthetic fertilizer
- Hoping to be a 4th or 5th generation farm

- New land requirements increase pumping cost almost double from 48,000 to 78,000 on 400,800
- with the new changes from 2x to 1x we were forced to stop an expansion project due to increased land availability, manure separation, pumping costs have made this project unfeasible
 - time and energy
- Impossible to plan if rules keep changing

Fields: Conventional wisdom told us that Red River clay didn't leach and we were to build phosphorous for yield improvements, now the build up is causing a problem.

Thank You



We need to be sure that the regulations ^{being proposed} are based on science. Do we really know the phosphorus threshold of the soil. ~~We know~~ Is agriculture actually the major contributor to water quality issues or is it a convenient target. Is it possible that household products used in urban homes might contribute more to the water quality issue than manure injected into the soil. Is the farming community being asked to shoulder more than its fair share of the responsibility for the environment than ~~our~~ our urban neighbors. The consequences of increased regulation to our farm are direct costs to us and it is becoming less likely that we will be able to continue running a profitable farm that we can pass down through the generations. Nobody wants to be unsustainable more than we do. We are confident we will be sustainable because we drink the water and live on the land and want to have something to pass down through the generations.