

NOTICE THE TITLE !!

- ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND
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- Pollution Rankings
- About the Chemicals
- Health Effects
- Regulatory Controls
- FAQs
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POLLUTER LOCATOR | Text-Based Search for Environmental Release Reports

Scorecard can give you a detailed report on chemicals being released from any of more than 17,000 manufacturing plants, or a summary report for any of over 7,000 zip codes, 2,000 counties, 50 states, or the entire country. Search for a facility or area by name, or use the Polluter Locator's maps to find polluters in your community.

Select One of the Options Below

Facility Reports: Search for a facility by *either* typing all or part of the company name, or by specifying a city and state.

Company

City

choose a state

Type in the zip code of interest

Zip Code Reports: Enter a five-digit zip code.

Zip Code

County Reports: Select a state, then click on the "Go To County List" button to see a list of counties you can choose within that state.

State

State Reports: Select a state.

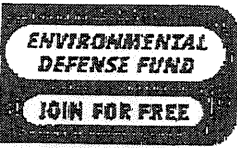
State

National Report: View the national report.

PLEASE NOTE: Scorecard's Environmental Release Reports combine data from the U.S. EPA Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) with information on the potential health hazards of toxic chemicals. These reports account only for pollution from manufacturing companies that reported to TRI in 1995 (the most recent year available) and include only the 650 chemicals covered by TRI.

TRI data on pollution releases in 1996 were publicly released by U.S. EPA on June 18, 1998. Scorecard will be updated to include this information as soon as possible. Click here if you would like to be notified when the 1996 data are available on Scorecard.

Scorecard cannot tell you whether the amount of pollution in your own area is safe or unsafe, and it does not calculate the amount of health risk that reported pollution in your area poses. Scorecard tells you which chemical releases in your area might be of potential health concern, based on available data, and helps you identify the highest priorities among those chemical releases.



POLLUTER LOCATOR | Environmental Release Report



2.

Environmental Release Report: **DANE County**

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- Map(s) Locating the Manufacturing Facilities
- 1995 Rankings: Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation in DANE County
- 1995 TRI Pollution Releases Ranked by Potential Human Health Risks
- 1995 TRI Pollution Releases Sorted by Health Effect
- What We Don't Know About Chemical Safety and Harm
- TRI Data Summary
- Take Action
- Links

THE NEXT 3 PAGES HAVE INFORMATION FOR DANE COUNTY

• Map(s) Locating the Manufacturing Facilities

State

- Southeastern Wisconsin Local
- Cottage Grove North
- Cottage Grove South
- De Forest
- Madison North ←
- Madison South
- Madison Southwest
- Middleton
- Stoughton
- Sun Prairie
- Verona
- Waunakee

I chose Madison North for further information

[top]

• 1995 Rankings: Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation in DANE County*

In 1995, this county ranked in the top 20% of all counties in the US in terms of

- noncancer hazards
- air releases of suspected cardiovascular or blood toxicants
- air releases of suspected developmental toxicants
- air releases of suspected reproductive toxicants

In 1995, this county ranked in the top 20% of all counties in the state in terms of

- air releases of recognized developmental toxicants
- More...

3,

***Note:** These rankings are based on chemical releases and transfers reported by manufacturing facilities to the Toxics Release Inventory, and do not take into account major sources of pollution or toxic chemicals that are not covered by TRI.

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• **1995 TRI Pollution Releases Ranked by Potential Human Health Risks**

Top Ranked Cancer Risk: LEAD
 Top Ranked Noncancer Risk: COPPER

[top]

• **1995 TRI Pollution Releases Sorted by Health Effect***

	<u>Air Releases</u> <u>(Pounds from TRI</u> <u>sources)</u>	<u>Water Releases</u> <u>(Pounds from TRI</u> <u>sources)</u>
<u>Recognized Carcinogens</u>	<u>18,530</u>	
<u>Suspected Carcinogens</u>	<u>264</u>	
<u>Suspected Cardiovascular or Blood</u> <u>Toxicants</u>	<u>1,314,708</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Recognized Developmental Toxicants</u>	<u>120,369</u>	
<u>Suspected Developmental Toxicants</u>	<u>1,218,343</u>	
<u>Suspected Endocrine Toxicants</u>	<u>87,079</u>	
<u>Suspected Immunotoxicants</u>	<u>237,233</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Suspected Kidney Toxicants</u>	<u>367,896</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Suspected Gastrointestinal or Liver</u> <u>Toxicants</u>	<u>523,667</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Suspected Musculoskeletal Toxicants</u>	<u>5</u>	
<u>Suspected Neurotoxicants</u>	<u>1,383,583</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Recognized Reproductive Toxicants</u>	<u>314</u>	
<u>Suspected Reproductive Toxicants</u>	<u>1,164,401</u>	
<u>Suspected Respiratory Toxicants</u>	<u>1,435,859</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Suspected Skin or Sense Organ</u> <u>Toxicants</u>	<u>1,260,593</u>	<u>5</u>

***Note:** Some chemicals are associated with more than one health effect, so their release may be counted multiple times in this table. Therefore, it is not appropriate to sum releases sorted by health effect. Total reported releases to air and water are provided in the data summary below.

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• **What We Don't Know About Chemical Safety and Harm**

<u>Release Type</u>	<u>1995 Releases</u> <u>(Pounds from</u> <u>TRI Sources)</u>	<u>Pounds of TRI releases</u> <u>without the</u> <u>information required for</u> <u>safety assessment</u>	<u>Percent of TRI releases</u> <u>without the</u> <u>information required for</u> <u>safety assessment</u>
<u>Air Releases</u>	<u>1,467,968</u>	<u>1,341,705</u>	<u>91%</u>
<u>Carcinogen Releases to Air</u> <u>Developmental and</u> <u>Reproductive Toxicant Releases</u> <u>to Air</u>	<u>18,530</u>	<u>14,924</u>	<u>81%</u>
<u>Water Releases</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>50%</u>

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• **TRI Data Summary**

Environmental Releases, Transfers, and Production-Related Waste (Pounds from TRI sources)

Year	Stack Air Releases	Fugitive Air Releases	Water Releases	Underground Injection Releases	Land Releases	Total Environmental Releases	Total Off-Site Transfers	Total Production-Related Waste
1988	860,900	648,914	1,327	0	138,750	1,649,891	557,194	NA
1989	950,884	730,262	271	0	3,768	1,685,205	285,827	NA
1990	1,161,733	551,183	31	0	0	1,712,947	304,790	NA
1991	1,144,221	571,809	13	0	0	1,716,043	630,537	2,860,082
1992	1,072,278	672,339	7	0	250	1,744,874	527,474	3,591,546
1993	873,376	768,067	11,020	0	250	1,652,713	15,403,963	20,968,500
1994	825,013	780,757	35	0	0	1,605,805	9,988,634	15,097,850
1995	<u>742,681</u>	<u>725,287</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,467,978</u>	<u>11,939,231</u>	<u>23,628,740</u>

"NA" means that no data are available because "Total-Production Related Waste" was not reported until 1991.

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• **Take Action**

- [Send a FAX to the companies responsible for the top-ranked pollution problems in DANE County \(free\)](#)
- [Send an e-mail to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#)
- [Network with environmental groups](#)
- [Learn how to prevent pollution](#)
- [Support the Scorecard](#)
- [Link to Scorecard](#)

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• **Links**

See [EPA's Index of Watershed Indicators](#) for this area (evaluates the current condition and vulnerability of aquatic resources.)

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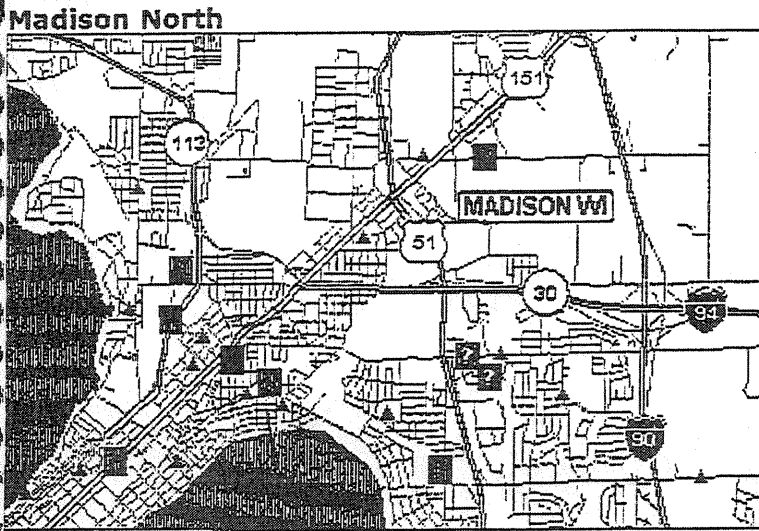
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POLLUTER LOCATOR | Madison North



5.



About this Map
 Manufacturing facilities must report certain toxic chemical releases and production-related waste to the U.S. EPA's Toxics Release Inventory. The Environmental Release Reports on this web site are based on this self-reported data.

Zoom in: You can click on any part of the map to zoom in for a closer look at your area of interest, or click on any red square to see a detailed report on that polluting facility.

Zoom out: View a map page which covers a larger geographical area.

Legend

- TRI
- Manufacturing Facility
- TRI
- Manufacturing Facility (possibly inaccurate locational data)
- School or Educational Institution (K-12, trade schools, and colleges)

Environmental Release Reports Available at This Level

1. Dane, WI
2. By Zip Code:
3. By Facility:

I picked this site for more information

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POLLUTER LOCATOR | Environmental Release Report



6.

Environmental Release Report: MADISON-KIPP CORP.

- Map(s) Locating the Manufacturing Facilities
- 1995 Rankings: Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation at this Facility
- 1995 TRI Pollution Releases Ranked by Potential Human Health Risks
- 1995 TRI Pollution Releases Sorted by Health Effect
- What We Don't Know About Chemical Safety and Harm
- TRI Data Summary
- Take Action
- Facility Information
- Links



THIS IS THE FACILITY OF INTEREST

• Map(s) Locating This Facility

- Madison North

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• 1995 Rankings: Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation at This Facility*

In 1995, this facility ranked in the top 20% of all facilities in the US in terms of

- noncancer hazards

*Note: These rankings are based on chemical releases and transfers reported by manufacturing facilities to the Toxics Release Inventory, and do not take into account major sources of pollution or toxic chemicals that are not covered by TRI.

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• 1995 TRI Pollution Releases Ranked by Potential Human Health Risks

Top Ranked Cancer Risk: no data available
 Top Ranked Noncancer Risk: COPPER

[top]

• 1995 TRI Pollution Releases Sorted by Health Effect*

Air Releases
(Pounds from TRI sources)

Water Releases
(Pounds from TRI sources)

Suspected Cardiovascular or Blood

7.

<u>Suspected Cardiovascular or Blood Toxicants</u>	<u>2,200</u>
<u>Suspected Developmental Toxicants</u>	<u>500</u>
<u>Suspected Kidney Toxicants</u>	<u>1,700</u>
<u>Suspected Gastrointestinal or Liver Toxicants</u>	<u>2,200</u>
<u>Suspected Neurotoxicants</u>	<u>1,700</u>
<u>Suspected Reproductive Toxicants</u>	<u>500</u>
<u>Suspected Respiratory Toxicants</u>	<u>2,200</u>
<u>Suspected Skin or Sense Organ Toxicants</u>	<u>1,700</u>

*Note: Some chemicals are associated with more than one health effect, so their release may be counted multiple times in this table. Therefore, it is not appropriate to sum releases sorted by health effect. Total reported releases to air and water are provided in the data summary below.

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• **What We Don't Know About Chemical Safety and Harm**

Release Type	1995 Releases (Pounds from TRI Sources)	Pounds of TRI releases without the information required for safety assessment	Percent of TRI releases without the information required for safety assessment
<u>Air Releases</u>	2,200	<u>2,200</u>	100%

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• **TRI Data Summary**

Environmental Releases, Transfers, and Production-Related Waste (Pounds from TRI sources)

Year	Stack Air Releases	Fugitive		Water Under- ground Injection Releases	Land Releases	Total Environmental Releases	Total Off-Site Transfers	Total Production-Related Waste
		Air Releases	Releases					
1990	250	250	0	0	0	500	0	NA
1991	5	5	0	0	0	10	0	10
1992	0	0	0	0	250	250	20,518	212,459
1993	750	250	0	0	250	1,250	42,700	393,245
1994	1,773	0	0	0	0	1,773	36,151	414,177
1995	<u>1,950</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>4,752</u>	<u>6,494</u>

"NA" means that no data are available because "Total-Production Related Waste" was not reported until 1991.

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• **Take Action**

- Send an e-mail to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Network with environmental groups
- Learn how to prevent pollution
- Support the Scorecard
- Link to Scorecard

I chose to
Send an
e-mail selection

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• **Facility Information**

Facility Name: MADISON-KIPP CORP.
 Facility Mailing Address: 201 WAUBESA ST., MADISON, WI 53704
 Public Contact: H.F. BUD HAUSER
 Telephone: (608) 242-5290

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• Links

See the EPA Envirofacts Report for this facility, which provides environmental information from multiple EPA data sources on chemical production processes, Superfund status, and permitted air and water emissions.

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Email to top US EPA officials

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Send email to top US EPA officials



Scorecard relies on the Toxic Release Inventory for local data on environmental releases of toxic chemicals, but the program has many limitations that need to be addressed. Show your support for community efforts to improve the right-to-know about toxic chemicals by sending an email to top US EPA officials. This is an example of the sort of email that you can send from our server. Remember that the service is free. However, you have to register as a Scorecard user in order to send email because otherwise we won't be able to sign your letter.

Dear Administrator Browner:

I just reviewed a detailed, on-line description of toxic chemical emissions from MADISON-KIPP CORP. in MADISON, WI, as officially reported to you under the Toxics Release Inventory.

As a result, I strongly support your efforts to add more information to this key program in the public's right-to-know. Specifically, it should include information on chemical use (also known as materials accounting data), which would give me a better picture about how these chemicals are actually used and where they actually go, including into consumer products.

The program should also include information on what scientists and government don't know about the chemicals being reported on (many of which haven't even had basic health screening tests done, or made publicly available, according to the on-line report I just reviewed).

I also notice that the Toxics Release Inventory data that I can get is at least two years old, and usually older than that. Right-to-know would mean more if public information on pollution was more up to date. EPA should speed up the disclosure process.

The facts already being disclosed to the public are creating a major incentive to reduce chemical emissions from the companies that must report to you. If they reported their chemical uses to you as well, they would have an incentive to practice pollution prevention much more effectively. And if they reported what was not known about the chemicals they emit, there would be an incentive to do the missing tests and make the results public.

Sincerely,

-- your name and address will appear here --

Endless possibilities
for WI activists
w/a PDS here

News



HUDSON
INSTITUTE

Herman Kahn Center 5395 Emerson Way Indianapolis, IN 46226 (317) 545-1000 www.hudson.org

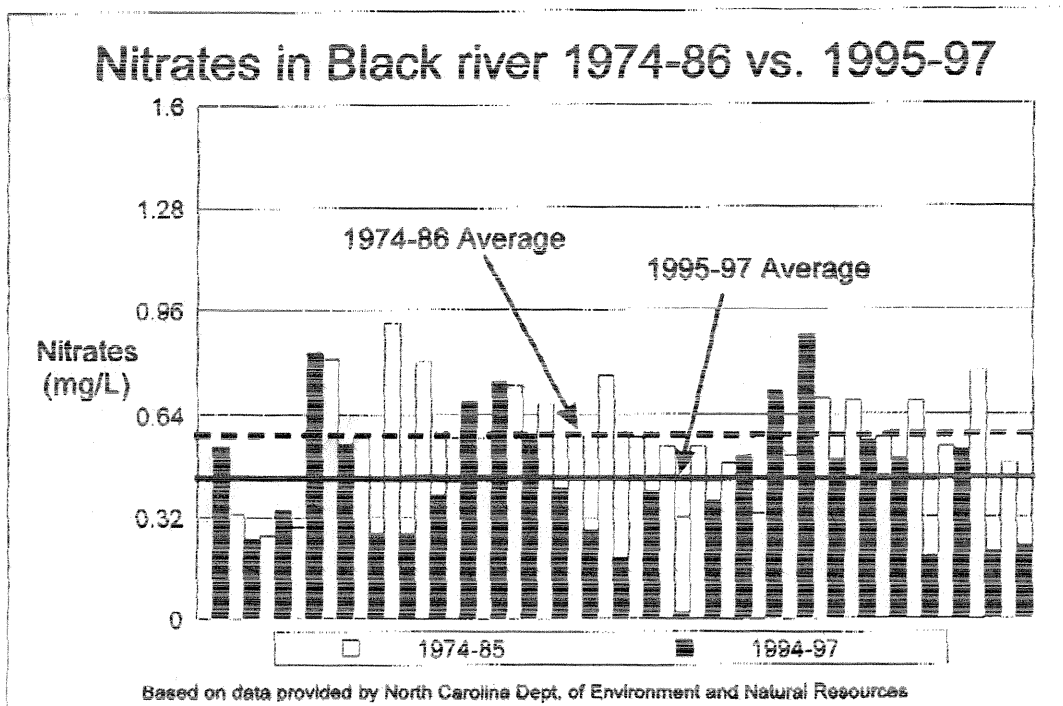
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1998

FOR MORE INFORMATION
CONTACT: ALEX AVERY, CENTER FOR
GLOBAL FOOD ISSUES, (540) 337-6387

Hog Farms Don't Hurt Water Quality!

Evidence from America's most intensive hog producing region indicate that large hog operations do not hurt water quality

Data collected by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources indicate that the water quality in the Black river, the drainage basin for North Carolina's most intensive hog producing region, has remained excellent, despite a 500 percent increase in the area's hog population. In fact, the water quality of the rivers and streams in this region may even have improved slightly. (See graph)



Because of the large concentration of hog farms in the Black river basin, as well as its largely rural character, the Black river represents a unique opportunity to gauge the specific effects of hog farms on water quality. In contrast, other watersheds are impacted by the nutrient pollution from cities, towns, and industries which make it difficult to determine the effects of farm practices. (Sewage treatment only removes a portion of the nutrients from wastewater.)

The amount of hog manure applied to crop fields within the Black river watershed has increased dramatically over the last 15 years as the hog population increased by five hundred percent. This has led to fears that nutrients from hog manure would runoff crop fields and pollute waterways. But these fears appear to be unfounded.

The data are clear – nutrient concentrations in the Black river have remained low and essentially unchanged. While it may be reasonably argued that the relatively small amount of water quality data (quarterly measurements for 1974, and 1981-86; monthly monitoring from 1992-98) preclude any precise conclusions, it is clear that the water quality of the Black has remained excellent over this time period.

This indicates that the practice of spreading hog manure on crop fields is fully compatible with good water quality. This should come as no surprise, since confinement hog farms collect and use their hog manure as organic fertilizer on crop fields. This is clearly better for water quality than the traditional method of raising hogs outdoors, where the hog wastes may be washed directly into waterways.

Considering the contentious debate surrounding the impact of intensive hog farms on the environment in North Carolina, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources should make all water quality data available directly to the public and policy makers. This way, the policy debate can respectfully proceed from a common and factual basis, not the poison of endless contention.

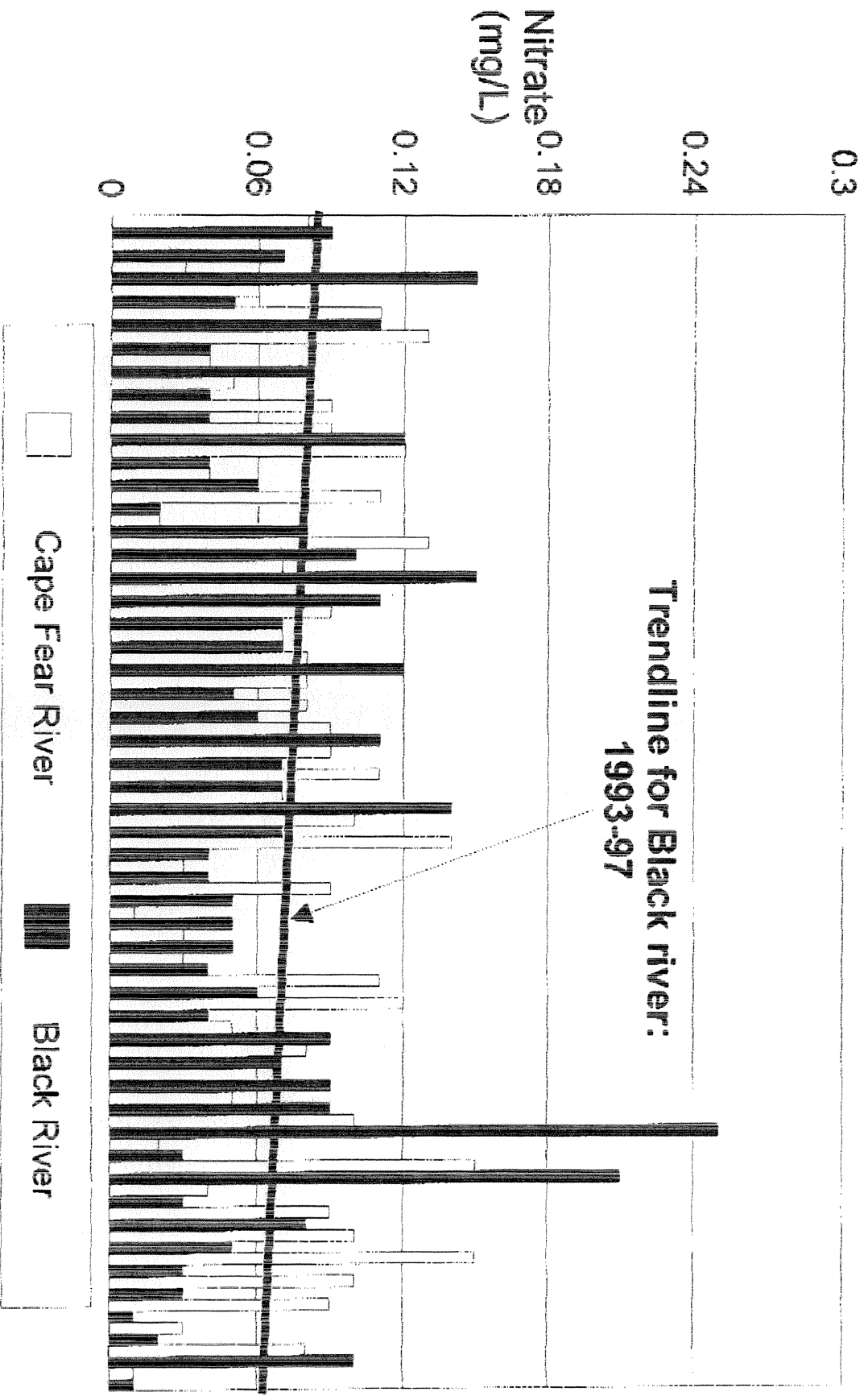
For further information call:

Alex Avery
Center for Global Food Issues
Hudson Institute
(540) 337-6354 or 6387
fax: (540) 337-8593
email: cgfi@rica.net

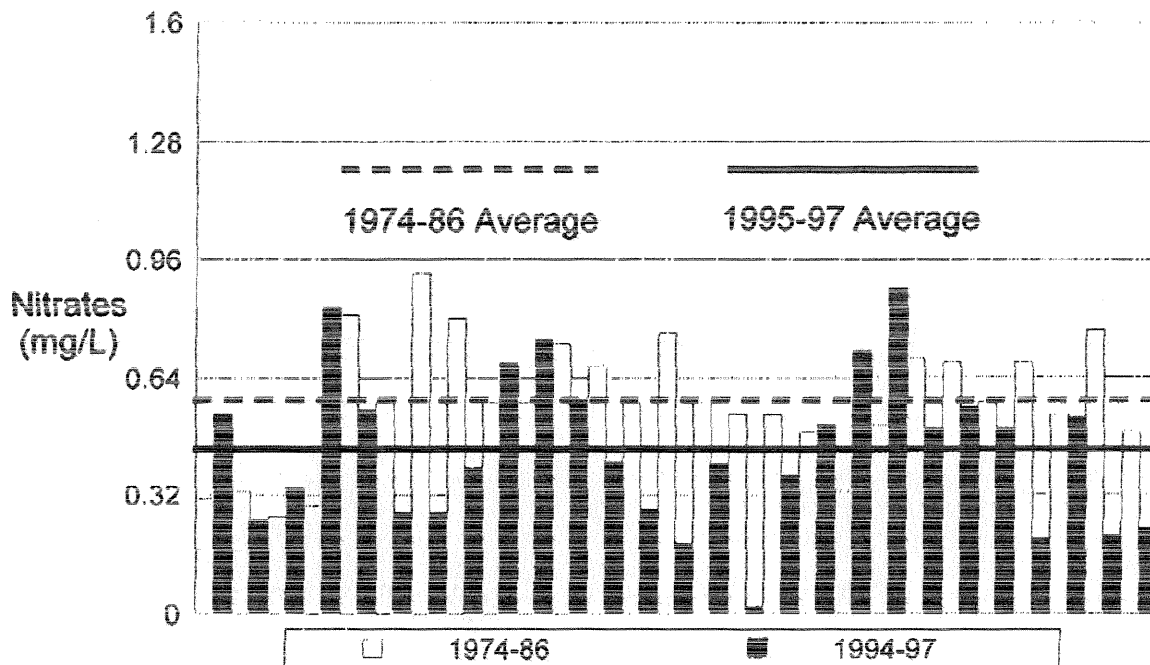


SOLVING TOMORROW'S PROBLEMS TODAY

Nitrates in Cape Fear and Black River: 1993-97

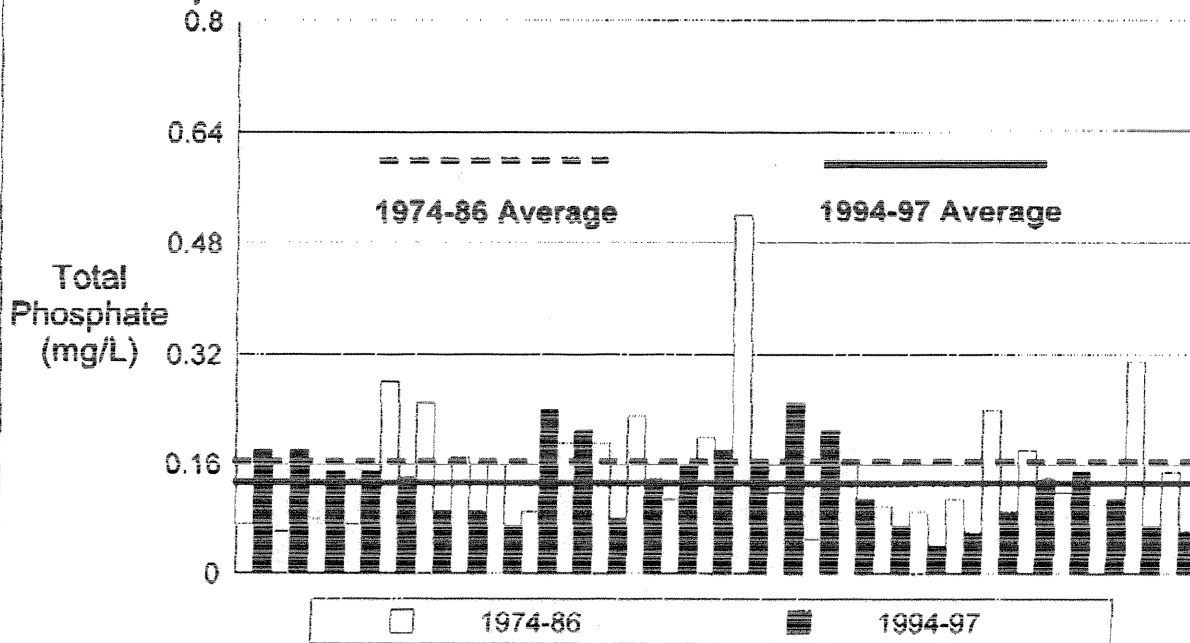


Nitrates in Black river 1974-86 vs. 1995-97

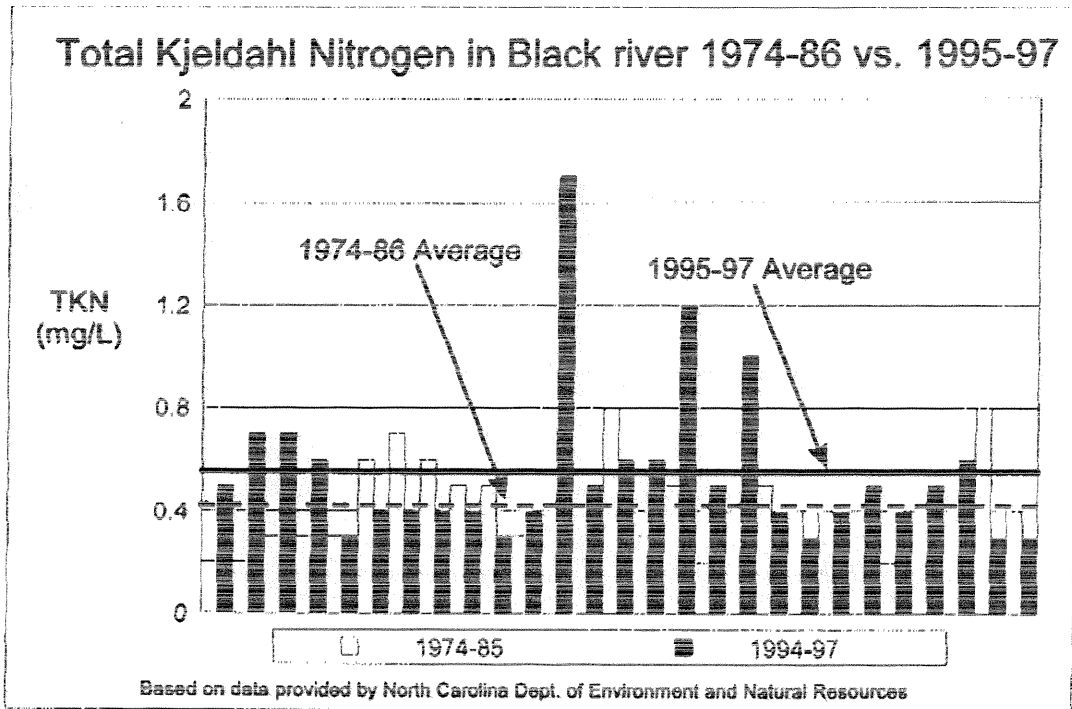
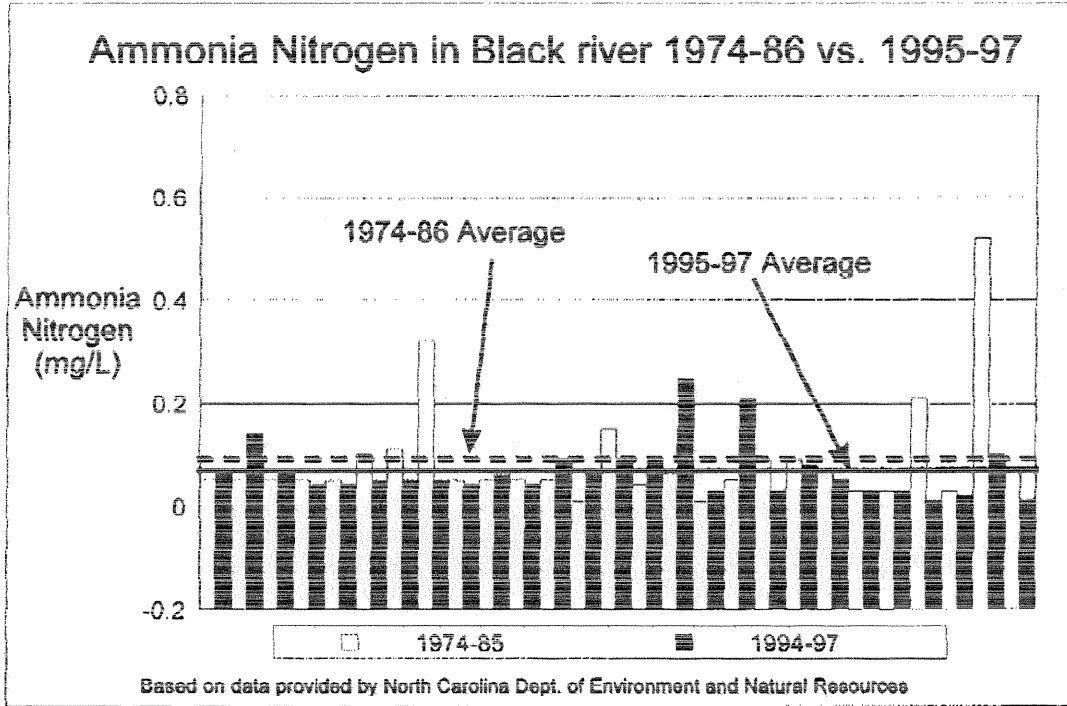


Based on data provided by North Carolina Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources

Phosphate in Black river 1974-86 vs. 1994-97



Based on data provided by North Carolina Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources





A project of Hudson Institute

Hudson Institute
 Indianapolis · Washington · Montreal · Brussels
Center for Global Food Issues

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FAC

P.O. Box 202
Churchville, VA 24421

540/337-6354
FX: 540/337-8593

TO: Representative Al Ott

FROM: Colleen Far Colox Avery

FAX
NUMBER: 920-989-1240

DATE: 1/29/99

NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 11

RE: _____

COMMENTS:

Hope this helps

Alex

OPINION

Even if only ground beef was irradiated, "it would save lots of lives."

Donald Thayer, U.S. Department of Agriculture scientist

RICHARD DOAK, EDITOR OF THE EDITORIAL PAGES, 515-284-8201

Des Moines Sunday Register

Big hog farms help the environment



April 3, 1998



THE BridgeNews FORUM: Viewpoints on farming, farm policy and related agricultural issues.

OPINION:

Ranger Rick And The Giant Hog Farm

The US Clean Water Act is Up For Renewal,
Unleashing A Propaganda Campaign Against "Nutrients"

By Dennis T. Avery of the Hudson Institute

CHURCHVILLE, Va.—In his April adventure, the National Wildlife Federation's popular cartoon character, Ranger Rick Raccoon, finds a bad-smelling river and traces the pollution back to a big hog farm with a broken waste pipe.

Ranger Rick warns his young readers, "When your parents were kids, a farm might have had a few hundred hogs. But now, a single 'factory farm' may have more than 15,000 hogs.... All that waste can cause major problems...."

Rick advises his young readers, "Ask questions at meat stores where your family shops. Is the meat grown on factory farms? Maybe a store near you sells meat grown on local, nonfactory farms."

RANGER RICK has confused his creator's dislike of big hog farms with protecting the environment—and thus is betraying the future of the world's forests.

Traditional small farms have been allowing livestock wastes to drain into our streams and rivers for centuries. (I grew up next to a herd of wallowing, rooting hogs in Michigan. Fortunately, they were downstream.)

The bigger problem is that the world now has far more people with the high incomes to afford meat.

Globally, meat consumption is rising by 5 million tons per year. Eventually, the world will expand from its current 1 billion hogs to about 3 billion and from the current 13 billion chickens to perhaps 50 billion.

IF WE RAISE them outdoors, in traditional small herds and flocks, we'd have to convert millions of square miles from wildlands to pasture. That land would have to be taken from Rick's forest and all the other forests in the world.

At four hogs per acre, we'd need half the land area of Brazil (1.5 million square miles) just for the extra hogs! And all the urine and manure would wash into the rivers.

Modern farming is far different. The manure from big confinement hog and poultry houses is an environmental bonus, not a problem.

The animal wastes are carefully saved in lagoons, tanks or dry storage and spread on growing crops. (Organic farmers have been telling Americans for decades that these wastes make the finest, safest fertilizer of all.)

THE ALTERNATIVE is to send the nutrients from manure down our rivers, as we do with urban sewage.

That's right, Ranger Rick, the nitrogen and phosphorus from our cities and septic tanks

mostly goes right into your streams.

If we're overfertilizing our waters (and nobody has any data showing that we are), it is far more likely to be from urban sewage than "factory" farms.

The biggest surge in "factory" hog farming has occurred in North Carolina, so a recent survey of the state's hog farms by North Carolina State University makes for interesting reading.

The survey found that 5 percent of hog farms were not living up to good management standards—but almost all of the problems were found on small, traditional hog farms!

RANGER RICK'S human friends at the National Wildlife Federation share his confusion about big modern farms.

The April-May issue of the group's Wildlife magazine has an article titled, "Are Our Coastal Waters Turning Deadly?"

The article suggests that alga blooms and toxic Pfiesteria are both related to big hog and poultry farms, while reluctantly admitting "runoff has not been definitively proven guilty in the case of Pfiesteria."

The article describes flying over big hog farms "that generate huge amounts of sewage waste" and hog lagoons "within a football field's length of wetlands choked with algae."

However, test wells around the big hog

farms show no leakage. (If they did, the farms would be shut down.)

THE PRISTINE Black River is rated one of North Carolina's Outstanding Resource Waters—and it is right in the middle of the country's biggest concentration of "factory" hog farms!

"Factory" farms are mostly, and increasingly, under "zero discharge" regimes. They aren't allowed to let wastes run off. And they can't let any of the nutrients they spread on crop fields leach into ground water.

If a real "factory" hog farm let wastes flow into Ranger Rick's river, one phone call would shut it down.

WHY THE CAMPAIGN against confinement meat production that actually helps the environment? Part is public nostalgia for the little family farm of 1900.

More important, however, the Clean Water Act is up for renewal, and activists have chosen nutrient runoff from farms as the "crisis" to move the legislation.

Nutrients aren't currently "pollutants" under the act, though perhaps they should be. But keep in mind that the world in the 21st century will need lots more hogs and poultry to meet global demand, and more fertilizer to grow three times as many crops.

AMERICA has one-third of the world's prime cropland and a relatively low population density.

Environmentally, we should produce a substantial proportion of tomorrow's hogs and chickens, since the alternative is to clear tropical forests in densely populated Asia.

We need some careful data on exactly where we have overfertilized waters. And whether the offending nutrients come from

cities or farms.

It might help the environment more if America cleaned up the nutrients in its urban sewage before we shut down the world's most productive agriculture and watch Asia's tropical forests be destroyed for meat production.

DENNIS T. AVERY is based in Churchville, Va., and is director of global food issues for the Hudson Institute of Indianapolis. His views are not necessarily those of Bridge News.

OPINION ARTICLES and letters to the editor are welcome. Send submissions to Sally Heimemann, editorial director, Bridge News, 3 World Financial Center, 200 Vesey St., 28th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10281-1009. You may also call (212) 372-7510, fax (212) 372-2707 or send email to opinion@bridge.com

BY DENNIS T. AVERY



Opponents claim big hog farms are bad for the environment. They're incredibly wrong. Anti-hog forces also claim integrated hog farming is bad for Midwest communities. They're wrong about that, too.

Modern confinement hog-raising helps the environment, and helps America's rural communities.

With the Third World's rising incomes, the world's demand for pork is soaring. And, despite fervent hopes among environmentalists, there's no vegetarian trend in sight. Asia has already increased its pork consumption by 18 million tons in the 1990s, and its pork imports by 30 percent.

The world currently has a stock of about 900 million hogs. By 2050, there are likely to be 2.5 billion hogs living somewhere. For the sake of the environment, we'd better hope those hogs are raised in big, efficient confinement systems.

(The United States still has the same 58 million hogs it has had for 30 years. However, we're producing 50 percent more meat per hog, partly because the hogs are becoming healthier and happier as more of them move indoors.)

Confinement hog production helps the environment in five major ways.

1 Confinement hog farms take less land from nature. Free-range hogs take huge amounts of land — several acres per adult. The more recent A-frame/pasture production systems need an acre for every four hogs, or about 14 million acres of land in total for the current U.S. hog herd. That's equal to all the cropland in Indiana — or 280 times the land area of Des Moines!

Why should we convert millions of acres of wildlands around the world into hog pasture rather than move the hogs indoors?

2 Big confinement hog farms protect our water quality. Outdoor hog farms let every rainstorm wash hog urine and manure into the nearest stream.

Confinement houses put zero discharge into the streams and rivers. The confinement systems gather the waste in big lagoons or tanks, and

then apply it to growing crops; thus, using the plant nutrients from the hog wastes — to produce more food. (Organic activists tell us we should grow food with manure.)

It is not very difficult to build hog lagoons that don't leak, and earth dams that won't break. State and local inspectors can check them twice a year, with the cost built into the licensing fee. The above-ground, glass-lined tanks used on many of the new operations have no leakage at all.

In fact, big hog farms are protecting the quality of our streams much more effectively than are the cities. "Modern" sewage treatment leaves much of the nitrogen from human wastes in the sewage plant's effluent. A city of 50,000 people puts enough nitrogen into the water equal to 3 million gallons of hog lagoon effluent — and the lagoons aren't emptied into the streams.

3 Confinement hogs produce a lot less soil erosion than free-range hogs, and considerably less erosion than A-frame hogs. Hogs in a field root for food; it's their nature. Large hogs running loose create terrifying amounts of soil erosion. Also in their nature, they find wet spots and wallow because they can't sweat. Thus, both pasture and nearby streams are damaged.

4 Confinement hogs take up to 30 percent less feed because they don't get too cold or too hot. The other side of this coin is that it takes 30 percent less cropland to support a confinement hog than an outdoor hog.

5 Confinement hogs suffer lower death losses. Apart from the obvious question of the needless suffering of the hogs, 10 percent of the crop is lost when 10 percent more of the outdoor pigs die than confinement hogs.

This means that the whole system has to raise 10 percent more pigs to meet the pork demand; and that means 10 percent more land used to support the hog inventory.

By 2050, outdoor hog production would likely cost the world an extra 1 million square miles of land taken from wildlands — or the land area of Argentina.

Iowa's hog population is declining because the little producers are leaving faster than the big farms are moving in. I'm not surprised. I left a small family dairy farm because twice a day milking for 30 cows

meant terrible working hours and little income, even in the 1950s.

The little hog farmers are exiting a business that doesn't give them a good living.

They can't produce more pork with their existing resources, and pork prices can't go up because of competition from poultry, aquaculture and other hog-exporting countries.

The same forces have already spread the modern integrated poultry system worldwide. The modern systems win — in both poultry and hogs — because of smaller land requirements, lower death rates and better feed conversion ratios.

In the Shenandoah Valley, I'm surrounded by "integrated" poultry houses that permit families to live in a rural area that otherwise could not support them. A small farm and two poultry houses seem to produce a good rural lifestyle, even where the cropland is poor. (Or one off-farm job and poultry.)

If we have unwrapped the big-hog-farm issue from the swirling flags of environmentalism and the salvation of the small family farm, we are still left with a very real — if selfish — issue: the pungent smell of hog manure.

I know how pungent the smell is;

my neighbor has hogs. Apparently it does no good to tell new exurbanites that if there were no hog and poultry operations, they'd be surrounded by houses — complete with traffic jams and higher school taxes that they choose to leave behind when "moving to the country."

There's no question that the hog industry is going to have to deal with its odor problem, and odor perception. The hog industry has itself to blame for not pressuring its members more heavily on this odor question.

Obviously, the neighbors are going to endure far less odor if the hog manure is produced inside a building, and then scraped promptly into a well-managed basin or tank, than if the hogs are applying their manure to a crowded pasture. It doesn't cost that much more to have plenty of capacity per hog to keep down odors.

The new glass-lined tanks are small enough for a "bio-cover" of chopped wheat straw that virtually eliminates odor.

The other big element of suppressing odors is in spreading the effluent. The big new tank spreaders put the effluent into the ground. The Houle spreader scratches the liquid about 5 inches into the ground, and

then has disc blades that scrape dirt back over it. An hour after the spreading, the strongest odor in the field is fresh earth. It costs \$25,000, so little farmers won't have it.

The alternative to big hog farms in Iowa isn't more little 1940-style farms raising a few A-frame hogs apiece. Big confinement farms save so many pigs, and make so much better use of feed and manure that the alternative is another big, modern hog production facility in West Texas — or Thailand.

The economics of modern hog farming favor areas like Iowa, where the hog effluent can be spread on cropland. North Carolina and Missouri put lots of their hog effluent on grass, which is less valuable. That's why an Iowa corn farmer can project an 18 percent annual return on a confinement housing investment with the hog manure, and only 12 percent without it.

Iowa has only 53 people per square mile, compared with other hog exporters like Taiwan (1,200 per square mile) and Denmark (300).

Iowa has a comparative advantage in hogs over almost anyplace else in the world. Does Iowa want to use it — or let its rural population drop to one family of crop farmers per 1,000 acres?

The University of Missouri calculated that an additional 80,000 well-managed sows per year provided the state with 2,700 permanent jobs, and another \$200 million in personal income.

Des Moines probably doesn't want to give up its skywalks and go back to freezing on the city's open sidewalks in the winter winds. It might benefit the state to be equally realistic about the changes in agriculture.

If we were still getting the productivity of the sacred small family farm of my youth, today's world would already have sacrificed wildlands equal to the total land area of the United States, Europe and Brazil.

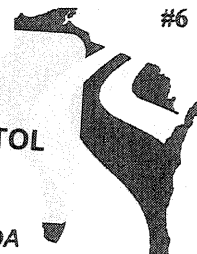
Farming cannot be a museum if it is to meet the food challenge of the 21st century — feeding a peak world population of 8.5 billion affluent people on no more land than we farm today.

Confinement hogs will play a key role in meeting that challenge.

DENNIS T. AVERY is director of global food issues for the Hudson Institute of Indianapolis. He was formerly the senior agricultural analyst for the U.S. Department of State.

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REP. AL OTT
318 NORTH, STATE CAPITOL



National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA
WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Steve - To show
of al -
Hog Inventory

A

HIGHLIGHTS

99

Prepared for Wisconsin's Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Coming Soon - Results of Census of Agriculture

The 1997 Census of Agriculture, the first census conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will soon be released. National, state and county highlights will be available February 1, 1999 on the Internet at <http://www.usda.gov/nass>. More detailed census reports will be available in late March.

Corn and Soybeans

Wisconsin farmers planted 3.70 million acres to corn in 1998, down 150,000 acres from a year earlier. The state's 2.95 million acres harvested for grain, down 3 percent from 1997, produced 404 million bushels, virtually unchanged from the prior year. The average corn yield for 1998 was the second highest on record at 137 bushels per acre. This yield was up 5 bushels from 1997, and 26 bushels over the 10-year average of 111.

Soybean production, yield, and harvested acres broke state records. Wisconsin's soybean production was 51.7 million bushels for 1998, up 18 percent from 1997. The average yield of 47 bushels per acre was 3 bushels above the 1997 record. Harvested acres were 1.10 million acres, compared to 1.00 million acres harvested in 1997.

Potatoes

Growers harvested 30.9 million hundredweight (cwt.) of potatoes in 1998, a 2 percent increase from last year. Harvested acreage decreased 1,500 acres to 83,500 acres. The final yield for potatoes was 370 cwt. per acre up 15 cwt. per acre from last year.

Hog Inventory

Wisconsin's hog and pig inventory continued its slide to another record low on December 1, 1998. The stage is set for even lower inventories in upcoming quarters as the entire hog reduction from last quarter occurred in the breeding herd. The all hog and pig inventory, at 690,000 head, dropped 50,000 head from a year earlier and 10,000 head from last quarter. Hogs for market were 605,000 head, down 30,000 from last year and the same as last quarter. Breeding hogs were 85,000 head, down 20,000 from a year earlier and 10,000 from last quarter.

Wisconsin's September-November quarter pig crop totaled 322,000 head, 35,000 below last year and 29,000 under the June-August quarter. Pigs per litter, at 8.25, were down compared to 8.30 last year. Producers intend to have 34,000 sows farrow during December 1998-February 1999, down 8,000 from a year earlier. March-May 1999 intentions, at 32,000 sows, are 11,000 head below a year earlier.

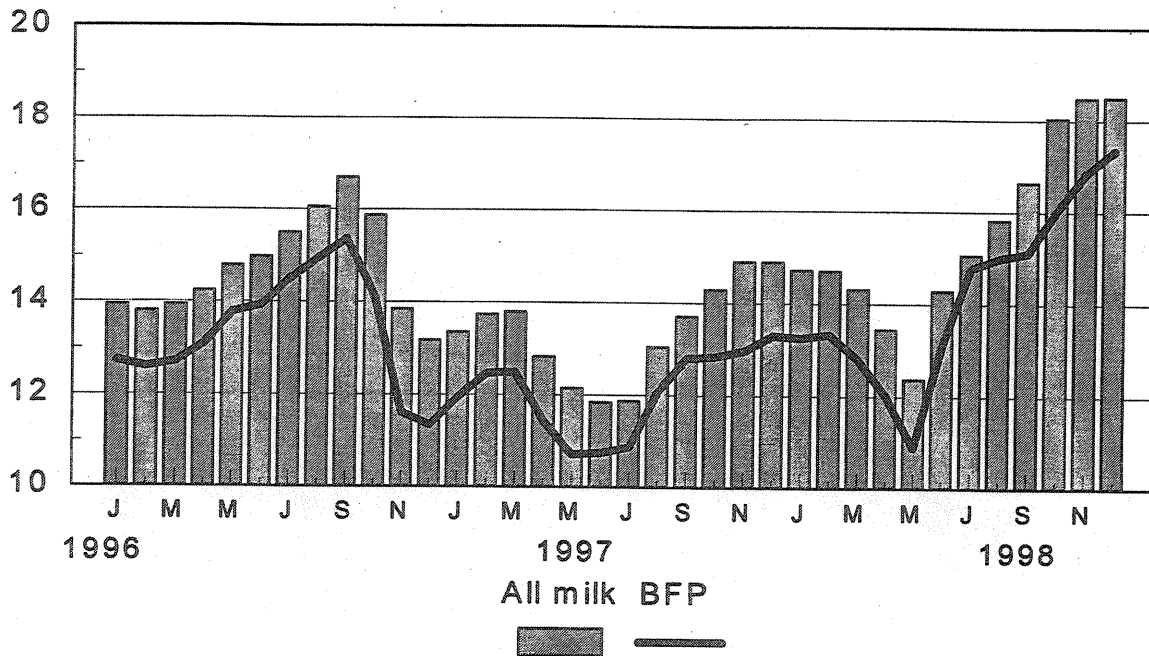
U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs was 62.2 million head, on December 1, 1998, up 2 percent from last year. Market hog inventory, at 55.5 million head, was 2 percent above last year. Breeding inventory, at 6.67 million head, was down 4 percent from a year ago.

Upcoming Releases

- Jan. 28 Vegetables - Annual
 - 29 Cattle; Chickens & Eggs;
Sheep & Goats; Agricultural Prices
 - Feb. 5 Basic Formula Price;
Dairy Products
 - 12 Crops Values; Potato Stocks
 - 16 Milk Production
-
-

WISCONSIN MILK PRICES

Dollars per hundredweight



WISCONSIN MILK PRICES

Month	All Milk			Basic Formula Price		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
	Dollars per cwt.					
January	13.94	13.35	14.73	12.73	11.94	13.25
February	13.80	13.74	14.71	12.59	12.46	13.32
March	13.94	13.79	14.32	12.70	12.49	12.81
April	14.24	12.83	13.45	13.09	11.44	12.01
May	14.79	12.15	12.38	13.77	10.70	10.88
June	14.98	11.85	14.29	13.92	10.74	13.10
July	15.50	11.88	15.07	14.49	10.86	14.77
August	16.06	13.05	15.83	14.94	12.07	14.99
September	16.70	13.71	16.64	15.37	12.79	15.10
October	15.89	14.30	18.05	14.13	12.83	16.04
November	13.85	14.90	18.49	11.61	12.96	16.84
December	13.18	14.90	18.50	11.34	13.29	17.34

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

Dairy Products

Item and area	November 1997	October 1998	November 1998	Change from last year
	1,000 pounds			Percent
	United States			
CHEESE				
American	248,540	254,550	267,642	+8
Brick and Muenster	8,347	9,104	8,523	+2
Mozzarella	181,941	199,378	203,543	+12
Other Italian	57,629	55,312	55,508	-4
Swiss	15,904	17,148	16,491	+4
All other types	82,162	85,707	80,693	-2
All cheese	594,523	621,199	632,400	+6
BUTTER	89,131	83,214	87,277	-2
	Selected states			
CHEESE, AMERICAN				
California	38,975	32,763	41,335	+6
Minnesota	37,716	41,217	44,205	+17
Wisconsin	70,792	75,780	76,100	+8
CHEESE, MOZZARELLA				
California	45,450	51,185	49,494	+9
Pennsylvania	15,281	14,658	14,611	-4
Wisconsin	54,203	54,300	52,300	-4
BUTTER				
California	23,806	20,570	18,808	-21
Washington	5,565	5,979	5,134	-8
Wisconsin	27,459	22,000	26,700	-3

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

Cold Storage Stocks, United States

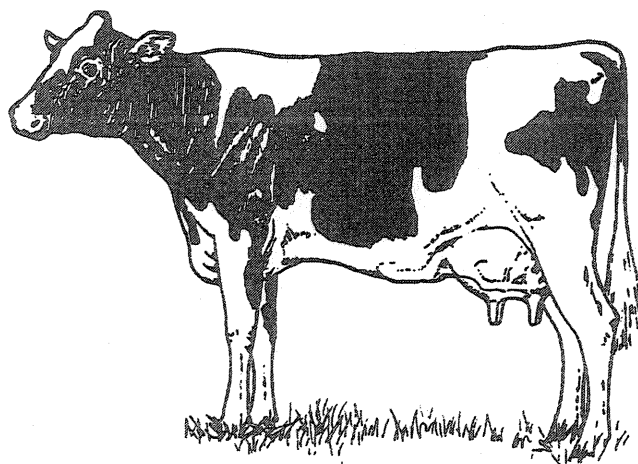
Commodity	Nov. 30, 1997	Oct. 31, 1998	Nov. 30, 1998	Change from last year
	1,000 pounds			Percent
CHEESE				
American	405,484	394,692	387,073	-5
Govt. owned	149	216	26	-83
Swiss	13,450	12,362	11,969	-11
Other natural	55,445	115,658	92,573	+67
Total	474,379	522,712	491,615	+4
BUTTER	15,365	31,164	28,607	+86
Govt. owned	364	8	8	-98
FROZEN				
Beef	378,160	358,231	329,010	-13
Pork	344,100	411,885	440,877	+32
Chicken	609,900	601,882	644,132	+6
Turkey	438,556	661,156	297,751	-32

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

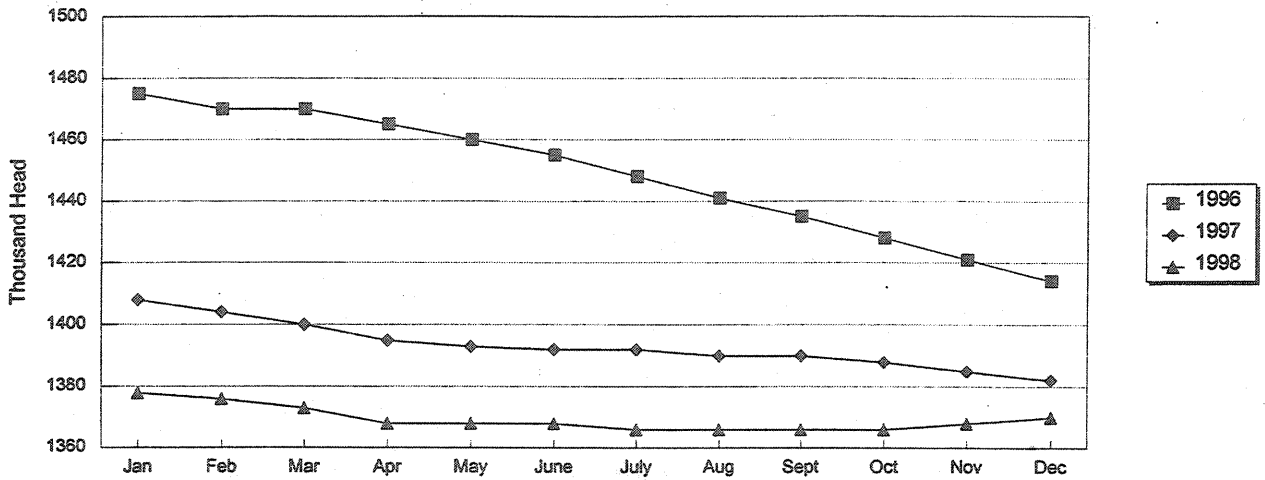
MILK PRODUCTION

Year and month	WISCONSIN				UNITED STATES			
	Cow numbers	Production per cow	Total milk	Change from year ago	Cow numbers	Production per cow	Total milk	Change from year ago
	Thousand	Pounds	Mil. Lbs.	Perce3nt	Thousand	Pounds	Mil. Lbs.	Percent
ANNUAL								
1994	1,494	15,001	22,412	-2	9,500	16,175	153,664	+2
1995	1,490	15,397	22,942	+2	9,458	16,433	155,425	+1
1996	1,449	15,442	22,376	-2	9,361	16,479	154,259	-1
1997	1,393	16,057	22,368	n.c.	9,258	16,915	156,602	+2
1998								
								20 MONTHLY STATES
Jan.	1,378	1,360	1,874	+1	7,730	1,464	11,316	+1
Feb.	1,376	1,260	1,734	+2	7,726	1,351	10,434	+1
Mar.	1,373	1,410	1,936	+2	7,725	1,517	11,722	+1
Apr.	1,368	1,400	1,915	+3	7,735	1,499	11,591	+1
May	1,368	1,490	2,038	+3	7,750	1,557	12,067	+2
June	1,368	1,435	1,963	n.c.	7,753	1,476	11,446	n.c.
July	1,366	1,450	1,981	+1	7,750	1,464	11,345	-1
Aug.	1,366	1,425	1,947	n.c.	7,753	1,439	11,160	-1
Sept.	1,366	1,360	1,858	+2	7,749	1,382	10,706	n.c.
Oct.	1,366	1,380	1,885	+3	7,746	1,441	11,164	+2
Nov.	1,368	1,325	1,813	+5	7,745	1,405	10,881	+3
Dec.	1,370	1,410	1,932	+6	7,744	1,478	11,448	+3

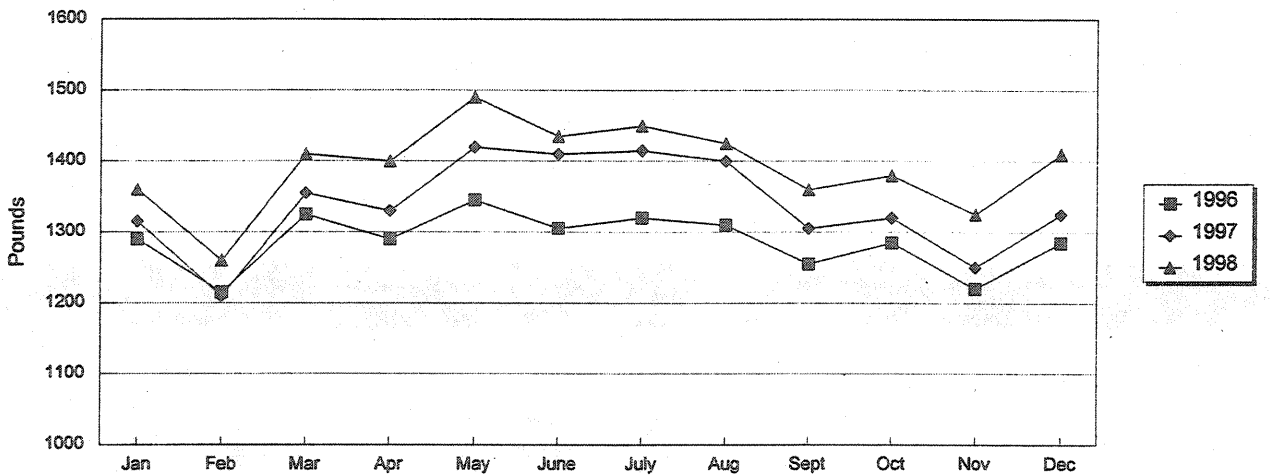
Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.



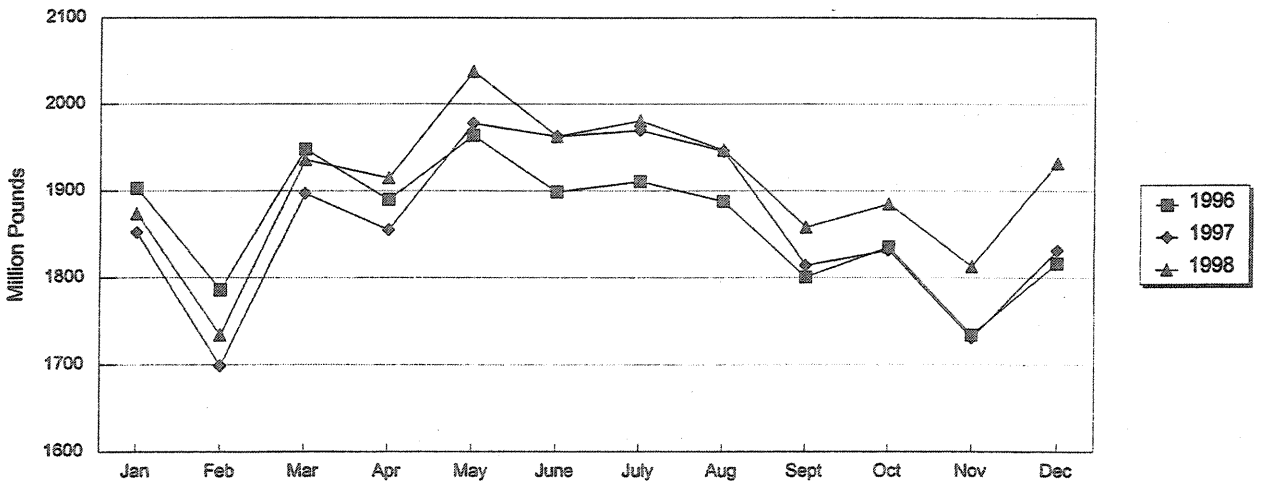
Milk Cows
Wisconsin, 1996-98



Milk Production Per Cow
Wisconsin, 1996-98



Milk Production
Wisconsin, 1996-98

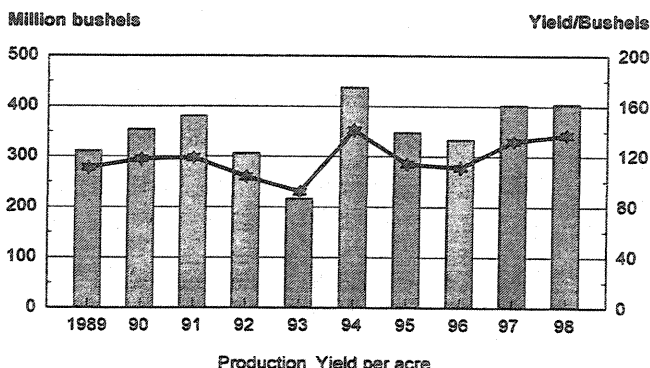


CROP SUMMARY, 1996-98

Crop	Harvested acres (thousands)			Unit	Yield per acre			Production (thousands)			Production % change 98/97
	1996	1997	1998		1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	
WISCONSIN											
Corn for grain	3,000	3,050	2,950	Bu.	111.0	132.0	137.0	333,000	402,600	404,150	n.c.
Corn for silage	865	770	730	Ton	13.0	15.0	14.5	11,245	11,550	10,585	-8
Soybeans for beans	870	1,000	1,100	Bu.	37.0	44.0	47.0	32,190	44,000	51,700	+17
Hay (all)	2,500	2,370	2,400	Ton	2.42	2.68	2.65	6,050	6,353	6,370	n.c.
Alfalfa	2,100	1,900	1,900	Ton	2.50	2.75	2.80	5,250	5,225	5,320	+2
All other	400	470	500	Ton	2.00	2.40	2.10	800	1,128	1,050	-7
Oats	300	320	300	Bu.	58.0	63.0	61.0	17,400	20,160	18,300	-9
Winter wheat	130	145	135	Bu.	43.0	57.0	55.0	5,590	8,265	7,425	-10
Spring wheat 1/	10	7	7	Bu.	35.0	38.0	30.0	350	266	210	-21
Barley	75	65	65	Bu.	53.0	55.0	52.0	3,975	3,575	3,380	-5
Rye	12	12	12	Bu.	32.0	36.0	30.0	384	432	360	-17
Tobacco (all)	2.9	2.6	2.1	Lb.	1,799	2,231	2,014	5,162	5,690	4,230	-26
Type 54	1.9	1.8	1.5	Lb.	1,900	2,330	2,100	3,610	4,194	3,150	-25
Type 55	1.0	0.8	0.6	Lb.	1,600	1,995	1,800	1,552	1,496	1,080	-28
Potatoes (fall)	85.0	85.0	83.5	Cwt.	390	355	370	33,150	30,175	30,895	+2
Dry edible beans 2/	9.0	9.5	7.2	Cwt.	18.00	18.00	16.00	162	171	115	-33
Mint for oil (all)	11.6	12.4	13.3	Lb.	39	40	48	452	499	639	+28
Peppermint	7.0	7.6	8.0	Lb.	37	41	50	259	312	400	+28
Spearmint	4.6	4.8	5.3	Lb.	42	39	45	193	187	239	+28
Maple syrup	—	—	—	Gal.	—	—	—	110	87	70	-20
UNITED STATES											
Corn for grain	72,644	72,671	72,604	Bu.	127.1	126.7	134.4	9,232,557	9,206,832	9,761,085	+6
Corn for silage	5,607	6,054	5,919	Ton	15.4	16.1	16.0	86,581	97,192	94,525	-3
Soybeans for beans	63,349	69,110	70,811	Bu.	37.6	38.9	38.9	2,380,274	2,688,750	2,756,794	+3
Hay (all)	61,169	61,084	60,016	Ton	2.45	2.50	2.52	149,779	152,536	151,338	-1
Alfalfa	24,206	23,551	23,642	Ton	3.27	3.33	3.47	79,139	78,535	82,010	+4
All other	36,963	37,533	36,374	Ton	1.91	1.97	1.91	70,640	74,001	69,328	-6
Oats	2,655	2,813	2,765	Bu.	57.7	59.5	60.4	153,245	167,246	167,122	n.c.
Winter wheat	39,574	41,340	40,126	Bu.	37.1	44.6	46.9	1,469,618	1,845,528	1,880,605	+2
Spring wheat 1/	19,689	18,323	15,148	Bu.	35.1	29.9	34.9	691,680	548,155	528,709	-4
Barley	6,707	6,198	5,867	Bu.	58.5	58.1	60.1	392,433	359,878	352,445	-2
Rye	345	316	418	Bu.	25.9	25.7	28.2	8,936	8,132	11,795	+45
Tobacco (all)	733.1	836.2	726.9	Lb.	2,072	2,137	2,104	1,518,704	1,787,399	1,529,647	-14
Potatoes (fall)	1,248.2	1,185.1	1,220.0	Cwt.	364	357	356	454,388	423,190	434,368	+3
Dry edible beans 2/	1,750.7	1,758.8	1,913.9	Cwt.	15.94	16.70	16.11	27,912	29,370	30,828	+5
Mint for oil (all)	155.1	161.1	151.4	Lb.	75	77	84	11,613	12,412	12,714	+2
Maple syrup	—	—	—	Gal.	—	—	—	1,567	1,298	1,159	-11

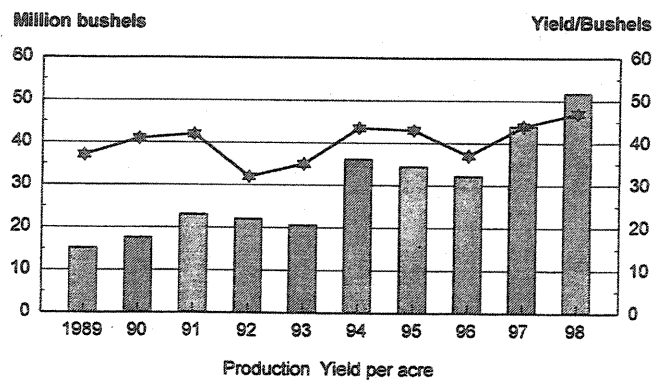
1/Spring wheat other than durum. 2/Yields in pounds. Excludes beans grown for garden seed. 3/Bearing acreage. Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

Wisconsin Corn for Grain



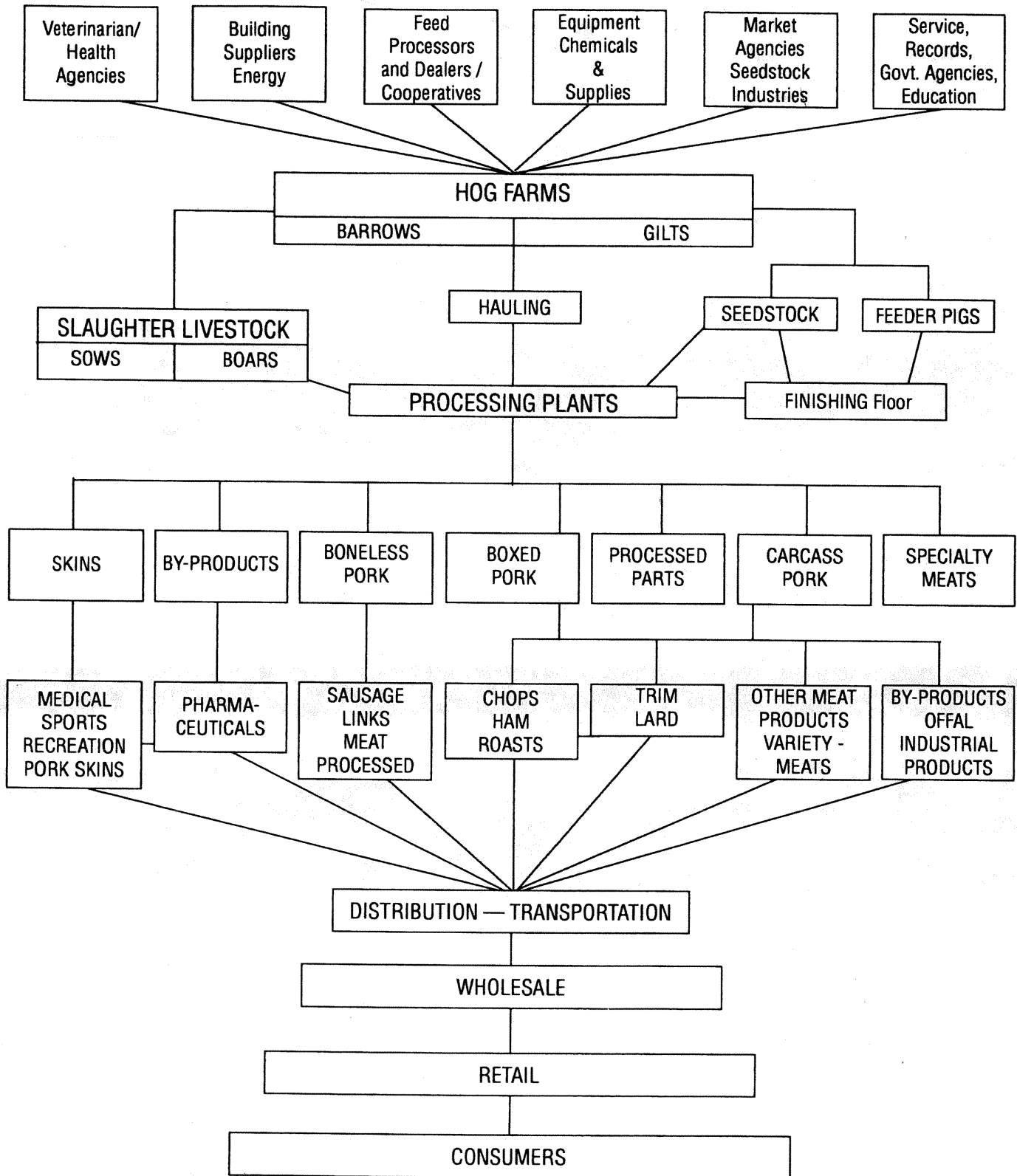
Source Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

Wisconsin Soybeans



Source Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

Graph 2.1 - Wisconsin Pork Industry



Source: Wisconsin Pork Industry Task Force, 1990 Report

IBP's Earnings More Than Quadruple As Meatpacker Cashes In on Hog Glut

BY SCOTT KILMAN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Meatpacking giant IBP Inc., benefiting from cheap hog prices battering the Farm Belt, said that its fourth-quarter profit more than quadrupled.

IBP, the nation's biggest pork and beef processor, said it earned a record \$91.8 million, or 98 cents a diluted share, for the quarter ended Dec. 26, up from \$21.7 million, or 23 cents a diluted share, in the year-earlier quarter. Sales dropped 5.5% to \$3.08 billion from \$3.26 billion.

The profit generated by the Dakota City, Neb., company was bigger than expected by Wall Street analysts. But IBP shares rose just slightly, held in check by projections that the windfall will evaporate later this year as hog prices recover.

In New York Stock Exchange composite trading yesterday, IBP rose 25 cents to close at \$24.375. Since the beginning of September, IBP stock has climbed more than 40%.

A glut of hogs sank animal prices to Depression-era levels last year, slashing IBP's cost of turning 19 million swine into everything from pork chops to bacon. There was little pressure on IBP to pass along all of its savings.

The hog glut was so big that IBP and other meatpackers were killing all the animals their plants could handle, and stores that cut prices couldn't get much more to sell. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the price of pork in the supermarket fell only about 3% during the fourth quarter, while the price farmers received for their hogs dropped by nearly half.

Farm groups reacted angrily to IBP's quarterly profit. "These big profits show us that the market isn't working," said Clay Pederson, spokesman for the National Farmers Union in Denver.

Farm groups have long complained to Washington about concentration in the meat industry. Now, with agricultural economists predicting that one-third of hog farmers might quit the business this year, Farm Belt legislators are pressing the Justice Department to look more closely at competition among meatpackers. The four biggest meatpackers control roughly half of the nation's hog-slaughter capacity.

A decade ago, IBP was attacked by farm groups for building new plants that drove smaller meatpackers out of business. Now, it is under attack for not expanding quickly enough to digest the glut. IBP hasn't reopened the slaughtering operations it closed in 1997, when hog prices were high. Those 1997 prices are what spurred farmers to increase their pig output 10% this year.

By not expanding, IBP is keeping itself from getting stuck with excess capacity when the shakeout among hog farmers cuts the size of the herd again later this year. Commodity traders, anticipating a drop in the size of the U.S. swine herd, are already beginning to bid up hog prices.

In all of 1998, IBP profit rose 62% to \$190 million, or \$2.03 a diluted share, from \$117 million, or \$1.25 a share, a year earlier. Sales fell 3.1% to \$12.85 billion from \$13.26 billion. The 1998 results include an extraordinary loss of \$14.8 million, or 16 cents a share, for early debt payment.



Paul Willard

customers

1/20/99

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL

MONEY

Hog farmers may get help

■ Legislature considering low-interest loans to help producers survive until the market gets better.

By Mike Flaherty
Legislative reporter

Help in the form of low-interest loans may be on the way quickly for Wisconsin's hog farmers, most of whom are losing money on every pig they sell.

The leader of the Wisconsin Assembly said Tuesday that lawmakers will hold a hearing today in Green Bay on providing \$5 million in state subsidized, low-interest loans to farmers.

The full Assembly will likely pass the measure and send it to the Senate next week when the Legislature meets, said Assem-

bly Speaker Scott Jensen, R-Waukesha.

"The hope is that several hundred farmers will be able to get these bridge loans (and survive until there is a break in the market," Jensen said.

The plan is to use the state's CROP, or Credit Outreach Program, to provide loans of up to \$50,000 at 1 percent interest above the prime rate to struggling hog farmers. The loan guarantee program, run by the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, is a self-financing revolving loan guarantee fund that isn't widely used.

"We're not going to be able to save them all," noted Rep. Al Ott, R-Forest Junction, chairman of the Assembly Agriculture Committee and author of AB50, which would alter the CROP program to help the state's 4,400 hog farmers. "But we need to do what we can to salvage those that we can help."

Ott's bill parallels a similar effort by Gov. Tommy Thompson to use CROP to help hog farmers. But Thompson's plan requires approval by the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee, which isn't scheduled to meet anytime soon.

By passing it into law, help could be delivered much more quickly, Jensen said.

The idea may stumble in the Democrat-controlled Senate, however.

Two Senate leaders said they don't want those low-interest loans given to "factory farms" — because those are the farms that created a huge oversupply of pork in the first place.

Smaller family farms "are the ones that, business-wise, are dying day by day," and, "unless we retain our family farms, we're going to lose our communities," said Sen. Alice Clausen, D-Menomonee, head of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Sen. Brian Burke, D-



■ IF YOU GO:
The Assembly Agriculture

Committee hearing on AB50 will be held at the Comfort Suites at 1951 Bond St. in Green Bay beginning at 1:30 p.m.

Milwaukee, head of the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee, said lawmakers may want to limit the number of hogs a farmer can raise and still be eligible for the program.

The Wisconsin Pork Producers Association notes that fewer than 500 of the state's farmers raise more than 500 hogs at any time.

"We simply don't have many large hog farms in this state," Ott said. For those hog farms that are larger, he said, "we need to make sure they remain competitive."

Pork prices prompt aid plan

Thompson wants emergency loans

By Rick Barrett
Agribusiness reporter

Gov. Tommy Thompson is asking for \$5 million in guaranteed loans to help hog farmers weather some of the lowest prices since the Depression.

Eligible farmers could receive loans of up to \$50,000 payable within three years. The interest would be at below-market rates, and 90 percent of each loan would be guaranteed by the state.

A nationwide glut of pork has depressed hog prices to the point where farmers are losing about \$75 for every hog they sell.

Some farmers have run out of money to buy feed, and they can't get credit, state officials said.

Thompson's emergency request has been sent to the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee for final approval.

It's not on the committee agenda yet, but that could change in the next few weeks, officials said Thursday.

The loans would be administered by the Credit Relief Outreach Program (CROP) under the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. Normally, CROP loans are capped at \$20,000 each and must be repaid within a year.

In announcing the request for guaranteed loans, Thompson signed an executive order declaring an economic emergency in the pork industry.

Loans would be available on a first-come, first-served basis.

WSS-01/15/99



BRANDON SCHOLZ
PRESIDENT

AL —

File

- ① F&D on Farmland's efforts —
- ② The meat department doesn't operate in a vacuum —

Brandon

Brandon Scholz

From: pginfo@progro.com
Sent: Thursday, December 24, 1998 12:59 PM
To: pginfo@progro.com
Subject: PROGRESSIVE GROCER HEADLINES: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1998

PROGRESSIVE GROCER HEADLINES: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1998

FROM THE STAFF OF PROGRESSIVE GROCER, WE WISH YOU AND YOUR FAMILY A HAPPY HOLIDAY!

Rica Foods Inc. Announces Three New Executive Appointments:

Rica Foods Inc. (Nasdaq: RICA) is pleased to announce three new executive appointments: Mr. Jose Pablo Chaves began his new position as Chief Operating Officer ("C.O.O.") as of December 16. Mr. J.P.

U.S. Says Listeriosis Outbreak Sickened 40:

A food-borne disease possibly linked to contaminated meat has made at least 40 people sick in 10 states and killed four of them, federal officials said Wednesday. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said the outbreak of listeriosis, an illness caused by the bacterium *Listeria*, has affected 13 people in Ohio and 12 in New York.

WTO sets key meet on banana dispute for Jan. 12:

A key World Trade Organization meeting on the banana dispute, which threatens to spark a trans-Atlantic trade war -- will be held on Jan. 12, diplomats said Wednesday.

U.S. Says Listeriosis Outbreak Sickened 40:

A food-borne disease possibly linked to contaminated meat has made at least 40 people sick in 10 states and killed four of them, federal officials said Wednesday.

Starbucks Promotes Jim Alling to Senior Vice President, Specialty Sales and Marketing:

Starbucks Coffee Company (Nasdaq:SBUX) announced today the promotion of Jim Alling to senior vice president, Specialty Sales and Marketing.

U.S. hog prices jump after big packer sets floor:

U.S. hog prices rose about \$3 per 100 pounds this week in Midwest markets to the \$14-\$15 area after Farmland Industries, the nation's sixth largest pork producer, said Tuesday it would pay farmers a minimum of \$15 per 100 pounds for live hogs.

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Subject: PROGRESSIVE GROCER HEADLINES: MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1998

PROGRESSIVE GROCER HEADLINES: MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1998

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CLICK HERE: <http://www.progressivegrocer.com/cgi-bin/ads.pl?advert=fmi>

British supermarket in Christmas opening stir:

British supermarket group J. Sainsbury Plc opened two of its stores on Christmas Day, provoking outrage from church leaders and demonstrators but attracting more than 2,000 shoppers, newspapers reported on Saturday.

Chill Costs California Citrus Growers \$591 Million:

An early winter cold snap across key citrus-growing regions of California has cost farmers an estimated \$591 million in crop damage, and the bill looks likely to rise as cold weather continues, officials say.

The beef industry is launching a new advertising campaign:

A new breed of heat-and-serve beef entrees will arrive in supermarkets at a lightening pace in 1999. The beef industry is launching a new advertising campaign to let time-pressed consumers know "easy beef" is coming to the rescue.

Intactix Takes the Database Approach to Space and Category Management, Releases pro/fusion:

Drawing the interest of retailers and manufacturers world wide and connecting the proverbial "dots" that bring the elements of category management onto the same page, space management software leader Intactix International, A Pricer Company, has released its new merchandising platform, pro/fusion(TM).

New Year to bring more mergers, IPOs, shopping, portals:

Close your eyes for a moment and picture where the Internet will go in 1999. Will there be faster access or traffic jams? More online stores or security scares?

Super-Sol Ltd. Announces Intent to Buy Stock by Subsidiary:

Super-Sol Ltd. (NYSE: SAE), Israel's leading supermarket chain, today announced that a wholly-owned subsidiary of Super-Sol (Hevrat Hanechasim Shel Supersol B. M), may purchase up to 5% of Super-Sol's outstanding ordinary shares on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange and in privately negotiated transactions.

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Cooperative Extension • University of Wisconsin-Extension

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences • University of Wisconsin-Madison

Department of Animal Sciences

Vernon D. Leibbrandt, Extension Livestock Specialist, Swine
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Madison, WI 53706-1284
608-263-4312 Fax: 608-262-5157
email: vdleibbr@facstaff.wisc.edu



JAN 07 1999

January 5, 1999

Alvin R. Ott
Wisconsin Third Assembly District
Room 318 North
State Capitol
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708-8953

Dear Assemblyman Ott:

I want to compliment you on the leadership you provided during the recent Assembly Ag Committee hearing on the state of Wisconsin's pork industry. The proceedings exceeded what I was expecting when we discussed the hearing agenda. Thank you for caring about the pork industry and doing what you can to preserve this economic resource.

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to in some small way contribute to the Ag Committee's work. Please call if I can help you in any way regarding pork industry issues.

Sincerely,



Vernon D. Leibbrandt, Ph. D.
Extension Livestock Specialist, Swine

Narveson, Linda

From: Dennis R. Buege [drbuege@facstaff.wisc.edu]
Sent: Thursday, December 24, 1998 9:37 AM
To: Rep.Ott
Subject: PorkNet's Daily Update -- December 24, 1998

From: "Knowledgeworks / Dr. Tom Stein" <tomstein@porknet.com>
To: Pork Mail <tomstein@porknet.com>
Subject: PorkNet's Daily Update—December 24, 1998
Reply-To: tomstein@porknet.com
Organization: Knowledgeworks, Inc
Date: Thu, 24 Dec 1998 08:11:05 -0600

PorkNet's PorkMail Daily Update - Thursday, December 24, 1998

First Annual Daily Update Christmas Edition newsletter!
Merry Christmas to all!!
We will start publishing again on January 4, 1999.
Thanks for all your support this year. See you next year!

This issue received by over 2,000 pork industry professionals

** visit <http://www.porknet.com> **

TODAY'S ARTICLES

1. Wednesday's Commodities Markets – Review
2. U.S. Hog Prices Jump After Big Packer Sets A Floor
3. Dear Darling Son and That Person You Married
4. POLITICALLY CORRECT CHRISTMAS
5. The 12 Net Days of Christmas
6. Bill Clinton Went to Heaven, or More Accurately ...
7. There Was a Famous Weather Man Named Rudolf

MARKETS & PRICES

Wednesday's Commodities Markets – Review

CHICAGO (AP) -- Grain futures were mixed and soybean prices lower in quiet trading Wednesday on the Chicago Board of Trade. Wheat futures gained on news the Russian government had signed an agreement allowing U.S. agricultural assistance to that country. The market also reacted favorably to the Agriculture Department's purchase on Tuesday of 695,000 metric tons of wheat for donation to foreign countries. Corn futures were steady to slightly lower on export news. South Korea bought another shipment of corn, bringing the total sales for the week to 160,000 metric tons. Soybean futures prices fell, pushed lower on news of rains in Brazil, which are benefiting that nation's soybean crop. Wheat for March delivery settled 1 cent higher at \$2.77 ¾ a bushel; March corn was a ¼ cent higher at \$2.19 ¼ a bushel; March oats were a ½ cent lower at \$1.08 a bushel; January soybeans were 1 ¾ cents lower at \$5.43 ½

a bushel.

Hog and cattle futures prices were higher in trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Higher cash prices being paid for hogs by processors and belief the federal government will make another hog purchase gave a boost to the market. December live cattle were 73 cent higher at 59.05 cents a pound; January feeder cattle were 73 cent higher at 68.35 cents a pound; February hogs were 1.25 cents higher at 30.77 cents a pound; February pork bellies were .32 cent higher at 41.67 cents a pound.

U.S. Hog Prices Jump After Big Packer Sets A Floor

U.S. hog prices rose about \$3 per 100 pounds this week in Midwest markets to the \$14-\$15 area after Farmland Industries, the nation's sixth largest pork producer, said Tuesday it would pay farmers a minimum of \$15 per 100 pounds for live hogs.

Kansas City-based Farmland, which slaughters about 22,800 hogs daily at its four plants, and Hatfield Quality Meats of Hatfield, Pa., which slaughters about 7,000 a day, are the only major pork processors to announce price assistance plans for hog producers. Hatfield guaranteed farmers a minimum of \$25 per 100 pounds in northeastern U.S. markets for the rest of December. "Hopefully, it will put a smile on their faces," Hatfield's meats supervisor Tom Moyer said of the new price floor.

Livestock analysts applauded Farmland's action, but said hog prices were probably due to reach \$15 in Midwest markets by early January anyway. They said fewer hogs would be available then because extremely low hog prices in the fourth quarter had forced producers to shrink herds. "It's definitely a gesture of goodwill, but it doesn't do much for the producer's bottom line," said Paul Georgy, president of Allendale Inc., an agriculture consulting firm.

The higher prices should not affect earnings at Farmland or other pork processors, because the companies have enjoyed healthy profits due to the low hog prices. "Pork margins for processors are high, historically high," said George Richter, president of Farmland's pork division. Huge hog supplies were largely responsible for the sharp drop in prices this year. Exports of U.S. pork have dropped in the wake of economic problems in Asia and Russia, but supermarket sales have been robust, Richter said.

Meatpackers have slaughtered huge numbers of hogs to prevent backlogs of the animals. The U.S. Agriculture Department estimated Monday's hog slaughter at 395,000 head, the largest one-day slaughter this year and the highest since the record 400,847 slaughtered on December 1, 1983. Richter said the hog slaughter rate may continue high for three to four more weeks.

Daily Market Summary

<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eext%2Emissouri%2Eedu%2Fagebb%2Fmkt%2Fbullet7%2Ec&lst=1>

USDA Midwest Direct Hogs (updated daily)

<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=gopher%3A%2F%2Fshelley%2Eca%2Euky%2Eedu%2F00%2F%2Eagwx%2Fusr%2Fmarkets%2Fusda%2FWHLS831&lst=1>

National Base Lean Hog Carcass Slaughter Cost Report (updated daily)

<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eams%2Eusda%2Egov%2Fmncs%2Fmn%5Freports%2FNW%5FLS295%2Etxt&lst=1>

Weekly Midwest Hog Review (updated each Friday)

<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eams%2Eusda%2Egov%2Fmncs%2Fmn%5Freports%2Fsc%5Fis851%2Etxt&lst=1>

Iowa-Southern Minnesota Direct Hogs (updated daily)

<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eams%2Eusda%2Egov%2Fmncs%2Fmn%5Freports%2FNW%5FLS230%2Etxt&lst=1>

NATIONAL PORK PRODUCERS COUNCIL NEWS

<http://www.nppc.org/NEWS/newsLeader-rls.html>

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Dear Darling Son and That Person You Married

http://www.porknet.com/artclvw.cfm?id_42

POLITICALLY CORRECT CHRISTMAS

http://www.porknet.com/artclvw.cfm?id_43

The 12 Net Days of Christmas

http://www.porknet.com/artclvw.cfm?id_44

Bill Clinton Went to Heaven, or More Accurately,
Approached St. Peter at the Entrance To Heaven

http://www.porknet.com/artclvw.cfm?id_45

There Was a Famous Weather Man Named Rudolf

http://www.porknet.com/artclvw.cfm?id_46

BUSINESS & COMPANIES

Merry Christmas!

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Merry Christmas!

INDUSTRY ANALYSIS (MARKETING, STRATEGY, MARKET POTENTIAL)

Merry Christmas!

CURRENT ISSUES

Merry Christmas!

MEAT SCIENCE

Merry Christmas!

PIG PRODUCTION

Merry Christmas!

PIG NUTRITION

Merry Christmas!

PIG HEALTH & DISEASE

Merry Christmas!

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Merry Christmas!

HUMAN RESOURCES

Merry Christmas!

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Merry Christmas!

FOOD TRENDS / MARKETING

Merry Christmas!

REQUESTS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Merry Christmas!

SEARCH ENGINE LINKS

Yahoo - News About Pigs
<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fsearch%2Emain%2Eyahoo%2Ecom%2Fsearch%2Fnews%3Fp%3Dpigs&lst=1>

Yahoo - News About Pork
<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fsearch%2Emain%2Eyahoo%2Ecom%2Fsearch%2Fnews%3Fp%3Dpork&lst=1>

Yahoo - News About Agriculture
<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fsearch%2Emain%2Eyahoo%2Ecom%2Fsearch%2Fnews%3Fp%3Dagriculture&lst=1>

Yahoo - News About Food Companies / Food Industry
<http://www.porknet.com/webnav.cfm?link=http%3A%2F%2Fbiz%2Eyahoo%2Ecom%2Fn%2Fy%2Fy0012%2Ehtml&lst=1>

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For more information, contact Tom Stein at 612-948-1980 (tomstein@porknet.com)

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END OF MESSAGE

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information

for the worldwide pork industry.

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Narveson, Linda

From: PETER C. CHRISTIANSON [PCC@quarles.com]
Sent: Sunday, December 27, 1998 9:51 PM
To: Rep.Ott
Subject: MSP Star Tribune Pork Story Published 12-27-98

Published

Sunday, December 27, 1998

Hog heaven has
its price

Paul Levy

Star Tribune
Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY,

MINN.—Karen Richter, wearing her “I’m

Proud to Raise
Quality Pork” T-shirt, gazed across the hog
farm her
husband’s family has owned for 42 years. She
and her
husband, Dave,
purchased the farm four years ago—when,
she said, its assets were worth four times what they are now.
“I think we’ll
get through this. I hope we’ll get through
this,”

Karen said a few
days before Christmas as Dave tossed
another bale of hay toward a dozen of the farm’s 150 sows.

“You know, part
of the land Dave’s dad owns was given to a
Civil War widow.

**I wonder what she would have thought of
what’s happening now.”**

The Richters
represent a strong
Minnesota farm
tradition. They’ve spent
months trying to
understand how hog
prices could
drop to a 27-year low in a
market that

continues to show a steady supply and demand for pork products.

Minnesota farmers, who produce 10 million hogs per year, are losing a collective \$14 million per week, Dave Preisler, executive director of the Minnesota Pork Producers Association, said last week from his office in Mankato. Many of those farmers are receiving as little as 9 cents per pound for pork, which once brought them nearly 70 cents per pound, while retailers' prices have remained stable at \$2 to \$3 a pound.

There are 10,000 Minnesota farmers who raise hogs, but there are only 6,000 Minnesota farm families who depend substantially on hogs for their living. Among them are the Richters, who have approximately 1,000 hogs and piglets on their farm, and "loans on everything," Karen said.

Both college-educated and from longtime farm families, the Richters knew how grain and livestock prices fluctuate when they made what they still hope will be a lifelong commitment to farming. Dave, 33, represents the fifth generation of farmers—his family is listed among the original settlers of this Le Sueur County town, about 50 miles southwest of Minneapolis.

Almost everything in their home—from the pig-decorated potholders on the kitchen table to 4-year-old son Bradley's pencil sketches of hogs—suggests how proud the Richters are to continue this tradition.

The Richters' office boasts nine Future Farmers of America

plaques. The
e-mail address for their D-K-R Swine Farms
begins Rhogheaven.
Daughter Kate,
10, who wants to be a veterinarian, has been
showing dairy
calves at fairs since she was 3 and showing
pigs
since she was 5.
Even Bradley has shown his pig, Lightning.

Lean times

But look and
listen carefully and
the squeals of
an unforgiving hog
market are
everywhere. A new
barn, to replace
the old one which
was damaged by
hail storms, will
have to wait.

Plans for an

automatic
generator system—to
be used during power failures—
have been scrapped for a cheaper portable generator.

"We're
optimistic and we're looking at the
long-range picture,"
said Dave, who
awakens each day at 5 a.m.—not to tend
hogs first
thing, but to spend an hour studying
up-to-the-minute
livestock and crop reports on his two computers.

"Who would have
ever thought prices for hogs could drop to 9
to 11 cents?" he
asked. "What makes it most frustrating is
production has increased and the demand has increased."

Hog production
and the demand
for pork have
both increased, in
the United
States and abroad,
agriculture
experts say. But
problems in the
processing and
packaging of

hogs have driven hog prices to their lowest level in nearly 40 years.

The closing of three major packing plants in the past 18 months—in Detroit, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Huron, S.D.—cost the pork industry facilities that processed a total of 35,000 hogs per day, Preisler said. Because more hogs are being delivered than existing packing plants can handle, those plants can pay hog producers extremely low prices while retail pork prices have remained steady. The packaging plants and retailers have reaped steady profits. In Minnesota, there are packaging plants in Worthington and Austin. Meanwhile, hog producers wonder how much longer they can live on earnings that are less than one-fifth of what they earned two years ago. An industry torn apart

“I’m looking at a list of the county hog farmers of four years ago and I can literally tear whole pages out because these people aren’t raising pork anymore,” said Dave Pfarr, a University of Minnesota Extension educator based in Le Center, Minn. Pfarr said half the farmers raising hogs in Le Sueur County four years ago have since quit the pork industry.

“If we see this [low pork prices] progress
another 60 to 90 days, the fallout will be
dramatic,” Wayne Schoper, Extension
educator in
southern Minnesota’s Brown County, said from
New Ulm. “We’ve
seen a real decline in the livestock
industry
overall, but
what’s about to happen in the pork industry
could
be devastating.”

It already had
been a difficult year for Jim Hanson, a
third-generation
hog farmer from Comfrey, Minn., whose
grandmother’s
home and family farm was destroyed by a
tornado last
spring. Hanson, 41, whose own farm produces
2,500 to 3,000
hogs a year, said he has lost \$30,000 this
year
because of the
low hog prices. Hanson’s wife, Geri, had
been
his farming
partner, but she recently took a marketing
job to
supplement the
family income. One of Hanson’s hog barns is
nearly empty and he has no plans to restock it before spring.

“How would you
like to be selling hogs for 10 cents a
pound,
knowing that you’re going to lose \$35 a head on them?”

Hanson asked. He
may have been generous; other state hog
farmers and
agriculture experts say producers are losing
nearly
\$55 per hog sold.

Long-time hog
producers such as Jim Marty, 59, of Sleepy
Eye, Minn., have
seen prices plummet before—though not
this

drastically.
Marty recalls receiving as much as 67 cents
per
pound for his hogs twice within the last decade.

“Jim was saying
how boars are only selling for two and a

half cents a pound," said his wife, Marcia. "Now, boars are always low, but to get an idea of how incredibly low that is, Jim's dad, Oliver, was saying how hogs were selling for only two cents a pound during the Depression. But during the Depression, two cents actually bought something. It sure doesn't anymore. "I went to the market the other day and hams are selling for \$32," she said. "Why, you can buy an entire hog for \$18!"

No cure in sight

Livestock and grain prices have been erratic for much of the past two decades

- so much so that Myron Grussing, 60, who has farmed since

1970 in the southwestern Minnesota

community of Rushmore, has not been to a doctor in 15 years for fear that he won't be able to pay his medical bills. His family has not taken a vacation in three years. Grussing usually produces between 850 and 950 hogs a year.

But he stopped buying feeder hogs, animals being fattened in a feedlot, in November. And he worries that young Minnesota farmers will abandon the hog industry entirely.

"It requires deep pockets or a father in the business who can

help out," said Grussing, whose son Richard, 28, has produced hogs for five years. "And it will get worse. I don't think the full impact has come through the agriculture community yet. We

may see worse
after the first of the year, when people
start
doing their books.”

The Richters,

who take a daily glance at their books and
the
reports of the
global economy, have managed to survive by
contracting out
75 percent of their produce. By doing so,
the

buyers have
offered a fluctuating price range that is
guaranteed
not to sink as
low as the current hog prices. But
contracting is a
calculated risk
in a cyclical market. Hog prices could take
a

dramatic upward
turn that would not be reflected fully in
contractual payments that have a ceiling price.

“It keeps you
alive,” said Dave, a 1985 graduate of the
University of
Minnesota-Waseca. That’s where he met Karen,
who grew up on a
New Ulm dairy farm. “But it’s still
frustrating

to abide by all
the government regulations, produce a good,
healthy product
that people want, and have little, if
anything, to

show for it.”
Help on the way?

Preisler said
members of the Minnesota Pork Growers
Association are
hoping the federal government will develop a
revenue
assurance program for livestock while
exploring
minimum livestock pricing on a federal level.
Preisler also said

Canadian hogs
are flooding the market, driving prices
down,
and suggested Congress attempt to limit the influx.

Unless changes
in the hog market are seen in the next few
months, a

substantial number of Minnesota hog farmers
will be
driven from the industry, he said.

Last Tuesday, 50
to 60 farmers, bankers and others in
agribusiness
gathered to urge Rep. Gil Gutknecht,
R-Minn., to
do something
about the crisis and do it fast. They
suggested

federal loan
guarantees, limits on large corporate hog
farms,
limits on
imports of Canadian hogs, and amending the
Freedom

to Farm law.
On Friday, U.S.
Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said his
department will
temporarily stop lending money for new
production plants in an effort to help hog farmers.

Next Tuesday,
legislators from Minnesota, South Dakota and
Iowa will gather in Sioux Falls, S.D., to discuss the problem.
The Three-State Pork Price Crisis Forum will be from 10 a.m.

to 1 p.m. in the
Sioux Falls Stockyards. Minnesota Rep. Ted
Winter, D-Fulda,
S.D. State Sen. Frank Kloucek and Iowa
State Sen. Jack Kibbie will take part.

The Richters,
who also farm a total of 480 acres of corn
and
soybeans, harbor no regrets over the life they have chosen.

They talk about
the possibility of their children continuing
the
family tradition.

"We have to face
the fact that fewer people our age are in
agriculture,"
Dave said. "You have to be a businessman to
be a

successful
farmer today. You used to think that if you
work

hard, you're
going to make it. But hard work is only a
portion

of farming.
Business decisions can make or break you.
And it's

hard when somebody else is dictating those decisions for you.”

Peter C. Christianson

Quarles & Brady LLP

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