STILL TIME TO REGISTER FOR THE 2014 IPF IN ROME

There is still time to register for this year’s International Peanut Forum in Rome, scheduled for April 9-11. Just go to: www.peanutsusa.com/ipf2014 to register. Over 250 delegates from 25 countries have already signed up for the Rome event, so don’t miss out on this important international event for our industry. The program will include an update on the recent Cambridge study on peanut allergy therapy, an overview of the world market, a food safety panel, new peanut product development, and the supply and demand panel which brings together major suppliers and manufacturers.

USA PEANUT CONGRESS

The USA Peanut Congress will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, June 19th through June 23rd. Please note that the meeting has been moved up to a Thursday-Monday rather than Saturday-Wednesday format. The meeting will be held at the brand new Omni Nashville Hotel, adjacent to the Country Music Hall of Fame and just steps from downtown restaurants and music venues. Not only does Nashville offer outstanding country music, but just about every other type as well to suit any taste. For more information on meeting registration, hotel reservations, and a meeting schedule, please go to: http://www.peanut-shellers.org/
FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN FINAL SESSION OF PEANUT LEADERSHIP ACADEMY BEFORE GRADUATION IN JUNE

Peanut farmers and shellers from Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi visited Washington D.C. during the Peanut Leadership Academy, sponsored by Syngenta Crop Protection and the American Peanut Shellers Association in early March. During this trip, participants had the opportunity to attend meetings with legislators and participate in meetings related to government affairs, international peanut markets, policy development and the U.S. peanut industry. This session is the fourth and final component of the Peanut Leadership Academy before graduation in June, 2014.

Day one of the session consisted of meetings with industry representatives including: Bob Redding, The Redding Firm; Reece Langley, USA Rice Federation; Dr. David Graves, Crop Insurance; Rep. Alan Nunnelee, R-Miss.; and Patrick Archer, American Peanut Council. During this time, participants were able to learn more about the 2014 Farm Bill, particularly peanut provisions, ask questions related to their individual states, as well as hear how peanut industry groups are working on their behalf.

Meetings with state legislators began day two in Washington, D.C. where participants were able to visit with senators and representatives from each of the Southeastern peanut-producing states. During these meetings, they were able to express concerns related to their state, as well as express gratitude for their delegation’s service and support.

Lunch on day two included a meeting with guests from the House Ag Committee, where more discussion on the 2014 Farm Bill took place. To conclude day two, growers had a special opportunity to meet with Ms. Krysta Harden, Deputy Secretary for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
The Peanut Leadership Academy, which is coordinated by the Southern Peanut Farmers Federation, provides leadership training for young farmers and sheller representatives throughout the peanut industry. Through the training, participants gain valuable leadership skills to be used in the future. Additionally, it gives growers and industry representatives an insight into many different types of issues the peanut industry faces.

FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN FINAL SESSION OF PEANUT LEADERSHIP ACADEMY BEFORE GRADUATION IN JUNE (continued)

DR. JACK P. DAVIS, NEW DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR JLA INTERNATIONAL

IEH, parent company of JLA International, is pleased to announce the recent hiring of Dr. Jack P. Davis as Director of Technical Services. Dr. Davis will be located at the Albany, GA facility. Jack was born and raised in Middle Georgia and in 1999 he graduated from the University of Georgia with his Bachelors in Food Science. In 2001 and 2005, he completed his Masters and PhD, respectively, in Food Science from North Carolina State University with a research emphasis on food protein ingredient functionality. In 2005, he began a post-doc with the USDA ARS Market Quality & Handling Research Unit located at North Carolina State University, and in 2006 he was appointed to research scientist within ARS. Concurrent with this appointment, Dr. Davis joined the faculty at NCSU in the Dept. of Food, Bioprocessing & Nutrition Sciences as an assistant professor. In 2013, he was promoted to Associate Professor. During his time with USDA ARS and NCSU, Dr. Davis worked extensively on many aspects of post-harvest peanut quality, including optimization of processing technologies, advanced nutritional analyses, oil chemistry/stability, sensory analyses, aflatoxin mitigation, and byproduct utilization. He has published numerous peer reviewed publications while supervising multiple graduate students and technical staff. Jack is excited to be joining the team at JLA/IEH and looks forward to interacting with current and future customers to best serve their needs. He and his wife Jennifer, also a Georgia native and UGA grad, have two children and they are looking forward to joining the Albany community and being closer to their extended family.
eTDE

The Canada Border Services Agency is proposing regulatory amendments that would implement a comprehensive advance electronic reporting environment for commercial imports. This proposal represents the third phase of Canada’s Advance Commercial Information program, called eManifest, and includes requirements for electronic pre-arrival information in the highway and rail modes, enhancements to existing processes in the marine and air modes, and provisions that would allow the CBSA to develop administrative monetary penalties for non-compliance with eManifest requirements. A second package of regulatory amendments expected in 2015 or 2016 would mainly include provisions relating to advance information requirements for importers. The CBSA notes that once eManifest is implemented, Canada’s advance information requirements will be closely aligned with those of the United States.

The CBSA estimates that implementation of this proposal would result in a net benefit for businesses of C$391 million over a 12-year period from reduced delays at the border and from efficiencies achieved by replacing paper processes with electronic ones. The proposed regulatory amendments are also expected to enhance and improve border security.

The eTDE and eDoc systems have been upgraded and are now in production. All shellers are encouraged to join in using the system. We are working with a few of the state FSIS offices who still do not feel prepared to handle the new system. It is hoped that all the state FSIS offices will be trained and ready to approve the electronic Annex online during March.

The EU ports of Felixstowe, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Liverno, Barcelona, and Hamburg are accepting electronic documents from the U.S. Most EU Pre-Export Aflatoxin certificates are on eTDE or can be requested from your lab. Once you have added the Annex document then those two documents should be sufficient for EU ports listed above. They will require both a paper copy and an electronic copy for a few months until they are comfortable with the new electronic system. Data from the eTDE system is being sent via a web service to the EU’s electronic system (TRACES) and can now complete entry documents electronically for Dairy products. Other commodities will be added over the next 6 months.

Work is ongoing with Mexico and Russia to get them registered on eTDE. Discussions are ongoing with most of the other major EU ports to get them registered as well.

U.S. companies emailing documents to manufacturers can use the eTDE system to supply the needed documents without having to scan the grade and aflatoxin certificates already on eTDE. If you need assistance in getting registered with eTDE or need information please contact Steve Calhoun (calhoste@bellsouth.net).
TOTE BAGS

Several new totebag manufacturers have adopted the APC specified bulk bags and will be contacting users over the next few weeks. The APC specifications are becoming the global standard for peanut totebags.

The recently updated totebag specifications are now fully implemented by all totebag manufacturers. These new bags have better air flow based on data collected by the Peanut Lab in Dawson and will eliminate the few mold issues we have had this past year. The new totes also now have a traceability code and barcode on the bag tag. Please let us know if you have issues with these new bags.

Anyone needing copies of the new specifications should contact Howard Valentine (hvalentine@peanutsusa.com) or Gail Rye (grye@peanutsusa.com).

QUICK NOTES

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<th>2012 UPPT Results Available</th>
<th>2012 Crop Post Harvest Test Results Available</th>
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<td>Bill Branch, coordinator for the Uniform Peanut Performance Test, has made available copies of the 2012 field test for potential new varieties. You may obtain a copy by e-mail, fax or mail. Send your request to: Dr William Branch University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station Tifton, GA 31793-0748 Fax: 229-386-7293 Email: <a href="mailto:wdbranch@uga.edu">wdbranch@uga.edu</a></td>
<td>Test results are now available on the Post Harvest attributes measured at the National Peanut Research Lab in Dawson, Georgia and the Market Quality &amp; Handling Research Lab in Raleigh, North Carolina. Copies of the data will be distributed on a CD or can be electronically mailed. If you are interested in a copy contact: Marshall Lamb 229-995-7434 Tim Sanders 919-515-6312 Howard Valentine 706-579-1755</td>
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THE PEANUT FOUNDATION

Completion of the sequence & assembly data for the two parents of the current cultivar are being completed with the expectation for data release in March. Publication of the final paper will occur later this year. Discussions were held March 24 in Athens, GA about the method to be used for assembly of the more complex cultivated species. This group will make its recommendations to the Genomics Technical Committee.

Argentina has agreed to join the international PGI effort and contribute genotypical and phenotypical data. This data will be combined with field data from Brazil, China, India and the US from over 20 populations that have been found to have desired traits. It will be collected for at least 3 years. This phenotypical data will be used to associate with gene markers for the desired traits. The selected plants will also be sequenced and assembled in years 3 and 4 of the PGI.

Plans have been finalized for the 7th International Peanut Genomic Conference. It will be held in Savannah at the Savannah Marriott on November 11-14, 2014. Over 100 delegates are expected from 9 different countries working on peanut genomics.

A full report of the accomplishments for 2012-13 for the Peanut Genomic Initiative is available. If you would like the full technical report, please contact Christina Taylor (ctaylor@peanutsusa.com) at the APC in Alexandria.

PEANUT NUTRITION

FLAVORS AND SEASONINGS DON’T GET IN THE WAY OF PEANUT HEALTH BENEFITS

It doesn’t matter if you like your peanuts plain (dry roasted), roasted and salted, honey-roasted or flavored with spices like chili. New research shows that the health benefits of snack peanuts are independent of how the snack nuts might be flavored or seasoned. Researchers at Purdue University led by Dr Richard Mattes reported this month that seasonings/flavors on snack peanuts did not offset their nutritional benefits.(1) Linked to this, the investigators also explored “whether consumption of salted peanuts would elevate blood pressure, honey-roasted peanuts would elevate postprandial glycemia [blood sugar], and/or spicy peanuts would elevate cortisol concentrations [a marker for stress]”. This is particularly important as health professionals may be reluctant to recommend peanuts that have been salted, sugared or have added spicy flavors like chili. The Purdue researchers showed there was no basis for any prejudice against flavored peanuts flavored with salt, sugar (honey) or spices. The researchers did not study coated peanuts.

A group of 151 apparently healthy men and women aged 18-50 completed the study. They were randomly assigned to treatment groups (see below). Everyone in the study incorporated 42 g of peanuts daily (between 240-255 kcals depending on type of product into their diets daily for 12 weeks). Par-
participants were free to eat whatever else they liked. The peanuts were pre-packaged and provided to participants in 14-g. portions. Blood samples were taken every four weeks and other health measurements were taken every two weeks.

What they found was that people at greater risk of cardiovascular disease because of elevated blood pressure, cholesterol or triglycerides, derived the greatest health benefit from eating the peanuts. Those starting the study with the highest blood pressure, had the greatest reductions in diastolic rates and it was found that those consuming salted or unsalted peanuts had greater decreases than honey-roasted or spicy peanuts. Similarly, participants who began the trial with elevated serum triglyceride concentrations [blood fats] experienced greater decreases than did those with lower concentrations.

Some people might express concern about consumption of honey-roasted peanuts, but the researchers were clear that they did not see the added sugar as a negative factor for two reasons: the amount of added sugar was very small and there was a likelihood that eating the honey-roasted peanuts could displace other foods with much higher levels of added sugar and fewer nutrients. As they argued, “consumption of honey-roasted peanuts, the flavor with the greatest amount of added sugar, would contribute only an additional 6g sugar to the diet each day. Recent analyses show that individuals in the United States consume around 83g added sugars/day. As such, the inclusion of honey-roasted peanuts to the diet would likely be minimal and may actually lead to a reduction if displacing more sugar-dense foods.”

This study adds to the findings in 2010 from Dr. Mattes’ laboratory at Purdue that fasting blood lipids and body weight were not affected by the form and processing of peanuts: plain and salted kernels and peanut butter had comparable positive health effects on these risk factors. (2)
As with previous positive research findings about peanuts, no one is saying that peanuts in isolation are a silver bullet solution to poor eating patterns, but it is clear that incorporating peanuts can be a significant first step towards eating more healthily. The message for peanut consumers from this latest work by Professor Mattes’ team is clear: “the flavorings assessed in this trial (salt, sugar, and capsaicin [chili]) did not negatively affect the health benefits of peanut ingestion.” As the old saying goes, “variety is the spice of life” and in this case variety in how peanuts are processed and flavored can help improve compliance with the simple health message to consume peanuts regularly to enjoy their health benefits.


NATIONAL POLL SHOWS US PARENTS DON’T WANT LUNCH ROOM NUT BANS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

A recent national poll conducted by the University of Michigan helps cut through the confusing media reporting about what to do about nuts in schools and what parents of younger children might be thinking. Surprisingly, no one had systematically asked parents for their views about the issue. To find out, the University’s CS Mott Children’s Hospital National Poll on Children’s Health, a well-established American child health initiative, asked a nationally representative sample of parents of children 5-12 years old about their preferences for handling lunch and snacks for children with nut allergies.(1)

Of 816 parents polled, 5% reported that their child had a peanut or tree nut allergy. This was self-reporting and not clinically confirmed diagnosis. What the parents views were may surprise you.

Based on local media stories about nut allergies in schools, one might have expected that parents of nut-allergic children under 12 would be keen to see nut bans in school especially during meal times. But in fact neither they (22%) nor the parents of non-allergic children (25%) favored banning particular foods at lunchtime or across the school.

Perhaps even more surprising was the attitude of parents towards segregating nut-allergic pupils, by using “nut free tables” or other means during lunch periods. The parents of nut-allergic children did not want segregation at lunchtime – only 31% wanted nut-free arrangements like separate tables. It was the parents of non-allergic children who were more in support of segregation, 58%. Parents of children with a nut allergy were also more liberal/relaxed about mixed eating arrangements in lunchrooms than parents of children without nut allergy, with 47% saying they wanted nut allergic children to be free to eat in lunchrooms with no restrictions on what other children were eating.
Both types of parents did not favor bans on nuts and nut containing products at lunchtime and across the school. What they wanted was effective strategies to protect the individual nut-allergic pupil and they realized that a blanket “nut ban” could not deliver that assurance. This robust finding should help school officials in the US and other countries come to realistic conclusions about what type of allergy-safe policies to devise and implement.

Based on this study, it seems clear that parents wanted policies which allowed their nut-allergic children to interact with classmates and avoid being stigmatized by being separated at different tables or in different areas. Of course they wanted their children to be safe, but in a way that didn’t impose restrictions on what those other children could bring for lunch. That is a positive finding and also a challenge to school authorities to think creatively and inclusively about allergy safety, rather than going for the superficially attractive blanket food ban.

The level of concern found amongst parents of non-allergic children is also a finding on which to build. Dr. Matthew Greenhawt, of the University of Michigan Food Allergy Center, said the poll showed that parents of unaffected children also are interested in making sure nut-allergic children are safe: “These results are reassuring because it demonstrates parents of unaffected children have empathy and understanding. That can go a long way towards calming anxiety about sending a food-allergic child to school.”

The Michigan researchers concluded that the lesson from this study is that schools should not presume that the parents of nut-allergic children want the same things. There should be a wide range of input to policy formulation and extensive training for everyone in the school environment about what food allergy safety means for them.

Note on sample: These findings are from a nationally representative household survey conducted by GfKCustom Research, LLC (GfK) for CS Mott Children’s Hospital in November.
NATIONAL POLL SHOWS US PARENTS DON’T WANT LUNCH ROOM NUT BANS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (continued)

2013 using a randomly selected, stratified group of parents age 18 or older with a child age 5-12 (n= 816), from GfK’s web-enabled KnowledgePanel®, that closely resembles the US population. The sample was subsequently weighted to reflect population figures from the Census Bureau. The survey completion rate was 54% among panel members contacted to participate, with a margin of error of +/- 2- 4%.


GROWER NEWS

FARM BILL EDUCATION TO HIGHLIGHT WPGA MARCH 26th ANNUAL MEETING PLANS

Western Peanut Growers Association (WPGA) will be hosting a Farm Bill Education Meeting on Wednesday, March 26, 2014 beginning at 10:00 am in the Gaines County Civic Building, 402 NW 5th Street, in Seminole, Texas. The 31st Annual Business Meeting of the WPGA Membership will be held at 9:00 a.m. and adjourn to the Educational Farm Bill Session. The Business Meeting will include filling the expiring terms of three directors. The membership is encouraged to attend both of these informative meetings.

“The WPGA Board of Directors chose this venue to help farmers, industry and agribusinesses begin the process of understanding the diverse changes made to farm policy in “The Agriculture Act of 2014”. Producers will have several choices to make and will need to begin learning now what is involved with each of these choices in order to make the best decisions for their individual farming operation.” says Tony Dill, WPGA President.

“Our hats are off to the agriculture leadership and staff for their dedication to making this intricate farm bill possible under the current political environment. While the rules and regulations have not been officially written for the implementation of the new law; it will help growers to begin understanding the new initial concepts of the law and the variety of choices that it offers.” continued Dill. The tentative agenda for the education meeting will include a basic overview of the Peanut and Cotton Programs and a question and answer session with knowledgeable guest panelists: Kathy Sayers, USDA Agricultural Program Specialist for Peanut Loans and LDP’s; Steve Verett, Executive Vice President of Plains Cotton Growers and Tom Sell, WPGA Attorney/Consultant with Combest Sell & Associates. This meeting is open to all who have an interest in agriculture. Coffee and doughnuts will be available while it lasts! WPGA members and friends of the industry are encouraged to attend.
USDA-AMS RULES ARKANSAS A PRIMARY PEANUT-PRODUCING STATE

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) ruled, effective March 24, 2014, to add the state of Arkansas as a primary peanut-producing state under the Peanut Promotion, Research and Information Order (Order). The Order is administered by the National Peanut Board. This rule also adds a seat on the National Peanut Board for Arkansas. Under the Order, primary peanut-producing states must maintain a three-year average production of at least 10,000 tons of peanuts. Arkansas’s peanut production meets this requirement. Primary peanut-producing states also have a seat on the Board. This action was recommended by the Board and ensures the Board’s representation reflects changes in the geographical distribution of the production of peanuts. Currently, the Board is composed of 11 producer-members and alternates: One member and alternate from each primary producing state and one at-large member and alternate collectively from the minor peanut-producing states. This rule classifies the state of Arkansas as a primary peanut-producing state and specifies the Board will be composed of 12 peanut producer-members and their alternates rather than 11. The members and alternates are nominated by state producers or producer groups.

ARKANSAS PEANUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION SETS DATE TO ELECT NOMINEES TO NATIONAL PEANUT BOARD

Arkansas Peanut Growers Association will hold a nominations election to select two nominees each for member and alternate to the National Peanut Board. The nominations election meeting will be held May 6, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. at Walnut Ridge Country Club, 249 Lawrence Road 408, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas 72476. All eligible peanut producers are encouraged to participate. Eligible producers are those who are engaged in the production and sale of peanuts and who own or share the ownership and risk of loss of the crop. Eligible candidates must be current on their assessment payments to the National Peanut Board and, if nominated, be willing to undergo a Federal background check. National Peanut Board member and alternate positions are unpaid. USDA requires two nominees from each state for each position of member and alternate. The National Peanut Board will submit Arkansas’s slate of nominees to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, who makes the appointments. Anyone interested in being nominated as a National Peanut Board member or alternate may attend the meeting or contact Greg Gill, president of Arkansas Peanut Growers Association or Greg Baltz, vice-president of Arkansas Peanut Growers Association. The National Peanut Board encourages inclusion of persons of any race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation and marital or family status. NPB encourages all persons who qualify as peanut producers to attend the meeting and run for nomination. It is USDA's policy that membership on industry-government boards and committees accurately reflect the diversity of individuals served by the programs.
Guest Column, Sid Levy, President, SGL International LLC

The International Peanut Market

Thank you in advance for the opportunity to share a few thoughts on the international peanut markets. My point today is to stimulate some thinking “outside the box”. Look forward to seeing many of you in Rome at the IPF.

I’m sure all of you know exactly what volume of peanuts you individually handled last year. Everybody knows approximately what the USA produces, consumes, crushes and it is vitally important to our domestic USA business. But, the USA picture in world peanut markets is only a small piece of the puzzle. My question today is, what do we know about world production and how should it affect our thinking?

World peanut production in 2013 was 39 million tons. The USA produced slightly over 2 million, China approximately 15 million and India about 6 million tons. Peanuts are grown worldwide first as an oilseed crop except in the USA, Argentina and Brazil. To better understand the puzzle, we need to look at China and India as today they produce together over 50% of the annual world peanut production and currently together account for 37% of the world population. Both of these countries grow peanuts as an oilseed crop first and only small percentages are exported as edibles each year. Despite China’s large crop, they are today net importers of peanuts. Let’s take a closer look.

World prices today are “weakfish” as most origins have ample supply. The two major peanut growing countries, India and China have plentiful stocks. Chinese demand from internal crushers for oil is soft as supplies are heavy and under pressure from higher stocks of all vegetable oils and the market sits. China’s crush demand generally requires India to supplement peanut stocks for demand balance. India’s 2012 crop was a disaster and China was forced to buy from the USA in the Fall of 2012/Winter2013, but it will NOT happen this year. China has a very unique set of issues going forward. With internal peanut prices depressed, we suspect an acreage reduction in both China and India next year. Additionally, one sixth of China’s arable land, nearly 50 million acres, suffers from soil pollution. Wastewater from China’s rapid internal manufacturing growth needed to employ and feed its growing population discharges into rivers and into crop irrigation channels. China’s own Ministry of Environmental Protection reports that every year 13 million tons of crops are contaminated with heavy metals and 22 million acres affected with heavy pesticides. The grim reality is China is poorly positioned to satisfy its 20% of the global population on 10% of the world’s arable land. This is the most serious issue for the government regime that cannot afford to NOT satisfy the population’s food needs and remain in power long term. As I predicted a few years ago, China will continue to source more and more of its food needs from the outside world supply as its’ internal situation deteriorates. Peanuts as a low cost source of plant-based protein fit an important niche for basic human needs in both China and India. As China plans a 250,000 million people migration from rural to urban areas in the next ten years to stimulate economic growth and fill empty newly-constructed cities, less farmers growing for more people exacerbate the situation.
Argentina’s crop is progressing and will be dug soon but approximately 20% of the crop in the Southern area of the belt was under drought stress due to record December heat and lack of rains. Farmers planted up to 10% less acres than last year and Argentina needs a good yield with good quality to supply the EU. Argentina faces a host of issues ranging from increasing land rents for growing crops, currency issues, energy shortages and as of today, their prices to Europe on peanuts are not competitive with USA prices. As a result, we continue to see (as we have for past few months) buying interest from EU destinations for USA peanuts. Without significant positive changes in Argentina, I anticipate a reduction in peanut acres for next years plantings directed to other crops such as soybeans. The Brazilian peanut crop is currently in a drought situation and anticipated losses may total 20%. Typically a dry Brazilian crop can result in afla issues and bears close watching the next two months.

The USDA reported the final number for production of the 2013 USA crop as just over 2MMTS farmerstock peanuts, right in line with my predictions from earlier last year. No surprises here and the number represents a 38% decrease in 2012 crop production. With carryover from crop 2012, we have enough supply for the coming months if we assume we will plant at least 10-15% more for the 2014 crop. USA shellers just last month came out with the first FS price for farmers to contract the 2014 crop at levels per FS ton of 425$ for conventional SE peanuts and 475$ for hi-oleics. Early reports signaled very little farmer participation at this level as the prices are below last year’s contracted level. Passage of the USDA new 5 year farm bill last month will help provide market continuity and appears friendly to farmers planting more peanuts. Earliest predictions call for an increase of USA acreage by 9% and a production increase of 15%. The Farm Bill is a very difficult bill to understand. Each farmer will have to assess his individual circumstance to determine plantings. The new bill makes farmers plant for the program, whether it be corn, beans, cotton or peanuts etc. Planting decisions will depend on crop rotations, price of competing crops and market conditions. As a result of market prices and anticipated planting increases, shellers have lowered peanut farmerstock bids to 400$ but farmers have declined. I suspect most farmers will plant the USA crop without a contract and weather, supply and demand issues will dictate market direction. Prices for peanuts in the FOB USA kernel market are available at 47-48cts for whole kernels.

Historically, world peanut prices are attractive today as we face no upside pressure because we have no serious supply issues in the present. As a result, we have been recommending and booking out clients needs for both 12 and 24 month positions in order to spread risk and lock in prices before we face a possible hiccup that would increase prices. I think prices of USA peanuts are very close to a bottom as I anticipate barring a weather issue peanuts will eventually be contracted between 400 and 450$/FST. Some % of coverage of needs is prudent given our conclusions. Additionally, low prices at other origins may result in a decrease in new crop plantings and an eventual possible world undersupply. USA peanut plantings compete with cotton and corn. Cotton today for Fall in Chicago is priced at 80-82cts/LB. If the cotton price for the Fall moves up, we could loose some peanut acres. The USA has the opportunity to increase world market share of edible peanut tonnage. Our lower energy and
production costs and economic stability have allowed us to compete very favorably with Argentina to gain back market share lost from years ago. We must be careful to grow our domestic and international markets with competitive prices, good quality and complete market information and we will continue to build a vibrant peanut market together.

Thank you,

Sid Levy, President - SGL INTL. 404-252-6887

NEW MEMBERS

**BRL ANALYTICAL SERVICES, LLC**

Developed by Dr. Julie Marshall and Lissa Gilliam, BRL Analytical Services, LLC, offers specialized consulting and analytical services for the peanut industry. With experience in research, product development, QA/QC, and analytical testing, we offer the flexibility and speed of having an in-house laboratory and consulting team without the prohibitive cost. Specializing in experiment design and project management, let us help you troubleshoot your process, ensure product and equipment quality, or develop new processes and ideas. Put our expert sensory panel, highly trained laboratory technicians, and excellent customer service to work for you!

**POLYPRODUCTOS DE GUATEMALA S.A.**

Polyproductos de Guatemala S. A. was founded in 1978 with Nicaraguan and Guatemalan capital, in its very beginning was specialized in produce polypropylene bags for use in the agricultural industry.

Now days with more than 36 years of experience we produce a wide range of products from polypropylene and polyethylene to provide packing material for the food industry in the region and shadow fabrics for the agricultural fields to protect and improve the crops.

Polyproductos de Guatemala is located in Guatemala city in the province of Villa Nueva which is a industrial province near the city and give work to 650 people in its facilities.

For the peanut industry we provide the Jumbo Bag (super sack) and the small bag which several of our customers use for gathering, transport and store the peanut.
PEANUTS4PEANUTS, LLC

Peanuts4Peanuts is a social enterprise that provides a lifesaving serving of fortified peanut butter to a malnourished child in Haiti for every jar of all-natural, locally sourced peanut butter sold in the U.S. Not only does our business model help to combat malnutrition, but through employing local farmers and factory employees, it will also positively impact the Haitian economy and the market here in the States. We guarantee you’ll taste the love in every bite!

PU YANG TIANLI NUTS CO., LTD.

Our company is located in Puyang City – the principal source of Henan origin groundnuts. We are specialized in groundnut, peanut kernels, roasted peanut and blanched peanut with salted or sugar. We have sincerely devoted ourselves to superior product quality and excellent sales service for our clients throughout the world since the firm was founded, which has own us trustworthy reputation internationally. We are involved in all aspects of the groundnut processing chain. The company passed the ISO9001:2000 international quality control system authentication. So we can supply all counts of inshell groundnut and other products with guaranteed quality. We are interested in improving and expanding our already strong links with our partners all over the world, to promote product quality and explore new product items to meet the changing demand of all the clients for mutual prosperity!

WAYMOUTH FARMS

Waymouth Farms, manufacturer of Good Sense® snacks and several other innovative brands, is well-known and established in the marketplace for our brands, packaging and product quality. We are proud to be family owned and operated since 1976. Our company strategy has centered on delivering innovative, healthy, price valued, food-safe products to our customers.