

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

DOCKET NO.: 23-J-0067; AMS-DA-23-0031

Before the Honorable Jill Clifton, Judge

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Carmel, Indiana
January 18, 2024

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Reported by:

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15	FOR THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION:
16	Dr. Roger Cryan
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19	
20	
21	(Please note: Appearances for all parties are subject to
22	change daily, and may not be reported or listed on
23	subsequent days' transcripts.)
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS January 18, 2024 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

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1	THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 2024 MORNING SESSION
2	THE COURT: All right. Let's go on record.
3	We're back on record. It is 2024, January 18.
4	It's a Thursday. It's approximately 8:09 in the morning,
5	and this is day 46 of this milk rulemaking hearing.
6	I'd like to begin with the administrative
7	matter matters, that we said we would begin with today.
8	MS. McMURTRAY: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor.
9	Michelle McMurtray on behalf of the Agricultural Marketing
10	Service.
11	We are placing on the record marked as the next
12	exhibit, which I'm not sure what that is right now, but it
13	is just an e-mail between AMS and Crystal Creamery. We
14	are placing it as an exhibit on the record pursuant to
15	7 CFR 900.16(c). Information in
16	THE COURT: .1?
17	MS. McMURTRAY: Oh, 900.16(c).
18	And information in this document has been redacted
19	to ensure that no personal identifiable information is
20	contained within it.
21	THE COURT: I believe the next exhibit number is
22	462. Oh. Oh, yeah, that's true, because I have thank
23	you.
24	Emily, you are a godsend. Exhibit 465.
25	USDA REPRESENTATIVE: Was that on the record?
26	MS. COALE: She's going to ask for a raise.
27	THE COURT: I think time off is appropriate.



(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 465 was marked

1	for identification.)
2	MS. HANCOCK: Is it online?
3	MS. TAYLOR: It is not online yet, but it will be.
4	But we do have copies.
5	MS. HANCOCK: Oh, okay. Thank you.
6	THE COURT: All right. Do we need to go off
7	record to distribute copies?
8	All right. Let's go off record while those copies
9	are distributed. We're not yet online. We're working on
10	that. And we go off record at 8:11.
11	(An off-the-record discussion took place.)
12	THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
13	All right. We're back on record at 8:13.
14	MS. McMURTRAY: Your Honor, we are placing this on
15	the record because it was a communication that happened
16	between AMS and a party outside.
17	THE COURT: Your volume isn't quite loud enough.
18	MS. McMURTRAY: Oh, is that better?
19	THE COURT: Yeah, but I'm sorry you're leaning
20	over.
21	MS. McMURTRAY: It's okay. It's alright.
22	Yes, we are, again, just placing this on the
23	record. It was a communication that happened outside of
24	the hearing between AMS and another party. And so to
25	ensure that full clarity and to comply with the
26	regulations, we want to make sure that it's on the record.
27	THE COURT: Excellent.
28	Is the date of every e-mail in this chain



1	December 12th, 2023?	
2	MS. McMURTRAY: Yes. That that is our	
3	understanding, that it occurred on December 12th.	
4	THE COURT: Okay. All right.	
5	Is there anyone here that has any objection to my	
6	admitting into evidence Exhibit 465?	
7	There is none. Exhibit 465 is admitted into	
8	evidence.	
9	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 465 was received	
10	into evidence.)	
11	THE COURT: And now we're ready for	
12	cross-examination.	
13	While the witness is resuming the witness chair,	
14	would anyone like to be the first at the podium to	
15	cross-examine?	
16	And I would like the witness to again state and	
17	spell first and last name.	
18	THE WITNESS: Tim Kelly, T-I-M, K-E-L-L-Y.	
19	THE COURT: Thank you. And of course you remain	
20	sworn.	
21	THE WITNESS: Yep.	
22	TIM KELLY,	
23	Having been previously sworn, was examined	
24	and testified as follows:	
25	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
26	BY MS. HANCOCK:	
27	Q. Good morning, Mr. Kelly. I'm Nicole Hancock with	
28	National Milk.	



A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And do you understand that a consequence of that proposal is that in reducing or eliminating the base differential from the Class I price, it would take approximately \$660 million out of the pool each year?
- A. I didn't know the number, but I would assume that to be true.
- Q. Okay. And do you expect that that \$660 million would, annually then, be paid through privately-negotiated contracts with dairy farmers who would be producing the fluid milk to supply the market?
- A. If that was the case, if that negotiation was taking place. But currently at Shamrock we don't do that. We pay within the pool. There's no negotiation done with the dairy farmer, our negotiation is done with the co-op.
- Q. Okay. So maybe another way I could say that, then, would be do you expect that that \$660 million then would be negotiated through an additional payment that would be made to the co-op from whom you obtain that milk?
- A. That is -- that is potentially a solution or could happen, correct.
- Q. Okay. And it's also potential that something less than that could be agreed upon?
 - A. Uh-huh.



1 THE COURT: The answer? 2. THE WITNESS: Well --3 MS. HANCOCK: You have to answer audibly, when you 4 say "uh-huh." 5 THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm sorry. Thank you. MS. HANCOCK: 6 That's okay. 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 BY MS. HANCOCK: 9 And potentially, none of that \$660 million could Ο. 10 be negotiated to be paid to the co-ops; is that correct? 11 Α. Potentially. These are theoretical questions, and 12 it could go either way. I mean, my argument would be 13 anything that's done within the differential of lowering 14 it, without a question you are going to have minuses, or 15 you are going to have pluses which could affect the dairy 16 farmer. But my argument is that the reduction of Class I 17 tonnage is a much greater loss than that amount, and hence 18 the reason why I support, you know, doing away with that. 19 We're in tough competition right now is the point I'm 2.0 making. 2.1 Tough competition with whom? Q. 22 Other products, as I stated yesterday, plant-based 23 products and things that we're trying to compete against. 24 And other Class I fluid milk handlers as well? Ο.

- A. Sure.
- Q. Okay. And you -- you pay currently over-order premiums?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.



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- Q. And can you give me the range of over-order premiums that you pay?
- A. Yeah, I'll give a range. Anywhere from, let's say, \$1.50 to north of \$2.
- Q. And is it dependent on the contract that you negotiate?
 - A. That is correct.

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- Q. And do you get a breakdown about what's included within the cost of your over-order premium?
- A. I would say within the negotiation we're discussing it more in generalized terms. They aren't breaking it down similar to the way the differential is done, saying that this amount's going for balancing or this amount's going for fuel, or those types -- that discussion is not had. It's a -- it's more of a blanket umbrella number.
- Q. Okay. So you don't have visibility into knowing what those costs that you're -- that are being paid by the over-order premium are designed to cover?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Do you have -- and how long are those contracts, generally?
 - A. Just depends. I know yesterday it was testified they could be on a daily basis, or meaning whenever they need to change. Typically ours can run from anywhere between two and five years.
 - Q. And -- and do you also have contracts with your retailers or wholesalers to whom you deliver your final



products?

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- 2 A. Is that a rhetorical question? Yes, ma'am, we do.
 - Q. Just the way we have to build --
- 4 A. Yes, ma'am.
 - O. To build a record, you kind of have to --
- 6 A. Yeah, I getcha.
 - Q. -- ask some of the basic questions first.
- 8 A. I got you. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. Okay. So the answer is "yes"?
- 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 11 Q. Okay. And how long are those contracts generally?
- 12 A. Oh, that's a great question. Some -- some can
- 13 expire at any time. Typically, what I mean by that is
- 14 | they are rolling 90 days, so 90-day out clauses, to as far
- 15 | out as -- I'd say now we're leaning more towards three
- 16 | years, but they have been as long as five. But I'd say
- 17 | rolling 90-day to 36 months would be probably something
- 18 | that we're more in the realm of.
- 19 Q. And when you say "rolling 90 days," are those
- 20 | evergreen contracts and then --
- 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 22 Q. -- you just have an opportunity to end it with a
- 23 | 90-day or 180-day notice?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And those contracts, are they considered to be
- 26 | cost-plus contracts?
- 27 A. Not necessarily.
- 28 Q. Do you enter into cost-plus contracts?



- A. Within certain private label or store brands, correct, we do.
 - Q. And can you describe for me what cost-plus contracts are?
 - A. Basically they would be the cost of the product ingredients, packaging, any loss factors that would be associated with that, and manufacturing costs, distribution costs to the store.
 - Q. And do you build in there a moveable variable price that's based on the announced Class I price?
 - A. Yes, we do.
- Q. Okay. So you have the announced Class I price in your contract --
 - A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. -- plus a fixed amount that covers your cost and your margin?
- A. That is correct. And typically within these contracts, the first that you stated, the advanced pricing of the movers, would be on a monthly basis mover. The other assets, excluding freight, which we would use a government -- I think it's EIA.gov --EIA.gov, for -- I think that's it -- is the website that we use for diesel fuel management, and that could potentially move on a quarterly basis. But typically within the -- what we would call tolling, for lack of a better term, would be fixed.
- Q. Okay. So other than the movement that might occur periodically with transportation, the only other variable



or mover within your contract with your retail outlets moves with the Class I announced price?

- A. For our private label products, that is correct.
- Q. How long are your private label contracts?
- A. Those are those agreements that we referred to earlier.
- Q. We talked about a couple of different iterations that you have. Which one?
- A. Either it would be the rolling 90 days or they could be as far out as three years.
 - Q. Okay. So your private label could --
- 12 A. Right. Typically branded is completely different.
 - Q. And if you removed that \$1.60 out of --
- 14 A. But let me -- do you mind if I follow up with 15 that?
 - Q. Sure.

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- A. On the branded, keep in mind, on the branded it's -- your review could be every six months. It could be annual. I would lean more, to be honest with you, it would be more on an annualized basis. You are assessed how your products are doing, and then you are in or out.
- Q. And do you renegotiate the price at that point as well?
- A. Potentially if you can get some increases through.

 But I don't know if you have ever been on a retail call,

 it's not the easiest thing to do.
 - Q. Yeah. So generally what you are really evaluating is the success of the sale of that product?



A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. So you are not really renegotiating the prices of at those intervals, you are really just looking at your volume sales?
- A. Looking at that, that's correct. And adjusting for cost of living increases, acronym of that is COLA, so cost of living. Those types of things could be assessed on an annualized basis.
- Q. So if there was something, an anomaly that had happened that wasn't already captured in the pricing, you could renegotiate it, but absent some kind of leveraged opportunity like that, you are really kind of stuck with the pricing?
 - A. Yes, ma'am. That's right.
- Q. And so if you were to eliminate that \$1.60 from the Class I announced price that would be included within the price differential, you don't have that leverage of being able to directly pass that through to your retailers or wholesalers, do you?
- A. In the standpoint of -- can you rephrase the question?
- 22 O. Yeah.
 - A. I --
- Q. Currently that \$1.60 base differential is built into the Class I announced price?
 - A. So -- so what you are asking is, if it went away, would I lower my price to the retailer?
 - Q. I'm asking the precursor question to that, just



- A. Oh, I understand. Yes, you're correct. If it's done on an escalator bid business, correct.
 - O. And --

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- A. Because it's utilizing components. And with ours, it would be mover, butterfat skim mover. That would be within our market area that we --
 - O. So --

(Court Reporter clarification.)

THE COURT: Mr. Kelly --

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: -- if you and Ms. Hansen (sic) were having a discussion about all factors, both of you know a lot, but whoever is going to judge whether the Secretary of Agriculture has put together the proper components of regulation may know nothing about milk when they pick up the transcript.

And so Ms. Hansen (sic) is doing a beautiful job of taking us step-by-step. Now, if you interrupt her to say "uh-huh," you have disrupted the flow of the question and answer, even though that's great in conversational tone, because it shows you are paying attention.

But you are very quick in your thinking and in your answer, but you need to remember that your audience may be very slow on all these items of vocabulary and an understanding of how they actually work.



1 THE WITNESS: Understood. 2. For the record, Honey, you're welcome. She just 3 helped you out. MS. HANCOCK: And just for the record, I think he 4 was talking to his wife. 5 6 When you read a transcript, you realize how hard 7 it is to tell what people were really intending. THE WITNESS: Thank you for the coaching, by the 8 9 way, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: You're welcome. BY MS. HANCOCK: 11 12 So just -- I'm not entirely sure if our record is 13 clear, and I want to make sure that it is. 14 So my -- if I'm repeating myself, forgive me. But 15 I just want to clarify, if you remove that Class I 16 price -- strike that. 17 If you remove \$1.60 from the base differential 18 that would be included in the Class I price, that would 19 remove it from the advanced price mover that is already 2.0 factored into your current contracts with your retailers 2.1 or wholesalers; is that right? 22 Α. Yes. 23 And if you are not at a time period in which it is time for you to renegotiate those prices, there's not a 24 25 way to build that back into the contract at that point; is

- A. That is not necessarily the case.
- Q. It could be that you could ask your retailers to



that correct?

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1 | cover that additional cost if you had to pay that out?

- A. We would do whatever the pluses and minuses would be. If it's minuses for my business, I can almost assure you the retailer would come to us and ask us to give it back to them. And if it was going to be hurting Shamrock, I'm going to go to them to help adjust the contract throughout.
- Q. And then you are at the mercy of your retailers agreeing to renegotiate, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- 11 MS. HANCOCK: That's all I have. Thank you so
 12 much for your time.
- 13 THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
 - CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 15 BY MR. MILTNER:
 - Q. Good morning, Mr. Kelly.
 - A. Mr. Miltner.
 - Q. I'm Ryan Miltner, I represent Select Milk Producers.

When it comes to the balancing charges that Shamrock pays, do you know if that covers all of the actual balancing costs incurred by your milk suppliers?

A. I'm not privy to their profit and loss statements. But for me, Mr. Miltner, when I see that I'm paying for the balancing throughout within the differential, and then in negotiations that have taken place over the last couple of years, that it's very clear that balancing is put into the over-order premium portion of it. But my assumption



- Q. Do you participate in negotiating the raw milk supply agreements between Shamrock and your supplier?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. So in those negotiations, does -- is it a cooperative supplier?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Okay. So in your conversations --
- A. Just for the record, half of my milk in Phoenix is from a family farm, the other half is from a co-op. And 100% of my milk is from Maryland-Virginia in Federal Order 5, just for clarification.
 - O. And is your co-op in Arizona, UDA?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. So when you are negotiating with UDA or Maryland-Virginia, and they are -- they let you know about the over-order premium, is there a discussion about how that over-order premium is -- is put together, about what's included in there and what portion of that is supposed to cover the balancing costs incurred by the cooperative?
- A. I would state, in fairness, in generalized negotiation terms, yes. Nothing is laid out on an Excel spreadsheet stating, this portion of the over-order



- Q. And I want you to just assume that there were a situation where the costs to the cooperative for balancing that they incur are, say, \$2.60, and the over-order premium included \$1 that was associated with balancing, and you had \$0.60 in the regulated price that USDA has ascribed to balancing, there would be \$1 there that would be a cost to the cooperative that's not paid by the handler in that scenario, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Do you know if that type of scenario exists with either of your agreements, where there are additional balancing costs that the cooperative is not compensated for directly or indirectly?
- A. I don't know that. I can tell you, Mr. Miltner, that within that, in helping -- we provide rolling forecasts to our co-ops, particularly -- and I'll use UDA as an example here, since a majority of our tonnage is through Arizona -- we provide willing forecasts to them. We can be penalized for being above or under if we -- for that. You know, which I understand, it's managing the milk shed.

I can also tell you that Shamrock makes significant investments to increase raw tank silage, silos, to help with that balancing, not only with UDA but



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at our farm.

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Just for everyone's knowledge, when you go by a dairy plant and you see the tall silos, typically 60,000 gallons would be the tall ones. It's roughly a million and a half dollars. So I would say not only Shamrock, but others make significant capital investments to help manage that. So that burden is put back onto the processor.

- Q. Well, you described it as a burden, but it's -- would it be more correctly characterized as an investment by Shamrock to lower costs that it would otherwise incur?
- A. Yes, sir. I call that a burden, cost increases. But your statement is correct.
- Q. And I forget which of the MIG witnesses testified to this, but the testimony was that there are balancing costs that are incurred on both sides of the raw milk sale equation, that there are costs incurred by the Class I buyer, and costs incurred by the producer, whether that's a farm or a cooperative of farmers.

Do you recall that testimony?

- A. I don't, but I agree with that statement.
- Q. Okay. So that was my next question, was that that is Shamrock's experience, that there are balancing costs incurred on both sides of the equation?
- A. There are absolute, with managing this massive supply of milk, costs at the farm level and at the processor level.
 - Q. And you have stated that -- that Shamrock pays



twice for balancing.

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That's in your testimony, correct?

- A. Yes, it is.
- Q. But you can't say that you're necessarily paying twice for the same balancing costs, because you don't know if all of your cooperative's balancing expenses are covered by those payments, do you?
- A. I heard the question. I'm just trying to make sure I answer it in the way...

So can you rephrase that one more time a different way for me? Sorry.

- Q. Sure. Let me break it up a little bit.
- A. Yeah.
 - Q. It's -- is it correct that Shamrock makes two balancing payments when it buys milk?
 - A. I would state that we make a balancing payment through the Federal Order system, and then we pay an over-order premium, which stated to me, is needed to help with balancing of milk. Does it state "balancing"? I don't know what our agreements state at that level, but that's my understanding.

So I would answer your question as yes, I'm paying for it twice.

- Q. But I also understand from your answers to my questions earlier that you don't know if the totality of those payments is sufficient to cover the actual balancing expenses of your milk suppliers.
 - A. I don't know that, that is correct.



- Q. So even though there are two balancing payments, you don't know if you're paying twice for the same balancing service?
- A. I don't. But my argument isn't that. My argument is that they have the option to pass that along to the processor and recoup those costs. So to state that they are only getting it through the differential is incorrect. The -- sorry -- the dairy farmer may only be getting it through the differential, but what I pay and gets passed through to the consumer is paid.
 - Q. So is it your testimony, then, that cooperatives have the power to dictate prices to their customers?
 - A. Meaning to the processor?
- O. Yes.

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- A. Yes.
- Q. So if your cooperatives came to you and said, "The over-order premium is going up \$1," you would have no say in that negotiation?
 - A. Within our order system in Arizona, no, I have no competition.
 - Within Federal Order 5, I do have options to price negotiate with Maryland-Virginia, DFA.
 - Q. Do you know -- do you have familiarity with the Mideast Order or the Southwest Order and the state of competition among cooperatives for customers in those marketing areas?
 - A. It's a generalized statement. I don't know what you mean. I'm familiar with the market areas, but I'm not



- Q. So you mention that Arizona is an anomaly in that regard.
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. So your experience with a cooperative being able to dictate prices, that's not the case in the other parts of the country necessarily, though, is it?
 - A. Let's -- let's -- I'm sorry. Sorry, Judge.

Let me give you an example just to help out with this. I want to educate the group here more than anything, and you can stop me at any time.

The co-op, on numerous times within the contract period, and they didn't have to, would come to me and state, "Tim, we have got some increased costs. We really need help. Can you help us with -- helping us cover diesel fuel?"

Wasn't in the agreement. I could say no, I'm paying through the system. That's up to you. I didn't. Absolutely.

I had the co-op come to me and state -- as we are all aware, animal husbandry became a big issue a couple years ago. We, as a community, farming community, aren't doing a good enough job to track down those workers to see are they going from farm to farm. We need to make an



investment to help track down these workers to make sure that they are not going from one farm to the other and causing issues. We need help with that. What do you need? I accepted it.

So I'm saying that the cost that you are re- -- anyone is referring to, the processors are more than willing to work with them to help it if it's going to help the milk shed, if it's going to help us. Bad press on a single farm is bad press for the Shamrock Farms brand.

So we do make and help co-ops -- and I will tell you this, the farming community in Arizona, I have lived there my entire life. My family has been there for three generations. They are close personal friends of the farmers. I want to do everything I can to help them sell more milk, make more money, and I'm willing to do things that I can potentially absorb, which will help my brand and protect it, or that I can go to the customer and try to pass that along. I'm willing to make those -- those -- add those uncomfortable conversations to help the dairy farmer.

Sorry for the rant.

Q. No need to apologize. And I think -- I think building a record with everyone's experience is exactly what we need to do to help the Secretary make a good decision.

In Shamrock's experience, is the current regulated minimum price too high?

A. I would state that for Shamrock -- arguing if it's



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too high or too low I think is an argument for another time. The question is, is I'm trying to look for stability. If I can have stability within the milk price, the milk market, then I can easily work with our retailers.

But keep in mind, when you go to a grocery store, particularly within Class I, we're working backwards.

Look at the shelf space that is given to the plant-based alternative beverages, and that's who I'm really competing with, because that's who is gaining the space every year.

Year over year, they are gaining more space.

So is it enough for the farmer? Do they -- should they get more? I think that's -- a conversation should be had throughout the entire industry, it should be had throughout the co-ops.

But from what I see on when I have a 400% increase in my over-order premium, when I have continual increases happening throughout and helping out when I have penalties that are paid that, in my opinion, are already supposed to be covered within the Class I differential, but I have nowhere to go, as an employee of Shamrock, that's not fair. Then you put on top of it depooling and other options, other competitions I have to do, it's a battle every day. I'm willing to have it, I'm not complaining, but I'm just stating, we're in an iceberg situation. I truly believe that National Milk's proposals are looking at the top of that iceberg, and it's very small.

Increased -- you know, we have an issue.



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Make Allowances are a problem. The dairy farmer who was up here yesterday, completely understand, he doesn't want to have any increases. I get it. But they are looking at that and saying, "Just throw it on Class I."

But no one is looking below the waterline, saying, "That's where the iceberg is." Saying, "What is that going to do?"

And my opinion within this, and my opinion throughout all of this, is that we're in a whipsaw effect. The pendulum swings one way, oh, wait, after COVID it, then we swing it back, and we say, "Now we need to do this." And the whipsaw seems to be the Class I side, which is the -- which I think we all agree is declining at a rate that none of us want.

- Q. I think as you describe those issues that you perceive for your company --
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. -- some of those can be fixed through regulation, others -- others cannot, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- MR. MILTNER: I think that's all I have. I appreciate your answers.
- THE WITNESS: Thanks, Mr. Miltner.
 - THE COURT: Is there anyone else who would like to cross-examine Tim Kelly before I invite the Agricultural Marketing Service questions?
 - I see no one. I invite the Agricultural Marketing Service to ask questions of Tim Kelly.



1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2. BY MS. TAYLOR: 3 Ο. Good morning. Good morning, Erin. 4 Α. Thank you for coming and testifying this week. 5 Ο. You know, we could have done this in Phoenix. 6 Α. 7 think we're all going there after. It's only 70 today. 8 That's looking very pleasant. Ο. 9 Yeah, it will be nice. Α. 10 I didn't intend to be here for three seasons of Ο. 11 the year, to be quite honest. 12 Α. I'm sure you didn't. 13 None of us did. Ο. 14 Let's see, I don't -- I'm going to start -- I 15 guess I'll start with Exhibit 23 to try to keep organized. 16 Α. Sure. 17 You mentioned that your plants have HTST and 18 extended shelf life products. 19 That's correct. Α. 2.0 For your extended shelf life products, how --2.1 what's your code date on those products? Is that similar 22 to what we heard yesterday? 23 Yes, ma'am. So for paper, so a 64-ounce carton, 2.4 it would be, well, let's call it 70 days. For bottles, it 25 can be over 100 to 130 days. It could go longer, Erin. 26 The issue becomes more of the product breaking down,



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separating, so much as chocolate separating. But that

process could go -- it could go longer.

- O. Okay. But 70 days is a good minimum?
- A. For the paper board. Plastic bottles, 100 days-plus.
 - Q. Okay. And what's your average shelf life on your HTST products, then?
 - A. Roughly 18 -- 18 to 21 days.
 - O. Thank you.

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You talked some in your statement that basically sourcing milk really isn't an issue for you. You have been able to get what you need. But you mention there have been a couple of times where milk has been tight.

Can you expand on when those occurred?

- A. Yes, last year. We had a new Class I plant come into Phoenix, and that tightened it up. And I think it was just -- I think it was just an issue for the farmers getting ahead of it. We had some really bad weather in Arizona last year, and I think a lot of people might understand. But then when you have the humidity, as I stated, particularly the cows in Arizona, they don't do very well with the humidity coming up, but then after a couple of weeks it's fine.
 - 0. 0kay.
- A. So I do -- let's state, I didn't have an issue.

 Potentially our co-op had issues sourcing it. But

 Shamrock, we got everything we ever needed.
 - Q. Okay. So you weren't short?
- A. I wasn't.
 - Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you two more questions on



- this one. I think the other attorneys asked most of my questions --
 - A. Sure.

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Q. -- when it comes to that proposal.

I wanted to turn to your statement on -- your second, Part 2 statement kind of on all the other proposals.

For the --

- A. Would that be -- would that be at the top Exhibit 23A?
 - Q. Yes, which is officially Exhibit Number 463 --
- 12 A. Thank you.
- 13 0. -- in the record.
 - So you opposed Proposals 1 and 2 which would update the components in the formulas, and you state Shamrock doesn't receive components at those proposed levels.
 - Do you know the components on average of the milk that you do receive?
 - A. Offhand, I do not.
- Q. Are they more than the current levels in the formulas?
 - A. No. Ours were less. We did run that modeling, so it would be increased cost for us.
 - Q. They're less than what's currently in the --
- A. I'm sorry, yes. Our solids are less than what's currently in the proposal.
 - Q. In the proposal.



1		But not what's currently in the formulas, which is
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3	Α.	I I don't know that.
4	Q.	Okay.
5	А.	Sorry.
6	Q.	Okay. For the Class I mover, you mention that you
7	do hedge some products	
8	Α.	Uh-huh.
9	Q.	and you are looking to do more.
10		Which products, could you kind of expand on what
11	types c	of hedging you are doing, what products exactly
12	А.	Yes. And typically well, right now we have
13	particu	llarly some foodservice customers that are requ
14		THE COURT: Mr. Kelly, slow motion. Speak slowly,
15	please.	
16		THE WITNESS: You got it.
17	BY MS.	TAYLOR:
18	Q.	If it makes you feel better, I have also been
19	admonis	thed during this hearing, so you're in good company.
20	А.	I'm a sales guy, we talk fast. Look over here.
21	The	so I apologize, I'll slow down.
22		So within within our customer base we have
23	foodser	vice customers that are really looking for a stable
24	price.	I think I even stated yesterday where they have
25	menu bo	pards that can cost millions of dollars to change,
26	so they	are asking us to reduce risk for them. No pluses
27	or minu	ses, I don't make anything, they don't, we just



cover it all off of it just to help stabilize the price.

- Q. And did you do that before the new mover was implemented in 2018?
 - A. I couldn't answer that. I couldn't answer that.
 - Q. Okay. Is your foodservice ESL or HTST products?
- A. ESL. We have both, but what I'm hedging is the ESL.
 - Q. Is the ESL part? Okay.

You mentioned it's difficult to manage pricing volatility when you are receiving your costs after you have priced products to the customer. We have advanced pricing for Class I.

- So what exactly are you talking about there?
- 13 A. One more -- repeat the question. I didn't catch 14 it.
- Q. Sure. You have a statement in here that says,

 "It's difficult to manage pricing volatility when you are

 receiving your costs after you have priced products to the

 customer."
 - A. Yeah. So our Class II items particularly --
- 20 Q. Class II.
- 21 A. -- and last year, it was tough for the entire 22 industry.
 - O. Could you expand on that?
- A. Well, I'm -- I just remember January of last year, and we were millions of dollars behind.
 - Q. On your Class II side?
- 27 | A. Yes.
- 28 Q. I want to turn to the table that's on page 5 of



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And I guess my first question, if you could just expand for the record, when you want USDA to look at this table --

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. -- what do you want us to see from this table? What are your important points that you want us to take away when we look at the numbers on this table?
- A. Well, one, as you can see, the proposals that are in -- particularly in the market area are big increases. And I think Warren stated yesterday that our business is done, as I like to say, in mils. Meaning, I lose business going out to the fifth decimal point. So a penny is a lot. This would increase it substantially within these models.

The other -- the other thing, Erin, that I certainly have, and this is my personal beef, is we're trying to paintbrush which is going to work for everybody. Basically, politics is local. I would say business, particularly milk, is local.

The milk that I have had and that I brought into our plants, particularly over the last -- well, that I can recall -- 20 years, those facilities are 20, 30 minutes away tops. Our farm is about 45. The Arizona dairy farmer, I describe them more as land speculators than dairy farmers now because their -- their land is very valuable, and then they are moving -- some are moving out. But my plants -- pardon me -- my farms that I'm purchasing



are still local there.

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The other statement, the other thing to that would be that rate, I know what it costs, because when I'm doing the hauling, we haul our own milk as well for our farm. I know what the costs are. And I'm already paying for fuel increases throughout the over-order premium, so I'm having a hard time seeing this level of substantial increase within a differential to help with what they are saying is marketing of milk. I don't need help with marketing of milk. I don't need help with they are doing.

Balancing I would give you, but I'm making significant investments to help with the balancing problem. I'm getting, as I stated, penalized, fined, burdened, or charged more for my milk because of URC issues or different things like -- universal receiving credit issues, URC. So we are making investments to help offset that. Those are capital investments.

I would also state, Shamrock's making significant investments within the extended shelf life, which is apples and oranges when you compare ESL and HTST. When you talk about processing costs of HTST, and I'm going to give ranges of 30 to \$0.40 a gallon, and you look at ESL -- not aseptic which Hood does, but Shamrock does ESL -- you are talking ranges in the \$1.65 to \$2 a gallon. And you have to be perfect, and you are running that product that you would run chocolate, that you would have enough product to withstand for four to five weeks, and



you are having those carrying costs of covering that inventory, as I said, has to be perfect.

My HTST business, I flip our cold room, I turn over our cold room and inventory about every 30 hours. On ESL, every 30 to 60 days, potentially.

So we're -- we want to make investments. We need to make money so that we can continue to help the dairy farmer look at value-added products that we can put out in the marketplace and, thus, increase Class I. Any cost increase that is here within the differential, within the mover, within Class II, anything that they take away from that is very difficult for me to spend.

One other thing, and then I'll stop with it. An HTST filler, all in, is probably going to cost you, in lines and everything -- just bought a new filler -- so it's going to cost around 5 to \$7 million, and you are in the HTST business.

Utilizing current internal things that are there, you know, glycol chilling, you are looking at 35 to 40 million in ESL. I mean, it's not even close.

So as I said, there -- you know, you look at any of these increases in costs, and them putting more and more pressure saying, "What do you do with processors? What are you doing? What are you doing to help?"

We're trying to do it. Shamrock's for one.

Others in the MIG group. That's why we call ourselves the Innovation Group, we're trying to innovate. We're trying to come up with new products that we can sell within



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Class I, but any increases of that certainly is going to slow down our investment.

- Q. Okay. So that talks about just the general increase.
 - A. Uh-huh.

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Q. Are you concerned about -- are you more or less or equally concerned about the changes or -- of any competitive relationships between yourself and your competing plants?

So when I look at the numbers in here --

- A. Yep.
- 12 Q. -- from your plant to -- well, first let me ask 13 this. Particularly for Virginia, the --
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. -- the plant locations you listed there are ones you consider your competitors; is that accurate?
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. Okay. And so when I looked at the numbers, you know, the differences between the differentials of those plants now versus what the difference between those differentials would be under the proposal, they are relatively the same -- the differences. So maybe \$0.20 here or whatever.

Are you more concerned about any competitive changes between you and your competitors or -- or the overall increase, even though you would be on the same -- relatively on the same kind of level playing field?

Because yesterday you mentioned some -- I wrote this down,



you said if you were on a similar regulatory playing field, you can compete.

A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. So that's kind of why I'm asking this question.
- A. Yeah, absolutely. But within this base, I can compete with -- with people that are listed here. That isn't the argument. That's not my competition per se. It's a portion of it.

My competition are the water-based, plant-based products. That's my competition that I'm very concerned about.

So it's twofold, sure, I think that within this.

And I think I'm in support of all of my competitors here being able to make significant investments in marketing, because we -- I believe we need to go and tell the consumer the benefits about milk, do a better job of that, which MilkPEP does a good job, and we're continuing to make investments there. I think DMI is doing a very good job of spending money and doing that as well.

- O. What's DMI?
- A. I'm sorry, Dairy Marketing, Inc., the marketing arm checkoff program for the dairy farmers.
 - O. Okay. Thank you.
- A. You're welcome. I think they are doing a very good job.

And if you are going to make this saying, "Tim, but if Maryland-Virginia is getting the same price as you, that's fair." Okay? I'm arguing the increase to me isn't



NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 fair. That's my argument. 2. Ο. Okay. THE COURT: I wrote down MilkPEP. What is that? 3 THE WITNESS: Milk -- so milk, and then P --4 And it stands for the Milk Processor Education 5 6 Program. 7 BY MS. TAYLOR: Ο. Just a couple more quick questions. 8 9 In Arizona, for your plant there, do you take 100% 10 of the Shamrock Farm milk and then UDA does the balancing 11 and you work with them? 12 Α. Yes, ma'am. 13 Okay. And then for your plant out there -- well, 14 for both plants, do you know what percentage of -- what's 15 your percentage of HTST versus ESL products that come out 16 of those plants, roughly? 17 Α. I do. 18 You don't want to --Ο. 19 I don't want to divulge it. Α. Okay. That's fine. 2.0 Ο. 2.1 I know it to the gallon. But, yes, I don't want Α. 22 to share. 23 Ο. Okay. 24 MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you for 25 your time. 26 THE WITNESS: You're welcome.



THE COURT:

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of Mr. Kelly that you would like to ask and you have not

Is there any other cross-examination

1	yet had the opportunity to ask?	
2	I see none.	
3	Mr. English.	
4	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Your Honor.	
5	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
6	BY MR. ENGLISH:	
7	Q. Chip English for the Milk Innovation Group.	
8	Good morning, Mr. Kelly.	
9	A. Good morning, Chip.	
10	Q. So I want to ask one question following up	
11	directly on USDA, and then a couple of questions that they	
12	asked and Mr. Miltner asked, and then finally, one	
13	question from National Milk.	
14	I want you to go back to Exhibit 23A, page 5,	
15	Table 1, that you were just looking at with USDA	
16	Ms. Taylor.	
17	A. Uh-huh.	
18	Q. That's a "yes," right? Sorry.	
19	A. Yes, Chip.	
20	Q. Okay. So I just want to make sure that we're	
21	clear. The model this is going to compare Shamrock to	
22	Maryland-Virginia in Newport News.	
23	Today, you have a \$0.30 lower Class I differential	
24	than Newport News, correct? You are at \$2.90 and they are	
25	\$3.20, correct? That's the	
26	A. Give me a second, Chip.	
27	Q. Yes.	



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     down?
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             THE COURT: I was caught up with him, Mr. Kelly.
             THE WITNESS: I thought we were friends.
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             I do see it now, Chip. Thanks.
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     BY MR. ENGLISH:
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             And the model, which is -- the model average,
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     which is the third column, would take you to $4.70,
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     correct?
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        Α.
             Correct.
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             And the Maryland-Virginia plant, Newport News, to
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     $5.55, correct?
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        Α.
             Correct.
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             Which is $0.85 higher, correct?
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        Α.
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             But if you go to the National Milk proposal, you
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     would both be at $1.80, correct?
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        Α.
             That's correct.
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             So today you're $0.30 less, and if the model's
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     accepted, you would be the same, correct?
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             Correct.
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             Does that change your competitive relationship?
        Q.
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        Α.
             Absolutely.
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             THE COURT: I -- when -- all right. So when you
     said $1.80, Mr. English, you are taking the --
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             MR. ENGLISH: The next to the last --
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             THE COURT: -- proposal, and then you are
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     subtracting the current?
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             MR. ENGLISH: Yes, the next to the last column.
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THE COURT: So that shows \$1.80 increase.

MR. ENGLISH: You are right.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm with you.

MR. ENGLISH: Okay. We're both getting a \$1.80 increase. So, you're correct, Your Honor, I got it -- I went one step too far.

It maintains the same relationship as today, but it does deviate from the model, so thank you for the correction, Your Honor.

10 BY MR. ENGLISH:

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- Q. Do you see that, Mr. Kelly? Because the Judge has corrected me that I was looking at the wrong one.
 - A. I do see that.
 - Q. I want to talk just a little bit more about balancing --
 - A. Sure.
 - O. -- and over-order premiums.

Do you have experience, given where you live and how you drive to work, when your co-op says they are short of milk, do you have, you know, any examples that say, "I'm not sure that's the case"? Like, when you are driving to work you see something?

A. Yes. So en route, when I receive those types of phone calls, I immediately like to fact check. So I will drive by the facility to see if the drying operations are running. And there are times when that happens where I see drying operations going. And my argument is, why am I not getting that milk if the times are tough and those



Q. And then, finally, only because I think you used a term in response to a question from Ms. Hancock, and the term I think has been used earlier in this hearing, but has not been used recently, and I want to make sure we have your definition of the term.

You used the term "tolling."

A. Yes.

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- Q. T-O-L-I-N-G.

 And what is your definition of tolling?
- A. Internal manufacturing costs by the processor.
- Q. And that is when you are producing private label product because, ultimately, the product belongs to the customer, correct?
- A. Right. So depending on our agreements, you will have, let's call it components, ingredients, raw, whatever components that you want to class, and then there would be my internal capital costs, manufacturing, labor, all of the others, that would be figured into the tolling level.
- MR. ENGLISH: I have no further questions, and I thank you for your testimony.

I move admission -- I have already moved admission. Now I ask for you to rule on my motion made at the end of the day yesterday with respect to Exhibits 462, 463, and 464.

THE COURT: I want to take a moment to acknowledge my appreciation for how quickly each of you moved through



1	a massive amount of information. It was quite helpful,
2	and you did it in short order, and it was just a model for
3	how we all should work to try to finish this hearing.
4	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	THE WITNESS: Amen.
6	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
7	admission into evidence of Exhibit 462?
8	There is none. Exhibit 462, also marked
9	MIG/Shamrock-23, is admitted into evidence.
10	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 462 was received
11	into evidence.)
12	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
13	admission into evidence of Exhibit 463, also marked
14	MIG/Shamrock-23A?
15	There is none. Exhibit 463 is admitted into
16	evidence.
17	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 463 was received
18	into evidence.)
19	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
20	admission into evidence of Exhibit 464, also marked
21	MIG/Shamrock, Exhibit 23B, like boy?
22	There is none. Exhibit 464 is admitted into
23	evidence.
24	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 464 was received
25	into evidence.)
26	THE COURT: And I
27	MR. ENGLISH: Mr. Kelly is excused to go back to
28	Phoenix



1	THE COURT: Yes.
2	THE WITNESS: Later.
3	THE COURT: Thank you so much, Mr. Kelly.
4	Let's take a 15-minute break. Please be back and
5	ready to go at 9:20. It's not quite 15 minutes. 9:20.
6	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)
7	THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
8	We're back on record at 9:20.
9	Before we proceed, for some reason yesterday I
10	started calling Ms. Hancock, Ms. Hansen. I know that the
11	transcript will correctly show "sic," S-I-C, which means I
12	made a mistake, each time I said Hansen.
13	I just want to make clear right now there is not
14	another lawyer participating named Nicole Hansen. It's
15	always Nicole Hancock.
16	And, Ms. Hancock, you were too polite to say,
17	"Your Honor, it's Hancock."
18	Now, had that been Mr. Rosenbaum, he would have
19	let me know right away.
20	All right. I'd like the witness in the stand to
21	state and spell his name.
22	THE WITNESS: Hello, Your Honor.
23	My name is Chuck Turner, C-H-U-C-K, T-U-R-N-E-R.
24	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
25	proceeding?
26	THE WITNESS: I have.
27	THE COURT: You remain sworn.
28	THE WITNESS: Yes.



1	MS. VULIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Ashley Vulin
2	with the Milk Innovation Group.
3	We have handed out three documents, and I'll go
4	through them and ask that they be marked. The first is
5	Exhibit MIG/Turner-25, and we ask that that be marked as
6	Exhibit 466.
7	THE COURT: Yes.
8	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 466 was marked
9	for identification.)
10	MS. VULIN: The second is Exhibit MIG/Turner-25A,
11	and we ask that that be marked as Exhibit 467.
12	THE COURT: Yes.
13	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 467 was marked
L4	for identification.)
15	MS. VULIN: And the final is MIG/Turner-25B, and
16	we ask that that be marked 468.
17	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 468 was marked
18	for identification.)
19	CHUCK TURNER,
20	Having been previously sworn, was examined
21	and testified as follows:
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MS. VULIN:
24	Q. And, Mr. Turner, Exhibits 466 and 467 are your
25	written testimonies in this proceeding, correct?
26	A. I honestly wasn't paying attention to you, I'm
27	sorry.
28	Q. That's all right. I'll say they are your written



testimonies. And then Exhibit 468 for the record, is the PowerPoint presentation you are going to give.

A. I agree.

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- Q. Thank you.
- A. The Judge, Ashley, complimented Chip and Tim on their efficiency of doing this, and you're stuck with me stammering through this, so I apologize ahead of time.
 - Q. I have full confidence, don't worry.

MS. VULIN: If we could pull up the PowerPoint, please.

THE COURT: All right. And I want to make sure the volume for Ms. Vulin is approximately the same as the volume for Mr. Turner. So right now, Mr. Turner's voice is softer, which means some adjustments so that you can see your laptop and your written material and still have the microphone near your mouth.

THE WITNESS: All right. How's that?

THE COURT: That's excellent. But always talk to the mic, not me. Right? There we go. Thank you.

All right. We have the presentation up. And Ms. Vulin, you may proceed.

MS. VULIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MS. VULIN:

Q. So, Mr. Turner, I know you have testified previously, but I just want to kind of reorient everyone with you and your business.

So we could go to the next slide, please.

Can you remind us, what's your position with



Turner Dairy?

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- A. I'm the president of Turner Dairy Farms and third generation of my family involved in owning and running the business. And proud to say that we have a fourth generation actively involved in learning to run it and manage it.
- Q. And I know you previously testified, but can you remind us about the location and products made by Turner's -- by Turner Dairies?
- A. And, yeah, actually, I was -- I should have said more to your first question.

Our family also owns a smaller plant in the city of Pittsburgh called Pittsburgh Special-T Dairy, LLC, and I'm a member of that corporation. And we're -- our Turner Dairy Farms is a one-third owner of a Class II plant in Northwestern Pennsylvania called Titusville Dairy Products Company, and I'm the president of that company.

And to your next question. Two plants are in Allegheny County, one in suburban Pittsburgh, one in the city of Pittsburgh; and then Titusville Dairy Products is up in, I think it's Crawford County. It's right on the line of Crawford and Venango Counties in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

- Q. And can you tell us --
- THE COURT: What is the spelling of that second county?
- 27 THE WITNESS: Venango, V-E-N-A-N-G-O.
- 28 THE COURT: Thank you.



BY MS. VULIN:

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- Q. And can you tell us about some of the products that Turner manufactures?
- A. Okay. In our -- in our two fluid milk plants, we make HTST milk, flavored milk, some value-added products like buttermilk, but all fluid products, plus some drinks and juices.

In the Titusville plant we make ice cream mix, cottage cheese, and sour cream.

And we also make some Class II creams and ice cream mixes in our plant in Penn Hills.

- Q. And the last time you were here you talked about some brownie batter milk, and my next question was supposed to be, do you have some of those products to share today? But we heard there was an unfortunate run on the grocery store.
- A. Yeah. Thanks for pointing that out. I actually had our plant make an ex- -- it was supposed to be discontinued the very beginning of January, and I had them make a last batch last week so I'd have a fresh cut. Our plant manager asked if he wanted me to set it aside, and I told him, no, I am certainly capable of getting up to the cooler and getting it. Which I put off a couple of days, and by the time I got up there it was sold out.

So I did stop at a store to keep my promise to you and Ms. Keefe, but that's -- that was the best I could do.

Q. Well, I can selfishly say I know why it sold out because it was quite delicious.



And is Turner a small business as defined by the Small Business Administration?

- A. Yes, all the businesses are small businesses.
- Q. And so if we could go to the next slide, please.

 And so this slide here, "Market Forces Must

 Prevail." What do you mean by that?
- A. The -- my -- in my view, and I'm not an economist, but the milk price is set by economics. I saw

 Dr. Stephenson's slide with the supply and demand curve.

 Whatever we do here, the milk price is going to be set by the supply and demand, and in my view, mostly in the United States, it's by -- it's really affected by milk supply.

You know, the real thing is, you know, there's 28,000 dairy farmers. Of course, most of them don't make enough milk to really move the needle, but, you know, they make decision -- they made decisions a year ago, two years ago on how many cows they are going to milk. They can have some effect on that decision in a short-term, but not much. And then they also have decided how they are going to feed those cows, which is going to affect how much milk they get. And that's a more short-term decision, but there's still really not a lot they can do about it right now to affect how much milk they make.

Q. And you talked about it's really the farm supply that's setting the price.

How is that different from what we're talking about here, the FMMO Class I price?



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A. Well, when we set the -- so the -- when I talked about the milk price in general, that's the some kind of weighted average of what the United St- -- you know, what our national dairy herd is making.

The Class I differentials, because the Class II, III, and IV are essentially national prices, the Class I differential really affects who gets what. How much Class I is in your Federal Order, what's the blend, how much is that dragged down by the manufacturing classes in a given month, are those manufacturing classes allowed to depool and not share, all that factors into it. So there's 28,000 different milk prices out there based on the economics and the regulated price.

- Q. And so just from a big picture perspective, why do you support MIG's positions at this hearing?
- A. Yeah. I might even back up a little bit from why I support it, why I got involved in MIG, if I could jump in --
 - O. Yeah.
 - A. -- maybe I'm jumping ahead, but --
- 21 Q. Yes.

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A. Passing this business along to our family, you know, my goal is to -- is to have a viable business. I have been doing a lot of -- seeing this thing, this hearing coming for the last several years, I have been doing a lot of reading and researching. We rejoined IDFA, got involved in their economic policy discussions. I attended Farm Bureau's -- Farm Bureau's meeting in Kansas



City a year or so ago, talked a lot to our farmers and in our state industry to try to see what -- because this -- it seems to me like this is not -- not working.

And as -- as these discussions, these economic policy discussions, and under, you know, Mike Brown's leadership, there were certain voices that wouldn't -- weren't satisfied with just letting this go, of just -- you know, this -- you know, most of my colleagues, when I talk to them about stuff like this, their answer isn't that they don't agree, their answer is, you are never going to change it.

Well, there's certain people that wouldn't accept that for an answer, and when I found out that -- that those people formed an organization to advocate within IDFA, and then, you know, by themselves at this hearing, I was eager to join when I had an opportunity.

O. Thank you.

And so then after you joined MIG, why were you in support of the proposals developed by the group?

- A. Class I sales are really important to us.

 That's -- that's what our business is, that's what the future of our business is, and we want to -- we need -- I think we need a platform that supports that and supports the small dairy farmers that ship milk to us.
- Q. And you have up here some -- a list of, you know, some reasons why you support MIG.

Can you walk us through what you think the big picture market considerations are that USDA should keep in



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mind as they are setting FMMO pricing?

- A. Well, I think as we raise, you know, this -- I think that a lot of this discussion about Class I differentials is because of a perception that raising Make -- the necessary increases in Make Allowances decrease the regulated price. My view is, they don't affect the milk price, at least in a middle to long run. But so a lot of this is in reaction to that. And really, if we raise Class I prices, what we end up doing is that, you know, that just pushes down commodity prices, I think, particularly powders.
- Q. Is that because raising the Class I price will generate the production of more milk that the market has to clear through III and IV?
- A. I would argue it's the same amount of milk at the same weighted average price, but because we have raised Class I, we are going to push down, you know, Class III and IV products.
 - O. Thank you.
- And I know that Turner works primarily or exclusively with independent farms?
 - A. Right.
- Q. How, in your experience, are small farms being served by the FMMO system?
- A. Our small farms are not just the 30 Pennsylvania farms that ship milk to Turner's, but the small farms in Pennsylvania are really, really struggling, and in my view, not able to take the commodity -- the base commodity



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- Q. Thank you.
 - And if you could go to the next slide, please.
- A. There's that brownie batter milk.
- Q. My personal apologies to everyone.
- A. Yes.

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Q. It's quite good.

So I know in your testimony you talked a little bit about the burdens of FMMOs on Turner.

What are just some of those either administrative or monetary burdens that Turner experiences from the FMMOs?

- A. Yeah, I mean, the reporting is -- is huge. Just the idea that for a business our size, with 220 employees at Turner's, to -- to have to close the business every month, you know, the first couple business days, get sales locked down, inventory locked down, account for every pound of milk, every pound of butterfat, every pound of components, and get a report filed by the 7th is quite -- it's a big undertaking. It's like doing your tax return every month.
- Q. And are there benefits that Turner gets from the FMMO system?
- A. Yes. Yes, certainly. And those, I think -- I think really as I was thinking about this, the big thing is the integrity of the system. There is just not



questions that when anybody in our industry reads a report from AMS, that it's -- that it's accurate, it's -- you know, it's put together right. You know, the tests, all that we go through with tests, there's not question from our farmers if the butterfat or protein tests are accurate, that the pricing is done right, their check every month is audited, you know, and then it's reported.

And so there is -- there is a great deal of confidence, I think, from all members of the industry when they look at the -- at the products and the system. And we heard yesterday from Mr. Miller about the twice monthly checks, you know, that there's -- there's things that they can bank on.

Q. And I know we're here to discuss the \$1.60 base Class I differential. Let's start with the Grade A piece of that.

I understand that Turner supports Proposal 20, which would eliminate the \$0.40 allocated to the base differential for maintaining Grade A status.

So my question is, what is Turner's experience with available Grade B milk in Pennsylvania?

A. In -- in our part of the state, at least, it's really disappeared. When I came into the industry, there was Grade B milk. I can remember driving along country roads and you'd see a platform out by the road with milk cans on it. But that -- the plants and the farms have largely either gone out of business or had to switch to Grade A. And I don't even know where you could buy a load



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of Grade B milk anymore.

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- Q. So if you wanted, just hypothetically, wanted to buy a load of Grade B milk, you wouldn't know who to call to find it?
 - A. No. It's not there.
- Q. And then let's talk next about the balancing costs which make up \$0.60 of the \$1.60 base Class I differential.

Now, we touched on this briefly, but remind me, 100% of Turner's milk comes from independent suppliers, correct?

- A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And you said there were about 30 suppliers?
- 14 A. Yeah. About 30 in Pennsylvania and two in Ohio.
- Q. And for Turner's 32 independent suppliers, does
 Turner accept all milk that they produce?
 - A. Yeah, we -- we -- our arrangement with them is that we buy all the milk that they produce.
 - Q. Do they sell -- to your knowledge, do they sell any of their milk to any other processors?
 - A. No, they don't. I know they don't.
- Q. So it's an exclusive arrangement between Turner and those farms?
 - A. Right.
 - Q. And does Turner make any efforts to balance its milk supply, I think, in -- I guess we'll start with the fact that you accept all milk from these farms.
 - Do you consider that a balancing function?



A. Yeah. Sure. And it's -- you know, we have close relationships with these farms. Many -- many -- most are multi-generational. I have worked with two, three, four generations of the family members that have run -- that are running these farms. I have been on almost all the farms. The -- I have -- we have farms that whose family has been shipping milk to us longer than I have been alive, and I'm not as young as I used to be.

And so we -- we -- this close relationship, our field man knows who's -- you know, who's got expansion projects in mind, who's got expansion projects in -- in construction, who wants to add cows. They also know who is likely not going to, you know, stay in the business for very long. So we have a pretty good idea where that milk supply is going, and if we need to -- you know, if we need to or can add a producer.

- Q. And we heard earlier some questions about this double payment for balancing, so I want to tease that out a little bit.
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. What is the order that Turner's plant is regulated under?
 - A. The Mideast, Federal Order 33.
- Q. And do you know what Class I utilization is approximately in that order?
- A. I used to. Any -- it depends. If -- I think if everybody's in the pool, it's in the low 30s. I'm kind of looking at Dave Hood behind you. I think it's in the low



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- Q. So the \$0.60 that Turner pays into the pool for balancing is diluted amongst all of the suppliers who participate in the pool, correct?
 - A. Right.

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- Q. So Turner's own suppliers are not receiving from the pool that \$0.60 that Turner pays in, correct?
- A. Right. Two-thirds of it, or even 70% of it, is going to the MA to get redistributed.
- Q. So even if, hypothetically, Turner suppliers did have \$0.60 worth of hundredweight for their own balancing costs, they would not be getting that payment completely covered by the pool, correct?
- A. No.
- Q. And so if they had to seek those costs elsewhere in order to have them covered, that would be the payment or the double payment that Turner would be giving to them, correct?
- A. Well, yeah, but we are -- yeah. So we and our producers are left holding the bag to do that balancing.
- Q. And I understand that also hauling rates are something that Turner contributes in the balancing efforts between it and its suppliers?
- A. Not exactly. The -- so the one of the ways that the producers pay for balancing is through their hauling rates, because a lot of our milk is diverted to a manufacturing or a bottling -- another bottling plant.



Q. And we have heard that over-order premiums can be difficult for cooperatives to obtain.

Does Turner pay any over-order premiums to its suppliers?

- A. Yes. To the -- not to cooperatives, to our farmers.
 - O. Yes. Yes.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The testimony came from cooperatives, but the question to you is, does Turner pay to its own suppliers any over-order premium or payment above the Class I minimum?
- A. Yes, we pay premiums above the Federal Order minimums, and those premiums take kind of three forms. The first, and we talked about it last time I was here a little bit, there's an over-order premium mandated by the Pennsylvania Milk Marketing Board. We also pay quality premiums, and then we also pay a generic premium -- market-based premium on top of that.
- Q. And are those -- and of course the Pennsylvania state premium isn't negotiated between Turner and its



suppliers, correct?

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- A. It is not.
- Q. But the other premiums, are those the results of negotiations and communications between Turner and its suppliers?
- A. Yeah. The quality premium is a longstanding -you know, we change it, but it's been in place for 30-some
 years to get the caliber of farm and the quality of milk
 that we want for ourselves, but we also need it for one of
 the cheese plants we divert to.
- Q. And then the last piece is the \$0.60 for the incentive to service the Class I market.

And in your experience, why do farms choose to supply Turner Dairy as opposed to another operation?

A. It's really our relationship. We have -- like, we have been a good partner, a good place for them to sell their milk for a long time. We're, a lot of times, friends. They -- you know, there's a lot of trust that they are going to get that check twice a month. We advocate for each other, you know, in state and other issues.

And I think the other thing, too, is that when shipping to a family-owned company and to somebody whose brand is out there, they are really proud. We're actually proud of each other's success. And we want -- you know, it's -- we're looking for mutual success. And, you know, when -- a lot of farms, you would be surprised when you go talk to farms, you say, "Where do you ship your milk?"



And that -- our farmers don't have that. They know where their milk's going, and they know who our customers are, and they are really proud of that. And that's -- so that's why they ship to us.

And, of course, there's economics underlies all that, but it -- you know, we're a good market.

- Q. And do the FMMOs serve any function in incentivizing these suppliers to service Turner Dairies?
- A. No. Actually, it's -- it's counterproductive, I think.
 - O. How so?

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- A. Well, when every farmer in a multistate region gets the same price, the message is, why -- why are you going to try harder? Why do you want to ship to a place where you -- you know, they want a certain caliber of cleanliness of farm, you know, on their rating scores, or you want better bacterial standards, you know. If I can just go along and get along, why do I want to put up with the hassles to shipping to Turner's for the same price? So to me, it -- because it's blended, there's not -- there's not an incentive.
- Q. And is the milk supply in Pennsylvania sufficient to meet Turner's needs?
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. And in your experience, if there was tightening or



- A. We're -- we're blessed that we're -- we have been able to grow our fluid milk sales most years. But I would tell you our farmers can usually grow faster than we grow. So, you know, our real problem is -- you know, is more like slowing them down. And, you know, generally that's the exit -- the farms exiting the market and our decision is whether we want to replace farms that exit, because, you know, that brings down the average growth rate. But typically, you know, we have very seldom had to shut off farms. But we typically won't add farms, because, you know, we're afraid that they will grow faster than -- that we can't keep up with their growth.
- Q. And if you did have a short-term shortage in the milk that you needed to run your plant or serve your customers, how would you address that?
- A. Yeah. If -- if -- yeah, I'd say most of those aren't really short-term. So we would look to add a good farm or a couple good farms, and that could be done relatively quickly. In the interim, we could buy milk on the spot market from a -- you know, from a local plant or from a cooperative.
- Q. And yesterday Ms. Keefe testified that one of the MIG members had told her, "I'm not looking for \$1.60 price reduction, I'm looking for a way to be able to direct that to my suppliers."



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Does that sound familiar to you?

A. I'm not sure if that was -- I'm not sure that was me, but I -- you know, that is how I feel. I'm not here to lower our farm's prices. I actually would like to see a more sustainable system for these -- for these farms.

So, you know, I'm not here to take money out of farmers' pockets. And I'm definitely not here to take money out of the farmers' pockets that ship milk to us, but rather to fix a program that's not, in my view, working for small farms.

Q. And if we could go to the next slide, please, I would like to talk about Proposal 19.

So this chart is similar to one, if not identical to one, you have shared before. Can you just walk us through what the chart on the slide represents.

A. Yeah. This is a chart that -- and, Your Honor, I appreciate your organization, because when I was trying to remember when I presented this last, I actually couldn't exactly narrow down the exact date I was here. But this was on a slide in week three or four of the hearing that I presented, and I just put it up here for a reminder of the decline in fluid milk sales.

So this is a slide that was part of a presentation from MilkPEP. Prime Consulting did the work; MilkPEP made this presentation to their -- to the processors in early 2022, so almost two years ago, based on 2021 data.

And this black line at the top shows the -- the experienced decline in fluid milk sales and then the



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- Q. And so if USDA were to adopt Proposal 19, it's your understanding that would raise the Class I price, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And so what do you think the impact would be on Class I if in the midst of this decline that's projected to last another 15 years, what do you think would happen to that if the Class I price were to go up?
- A. We would steepen the decline, so we would actually make Class I or fluid milk decline more than expected.
- Q. And I know that there's been quite a bit of testimony on elasticity, and I won't -- I know you don't have a study or anything like that, but you do have a lot of real world experience with prices and sales.

So can you tell us from that, what's your take on what would the impact to Class I sales be if the Class I price goes up?

A. Yeah. I'd like to make two kind of big points on this. The first -- the first being that that decline, the fact that the curve would go down based on an increase of sales is not controversial based on elasticity. Every economist that testified gave an elasticity number with a



minus sign in front of it. So it -- the controversy is whether it's technically elastic or not. But everyone -- everyone's numbers say that increasing the milk price is going to decrease sales, so that's not controversial.

I would tend to agree with -- based on our experiences at Turner's, I saw some slides on it yesterday that -- from HP Hood, that showed what our experience was the last couple years, that raising the increased prices definitely caused our customers -- so this is the second point, just to be clear -- that the increased prices the last year and a half or two years actually caused our sales to go down volume-wise, and that people definitely traded down from gallons to half gallons.

- Q. And does Turner sell only branded products?
- A. Yeah. It's -- and so that was the other challenge that was brought out in -- in those slides, is we're -- 100% of our products are branded, and it has been a real challenge to grow sales in an environment where everybody's trying to make their grocery budgets, you know, ends meet.
 - Q. Thank you.

 If you could go to the next slide, please.
 - A. Might I add one other --
 - O. Yes.
- A. -- one other thing. And this is directed at a question that Ms. Taylor asked of the Hood witness, was that we did see that those sales declines moderated in the last -- in the second half of last year. So we did see,



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as -- as prices came back to -- to the mean, that we did see the challenge become less for us to -- for selling branded milk and for keeping our volume in line.

- Q. So just to make sure I'm clear. You are saying both -- both sides of that coin are true: As prices go up, volume will go down, but then as you saw recently, as the prices went back down, the volume can recover?
- A. The volume did recover. I won't tell you that it got to a plus, but it did -- it -- it did -- the gap narrowed.
- Q. Thank you.

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And if we could go to the next slide, please.

Remind us the location of -- I see we see it here, but why don't you tell us about the location of Turner's plant, please.

- A. Yes. So, again, we're in Allegheny County, which is the county the city of Pittsburgh is in. Right now, we have a Class I differential of \$2.10. Right now our competitors, two competitors on here, have Class I differentials of \$2 or \$2.10.
- When Proposal 19, when the model minimum for both of those for -- you can see the model minimum increased \$1.90 for our plant, increased \$2 for one competitor, \$1.90 for another competitor.
 - Q. Can I stop you there?
- 26 A. Yeah.
 - O. So just looking at the model minimum increase --
- 28 A. Yeah.



- Q. -- it -- it about doubles for Turner; is that right?
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. What -- what is that -- what is the impact of that kind of cost increase on your Class I differential, just looking at the model number?
- A. Yeah, doubling, it's almost the highest in the country. And it's -- yeah, it's huge. And I don't -- it doesn't really make any sense to me.
- Q. By the "highest," you mean the highest level or degree of increase?
 - A. Yeah. Like, I don't know that anybody else has really doubled. At least, you can -- this is more clear on the next -- on the next slide.
 - Q. And given your testimony that you're able to acquire sufficient amounts of milk in Pennsylvania, do you believe any cost increase is necessary to ensure that ongoing supply of milk?
- 19 A. No. We could -- we don't need a cost increase to 20 procure milk.
 - Q. Thank you.
- 22 So then if you want to move now then to the --23 actually, go back. Sorry.
 - A. Let's see.
- Q. There we go. So I stopped you at the model minimum.
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. If you want to continue now with the NMPF



Proposal 19 columns, please.

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A. Right. So as I understood some of the prior testimony, there was a committee for the Mideast Order that got together and looked at the model and made adjustments. And when they made adjustments, they moved our -- our Class I differential up \$0.20, but moved the counties where two of their members' plants were located down.

And you can see the -- the main competitor on this chart would be the DFA plant in the city of Sharpsville, that they -- it's actually a \$0.30 swing. We went from -- you know, the model showed that we should have a \$0.10 cost advantage, and they switched it to us having a \$0.20 cost disadvantage, so the swing is actually \$0.30.

- Q. And when considering how these prices impact the competitive relationship, is \$0.30 a big deal?
- A. It is, yeah. That's over \$0.025 a gallon, and it's absolutely a big deal.
- Q. And you said that this DFA Sharpsville plant, it's a direct competitor of yours?
- A. It is. One of the witnesses that represented these -- this -- I don't know if it's a committee or a working -- this Mideast working group for National Milk, indicated that he didn't know if the dairy -- the plant in the city of Sharpsville actually came and competed in Pittsburgh or not. But I can tell you absolutely that they do. And in fact, they have the number one -- they are the number one -- have the number one market share in



our city.

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Q. And we heard earlier testimony that NMPF didn't invite any proprietary processors to these working group committees.

But are you aware if they -- or did you hear any testimony that they invited any independent dairy farmers to consider these differentials?

- A. No, I did not. And I think it's especially important in our part of the country. I don't know other areas of the country where there are a lot of independent producers, but I know that Pennsylvania has significant amounts of independent or non-member farmers. And to the extent that, you know, they are significant in the marketplace, their opinion or their thoughts were not heard when these adjustments were made.
- Q. And given that Turner's milk supply is 100% from independent farmers, that was a concern to you?
- A. Yeah, it's a concern to me. And actually, every -- other than the cooperative-owned plants, every other participant in our market -- or competitor in our market has independent milk supplies, so it is especially concerning to the whole -- to the whole region.
 - Q. Thank you.

 If we could go to the next slide, please.
 - A. Sure.
- Q. So just to orient us, the small full United States map on the left is Map 9 from Ms. Keefe's testimony found in Exhibit 441, correct?



A. I believe you.

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- Q. And here we have got an excerpt of kind of your area of the country, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And just so no one's confused, we -- we figured out that the number 4, which represents the Special-T plant in Turner, is tucked right there behind the number 5 where your mouse is?
 - A. Right. So the -- so the plants are only
 11 miles -- no, our plant is number 3, right? And then we
 have another competitor, Schneider Dairy, that's number 5,
 that we're -- we're 11 miles apart. Those two plants are
 less than two miles apart.
 - Q. And the number 4 plant, the Special-T is --
- 15 A. Tucked in there.
- 16 Q. -- tucked behind 5?
- 17 A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So now that we're oriented, what

 observations -- oh, sorry, can you point us, where is

 Allegheny County?
- A. So, yeah, Allegheny County is -- is the one I'm circling with the mouse. I don't know if that helps in the -- very much for the hearing record, but --
 - Q. Where the 5 and the 3 are located?
- 25 A. Yeah. Correct.
- Q. Go ahead.
- A. This straight line here, this is the line between Pennsylvania and either Ohio to the north, and then this,



this wiggly line here, is actually the Ohio River. So these counties in here are actually West Virginia.

And to my point on the last slide, you can see that the shades of -- of red and orange, all -- that's the dark red indicating larger increases. You can see that the only orange county is a cooperative-owned plant, and the only light red county is a cooperative-owned plant. Otherwise, all these -- all of these plants that are not in that category, you know, in other words, family-owned, all had increases, larger increases in the cooperative plants in these -- in their -- in -- as in their proposal.

- Q. And given the robust supply of milk in Pennsylvania, do you believe that these significant increases are warranted across the area or geographic area as a whole?
 - A. No, I don't.
 - O. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Vulin, I would like to capture a little bit of what he showed us with the cursor.

The little part of West Virginia that is shown is just to the right of the balloon with number 1 in it; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct. That would be what they call the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia.

THE COURT: And the straight line that would be the right side of that West Virginia boundary is the boundary between what two states?

THE WITNESS: Well, it's three states. So on the



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1	east of that line is Pennsylvania, and on the west of that
2	line is Ohio north of the Ohio River, and West Virginia
3	south of the Ohio River.
4	THE COURT: Ah. Good. Thank you.
5	Ms. Vulin, you may proceed.
6	MS. VULIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	BY MS. VULIN:
8	Q. If we could go to the next slide, please.
9	So first I'll ask you, who took those photographs?
10	A. I took one, and our sales manager took the other
11	three.
12	Q. Where were they taken?
13	A. At grocery stores in the in Western
14	Pennsylvania. Most of them are within just a couple of
15	miles of our plant.
16	Q. And can you indicate to us which of the products
17	that we're looking at are Turner's products?
18	A. Okay. So the and I apologize, I know you all
19	can't see this, but the labels with the cow and the
20	"Turner" logo, those are ours. And in in these three
21	pictures, the rest are store brand. So that would be a
22	Giant Eagle brand milk. And you can see like, you know,
23	for example, in in this lower picture, you know, we're
24	a third of the case, or in this picture here, about, you
25	know, maybe a third of that case also. This

- Q. And you are indicating the three pictures on the left?
 - A. The three pictures on the left are our product



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1 | next to store brand product that's made by this DFA plant.

- Q. And we can see that distinct Turner's red label in many of those. So for the record, that's what he's indicating with his mouse.
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And then how about the photo on the right?
- A. Yeah, this is a little bit more rural. This is a locally-owned grocery store chain, and you can see our product next to a Dean's brand product in both doors. And that's just in case anybody had any doubt that that plant competes in Pittsburgh.

This scenario plays out in a hundred supermarkets, not -- not against Turner's, but, you know, there's probably -- we probably split 30 cases and other competitors would be splitting cases with this DFA plant as well.

Q. And when you say "other competitors," you referred to store branded products.

Is it your understanding those are manufactured by the DFA Sharpsville plant?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And then you indicated in another photo the products with the Deans label.

Is that also a DFA-owned plant?

- A. It is.
 - Q. Thank you.
- 27 So if we could go to the next slide, please.
 - A. Yes.



- Q. How would Proposal 19 impact Turner Dairy?
- A. Yeah, so it would be devastating. It would be very difficult. And it's -- and we're in a little bit of a unique situation. I tried to bring this up, paint this picture last time I was here also. And, actually, to -- so my first point here, is that the large Class I increase, so doubling the differential not only hurts our milk sales, but it disadvantages us when -- with handlers we compete to to our east that aren't regulated.

So I'm going to flip back a couple of slides actually. I know this is off script. But you can see these -- these plants here, 7 and 8. There's also a -- you know, a plant up in this region.

So those plants, if it -- if the differential doubled from \$2.10 to \$2.40, or their -- you know, their differential went up correspondingly, they are going to pay all that money directly to their farms. For us, two-thirds of that increase is going to go to the Market Administrator to be distributed to farms, you know, right now delivering to cheese plants, and that's going to put us at a competitive disadvantage in the country where we compete -- where our dairy farmers are. So we're trying to compete for farms in these areas, in these counties right here. And -- and processors to our east, because they don't have to pay into the pool, are going to have an advantage when it comes to recruiting or to -- you know, to working with the best farms.

Q. And you are on slide 7 right now, just for the



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1 record. 2. I'm on slide 7, and I'm trying to figure out how to get to --3 THE COURT: Now, stay on page 7, if you would. 4 Ι want you to capture in words what you showed us with your 5 6 cursor, and I want you to focus on the bubbles that are 7 numbered 7 and 8, and tell me why a plant in the location 8 where 7 and 8 are is not paying into a pool. 9 THE WITNESS: So this line -- and this line isn't 10 exactly in the right place, but these --11 MS. VULIN: The blue line down the middle? 12 THE WITNESS: The blue line is representing the 13 end of the Federal Orders. It actually cuts through 14 Armstrong and Westmoreland Counties, not on the county 15 lines as is indicated here. However --16 THE COURT: So, again, we're capturing this in 17 words for people who couldn't see what you just did, and 18 the blue line you are talking about is to the left of 19 these bubbles 7 and 8? 2.0 THE WITNESS: Yeah. So I'm going to stop touching 2.1 the mouse so that I do this -- do this better. 22 THE COURT: I loved you showing us with the mouse, 23 it's just that it's going to be lost --24 THE WITNESS: It's not going to show up, right? 25 THE COURT: -- for the record. So we do both. 26 THE WITNESS: So Federal Order 33 has an eastern



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boundary. And for those of you who have been there,

there's not a wall, okay? And there's no intention of

1	building a wall. So we have farms on the other side of
2	this line, and we that's where a lot of our milk comes
3	from. And we actually make deliveries on the other side
4	of that line, and these processors are
5	MS. VULIN: By "these processors," you mean 7 and
6	8?
7	THE WITNESS: 7 and 8. Letting go of the
8	mouse.
9	Processors 7 and 8 are also working and want to
10	work with the best farms in the same areas, and they don't
11	have a pool to pay into. The Commonwealth of
12	Pennsylvania, our milk marketing board, would require them
13	to pay this differential to their farmers, but that's
14	going to be a much higher pay rate than we would have,
15	because two-thirds of our differential is going to the
16	pool.
17	THE COURT: So when you were saying that the line
18	isn't exactly in the right place, could you say in words
19	if you were talking about the blue line to the left of
20	bubble 7 and 8?
21	THE WITNESS: Might I politely request that we
22	don't get into that? Because it's it would be very
23	difficult, and there's really no no end result to it.
24	THE COURT: All right.
25	THE WITNESS: It's just really not on the county
26	line, so let's just say that and leave it there.
27	THE COURT: All right. Very good.



Ms. Vulin, you were about to lead us to a new

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MS. VULIN: Thank you.

BY MS. VULIN:

- Q. If we could return to page 9.
- A. Okay. So --
- Q. Anything further about Proposal 19 you want to share?
- A. Yeah. I just got through my first bullet, and that was to show the issue we have to our east.

To our west, I already showed you, is we have competitive plants that proposed an advantageous situation for themselves. And then we already covered the fact that non-member milk wasn't considered.

The other thing I heard in the testimony by the National Milk Mideast witness was this stair-stepping strategy, which sounded essentially like these -- what I heard is that these differentials are based on the fact that they need to move milk from Michigan down into -- and I'm not going to say Southeast order, I'm going to say the Southeastern United States, because I know where that is, okay? So that when I say -- or I don't know what -- I'll just say Southeast United States.

So essentially they are moving milk a half day's drive so that the truck can make the delivery and get back, and that's -- that seemed to me what justified these differentials, because they got to move milk almost the entire depth of the country in half-day drive increments.

However, that's not our situation. All of our



Q. Thank you.

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And if we could go to the next slide, please.

I know Turner opposes a number of other proposals, so I just wanted to talk briefly about those. Let's start with Proposal 21.

Why does Turner oppose that proposal?

- A. Okay. So this is the -- raising the Class II differential.
 - O. Correct.
- A. To me it -- our big problem -- I guess there are two big problems. One, our Turner's plant is -- it's a Class I plant, and we don't have the opportunity to depool the -- our Class II usage there.

The real particular problem for me as president of Titusville Dairy is that we have -- we make, as I mentioned before, cottage cheese, sour creams, that are distributed regionally, and we make ice cream mix that is actually distributed beyond regionally, so we need to be competitive with ice cream mix that's made, you know, in big parts -- in other parts of the country. And so we would need to look at our formulas and make -- and we're using farm milk now for our solids to the greatest extent we can, and we would just have to make sure that that is still competitive, so we would have to -- to do a cost



analysis, are we better off with skim milk powder and water or nonfat dry milk and water in -- as opposed to farm milk.

Q. Thank you.

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And I know you previously had testified about the return to the higher-of, but one of the proposals that was addressed after you had testified went to advanced pricing.

So do you -- it looks like you might have a thought on that.

A. Yeah, this is the -- I mean, there's, by some count, like 18 proposals here that are bad for fluid milk, but this is the worst of all of them. I have been here long enough to remember the days before advanced pricing and trying to work with the state-regulated milk system on -- without advanced pricing, and it -- I can tell you for sure it will be a catastrophe to live without advanced pricing.

And those were -- if we look at the volatility in those days, it was much less than the volatility we have now. And, you know, I have seen that volatility in Class II butterfat this year, and it's -- it's not pretty. And we just couldn't live without advanced pricing.

And the other thing I'll point out on that fact is processors aren't unique in that. I have been in this industry 36 years, and I have actually never talked to anyone, a -- not a farmer, not a cooperative plant manager, not a processor, not a cheese plant that is happy



- Q. And I know you have previously testified about hedging and the higher-of --
 - A. Right.

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- Q. -- but you did have an update on some of the education there, and we wanted to make sure that was shared.
- A. Yes. I would like to say publicly, I was wrong in an answer to Ms. Taylor last time I was up here, and IDFA is going to do a seminar next week at Dairy Forum on risk management and hedging. And I thank Mike Brown and the staff at IDFA for doing that. And I'm sure that my concerns with -- that knowing the way that they do business, there's no concern that, you know, anything will be going on outside the realm of -- you know, will all be done carefully and according to all the rules for, you know, proper trade and all that.
 - Q. But nice to know that --
 - A. It is going to happen, yeah.
 - Q. Sorry to interrupt you.
- Nice to know that the industry is responding quickly to interests that this hearing generated on that issue?
 - A. Yeah. And my son and my nephew will be there, and



there's only one thing they have to do at Dairy Forum next week, and that's go to that seminar.

- Q. And if we could go to the last slide, please.
- A. We can. No, we can't. Shoot. Is that it?
- Q. Yeah. Why don't you share with us just your final thoughts on the direction that the industry and FMMOs, you know, are headed or should head.
- A. Yeah. So we're -- we're at, in my view -- and like I said, I have been concerned about this for -- for quite a while now, and I think we're really at an inflection point. I think in -- in Federal Orders we have grown to where exports are now at or exceeding the amount of fluid milk that's being produced by American dairy farms. I know that this policy is very hard on small farms and on the rural economies, for example, in Pennsylvania, that depend on those farms.

And I -- I personally don't think we could justify it, but we could -- this policy could be justified, the damage that it's doing in -- on small farms in rural economies, because U.S. consumers are inarguably getting inexpensive, affordable dairy products which are important parts of their diet.

But as we are exporting more and more of this nonfat dry milk and whey, I think the policy gets harder to justify, because now those -- those inexpensive products aren't benefitting people in the United States that need them.

So I think more and more, our farmers are taking



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1	price you know, they are taking prices for low cost
2	commodities, they are you know, and we're exporting
3	we're just subsidizing exports. Not just subsidizing.
4	But, you know, the pains that our farms are feeling is
5	serving the export market and not our domestic market.
6	So that's so I think we really need to consider
7	what we are doing and why we are doing it and who the
8	program serves.
9	Q. Thank you, Mr. Turner.
10	MS. VULIN: So, Your Honor, that concludes my
11	direct examination. I would like to move, pending
12	cross-examination, admission of Exhibits 466, 467, and
13	468, and
14	THE COURT: Thank you.
15	And, Mr. Turner, you are very eloquent, and I
16	appreciate your being back here.
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18	MS. VULIN: And I think we may be due for a break,
19	but I will defer to the court reporter there.
20	THE COURT: I would like a ten-minute break
21	myself. So please be back and ready to go by 10:30.
22	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)
23	THE COURT: All right. Let's go back on record.
24	We're back on record at 10:31.
25	Who will begin cross-examination of Chuck Turner?
26	THE WITNESS: Hearing none?
27	MS. HANCOCK: That sounded so well.



1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2. BY MS. HANCOCK: Good morning. I'm Nicole Hancock with National 3 Ο. 4 Milk. Good morning, Mr. Turner. 5 6 Α. Good morning. 7 Ο. Were you one of the founding members of Milk Innovation Group? 8 9 I was not. Α. 10 Do you know when it was formed? Ο. 11 Α. No. 12 Ο. When did you join? 13 After -- after Dairy Forum last year, so that's 14 when I first discussed it with someone, some members from 15 HP Hood and from Aurora Organic. I talked to them at 16 Dairy Forum, and then there were some follow-up 17 conversations over the next couple of months. And I would 18 say we probably signed in May, but I -- I could be wrong. 19 And did you sign on to Milk Innovation Group in Ο. 2.0 anticipation of the efforts and work that would be put 2.1 into this hearing? 22 Α. Yes. 23 And specifically to advance the interests for the 0. 2.4 Class I market? 25 Α. Yes. 26 And you are also a member of IDFA? Q. 27 Α. Yes. 28 And all of the MIG members are members of IDFA? Ο.



- A. I believe so. But I -- I'm sure we are, and I think the rest are.
- Q. And there were some issues at this hearing that were not going to be supported or promoted by IDFA that some of the Class I handlers wanted to make sure their interests were protected, and that was the reason for the Milk Innovation Group having a separate carve-off?
- A. I think the way I said it was, I think that what we have here is -- is a group of fluid milk processors that aren't satisfied with letting this trajectory keep going down, and many of them have invested quite a bit of -- a bit of -- a lot of money and time and effort into trying to get a better outcome for fluid milk in this hearing.
 - Q. And is that through Proposal 20?
- A. That's what's left. So that is through a few proposals that were made. 20 was accepted, and I think we made a -- we also made a proposal to try to keep the advantages of the mover that we have now, but -- but offset some unanticipated consequences that have hurt dairy farmers, and we had a proposal for that. And also to advocate against proposals that are damaging to fluid milk.
- Q. And it's fair to say that between the mover and the differentials, that the cost increase would be in the hundreds of millions of dollars to the Class I handlers?
- A. The potential, if everything went against fluid milk and nothing for; is that what you are saying?



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Q. Yes.

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- A. I actually -- I don't know. I know it's a lot of money. I heard numbers in the billions maybe.
- Q. And that's part of the reason why it's so important for Milk Innovation Group to be able to put together its own efforts related to the Class I market?
- A. I don't know that it's our own efforts or that -I think that, honestly, that hopefully this is a start of
 more fluid milk processors being more interested and
 advocating for some of the -- answer some of the big
 questions that Dr. Stephenson talked about yesterday. I
 think we're not -- we're just kind of touching on some of
 them at this hearing.

But I think if we want fluid -- this is -- you know, it's an industry problem, not something we should be dumping on USDA to solve. But our industry really needs to take -- take control of this and -- and get systems, not just regulatory systems, but get systems in place that let us treat this like the wonderful product that it is and grow it.

- Q. And I think you -- you testified with your counsel that one of the benefits of the Federal Order system is the integrity in milk pricing that the Federal Order system offers; is that accurate?
- A. So when I said "pricing," you know, I meant what -- just to be clear, I'm not -- I don't want to leave it open-ended, which is whatever pricing that -- that -- how you said it. But when the price is set, everyone



knows it's calculated right, that the surveys were honest and fair. You know, when somebody says how much butter was sold last week at what price, people don't doubt that. And they -- and it's -- it's calculated correctly, they are based -- it's fair, everybody sees it, and can -- can -- a farmer can look at their milk check compared to the published blend price and know how they are doing. All those things are things that would be a tragic loss if we didn't keep them.

- Q. Okay. So when you were talking about the pricing integrity that the Federal Order system offers, you meant because it offers that visibility and transparency to the industry so that people can show that -- that when they compare their milk checks, that they are getting paid fairly?
 - A. I think that's what I said.
- Q. Okay. And so if Proposal 20 were adopted and base differentials were removed from that calculation, and -- and dairy producers were left to rely on a separate negotiated price to cover the items that those differentials are designed to cover, how does that offer that same integrity protection?
- A. That's a good question. I think that -- I know that -- I shouldn't say I know. I would hope that between our farmers and us that there is that integrity, and they would know -- you know, we would -- they would know what's being paid and what's -- you know, I think, not -- not every producer deals directly with a handler that they



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- 1 know, and so I don't know. So I guess that's a good
- 2 question. I don't really have an answer for you to make
- 3 | you happy, I guess.
- 4 Q. Do you use Farmers Union to balance your milk?
- 5 A. Who?
- 6 Q. Farmers Union?
- 7 A. No.
- 8 Q. Is that a cooperative?
- 9 A. It was. I don't know if they are still there or
- 10 | not. I guess they are.
- 11 Q. And were you using Farmers Union to balance your
- 12 | milk?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 Q. Did you ever provide any testimony that you had
- 15 | used Farmers Union to balance your milk?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 | 0. Is -- and you understand that when -- that a
- 18 | cooperative has to pay the same price that Turner pays for
- 19 | its fluid milk pricing or for its fluid milk?
- 20 A. I do not.
- Q. You don't believe that they pay into the pool the
- 22 | same price that Turner pays?
- 23 A. Oh, pays? I thought you meant to the producer.
- 24 Q. No, into the pool.
- 25 A. Yes, I do believe that.
- 26 Q. And in Titusville, does Turner have a Class II
- 27 | plant?
- 28 A. We are a one-third owner of that plant.



- Q. And is that an unregulated plant?
- A. I don't -- I don't know. I think it's -- it's an unregulated plant, and I really can't say how the milk is pooled. One of our partners has been responsible -- another one of our owners has been responsible for that milk supply for the entire time I have been on the board and of that company.
- Q. And it's fair to say that Turner has the ability to decide to pool or not pool its Class II milk in that plant?
- A. It is, but we don't put any -- we put very little milk into that plant. Another, Marburger Farm Dairy is one of the other owners, and they -- they -- because they are north of the city -- I don't know if you want me to pull it up on the map -- because they are between the city of Pittsburgh and that plant, their milk supplies are in closer proximity, and they do the lion's share of the milk supply for that plant.
 - O. Okay.
- 20 MS. HANCOCK: That's all I have. Thanks so much 21 for your time.
- 22 THE WITNESS: Sure.
- 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 24 BY DR. CRYAN:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Turner.
- 26 A. Hi, Dr. Cryan.
- Q. I'm Roger Cryan with the American Farm Bureau
 Federation. Thanks for being here.



You in your -- in your written testimony you say that you believe that raising the Class II differential will increase the use of nonfat dry milk and decrease the amount of producer milk sourced from Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Class II price is already \$0.70 higher than the Class IV price, so what stops -- what stops that switch from happening right now?

- A. Honestly, we haven't re-evaluated -- I mean, we have been using farm milk to make ice cream mix and cottage cheese and sour cream for a long time and honestly haven't re-evaluated -- we don't re-evaluate formulas regularly.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. So I assume it makes sense to use farm milk, but I haven't -- I actually personally haven't checked that.
 - Q. Are there costs to dry and reuse -THE COURT: Speak up, Dr. Cryan.
- 19 BY DR. CRYAN:

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- Q. Are there costs to dry Class IV milk?
- 21 A. Sure.
 - Q. Are there quality concerns that you have that you stick to fresh milk because you believe it's a better product?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. Okay. You -- when -- I'm sorry if I missed this, but when you say you balance your -- your milk supply on your own, does that mean you take all the milk from all



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     your producers and no more milk?
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             What was the last few words?
             And no more milk from anybody else?
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        Ο.
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        Α.
             Right.
             Okay. And do you -- do you sell surplus?
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        Ο.
 6
        Α.
             Yes.
 7
        Ο.
             To pool plants?
 8
             To pool plants and non-pool plants.
        Α.
 9
             Okay. And you are advocating to cut the Class I
        Ο.
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     differential by $1.60.
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             How much of that $1.60 do you think will -- will
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     return to producers' paychecks?
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             I would hope to see our farmers get all of -- all
        Α.
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     of it.
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             Do you think that will be common across the
        Ο.
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     country?
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        Α.
             I don't know.
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        Ο.
             Okay.
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             DR. CRYAN: That's all I have. Thank you very
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     much.
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             THE WITNESS:
                            Thanks.
22
             THE COURT: Is there other cross-examination for
23
     Mr. Turner before I invite the Agricultural Marketing
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     Service questions?
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             There is none. I invite the Agricultural
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     Marketing Service.
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1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2. BY MS. TAYLOR: 3 Ο. Good morning. Good morning. 4 Α. Thanks for coming back to testify. 5 Ο. 6 Α. Can't stay away. 7 Ο. All right. Just a few questions. Let's see. For your Class I plants, do you make any Class II 8 9 at those plants? 10 Yes. Yeah. We make ice cream mix and fluid Α. 11 creams at the -- at our -- our Turner Dairy plant, and we 12 make a coffee beverage at the -- and a -- a biscuit mix, 13 at the former -- the Special-T plant in the city. 14 Okay. And if I remember correctly, all of your 15 Class I is HTST products? 16 Α. It is. 17 Okay. And then you talk about how you balance by 18 delivering milk to a cheese plant when you have too much 19 from your three dozen farmers? 2.0 Most -- yeah. Α. 2.1 Is that -- is that milk pooled? Ο. Okay. 22 Α. Yes. 23 And then you -- you pay premiums to your 24 suppliers; is that correct? 25 Α. Yes. 26 Can you just talk a little bit about that? Q. 27 know, how -- nothing confidential -- but just generally 28 how they are structured, how often do you guys negotiate



those, the type of items that are -- are just -- you know, I guess the better question is, other than balancing, which has been discussed a lot by the MIG members, what other types of costs do you think are incorporated in that number that you agree on?

A. The one -- one big thing that really is not, you know, thought about as a cost of balancing is -- is funding, you know. So we have to pay farmers for the milk by the 17th, which means I got to move the money on the 16th. Well, you know, if I'm selling a lot of milk to a cheese plant or to, you know, a competitor's fluid plant, I need paid before I have to pay. So there's -- there's -- that's a big risk or -- of, you know, something big that we have to consider in balancing, that sometimes falls by the wayside.

As -- as far as premiums, the main structure is -- is the Pennsylvania Milk Marketing over-order premium. Then we have a quality premium that's based on mostly bacteria counts. Somatic cell factors into it. And it actually is -- it has to qualify daily at the plant it's received in to that plant's receiving standards. So for a couple plants, including one of our plants, it has to meet a standard plate count test of less than 20,000 every -- every time the load's received.

- Q. And what happens if a load comes in and doesn't meet that standard?
- A. The first -- first -- we have a little grace, not much grace, but if you are between 20,000 and 30,000,



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- 1 | first time, you can get a pass and you can still qualify.
- If it's over 30, or you have a second time, you are disqualified from the quality premium.
 - Q. And is it the -- on the producer to find the place to send that milk then, or do you do it?
 - A. No, it's not a rejection, it's a disqualification from the quality program.
 - Q. Okay. They just don't get that premium?
 - A. There's also a receiving standard where the milk would be -- it's at a higher level, the milk would be rejected. And of course, if -- if -- if we have repeated problems, then -- then we have to have a hard talk.
 - Q. Okay. And when you do reject a load --
- 14 A. Yeah.

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- Q. -- let's say for whatever reason, temperature or something, how do you -- how do you back -- what do you do to backfill that, or do you backfill that in some way?
 - A. You mean bring in a replacement?
 - O. Yeah. Or are you just short a load?
- A. We can fill in. We can usually pull a load back out of one of our plants that we supply. There's usually a time lag.
 - Q. Okay. And so you talked about your premiums as the PMMB premium.
 - A. Right.
 - Q. And then a quality premium on top of that.
 - A. Yeah. And then on top of that, there's a -- what I'll call a market-based premium, you know, depending on



time of year, and our milk -- if we're trying to encourage or discourage production, you know, that number can be zero and it could be a quarter.

- Q. So it could be -- it's seasonal?
- A. It's --

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- O. Could be somehow seasonal?
- A. It's seasonal, but it's also based on, you know, are we up to our eyeballs in milk or think we're going to need milk next fall. Our year is such that, you know, I need -- like at this point I'm not worried about having enough milk until the third week of August. And then if -- you know, then I need to have enough -- then I'll worry about it until the third week of December. And, you know, this type of year we have plenty, so this is where we're -- you know, we can make adjustments up or down.
- Q. Okay. Are those premiums negotiated between you and those suppliers, or are they just, this is what it is?
- A. They are long-term. We have regular, used to be annual, but they are now -- they are sometimes every couple years, meetings with our dairy -- luncheons with our dairy farmers, and we'll remind everybody what it is or if we make changes. We make the changes and, but listen, you know, so it's not made -- it's not like we throw it out there and say, here's what it is, take it or leave it. But there's conversation, and there's -- you know, there's listening as well as presenting on our part.
- Q. Okay. In your statement, and I'm in 25, you talk about -- and this goes back to your quality premium -- but



you talk about how the milk, the different scores -- a 97 score.

A. Yeah.

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- Q. Can you just describe what you are talking about that for the record?
 - A. Yeah. Would you mind telling me what page?
 - Q. Yeah. I'm on page 5.
 - A. Okay. Thank you.
 - Q. Uh-huh. That second paragraph from the bottom.
- A. Right. So what this is, is our rating -- our rating scores, and I'm just using that as a kind of a proxy for -- when -- when I talk about farm quality, it's -- there's also, I'll say a caliber of farm that is somebody we trust to do things right, you know. So we don't -- you can't test all this into -- or enforce this all into it. So there's, you know, people that you know that aren't going to be on the news for mistreating their animals or, you know, doing -- doing things wrong.

And so that -- I kind of use that, so our -- on our U.S. Public Health rating, our last score was a -- is a 97. That's average for the -- you know, for the 25 farms that were inspected on that -- on that rating. So that's what I get at. So it's not just about counts. It is about, you know, are you doing things right, are you operating -- you know, are you taking care of your animals, that kind of -- that kind of thing.

- Q. And that can go as a factor into the premium?
- A. No.



- 1 Ο. It doesn't. 2. That's just if we want -- do we want to be 3 partners with you. 4 I have a question on that. THE COURT: looking at page 5, and you have the 97% there, and you 5 called it your U.S. Public Health rating? 6 7 THE WITNESS: Yeah. 8 THE COURT: And the document says Capital IMS. 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. As you might have noticed, 10 Your Honor, we don't suffer from lack of regulation and acronyms in the milk business. 11 So the FDA's -- well, I'm not even sure. U.S. --12 13 it's U.S. Public Health Service is the government branch 14 that does the rating. It is done under a regulatory 15 system called the Interstate Milk Shipments Program. And 16 so I use those terms interchangeably for that reason. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 THE WITNESS: Sure. BY MS. TAYLOR: 19 2.0 If I can turn to your statement, Exhibit 467, Ο. 2.1 which is 25A, and the first subject you are talking about
 - is the proposals to change the milk composition standards.

 And I have asked this of other witnesses, so I'm curious, can you give us an idea of what the component
- A. I should have known to look that up, but I don't know.

averages are that come in to Turner?

Q. Okay.



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- A. I know our butterfat's higher, but that's kind of irrelevant with this rate. But it's running 4.1, 4.2 now, where it used to be 3.6, you know, 3.7 this time of year. But I actually don't -- don't pay attention to the solids, and I should have looked.
- Q. So you are not sure if they are above or below, would you say what the current milk composition standard factors are or the proposed ones? I'm just --
- A. I don't know. Sally is giving me a signal. I can't -- I know that they studied it, but I don't know the results, I'm sorry.
- Q. I don't want --
- 13 A. I didn't want to take the risk of interpreting her 14 signal -- misinterpreting her signal.
 - Q. That's fair.
- 16 A. So she knows.
- 17 O. Okay.

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- 18 A. Dave Hood knows.
 - Q. I want to move to the talk on the mover, and -- and this is on the page of -- page 5. You talk about the times before advanced pricing. And everyone on the USDA side's scratching their head trying to figure out when that is.
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. So can you -- can you illuminate the record of what exactly you are talking about that.
 - A. Yeah. Actually, no. I tried to find it, and I don't want to throw her under the bus, but Sally couldn't



find it.

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I think -- I know that we got advanced pricing with Federal Order Reform in about 2000, but I think we had it in Federal Order 36 before that for some time. And the reason I -- I would know that, is in our state system we had to -- they had to predict, you know, set prices without knowing, which is one thing to do like, personally with risk management tools, it's another thing to try to get a government organization to set a reasonable price without knowing what the underlying costs are. And so it was a -- it was a real ordeal.

Of course, prices -- for a lot of time prices didn't move much, and, you know, then we got some volatility, realized we needed advanced pricing. And since then we have worse volatility.

- Q. Well, was this comment perhaps more specific as to a state regulatory -- in Pennsylvania?
 - A. Oh, no, it's -- no.
- Q. I mean, your general sentiment, I'm just trying to figure out when in the Federal Order system, as no one on my side of the aisle can figure out when we didn't have advanced pricing, so I was trying to --
 - A. I would say it came in in the mid to late 1990s.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And before that we were finding out our costs on the 5th of the month following.
 - O. Okay.
 - A. No, it's like we -- some -- I talked about



- Class II. It's -- you know, it's been a wreck this year 1 2. with butter -- you know, you set your Class II prices, and we found it in October. You know, we knew we had a 3 4 problem during the month of October. We didn't know exactly what the magnitude of the problem was until the 5 price was announced. But, you know, those things just --6 7 if that was our whole industry having to deal -- the whole 8 fluid industry, it would be tragic.
 - Q. Okay. Last question on balancing.
 - Does -- do you all buy any milk if you need on a spot market?
- 12 A. No.

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- 13 O. "No"?
- 14 A. No. And this started with my uncle really.
- His -- our philosophy is to have more milk than we need, and if it is good milk, we can sell it.
- Q. Okay. And your brownie batter chocolate milk it sounds like?
 - A. Yeah. Well, I meant raw milk. Yeah. But, yeah. So fortunately it works, right?
 - Q. It does.
- MS. TAYLOR: I don't have any for questions for you, Mr. Turner. So I appreciate your time.
 - I did want to note, and maybe ask, what we did notice on Exhibit 468, which is marked MIG-25B, on the pages in the presentation, it says MIG-25A in the header.
- 27 THE WITNESS: Sorry.
- MS. TAYLOR: Nope. I just wanted to make sure if



we all go back and refer to something, it is the same. So maybe we could correct that, so if someone ever prints off a page out of this presentation that will be online, we'll all refer to it.

THE WITNESS: How do we solve that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Ms. Vulin will know.

MS. VULIN: Your Honor, since the cover page is correct for all of our copies, I don't believe we need to do anything different there. And we will just resubmit a corrected version to USDA so that -- and we'll print three copies of that, so the record copies can be accurate and the online copy can be accurate.

Does that work?

THE COURT: That works. And then the rest of us can just mark on the hard copy that we have, when we're talking about 468, any reference at the top that says "25A" will just be corrected to what the cover page says, which is "25B."

All right. And are there any other questions before I ask Ms. Vulin if she has any follow-up questions?

Ms. Vulin do you have any follow-up questions?

MS. VULIN: Just a very quick one.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. VULIN:

- Q. The brownie batter product that you have described that's an HTST product, correct?
 - A. It is, yes.



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1	Q. I just wanted to clarify that.
2	MS. VULIN: Nothing further, Your Honor.
3	So we move admission of Exhibits 866, 867, and
4	868.
5	MR. HILL: No, 4.
6	MS. VULIN: Almost there. 466, 467 and 468.
7	THE COURT: Someone should do a study on why we
8	don't say what we intend to say.
9	THE WITNESS: I always thought it was because I
10	was married.
11	THE COURT: All right. Is there any objection as
12	to the admission into evidence of Exhibit 466, also
13	MIG/Turner-25?
14	There is none. Exhibit 466 is admitted into
15	evidence.
16	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 466 was received
17	into evidence.)
18	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
19	admission into evidence of Exhibit 467, also
20	MIG/Turner-25A?
21	There is none. Exhibit 467 is admitted into
22	evidence.
23	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 467 was received
24	into evidence.)
25	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
26	admission into evidence of Exhibit 468, also
27	MIG/Turner-25B, like boy?
28	There is none. Exhibit 468 is admitted into



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     evidence.
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             (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 468 was received
             into evidence.)
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             THE COURT: Thank you so much, Mr. Turner.
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             THE WITNESS: You're welcome. And I apologize for
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     messing up that PowerPoint. That was clearly me and not
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     our attorneys.
             THE COURT:
                         Thank you. I like people who take
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     responsibility.
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             MS. VULIN: You did great. Thank you, Mr. Turner.
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             THE COURT: Thank you.
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             Let's go off record for just a minute. We're at
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     11:01.
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             (An off-the-record discussion took place.)
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             THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
             We're back on record at 11:03. We have a new
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     witness in the witness chair. I would like you please to
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     state and spell your name for us.
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             THE WITNESS: Jay Luikart, J-A-Y, L-U-I-K-A-R-T.
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             THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
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    proceeding?
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             THE WITNESS: No, I have not.
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             THE COURT: I'd like you to be sworn in at this
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     time.
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1	JAY LUIKART,
2	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
3	testified as follows:
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY MS. VULIN:
6	Q. Good morning, Mr. Luikart.
7	A. Hello.
8	Q. Before you you have three documents, the first
9	is MIG/Danone Exhibit 20 Corrected.
10	MS. VULIN: Now, I have already forgotten what
11	exhibit number we are on.
12	MS. TAYLOR: 469.
13	MS. VULIN: 469, thank you. We'd ask that that be
14	marked as Exhibit 469.
15	THE COURT: Yes.
16	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 469 was marked
17	for identification.)
18	MS. VULIN: The next one is MIG/Danone-20A. We
19	would ask that that be marked as Exhibit 470.
20	THE COURT: Yes.
21	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 470 was marked
22	for identification.)
23	MS. VULIN: And the final is
24	Exhibit MIG/Danone-20B, and we ask that that be marked as
25	Exhibit 471.
26	THE COURT: Yes.
27	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 471 was marked
28	for identification.)



BY MS. VULIN:

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- Q. And the first two documents, Exhibits 469 and 470, are your written testimony, correct?
 - A. Yes, they are.
 - Q. And Exhibit 471 is your PowerPoint?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And I just wanted to make a note for the record, that when Danone North America submitted its written testimony in support of Proposal 20 back in the fall, it was a different witness for Danone who was going to present, correct?
- 12 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. But after begging and pleading and paying some bribes, you were able to get the opportunity to come in his place?
 - A. Next-man-up mentality.
 - Q. And so that is why we have Exhibit 20 Corrected, correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. Thank you?

THE COURT: Now, again, I need to have the volume be the same for Ms. Vulin as it is for you, Mr. Luikart. Your voice is softer so far, but you will have to be able to see your PowerPoint, either on your laptop or your hard copy, and have that microphone close enough to your mouth while you are still looking at all those things. So you may have to adjust them.

THE WITNESS: Is this better?



1	THE COURT: That's very good.
2	THE WITNESS: Okay.
3	THE COURT: As long as you can still see
4	everything you need to see.
5	THE WITNESS: We'll work it out.
6	THE COURT: Because you can also swing that arm
7	closer.
8	THE WITNESS: I'll make sure I'm talking in the
9	microphone.
10	THE COURT: That's good. All right. Very good.
11	Ms. Vulin, you may proceed.
12	BY MS. VULIN:
13	Q. So, Mr. Luikart, if we could bring up your
14	PowerPoint, please.
15	If you could tell us, what's your position with
16	Danone?
17	A. So I'm the head of supply chain for Horizon
18	Organic in our premium dairy business unit.
19	Q. And our other reminder to speak loud is to speak
20	slow, so I'll give you that one too.
21	A. Okay.
22	THE COURT: And would you repeat that?
23	THE WITNESS: I'm the head of supply chain for
24	Horizon Organic in our premium dairy business unit.
25	BY MS. VULIN:
26	Q. And how long have you worked for Danone?
27	A. I have been with Danone almost eight years. It
28	will be eight years in April.



- Q. And can you give us a quick summary of your educational background?
- A. Sure. I have a food science degree from
 University of Wisconsin and an MBA from the University of
 Minnesota.
 - O. And what did you do after you graduated?
- A. I started my career with Nestle, worked in manufacturing roles across chocolate plants, frozen pizza plants, you know, production roles, operation, maintenance, those sorts of things.

Following that, I moved into a plant manager role at TreeHouse Foods managing a pickle plant. Then I found myself into Danone in manufacturing sites out in Oregon. Following that, heading to corporate in 2019. And since 2021, I have been supporting the premium dairy business unit.

- Q. And what manufacturing sites did you work at for Danone?
- A. The two, one was in Portland producing Yocream frozen yogurt, and the other was in Eugene managing the So Delicious Dairy Free ice cream production.
 - Q. And how long have you been in your current role?
- A. Since -- sorry. Since 2021 I have been supporting the Horizon business and about 2022 is when I started leading supply chain for the business.
 - Q. When you started leading the supply chain for --
 - A. For Horizon, yes.
 - Q. And what are the job responsibilities that fall



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within your current role?

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- A. Sure. So my team consists of planning functions, so everything from demand and supply planning to materials, milk planning, those sorts of things, research and development, quality food safety, manufacturing, and then some customer solutions we call it, and logistics and warehousing.
 - O. What does customer solutions mean?
- A. It's really the customer-facing order handling, making sure -- you know, there's a sales organization within my team, ensures that when the orders are placed, they are getting in the right places and we are doing the right things for our customers.
 - O. Thank you.

If we could go to the next slide, please.

So I understand that Danone is a B Corp. I know you are not a lawyer, so I won't have you define it that way. But just give us a general understanding of what is a B Corp.

A. Sure. So, you know, I think Danone's -- Danone's approach is twofold. One is, you know, obviously economic, we follow that.

But then certified B Corp. and our ambitions there help us look at, you know, doing the right thing for the planet, for society, things like that, on top of it. So it's a dual -- dual purpose or dual role that we carry in the world.

Q. And if we could go to the next slide, please.



Can you tell us a little bit about some of 1 2. Danone's brands. Sure. I'll start with mine, which is Horizon 3 4 Organic and Wallaby Organic, but then, you know, I'll kind of go through order and talk about some of these. 5 are great brands that a lot of us know or have lived with. 6 7 So the yogurt business is our largest, and we're looking at Dannon brand, Oikos, some of the other big 8 9 names there. 10 Beverage creations is also large producing for 11 coffee creamers, plant-based coffee creamers, and then 12 some ready-to-drink coffee and water. 13 The plant-based business, the majority of that is 14 Silk, but there's also So Delicious Dairy Free, and then 15 the Follow Your Heart brand. 16 THE COURT: Can you --17 THE WITNESS: Am I going too fast? Sorry. 18 BY MS. VULIN: 19 That's all right. Ο. 2.0 I'm trying not to get yelled at. Α. 2.1 No yelling, I promise. Q. 22 Α. Okay. 23 You left off at plant-based. Ο. Plant-based. Okay. 24 Α. 25 And then the last two --26 THE COURT: Start there again on plant-based --27 THE WITNESS: Sure. 28 THE COURT: -- because when you said "So



1 Delicious, "we're all looking at the logo, but the court 2. reporter has to get that as one of the things. 3 again --4

THE WITNESS: Got it. Okay.

So the plant-based business unit has three main Silk, So Delicious, and Follow Your Heart.

BY MS. VULIN:

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Ο. Thank you.

And we could go to the next slide, please.

So I understand these are the portfolios, and -and in your role, let's start with the Horizon portfolio. Can you tell us about some of the different types of products that you offer.

- Sure. So we -- we -- in the fluid milk world, we have ESL products, half gallon and gallons, and then we have aseptic products. A lot of people are familiar with the small eight-ounce milk boxes for kids' lunch boxes, things like that. And then we have products, a few cheese, some powder, some other smaller products in the business.
 - Some other smaller products in? Ο.
 - Α. In the business.
 - In the business. Ο.

And, of course, Danone has other portfolios as 24 25 well?

- Α. Absolutely. Yeah.
- Ο. And of the products that you have been describing, can you identify for us the organic products?



- A. Our business is all organic, and then inside the yogurt, which is part of our business, there's Wallaby Organic. And then the only other organic, there's a very tiny part in the Happy Family business that was on the previous page.
- Q. And the Happy Family business is baby food, as I understand?
- A. Yeah. It's mostly targeting younger kids.

 THE COURT: So, again, part of going slowly is be slow to respond to what Ms. Vulin has asked.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MS. VULIN: It is a tricky dance.

THE WITNESS: I'll try my best. Yes.

BY MS. VULIN:

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- Q. So how does the -- how does Danone's Horizon fluid milk unit fit within kind of the organic fluid milk sector? Is it a small portion, a large portion?
 - A. We're the largest in the -- in the United States as far as fluid milk goes.
 - Q. The Horizon brand is the largest by volume in the United States?
 - A. Yes. Yes.
- Q. And I understand that Danone recently announced
 the sale of its Horizon and Wallaby Organic product lines,
 correct?
- A. Yes, that's true. There's been a statement out.

 We are -- we're very excited. The brands are great

 brands, a lot of potential. Very, very much looking



forward to the future. I can't get into too much more detail. The statements are all we're allowed to talk about at the moment.

- Q. And Danone still is currently the owner --
- A. Yes.

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- Q. -- of those brands though, correct?
- A. Yes, they are.
- Q. And so based on that ownership and, of course, your expertise and Danone's historical experience in the organic space, that's why Danone is here advocating for changes that would support its organic fluid business, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. And I believe you said this, but just to save you any cross-examination, you said that you don't really have any further details to offer about that sale, correct?
 - A. No. At this time, no.
 - Q. So if we could go to the next slide, please.
- I'd like to talk a little bit about Danone's manufacturing and, you know, kind of office footprint.
- First, let's start with, how many employees does
 Danone have?
- A. 5900 as of currently across the United States and Canada.
- Q. And here I see there's a number of manufacturing sites as indicated by the purple bubbles.
 - Are all of those dairy manufacturing sites?
 - A. No, they are not.



- Q. That's Danone's entire footprint?
- 2. Α. Yes.

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- And can you tell us a little bit about Danone's Ο. organic milk supply? Is it direct ship, farmers, cooperatives --
 - Α. Yeah.
 - Ο. -- mix of both?
 - Yeah, it's a mix of both. We -- we do direct Α. relationships and get milk through co-ops. It's a regional milk supply that matches up with our manufacturing footprint. In general, it's a little further distance away from the factories than -- than what I'm hearing about when we talk about HTST. But you can see with the factories around the U.S., and we'll -- I'll show in the next slide where some of our bigger production factories are, it works in regions definitely across the United States, not a national distribution of milk.
 - Thank you. Ο.
 - And if we could go to the next slide.
- Can you tell us a little bit about some of Danone's manufacturing plants.
- 22 These are the four largest milk-producing So we have got the Dallas site; Mount Crawford, 24 Virginia; Salt Lake City; and City of Industry, 25 California. These all produce for Horizon Organic. Three of them -- so the three not Salt Lake City also produce
- 27 for other businesses. But Danone's Salt Lake City is
- 28 dedicated to milk production.



About how many organic suppliers does Danone have?

- A. 400 to 500 in the organic world.
- Q. And does Danone quota or limit the milk supply from those suppliers or do you accept all milk that they produce?
- A. We take all the milk from a -- from a farm and bring it into our supply. Some of the co-ops do a little bit of balancing. But the majority of our supply, we -- we're directly taking whatever the farm produces.
 - Q. And if we could go to the slide, please.

So in light of Danone's significant organic business, can you give us just big picture why Danone supports MIG's Proposal 20?

- A. Yeah. So we -- we're here in support of, you know, for our business and for our producers looking at what's best for the total -- the total solution here. We -- we as Horizon Organic are looking to grow the business, continuing to develop our great brand and our great products, and grow the industry. We've got a great position to do that. When we are looking at proposals and pooling in general, we're paying a lot of money in, and it takes money away from our business that we could put into other places, whether it's innovation for the business or back to farmers and support more growth in the business.
 - Q. And let's start with the Grade A piece.

 Are you aware of any organic Grade B milk?



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- Q. You have never heard of organic Grade B milk even existing?
- A. No. I even -- you know, I checked, and nobody's got any they know of that we can find. I don't think we would want it either.
- Q. And given that -- sorry, then I'll signal that I'm moving to the second factor, right, this balancing that we have talked a lot about.

Given that Danone accepts all milk from most of its suppliers, do you believe that it's Danone who is contributing a lot of the balancing in its organic milk supply?

- A. We -- we manage the balancing ourselves. So we do that within our production network. We do it within our sites where there's multiple lines that we can work with and run production or flex the lines. We also do it through our ESL products and our longer shelf lives. So we are able to do the best we can to avoid or reduce balancing as much as possible by using those levers.
 - Q. Using those levers?
 - A. Levers, sorry.
- Q. And I know that in your role, right, as managing the supply chain, is this an ongoing conversation, how much milk you are getting, where it's going, how that flow is being managed?
- A. I probably spend a couple hours a day working on where milk's going, where it needs to land, and making



sure it gets in the right spots. Yes.

Q. And yesterday some witnesses were asked about how leaving more of the market to be managed by -- well, sorry, I'm going to back up.

Does organic dairy pay its producers a price above the Class I minimum price?

- A. Absolutely. Yeah. There's a premium. We -- we enter agreements directly with our producers. We -- you know, they are one-year, two-year, three-year, sometimes with auto renewals. It is a much different market than the conventional.
- Q. Would you be willing to share us a range? We know generally from the hearing kind of what a Class I announced minimum price is. Where is the range of where organic milk is getting priced in comparison?
- A. In one of the testimonies we say \$34 a hundredweight. You know, I know the Class I price can change up and down, but we know that's a good number to use for a rough -- rough estimation.
- Q. Fair to say significantly higher than the Class I --
 - A. Absolutely. Yeah.
 - Q. -- than the Class I minimum price?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you said that organic milk supplies are not -- are negotiated on longer-term contracts; is that right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And is that price for the milk, is that set within



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- A. Definitely not month to month. It's usually annual, and maybe there's a renewal. When we renew the contract, we have those discussions through -- you know, there could be the duration of the terms. So farmers have more predictability of what their price that they are getting paid is throughout the contract.
- Q. And in your experience, as part of managing the supply chain, do you find that farmers like having a fixed long-term price as opposed to a fluctuating price?
- A. I think -- I think for people who choose to get into organic, that's the feedback we get it is it's one of the things they look forward to, is that consistency and they are able to plan their business more -- more through the year and understand what's going to happen.
- Q. And when Danone is negotiating its milk supply agreements with its organic suppliers, do you discuss the Class I FMMO minimum price or do the FMMOs play any role in those negotiations?
- A. We're really divorced from that. There's not any discussion. It's really focused on what price we're going to solve on that matches their needs and ours the best that we can possible.
- Q. And as I started referencing before we kind of laid some of this ground work, yesterday there were some witnesses who were asked about how over-order premiums operate within the market and how -- how negotiations directly between suppliers and processors are able to



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handle fairly pricing the milk.

Do you feel like in the organic space the organic dairy market has managed to utilize those direct processor and producer negotiations to the benefit of all?

A. Yes, I do.

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Q. And we have also heard some discussion about potential challenges of acquiring milk supplies. So going to the next factor of -- not the next slide, sorry -- but the final factor of incentive to serve the market.

Does -- does Danone ever run into issues of having a shortage of their organic milk supply?

- A. We can get the milk we need. We work with the suppliers, and if we have times of expansion, we have been able to work with them over time to solve our needs and then adjust as needed.
- Q. Is it fair to say the many hours you spend each day on supply is ensuring that you have that adequate supply of milk for fluid needs?
- A. Absolutely. We're looking, you know, at short-term what's happening today, next month, next quarter, next year, and even three years out to see where the business is planning on going and what we need to solve from a milk perspective.
- Q. And if Danone finds itself with a surplus of milk, how does it manage that side of balancing?
- A. So the first -- the first thing we do is find a home for it in our finished goods. It's the most cost effective way for us. We have paid a lot of money for



- Q. And do you ever sell it on the open market?
- A. It could be possible. It's not -- not frequent. We -- we don't want to do that at all, if possible.
- Q. And if you did, do you typically sell it as organic milk first and conventional milk second, or how does that --
- A. We would try organic, if possible. If that's not possible, then we would sell it as conventional.
- Q. And you said is -- does that occur with some frequency or is that quite rare?
- A. We would like it to be rare. That's the intention. It's usually centered around a, you know, maintenance downtime at a plant or something like that where we have got a reason why we have to move milk.
- Q. So let's say a pure kind of supply management issue and more something arises at a plant and all of a sudden you have to shut a line down and find a home for that milk?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Thank you.

 And we could go to the next slide, please.



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So I understand Danone opposes Proposal 19.

Just from a general perspective, the money that Danone pays into the pool, do you recognize or see any benefit or role that that plays in your relationship with your suppliers?

A. It's -- it turns into money out of the business that we can't reinvest in the places we would want to invest it. So we look at it from the perspective of milk total. And, you know, we have prices we have agreed with our suppliers, we have hauling costs into the plants, and then pooling gets lumped in together.

And so when we are looking at the components of our full P&L, pooling becomes a cost that then we can't -- can't go action. We have -- you know, we have ability to go look at what we're doing from a milk supply. We have ability to go optimize our hauling, along with many other things, through the P&L. But the pooling is just a fixed cost that goes against our business that we can't action against other things.

THE COURT: Would you explain what that means, "that we can't action"?

THE WITNESS: Yes. So I'll give an example. If hauling costs are high, we can try to find ways to optimize the hauling, you know, fill trucks fuller, pick up differently, do things to make that cost as efficient as possible.

Pooling is -- is a fixed cost that we pay, that there's no action to be taken besides paying, and so we



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1 | have to look elsewhere in our P&L to do this.

MS. VULIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MS. VULIN:

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- Q. And, again, just generally, to the extent that Proposal 19 would raise that pool obligation for Danone, do you see any -- again, any benefit from that or is that why Danone opposes, because it's just a higher non-action item on its P&L?
- A. Yes. It's -- it will raise our cost of production through the chain, raising our total cost of what we're -- what we're doing. And there might be ways that we would -- well, obviously we would rather spend that money in different ways to, you know, innovate the business, get money back to farmers. But we would -- we would have to take other actions of the business that could affect product price, things like that, down the road.
- Q. And to the extent higher Class I minimum prices would encourage milk production in the conventional market, does that give any benefit to Danone's Horizon Organic line?
- A. No. Being organic, we're -- we're separate. I don't think it would help us at all.
 - O. Thank you.

And if we could go to the next slide, please.

So I know Danone was supportive of a proposal that was not accepted to exempt organic operations from their pool obligations if certain criteria were met.

But can you tell us, again, generally why Danone



feels like the organic marketplace is misaligned or doesn't fit well within the FMMO system?

A. Sure. We -- we function so differently. I talked about it a little bit, but with -- with the way we interact with farmers, the way we approach the market, the way we handle balancing, it is very significantly different. And we're paying money into a system that doesn't bring back benefit to our business or the producers.

We'd like that to change. We would like discussion to be able to continue here. I think this is a great start and really looking forward to potentially getting down the road where we can find a way to create benefit for the company.

Q. And we have heard from a number of cooperatives or suppliers about increased costs in recent years at the farm level.

Have organic suppliers experienced increased costs?

- A. Yes. Absolutely.
- Q. And can you give us at a high level -- and maybe we should have started here -- what are some of the primary expenses or obligations that are unique to the organic supplier in order to maintain the organic certification?
- A. Yeah. You know, I'm not the farm expert, but I'm happy to talk a little bit. You know, the cows have to be out on pasture. There's different requirements for how



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they are handled, how they are treated. Certifications cost money at the farms, at the factories, all the way through the process. It's -- it's very distinctly different.

And then the way that we run the network with ESL production, and Tim talked about this, was, you know, it's quite a bit more expensive to invest in the facilities and operate this way. And it's -- I would suppose it's not mandatory organic, but because of the nature of farm to factory to customer, it really is the best way to do it in our view, and it does add a lot of cost and complexity to the organic operation.

- Q. You say processing organic milk on an ESL line is the best way to do it?
 - A. That's -- that's our opinion, yes.
- Q. And organic farmers have to utilize only organic feed, correct?
- A. Yes. Feed costs -- the health and welfare of the animals is different with higher costs and things like that.
- Q. And so if Danone were able to free up some of its capital that was previously spent on its pool obligation, what are the ways in which Danone could use that money to support its organic supply chain?
- A. I think there's, you know, immediately -- feedback we get consistently from farmers is the pressure they have financially on the farms, and there's a lot of work that we could do. To look at our pay price is one, but then



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- Q. And to the extent you are able to grow sales of Horizon products, that benefits everyone along with supply chain, correct?
- A. That's -- that's our other position is, you know, freeing us up to grow our business helps the dairy industry in totality, the organic industry in totality, because we're -- we're very confident we have the right brand and the proposition to go do that, where some of the other areas of the dairy industry aren't growing as fast, and I think we can uniquely go do that if we're able to.
- Q. And we have heard a lot of discussion from a lot of economists about elasticity.

But in your personal experience, how does an increase in price impact a product like Horizon Organic's fluid products?

A. I'm sure in 45 days of hearing there's been a better expert than me. But what I can tell you from -- if we have to increase our prices, our sales go down, 100%, and it's not by a significant -- or not by a small amount. It is pretty significant if we increase our prices.

(Court Reporter clarification.)

THE WITNESS: If we increase our prices, the sales will go down.

THE COURT: And it's not?

THE WITNESS: Not by an insignificant amount.



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1	(Court Reporter clarification.)
2	THE WITNESS: I will try my best.
3	MS. VULIN: It's tricky.
4	BY MS. VULIN:
5	Q. And Danone's organic products, all of those are
6	branded products, correct?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And so to the extent that I believe you saw
9	Mr. Newell testifying about how price increases can
10	disproportionately impact branded products.
11	That's been your experience also in the Horizon
12	Organic space?
13	A. Yes. 100%.
14	Q. Thank you.
15	THE COURT: May I inquire on that?
16	Are there unbranded organic products for sale?
17	THE WITNESS: Yes, there are.
18	THE COURT: All right. And so those are made for
19	a particular company that wants to have an organic line?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes. It's similar to the
21	conventional market, but it's less of a total and I
22	don't know the exact percentages. It probably flipped
23	over from branded versus private label in the organic
24	world is probably the inverse of private label to organic
25	in the conventional world.
26	THE COURT: Interesting. Thank you.
27	MS. VULIN: In that way, you mean that in the



conventional world you are going to find a lot more

1	private label than
2	THE WITNESS: The majority private label in the
3	conventional world, and the majority branded in the
4	organic world.
5	MS. VULIN: Great. Thank you.
6	Nothing further, Your Honor. I would ask that
7	after cross-examination, Exhibits 469, 470, and 471 be
8	admitted into evidence.
9	THE COURT: Very good.
10	I would invite cross-examination.
11	CROSS-EXAMINATION
12	BY MS. HANCOCK:
13	Q. Good morning. I'm Nicole Hancock with National
14	Milk.
15	Your testimony, I think you said that you were
16	assigned this from someone else who had put in the
17	original testimony.
18	But did you do anything to verify or adopt the
19	testimony that's written to be your own?
20	A. Yes, I did.
21	Q. Okay. So you are comfortable with the content
22	A. I do.
23	Q that's contained?
24	On Exhibit 469, on page 4, it says that Danone
25	helped found the Milk Innovation Group.
26	Do you know when that was formed?
27	A. Yeah. It was spring of last year.
28	Q. Spring of 2023?



- 1 A. Correct.
- Q. And do you know if that was -- is -- it is a special interest group that was formed out of IDFA members?
 - A. I don't know that.
 - Q. A group that was formed specifically to address the Class I issues at this hearing?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
 - Q. And your testimony and presentations here really focus on organic milk; is that accurate?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. And does Danone also have conventional milk as 13 well?
- 14 A. Yes, they do.
- Q. Do you know what percentage of the fluid milk that
 Danone produces is conventional as opposed to organic? Or
 as compared to, maybe not as opposed to.
- A. Apologies, I don't. My focus is really 100%
 organic, so I'm not -- kind of not in that world. I don't
 know the details for sure.
- Q. Do you know if the conventional milk is supplied by independent suppliers as well?
- A. I know it's a lot of family farms, and I know
 there's -- there's some independents and some co-ops. I
 don't know the detail of it.
- Q. Just outside of the area where you operate, so you don't have that background?
 - A. I -- I spend all my time on organic, so I



1 unfortunately haven't got much detail there.

- Q. Is any of your testimony here designed to also address your conventional fluid milk market as well?
- A. No. We're -- you know, we support all of MIG's proposals as part of that group, but we're here really on behalf of Horizon Organic and the organic portion.
- Q. Is -- do you have conventional milk that's used for Class I?
 - A. Not that I'm aware of. I'd have to check.
- Q. Okay. And so is it -- what's it used for; do you like the know? What products do you make?
- 12 A. The other dairy products, the biggest one is the 13 yogurt.
 - Q. And is that -- is that milk pooled?
- 15 A. I'm not aware of the details. I haven't looked at 16 all that.
 - Q. Did you -- I can't remember if it was you or someone else who testified to this. But the milk that you take from your independent producers, do you take all of it?
- 21 A. Yes, we do.
- 22 Q. And you pay for that on a fixed fee basis?
- 23 A. Yes.

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- Q. And to the extent that -- well, it's subjected to the minimum pricing under Class I; is that right?
- 26 A. Yes.
 - Q. And I think you said that on average it is about \$34 a hundredweight for the fixed fee price that Danone



pays for its organic milk?

- A. Yeah. That's the average.
- Q. And to the extent that that is an amount in excess of the Class I milk, that's essentially an over-order premium; is that right?
 - A. We don't use that term. But I -- gathering from the last couple days, it is similar to that, I suppose.
 - Q. And it is a negotiated contracted amount above and beyond the minimum pricing?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- Q. And that's a --
- A. If I can correct. We're not referencing the
 minimum pricing. We don't reference Class I. We
 negotiate a pay price, and then -- independent of any
 Class I or II or III.
- 16 Q. Okay.
 - A. There's no class in the organic. For us, it is all bought for whatever use we're going to use it for.
 - Q. And my question, it's kind of embedded in there, but my question was really to the extent that it is in excess of the minimum Class I pricing that you are required or obligated to pay, that extra amount is essentially just a premium that Danone has negotiated with its producers?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you have testified to this on page 4 of your testimony, but it's Danone's position that it would prefer to not be subjected to the Federal Order system at all



because it doesn't believe, at least with respect to its organic operation, that it gets any benefit out of the Federal Order system; is that accurate?

- A. Yes, that's accurate.
- Q. So would you prefer that there was just not a Federal Order system that existed so that Danone didn't have to be subjected to that regulation and minimum payment requirement?
- A. I think for organic, it's not working today, to provide benefit to the organic business, so that's our position. It's -- you know, as far as conventional goes, I -- you know, I don't have opinions on that. I'm really here for organic.
- Q. Last year did Danone terminate a number of production contracts with its independent producers?
 - A. Can you be more specific?
- Q. Well, are you aware of a time that Danone terminated a chunk of contracts with its producers?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. What was the reason?
- A. There -- it depends on what's going on. And if you are referencing what I think you are referencing, we're making decisions at times -- and this is before my time in the business -- really looking at what's the economics of certain producers. These are very tough decisions because we know these farms. We -- we have dealt with them for many years. And, you know, in the case of that was the distance from our closest producing



- Q. Do you know how many dairy farms that Danone terminated in that business decision?
 - A. I don't remember the exact number.
 - O. Was it 200 or more?
- A. No. No. I don't think so. I think less than a hundred.
- Q. And is that a way in which that Danone engages in balancing is by controlling which producers services its plants?
 - A. No. I wouldn't word it that way.
- Q. It is a way to control the supply coming into the plants though; is that correct?
 - A. Total supply, yes. Not -- not balancing. I wouldn't consider that balancing.
 - Q. But those producers had to find alternative sources on their own for their milk?
 - A. There was transitional support given. I wouldn't agree with the term "on their own." And I do think most of them have found places and markets for their milk.
 - Q. And the ones that weren't able to find alternative sources [sic] for their milk, did they go out of business?
 - A. I don't know that detail.
 - Q. You talked at the very beginning of your testimony about Danone being a B Corp.?



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1		You have to answer audibly.
2	А.	Yes.
3	Q.	Danone is still a publicly-traded company?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	And even as a B Corporation, you still have
6	obligat	ions to make a financial return to the ownership?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	And that's true even with an altruistic mission
9	that wo	uld be supported by the B Corporation designation?
10	Α.	Yes.
11	Q.	And that that B Corp. designation that supports
12	that al	truistic mission, that comes with a financial
13	benefit	of tax credits, too; is that right?
14	А.	I'm not a tax person, so I don't know.
15		MS. HANCOCK: That's all I have. Thank you.
16		THE WITNESS: I apologize.
17		MS. HANCOCK: Thanks so much for your time.
18		CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MR.	MILTNER:
20	Q.	Good morning, Mr. Luikart.
21	Α.	Hi.
22	Q.	Ryan Miltner on behalf of Select Milk Producers.
23		I want to walk through with you, if I could, how
24	your or	ganic producers are paid and how some of these
25	changes	affect who pays what and who receives what, so we
26	have a	clear record on that.
27		So your organic producers, are they paid generally
28	a fixed	price for the milk that they deliver to Danone?



1 A. Yes.

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Q. In previous testimony in the hearing I think it was suggested that somewhere in the neighborhood of \$35 a hundredweight is a fair market price today.

I don't want to know necessarily what your contracts are, but is that in the ballpark of what organic milk would sell for today?

- A. Ballpark, yes.
- Q. Okay. So if we assume that just, for this illustration, that your farmers are getting paid \$35 a hundredweight for milk that ends up in a Horizon carton.
- 12 | And let's assume that the Class I price is \$20, okay?
- So in that case, Danone is paying \$15 over the minimum, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, for Danone, does Danone have a pool payment obligation above and beyond that \$35 that it makes?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. Okay. So if -- if the differential were reduced by \$1.60 under Proposal 20, you would still be contractually obligated to pay your producers that \$35; is
- 24 A. If we had an existing contract, yes.
- Q. Okay. And then you wouldn't pay \$1.60 less into the pool, correct?
 - A. Correct.

that correct?

28 Q. Okay. Now, some Class I handlers have suggested



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that if they don't have to make that pool payment, that

\$1.60, they would pay some or all of that to their

producers that are supplying them.

Given that you're under fixed contracts in the organic world, do you expect that Danone would pay any of that \$1.60 to its supplying farms?

- A. I think -- I think over time we would. I couldn't make an exact commitment, but the intention would be is to take the money that we're currently looking at and move that to parts of the business that would help us do the things we need to, which is continue to grow. And, you know, I mentioned innovation and, you know, products we bring to the market, but also growing the milk supply in totality could take reinvestment of the funds to the farmers as well.
- Q. Okay. So when you talk about reinvestment, you are talking not only reinvesting into research, innovation, capital expenditures, but some reinvestment into growing the milk supply, which would be dollars to your supplying farms?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I want to summarize some of your written testimony, and tell me if I have this correct or if I'm oversimplifying it or misstating it, please.

Part of your opposition to increasing Class I differentials is that you're already paying a higher than minimum price; you are going to be getting the same certified organic milk that you would receive then as you



1	are now; and that the benefit of that increased
2	differential will not necessarily make its way to your
3	shippers.
4	Is that an accurate summary of what you have
5	testified to or what your written statement says?
6	A. I think so. Yeah. The I would clarify the
7	and what we're intending to say is the money paid into the
8	pool doesn't make its way back to support growth of our
9	business and our farms directly, it supports the pool.
10	And we would like to reinvest that directly into our
11	business. That would be the intention if we were able to
12	reduce that.
13	Q. Okay. So you'd prefer that money not be pooled
14	and distributed, but that it be reserved simply for your
15	organic suppliers in your business?
16	A. And we're remember, we're talking with regards
17	to an increase, right?
18	Q. Correct. Okay.
19	THE COURT: That confused me.
20	So you are talking about the \$1.60, Mr. Miltner?
21	MR. MILTNER: No, Your Honor. I was talking about
22	the increases to the Class I surface under Proposal 19.
23	I believe did the witness have the same
24	understanding?
25	THE WITNESS: That was how I understood what you
26	were asking.
27	THE COURT: All right. Good. I wasn't tuned in.
28	Thank you both.



1	MR. MILTNER: Thank you.
2	BY MR. MILTNER:
3	Q. Does Danone have a position on the proposals to
4	change the Make Allowance components of the minimum price
5	formulas?
6	A. Can you rephrase that again or
7	Q. Sure. There are proposals to change
8	Make Allowances within the formulas to essentially,
9	which would reduce the Class III and IV prices, thereby
10	reduce Class I and II prices. Those proposals are under
11	consideration as well.
12	And I was wondering if Danone had a position on
13	those?
14	A. We do not.
15	MR. MILTNER: I think that's all I have. I
16	appreciate your time.
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18	THE COURT: Is there anyone else who would like to
19	question this witness before I invite Agricultural
20	Marketing Service?
21	I see no one. I invite the Agricultural Marketing
22	Service to ask its questions of Mr. Luikart.
23	CROSS-EXAMINATION
24	BY MS. TAYLOR:
25	Q. Good morning.
26	A. Hello.
27	Q. Thank you for joining us today.
28	A. No problem.



1 Q. Just a few questions.

I think you answered in response to Ms. Hancock's questions that you have about 400 to 500 organic suppliers. And I missed the part where I think you were talking about co-ops.

So could you just -- I'm sorry for being duplicative.

- A. We have a mixture of direct and co-op suppliers --
- Q. Okay.

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- A. -- within that 4- to 500.
- 11 Q. That's close.
- And so for your direct shippers you said you take all their milk?
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. And then for your co-op, that might vary based on your needs?
 - A. Most co-ops, we take all of it from a specific farm, and at -- there's a few that we have some balancing relationships within the co-ops where they may ship to another customer.
- 21 Q. Okay. If you don't need it?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. Okay. And so for the times -- and I know you explained there's not many times where you try to find a home for your surplus milk. But in times of that surplus and you have to find a different home, whether it's in maybe some of your yogurt plants, I guess, or some other products, either organic or conventional, is that milk



NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 pooled? 2. Α. It would have been, yes. Even if it goes into a non-fluid use? 3 0. It's -- it's pooled as part of the organic 4 Α. 5 purchase that we do. 6 Ο. Okay. And then do you have ESL products? 7 Α. Yes. 8 And HTST products as well? Ο. 9 In organic, no HTST. Α. 10 And I had asked some other witnesses. Ο. About what's the shelf life on those ESL products? 11 12 Α. We have similar to the others that they talked 13 about, so in the --14 70 to --Ο. 15 -- 70 to 90 range, something like that. Α. 16 And for your ESL products, do you all Ο. Okay. 17 utilize any type of hedging? 18 I don't participate in that. We -- not that I'm Α. 19 aware of. For your organic milk, which -- and your 2.0 2.1 presentation you listed it as premium dairy, under that 22 kind of heading. 23 So do you receive a premium price in the market 2.4 for that? 25 Α. I -- yes, we do. 26 Okay. But your contracts, you -- I think I heard Q.



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in one place the contracts were fixed. I think I heard in

a different place in an answer to Ms. Vulin's questions,

So can you just clarify for me?

- A. When we set a contract for the milk, it's -- I'll just -- you know, most contracts are a year or longer in duration with a fixed price. They may -- if -- let's say it is a three-year, they may have a review after a year for the next year's duration. But it's not shorter than that. It's usually a year -- year long.
 - Q. Okay. And they are fixed for that time.

And so there's no additional plus or minus off of that during the month for who knows what reason?

- A. We have a time -- so we have a quality program like a lot of different suppliers do, that we pay for quality. We also have seasonal premiums that we enact certain times of the years as well.
- Q. So the organic regulations came about in the late '90s, and, you know, Federal Orders have been around long before that. So I'm always curious as to why, when organic contracts were structured, they didn't have the ability to take into account these Federal Order regulations that weren't new at that time.
- A. I don't know -- I don't know if I can comment on that out of what I have experience with.
 - Q. Okay. One last question, if you know.

The milk that you receive for your fluid side of the business, do you know what the milk composition is of that raw milk?



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- A. We -- I don't know the exact butterfat percents.

 We focus on that with regards to -- some of our supply is managed on total volumetric, and some might be on component pricing for butterfat and skim. I -- I couldn't tell you the exact percentages. I'm sorry.
 - Q. Okay. I'm -- just so the record's clear, you won't know whether it was more or less than what's currently in the formulas or more or less than what's being proposed?
- A. I haven't reviewed that.
- 11 Q. Okay.

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- 12 MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you.
- 13 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 14 THE COURT: Does anyone else have any
- 15 | cross-examination before I turn to Ms. Vulin?
- I see no -- yep, Ms. Hancock.
- 17 MS. HANCOCK: Just one question.
- 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION

19 BY MS. HANCOCK:

- Q. To the extent that you have conventional milk for your Class II markets, you benefit for paying into the Class II prices from the overall Class I increase as well; is that right? You get the overall benefit of the pool draw?
- A. I'm not sure. I would have to look at that. I'm sorry, I don't know.
 - Q. Do you know volume of conventional milk is paid in at Class II --



1	A. No.
2	Q by Danone?
3	A. No, I don't.
4	MS. HANCOCK: Okay.
5	MS. VULIN: Just a couple quick questions.
6	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MS. VULIN:
8	Q. You were asked about how frequently the contracts
9	are set with suppliers, and you said annually, although
10	sometimes they are longer.
11	Once those are set, are there there are
12	continued communications with your suppliers after that,
13	correct?
14	A. Yeah. We have a team that works with them
15	consistently throughout the year, you know, many meetings,
16	many discussions. And we we value those relationships
17	really highly. We have to know what's going on on the
18	farms to understand if things are going well or not.
19	Certainly throughout the year we're continuing those
20	discussions.
21	(Court Reporter clarification.)
22	THE WITNESS: Continuing those discussions.
23	BY MS. VULIN:
24	Q. And then another question about this issue of
25	balancing.
26	To the extent that you have certain cooperative
27	suppliers who also perform, as you said, some balancing by



selling to other processors, all of that milk to your

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING understanding is still within the organic marketplace, 1 2. correct? Generally it's an organic supply that they Α. 3 4 are working to balance internally. I would say we're -we're quite often the majority purchaser from these --5 these suppliers, so we end up needing to take a lot of the 6 7 milk; otherwise, we create financial hardship for them. 8 And to the extent that they are selling milk Ο. 9 elsewhere in the form of a balancing type sale, it is your 10 understanding that's still being sold into the organic 11 marketplace, generally? 12 As far as I know. It would be very bad for them 13 also to not sell as organic given all the costs that have 14 gone on to get it to become organic. 15 Ο. Thank you. 16 MS. VULIN: Nothing further, Your Honor, so I 17 would move to admit Exhibits 469, 470, and 471. 18 THE COURT: Is there any -- oh, another question? 19 MR. SIMS: I have one quick question for the 2.0 witness. 2.1 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 22 RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SIMS: 23 Yes, sir, Jeffrey Sims with Lone Star Milk 24 25 Producers. I have one quick question.



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I believe I heard you say that on occasion,

although you don't want to do it, you will send your

organic milk to a conventional outlet for balancing?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Okay. So I guess I have more than one question.
3	That wa
4	A. That was an easy one.
5	Q. Yeah, that's right.
6	So we have heard or we will hear that there
7	is that conventional milk cannot substitute for organic
8	milk. And that's a fair statement.
9	But what you just said is that there is
10	substitutability going the other direction, correct? That
11	organic milk can actually substitute for conventional
12	milk?
13	A. Yes.
14	MR. SIMS: Thank you.
15	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
16	admission into evidence of Exhibit 469 also marked
17	MIG/Danone Exhibit 20 Corrected?
18	There is none. Exhibit 469 is admitted into
19	evidence.
20	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 469 was received
21	into evidence.)
22	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
23	admission into evidence of Exhibit 470, also marked
24	MIG/Danone-Exhibit 20A?
25	There is none. Exhibit 470 is admitted into
26	evidence.
27	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 470 was received
28	into evidence.)



1	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
2	admission into evidence of Exhibit 471, also marked
3	MIG/Danone-20B, like boy?
4	There is none. Exhibit 471 is admitted into
5	evidence.
6	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 471 was received
7	into evidence.)
8	MS. VULIN: Thank you, Your Honor. So that
9	concludes Mr. Luikart's testimony. I know we are at the
10	lunch break hour, but I do have one request, if I could.
11	Mr. Turner wanted to clarify just one of his
12	answers before he departed, and I am wondering if we can
13	get him on for three to four minutes before the lunch
14	break.
15	THE COURT: Of course. Of course.
16	MS. VULIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: And, Mr. Luikart, thank you so much.
18	I appreciate your very informative presentation today.
19	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
20	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Your Honor. This is Chip
21	English for Milk Innovation Group.
22	And because Ms. Vulin was handling Danone, I'm the
23	one who discussed matters with Mr. Turner, so it will be
24	more efficient if I do this. And we appreciate it so
25	Mr. Turner can get on the road rather than after the lunch
26	hour.
27	THE COURT: Agreed.



Mr. Turner, state and spell your name.

1	THE WITNESS: Yes. Chuck Turner, C-H-U-C-K,
2	T-U-R-N-E-R.
3	THE COURT: Mr. English, you may proceed.
4	CHUCK TURNER,
5	Having been previously sworn, was examined
6	and testified as follows:
7	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. ENGLISH:
9	Q. So, Mr. Turner, you were asked a couple of
10	questions from Ms. Hancock for National Milk about a
11	cooperative named Farmers Union, correct?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And how did you interpret the question?
14	A. I interpreted it narrowly and answered the
15	questions truthfully.
16	Q. And your narrow interpretation was that, were you
17	using it for balancing, correct?
18	A. Right, we do not we did did not ever buy
19	their milk from them, and we never used their milk for
20	balancing.
21	Q. So to the extent others might have interpreted the
22	question more broadly
23	A. Yes.
24	Q could you, for the record, state the actual
25	relationship and when it ended with Farmers Union?
26	A. One of the plants that we balance with is a cheese
27	plant in Ohio. What what we do is we pool milk for
28	them and they take surplus milk from us when we have



Christmas break or when schools let out for the summer. 1 2. One of the milk supplies they asked us to balance between -- and I looked it up while I was sitting there --3 between 2014 and 2019 was milk from Farmers Union. 4 this is milk they brought to us. We pooled it. We did 5 6 not buy it or use it in our plant other than for balancing 7 minimums, and even at that point we bought it from the 8 balancing partner, not from Farmers Union. 9 O. Thank you. 10 MR. ENGLISH: I have no further questions. And 11 obviously, if someone else has a follow-up question, 12 that's fine, but I think it was important for the record 13 to be clear. 14 THE COURT: What is the cheese plant in Ohio? 15 THE WITNESS: Yes. 16 MR. ENGLISH: What's the name of it? 17 THE WITNESS: Oh. It's Rothenbühler Cheesemakers. 18 MR. ENGLISH: You're going to have to spell that, 19 I'm sure. 2.0 THE WITNESS: All right. You ready? 2.1 R-O-T-H-E-N-B-U-H-L-E-R, and there might be some unusual 22 punctuation over the 0. 23 MR. ENGLISH: An umlaut, maybe. 2.4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Oh, an umlaut perhaps. 26 MR. ENGLISH: U-M-L-A-U-T. 27 THE COURT: But if you put in the U-H, you might



not need it. I don't know.

1	Do you still balance with the Rothenbühler plant?
2	THE WITNESS: We do. They replace that milk with
3	other producer milk.
4	THE COURT: Understood.
5	BY MR. ENGLISH:
6	Q. And you've had no relationship of any kind with
7	Farmers Union since 2019, correct?
8	A. Correct.
9	MR. ENGLISH: I have no further questions.
10	THE COURT: Thank you.
11	Any follow-up?
12	DR. CRYAN: I really this is Roger Cryan from
13	Farmers Farm Bureau. Not Farmers Union, from American
14	Farm Bureau Federation.
15	THE COURT: You have been watching too many
16	commercials on television.
17	DR. CRYAN: I have been watching I've been
18	hearing the discussion about Farmers Union.
19	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
20	BY DR. CRYAN:
21	Q. I apologize if I missed this, but the milk is all
22	the all the milk that you are discussing is pooled, the
23	milk that you receive from producers and then send to the
24	cheese plant in order to to address your surpluses? Is
25	that all pooled milk?
26	A. Normally, yes. And it is more than a cheese it
27	is more than one plant, it's a few plants.



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And do you not believe that if you have additional

- 1 milk, if you balance your supply by having additional 2. milk, and then you ship your surplus into the market, that you don't believe that that's balancing? That's using the 3 4 market for balancing?
 - Α. Right.
 - That's your interpretation of balancing? Ο.
- 7 Α. Well, it is not anything that's done for us by 8 the -- it's -- we don't need a Federal Order system to do that.
 - Okay. All right. Thank you very much. Ο.
- 11 Α. Okay.

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- 12 Ο. You understand that when that milk is shipped to 13 those manufacturing plants, it is pooled as manufactured class [sic] milk; is that correct? 14
- 15 As what? Α.
- 16 If you ship that milk to a Class III plant, it is Ο. 17 pooled as Class III milk?
- 18 Α. Sure.
- 19 DR. CRYAN: Okay. Very good. Thank you.
- 2.0 THE COURT: All right. Any other follow-up from
- 2.1 for Mr. Turner?
- 22 Mr. English, you may approach just to let me know 23 if we're finished.
 - MR. ENGLISH: I am finished. And I appreciate Your Honor, the court reporter, and others indulging us to go four-and-a-half extra minutes so that Mr. Turner can get on the road.
- 28 THE COURT: Excellent.



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1	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Mr. Turner, thank you. And I'm
3	glad I knew that when Ms. Hancock asked that question
4	that you didn't think about it, and I'm glad you realized
5	what you wanted to add.
6	THE WITNESS: Well, that was our attorney's
7	thought, that I was too narrow in my interpretation of the
8	question. And it is to their credit that I'm back up
9	here.
10	THE COURT: Good. All right. Good team.
11	Thank you. May step down.
12	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
13	THE COURT: All right. Let's take an hour for
14	lunch. Please be back and ready to go at 1:05.
15	(Whereupon, the luncheon recess took place.)
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1	THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 2024 AFTERNOON SESSION
2	THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
3	We're back on the record at about 1:08.
4	I appreciate very much those of you who gave up
5	part of your lunch in order to set up our table and
6	microphones for the panel of three.
7	I understand we will first have a single witness;
8	is that correct?
9	MR. ENGLISH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is
10	Chip English for the Milk Innovation Group.
11	And you are entirely correct. Our next witness is
12	Dave Hardy, a dairy farmer. And he had submitted this
13	morning, and we have been passing out during breaks so we
14	could save the time, exhibits.
15	And so we have Exhibit MIG-65, which is
16	Mr. Hardy's written statement, and I would like to have
17	that marked as the next number. And, of course, I have
18	forgotten what that is.
19	THE COURT: I think that is 472.
20	So is that David Hardy's exhibit?
21	All right. Let's mark David Hardy's exhibit as
22	472.
23	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 472 was marked
24	for identification.)
25	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you.
26	THE COURT: You're welcome.
27	I would like the gentleman in the witness chair to
28	identify himself by stating and spelling his name.



1 THE WITNESS: My name is David Hardy, and it's 2. D-A-V-I-D, H-A-R-D-Y. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. And you're very tall, but I think you have 4 positioned your microphone pretty well. 5 6 THE WITNESS: About right? 7 THE COURT: I can hear you well. THE WITNESS: Okay. Good. 8 9 THE COURT: Good. 10 I'll swear you in. You have not previously 11 testified in this proceeding? 12 THE WITNESS: I have not. 13 THE COURT: All right. I'll swear you in. 14 DAVID HARDY, 15 Being first duly sworn, was examined and 16 testified as follows: 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 Mr. English, you may proceed. 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2.0 BY MR. ENGLISH: 2.1 So, Mr. Hardy, as you have already noted, you need Ο. 22 to speak into the microphone. 23 Α. Yes. 24 And secondly, the court reporter, who often nicely 25 but still chastises me for going too quickly, will need to 26 be taking down your statement as you read. And for most 27 people, reading tends to speed up over time, or people 28 read more quickly. So we ask that you read slowly enough



for the court reporter so that everything will be taken down and can be understood.

- A. I will do my best.
- Q. In which case, you may proceed with your statement, which is Exhibit 472. Thank you, sir.
 - A. Thank you.

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I appreciate the opportunity to offer testimony on federal milk pricing topics the Department is considering within this hearing.

As I stated earlier, my name is David Hardy, and I am a dairy farmer from Mohawk, New York, where I farm with my wife Susan and my son Aaron and his wife Sara.

Collectively, we are operate a 100-cow certified organic dairy and produce crops on as many as 450 acres, which is in hay and pasture. We have farmed at this location for over 30 years and are blessed to have created a livelihood in dairy farming in the state of New York.

I am a first generation farmer. I grew up outside of Boston, Massachusetts. And for me, it is exciting to have the next generation integrating into management and ownership of the farm. This is a goal that most farmers I work with also strive for.

We became certified organic in 1999. We are members of and market our milk through CROPP Cooperative, better known as Organic Valley.

THE COURT: And would you spell CROPP, the way it's shown in your statement?

THE WITNESS: Yes. C-R-O-P-P.



THE COURT: And all are in capital letters?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Certified organic milk requires adherence to federal standards established by law.

Organic milk is strictly segregated from non-organic milk, starting at the farm, going all the way to a finished product -- finished organic product purchased by consumers.

In addition to dairy farming, I was elected to the seven-member CROPP Cooperative board in 2016. Today I serve as the board president. Before my board of director role, I was employed as a regional pool manager for the cooperative in the state of New York. I have also served in various other leadership roles for CROPP.

My life's work has been in organic dairy.

I talk with dozens of organic dairy farmers a year and work on a day-to-day basis with the cooperative leadership on topics such as our long-term vision of the cooperative, overall market performance, member concerns, including supply and pay price discussions, general cooperative governance, as well as industry positioning, and some organic dairy policy matters.

As the board, we often serve as a sounding board for various product launches and marketing campaigns.

Ultimately, we are responsible for the evaluation of our co-op's business leadership and ensuring the co-op adheres and excels at our stated mission.



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CROPP cooperatives stated mission is: "The purpose of Cooperative Region of Organic Producer Pools is to create and operate a marketing cooperative that promotes regional farm diversity and economic stability by the means of organic agricultural methods and the sale of certified organic products."

CROPP Cooperative was established in 1988 and is the largest organic farmer-owned cooperative in the United States. Today, we are made up of over 1600 organic farmers in 32 states. We are in the process of extending our membership to another over 150 farmers over the next couple years, as we look to provide more opportunities for small family farmers and to offer premium food -- premium food to customers and consumers.

While we offer organic products within four other commodities, we are overwhelmingly positioned in organic dairy. Organic dairy represents 95% of the cooperative's business. Overall the cooperative generates nearly \$1.2 billion in annual sales. We market branded products as Organic Valley, but also sell ingredients and bulk offerings to commercial organic buyers.

With an average herd size under 80 cows, we are a cooperative of small farms. The vast majority of labor on these organic dairies is family members living on the farm and contributing to a local economy.

I checked with co-op staff and by examining annual milk receipts we estimate that 99.6% of the membership would meet the Small Business Administration's thresholds



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under \$3.75 million in average annual receipts to be considered a small dairy farm.

Just like all in the dairy industry, organic dairy farmers like myself are operating in an extremely competitive landscape. Marketing swings, variable weather, and the public perception of all dairy all impact my farm.

Unlike most dairy, organic dairy at my co-op is unique and places no utility in the pricing scheme established within the FMMO system. I can honestly say that the majority of farmers -- organic farmers I talk to about federal milk pricing have hardly any idea of how it operates, and secondly, bluntly ask me, "Well, why should we be part of that type of system? We are organic, and that's not how my monthly milk price is determined."

And they are right.

CROPP Cooperative does not base monthly pay prices on the gyrations of the FMMOs or future -- dairy futures market.

Many farmers come to CROPP Cooperative because:

One, they are seeking organic price premiums for their

farm milk that are historically substantially higher than

conventional mark; and, two, our marketing cooperative

provides stability in its base organic milk price.

Like most in the dairy industry, I am paid on the components of my farm milk. But unlike many in the dairy -- in dairy, my base milk price remains stable throughout the year.



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Of course, I receive quality premiums and some seasonal adjustments, but over the past eight years, my base milk price has only changed 12 times.

On average, that's only 1.5 changes per year to my base milk price. It's not a monthly or quarterly change where I'm guessing what my milk price will be. In terms of the degree of change, the most recent price change was a \$0.50 per hundredweight increase starting January 1st, 2024.

This allows me to plan my farm financials and lessens the volatility that often plagues non-organic dairy farmers. This demonstrates that the cooperative serves, in part, as a de facto hedging tool. I can make all kinds of decisions and approaches on my input side to lessen costs and maximize milk volume, but I do not have to worry about the bottom line -- the bottom falling out of my milk price.

See the graph below that illustrates the organic milk price stability provided by CROPP Cooperative.

And if you look at that chart, this is based on percent change. So the blue line represents organic -- CROPP organic pay price, and the red line represents all milk.

At the cooperative we, as the board and management, with member input, annually establish our base price -- our base price based on market performance --

THE COURT: Would you start again with -- at the beginning of that sentence, please?



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THE WITNESS: Sure.

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At the -- at the cooperative we, as the board and management, with member input, annually establish our base -- our pay price based on market performance and our own ability to manage supply and inventories of our organic products. Our aim is to provide the greatest return to our membership, and secondly, to maintain the long-term viability of the cooperative. To date, we have been successful as a collection of dairy farmers and co-op leadership that is constantly under refinement and change. We are in it for the long haul.

I recognize this portion of the hearing is focused on Class I and to a lesser extent Class II differentials. For organic dairy farmers, the differentials are an abstract exercise which does not impact our milk movement or what products we process for the organic marketplace. My organic farm milk is not moved in a manner to respond to signals provided by classified pricing system and the Class I differentials. For me, it is also hard to understand how Class I differentials would still maintain a Grade A cost factor when there really are not any farms purposely licensed or shipping Grade B milk in the industry.

THE COURT: And that last phrase was "or shipping Grade"?

THE WITNESS: -- B milk in the industry.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: For me, the FMMO hearing proposals



must be considered primarily from the point of view of:
What pressures do -- what pressures do changes create for
my marketing co-op that I am an owner of, and how will
those pressures manifest and impact my milk price or my
cooperative's business footing?

As I understand it, changes to increase the Class I differentials represent the largest risk to my cooperative. Our staff estimates that these proposed changes would cost as much as 30% more above our current annual pooling obligations.

As an organic farmer and a board member, I can share insights on what increased pooling obligations and FMMO costs would mean for Organic Valley. They would fundamentally restrict our ability to return more financial stability to our farmers. We would have to consider:

- (1) Increasing retail consumer and customer organic prices, a non-starter in a high inflationary economy, and especially a risk for those of us in the premium dairy categories;
- (2) Requiring a pull back on cooperative asset investments and staffing, a move that would essentially limit our ability to bring product to market;
- (3) Suppressing farmer pay price increase opportunities and perhaps a reality that we may need to reduce our base milk pay price.

The cooperative cannot sustain the risk of these increased costs without significant harm. Even more



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problematic is that organic dairy farmers and our co-op receive no overall upside benefit for our mandated participation in the FMMO system. As a collection of farmers that voluntarily manage our own supply through a quota system with organic farm prices well above the regulated minimum blend prices, this system undermines what we hope to offer producers and consumers of organic dairy.

We cannot pretend that all milk is alike, and that all dairy processing is alike, and that FMMOs should have the same bearing given the differences.

I urge the Department not to increase Class I or II differential or, if anything, make adjustments to lessen their impact on fluid Class II processors.

I do believe the USDA certified organic dairy is not treated equitably in the FMMO system and more fundamental reform to change -- to change that is necessary. I know you have all spent months and weeks and maybe even years on the topics in this hearing, but fixing the FMMO problems faced by organic farmers and organic dairy companies need to be addressed.

I have been to Indiana in the past since CROPP Cooperative has 170 dairy members in the state, but I never thought I would be here to talk about USDA federal milk pricing.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my testimony, and I would welcome any questions from the USDA.



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BY MR. ENGLISH: 1 2. Chip English for the Milk Innovation Group. Mr. Hardy, thank you for your testimony. I have 3 4 just a couple questions before I turn you over for further examination. 5 6 And this is on page 4, which is the chart at the 7 top of the page. And you've already briefly stated this, 8 but I want to be clear about it. 9 This is not in dollars, correct? 10 That is correct. Α. 11 Ο. This is the percent change from a prior time 12 period to the next time period, in the blue line which is 13 the crop price, and the red or orange line, which is the 14 all-milk price, correct? 15 Correct. Α. 16 And the management team that will be testifying as Ο. 17 a panel after you are done will also have the same chart 18 and probably can answer more questions, correct? That is correct. 19 Α. 2.0 MR. ENGLISH: With that, Your Honor, I am complete with my direct examination, and the witness is available 2.1 22 for further examination. 23 Thank you very much, Mr. Hardy. 24 THE COURT: Who will begin cross-examination of 25 Mr. Hardy? 26 Mr. Miltner will. 27 // 28 //



CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MILTNER:

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Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Hardy. My name is Ryan
Miltner. I represent Select Milk Producers, a cooperative
in the Midwest and Southwest.

Have you been an Organic Valley or CROPP member since you started -- since you got your organic certification?

- A. No, I have not.
- Q. Before you were a member of OV, did you market your milk through a different cooperative?
 - A. Not through a cooperative.
- Q. Okay. If you are willing to share, how did you market your milk before you joined Organic Valley?
 - A. I originally, in 1999, when I became certified organic, I was offered a price through Organic Cow out of Vermont. And during the time when I did my transition to the time I shipped my first load of milk, Horizon Organic bought that company. So I shipped to Horizon Organic dairy for four years.
 - Q. Okay. I would categorize Organic Valley as a vertically integrated cooperative in the sense that they -- they have members that supply milk to manufacture products all within the same business.

Would you agree with that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. I don't necessarily want you to share specific financials with the group. But is Organic Valley



generally able to pay you more for your milk than you would have received by selling to a Horizon or someone else?

- A. I don't know the answer to that question.
- Q. Okay. The fixed price that Organic Valley members receive, does that include any earnings from the cooperative's vertically integrated operations, in other words, profits from the sale of the products that they manufacture?
- A. I'm not sure I understand the question. Could you rephrase?
- O. Sure.
- The fixed price that Organic Valley members receive --
- 15 A. Yes.

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- Q. -- is that just for the milk that they supply to the cooperative or does it also include profits of the cooperative for the products that are sold?
 - A. Can you state that, please, one more time?
- Q. Let me go at it a different way. I want to make sure that we understand each other.
- When you sold -- when you were selling your milk
 to Horizon --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- they paid you a price for your milk, correct?
- 26 A. Correct.
 - Q. And presumably Horizon then made profits from putting that milk in a carton and selling it to stores,



1 correct? 2. Α. Correct. Okay. Now, Organic Valley is a vertically 3 4 integrated company and, presumably, makes money from selling packaged milk to stores, correct? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 (Court Reporter clarification.) THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 BY MR. MILTNER: 9 10 Okay. So you also stated that you receive a fixed Ο. 11 price for your organic milk, correct? 12 Fixed base price with quality and premiums. 13 Okay. Do the members also receive an additional Ο. 14 payment periodically or monthly for the profits that 15 result from selling packaged milk? 16 Α. They can. In a -- the name of it escapes me at 17 the moment. It is almost like a 13th check, depending on 18 the profits of the co-op. 19 Okay. So for the co-op I work with they call that Ο. 2.0 a patronage check? 2.1 Yes. The word I was looking for. Α. 22 Okav. There's a patronage check that reflects the Ο. 23 profits of the manufacturing and retail --24 Α. Potentially. 25 -- wholesale operations? Ο. 26 Potentially. Α. 27 Potentially, because sometimes that money is Ο. 28 reinvested or because there's no profit or --



1	Α.	Because there is not enough profit.
2	Q.	Not enough profit. Very good.
3		THE COURT: Might I ask, is it just once a year
4	that the	decision is made whether there are profits to
5	distribu	te?
6		THE WITNESS: Correct. Generally in January.
7		THE COURT: Thank you.
8	BY MR. M	ILTNER:
9	Q.	Are there other organic farmers in your part of
10	New York	?
11	A.	Yes. Other meaning CROPP Cooperative farmers or
12	organic	farmers in general?
13	Q.	I was speaking to organic farmers in general.
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	Okay. Are some of those farmers marketing their
16	milk to	cooperatives or handlers other than CROPP/Organic
17	Valley?	
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	Generally, if you know, does Organic Valley pay
20	more to	organic farmers in your area than competing
21	cooperat	ives or buyers?
22	Α.	I don't know that.
23		(Court Reporter clarification.)
24		THE WITNESS: I don't know that.
25		THE COURT: You might have to swing that mic a
26	little c	loser that way toward you.
27		THE WITNESS: Okay. How is that, better?



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THE COURT: Almost better but --

THE WITNESS: Almost better.

THE COURT: Now better.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

By MR. MILTNER:

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Q. On page 4 of your statement, it's the very last sentence in there, and you -- you wrote, "Our staff estimates that these proposed changes would cost as much as 30% more above our current annual pooling obligations."

I understand that to mean that the increases to the Class I differentials, proposed by National Milk would increase the pool payment by 30%, which is different from increasing the cost of acquiring milk by 30%.

Do I have that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I want you to think back to the time when you were shipping to Horizon for a moment. And I assume this would apply to a farmer that today would be shipping to Horizon.

An increase to the Class I differentials would not reduce the pay to that organic farmer shipping to a Horizon; is that -- would that be your expectation as well?

- A. I would assume so.
- Q. Okay. So when you are testifying today, and I know you are here both on behalf of your farm and on behalf of the cooperative, where you talk about negative price impacts, I interpret those price impacts as being a result of your co-op being a vertically integrated handler



NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING and that that obligation, that increased cost, is divorced 1 2. from the farm operations. Would you agree with that characterization? 3 Could you repeat that again, please? 4 Α. Okay. Let me just -- I'll simplify it again. 5 Ο. Mv6 questions sometimes get lengthy, and I apologize. 7 The increased costs that you are testifying about 8 that you have expressed concern about --Uh-huh. 9 Α. 10 -- that's -- as I understand it and interpret it, 11 it's attributable to the fact that Organic Valley packages 12 milk, it's not a result of anything that any of your 13 organic farm operations have done or business they 14 conduct? 15 Α. Right. 16 Ο. Okay. 17 MR. MILTNER: I think that's all I have. Thank 18 you so much for answering my questions. 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2.0 THE COURT: Who next would like to cross-examine 2.1 Mr. Hardy? 22 I see nobody. I invite the Agricultural Marketing 23 Service to ask questions of Mr. Hardy. 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION 25 BY MS. TAYLOR:

- Q. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Thank you so much for being here today. Just a



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A. Sure.

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Q. You mentioned that organic dairy represents 95% of the cooperative's business.

What's the other 5%?

- A. It would be eggs, produce, meat and grain.
- Q. Of the organic dairy piece, do you know how much is in the fluid space and how much is in manufactured products?
- A. Fluid accounts for around 55% of the business, but
 I think the team coming up after me could answer that a
 little bit better.
 - Q. Thank you. Hopefully they are listening.
 - A. They may have left the room. I don't know.
 - Q. You say you are paid on your components, but your base price remains stable?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So could you just talk a little bit, just kind of -- I don't want any confidential information, just structurally how that works for you.
 - A. So the base price is based on a certain level of components, and then anything we produce over that increases.
 - Q. Okay. And do you know the components of your raw milk?



1 Α. Of my personal raw milk? 2. Ο. Yes. I do. 3 Α. 4 Would you mind sharing those, if you feel Ο. 5 inclined? Α. 6 No. 7 Ο. Okay. THE COURT: I wonder if he was saying, "No, I 8 don't mind"? 9 10 THE WITNESS: No, I'm not going to share. 11 MS. TAYLOR: Okay. That's fine. 12 BY MS. TAYLOR: 13 And you receive quality premiums and seasonal 14 adjustments. 15 Can you talk about what those seasonal adjustments 16 are --17 Α. The cooperative --18 -- conceptually? Ο. 19 Sure. The cooperative pays a premium for winter Α. 2.0 milk, and it deduct in spring flush time. And of course 2.1 quality, based on quality of your milk. 22 Okay. And you say on average that your base price 23 has only changed 12 times over the past eight years. 24 And what causes it to change? 25 Α. Supply/demand balance. 26 And could that --Q. 27 If we oversupply, we have to balance that. Α.



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Potential pay price increase or decrease.

- 1 Q. Okay. So it could be up or down? 2. Α. It could be up or down. Okay. And that's something the board figures out? 3 Ο. Α. Yes. 4 MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you for 5 6 your time today. 7 THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Hardy, I'm looking at Exhibit 472, 8 9 and I see that the Hardy Family Farm, LLC, is located in 10 Mohawk, New York. Which part of New York is that, for me? 11 12 THE WITNESS: Our farm is about one hour east of 13 Syracuse, New York, one hour west of Albany, New York, 14 right off of -- eight miles south of I-90, in the hills of 15 the Mohawk River Valley. 16 THE COURT: Wonderful. 17 So I just want to congratulate you on a life well 18 lived. Your consistency, having been a pioneer in going 19 organic back in 1999, and having been willing to serve in 20 a voluntary basis, in helping promote the organic dairy 2.1 and other organic farming, long before many of us had even 22 heard the word organic, I think is very much commendable
- 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you. I appreciate that.

and to be congratulated. And I just -- I just

THE COURT: You're very welcome.

congratulate you on your work.

- And, Mr. English.
 - MR. ENGLISH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I have



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1	no further questions, but I move admission of Exhibit 472,
2	and then the witness maybe excused.
3	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
4	admission into evidence of Exhibit 472, also marked
5	MIG-65?
6	There is no objection. I admit into evidence
7	Exhibit 472.
8	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 472 was received
9	into evidence.)
10	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hardy. You may step
11	down, and you are free to stay, and you are also free to
12	go.
13	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
14	MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, Chip English for the
15	Milk Innovation Group. I too want to say thank you for
16	those who set up the tables in advance.
17	Our next three witnesses for Organic Valley are
18	Shawna Nelson, Chris Dahl, and Adam Warthesen,
19	W-A-R-T-H-E-S-E-N.
20	THE COURT: So we're checking the mics to make
21	sure they are on. And I thank not only these folks for
22	getting this set up while the rest of us were having
23	lunch, but also our sound man, Dakota, who devoted most of
24	his lunch hour to making sure we were ready to go.
25	MR. ENGLISH: And I too, Your Honor. I meant to
26	include Dakota, but I meant the whole setup, tables, the
27	three chairs, the three microphones, all very helpful.



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THE COURT: So I'm going to do this one at a time.

1	I would like to start with Ms. Nelson. I would
2	like for you to state and spell your name, and this will
3	also be a microphone sound check. I think the mic is way
4	too far away from you.
5	Dakota, would you come help us adjust this? If
6	you can extend that so that let him do it. He knows
7	where the levers are.
8	State and spell your name, please.
9	MS. NELSON: Shawna Nelson, S-H-A-W-N-A,
10	N-E-L-S-O-N.
11	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
12	proceeding?
13	MS. NELSON: No.
14	THE COURT: I'd like to swear you in.
15	SHAWNA NELSON,
16	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
17	testified as follows:
18	THE COURT: And now, to your left, I would like
19	you to state and spell your name.
20	MR. DAHL: Chris Dahl, C-H-R-I-S, D-A-H-L.
21	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
22	proceeding?
23	MR. DAHL: I have not.
24	THE COURT: I'd like to swear you in.
25	CHRIS DAHL,
26	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
27	testified as follows:
28	THE COURT: And to Mr. Dahl's left, would you



1	state and spell your name?
2	MR. WARTHESEN: You bet. My name is Adam
3	Warthesen, A-D-A-M, W-A-R-T-H-E-S-E-N.
4	THE COURT: And you pronounce that Warthesen?
5	MR. WARTHESEN: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
7	proceeding?
8	MR. WARTHESEN: I have not.
9	THE COURT: Would you raise your right hand,
10	please.
11	ADAM WARTHESEN,
12	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
13	testified as follows:
14	THE COURT: Now, this room gets particularly dry
15	in the afternoon, and I find it difficult to speak, even
16	though I'm not trying to speak a lot. So at any time you
17	want to take a break and try to open one of these bottles
18	of water, get your throat lubricated, please do that. I
19	think it you might find it necessary.
20	All right. And
21	MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, we have three documents
22	to mark.
23	THE COURT: Very good.
24	And I see a laptop. Are we going to have a
25	PowerPoint.
26	MR. ENGLISH: There will be a PowerPoint. That's
27	the third of the three documents.
28	THE COURT: Excellent. You may identify the



1	documents.
2	MR. ENGLISH: So the first document is
3	MIG/OV-Exhibit 22 Corrected, which was the statement
4	submitted back in September. And I'll represent the
5	correction, this may sound a little familiar, is that
6	there has been a change-out in the testimony. Ms. Nelson
7	is appearing in lieu of a statement made before, but
8	there's no other change in the testimony that was
9	pre-submitted.
10	So I would like to have MIG/OV-Exhibit 22
11	Corrected marked, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Yes, that will be Exhibit 473.
13	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 473 was marked
14	for identification.)
15	MR. ENGLISH: The second document is MIG/OV/CROPP
16	Exhibit 22A, which was submitted timely for today's
17	discussion. And I have that as marked as 474.
18	THE COURT: Yes.
19	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 474 was marked
20	for identification.)
21	MR. ENGLISH: And then as in prior MIG witnesses
22	this week, we have MIG/OV/CROPP Exhibit 22B, which is the
23	PowerPoint presentation that will form the basis of their
24	actual oral testimony today.
25	Could I have that marked as 475?
26	THE COURT: Yes.
27	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 475 was marked
28	for identification)



DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ENGLISH:

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- Q. Before we start the presentation, I would like to have each of the witnesses briefly introduce themselves, starting with Ms. Nelson.
- A. (Ms. Nelson) Absolutely. My name is Shawna Nelson as I stated earlier. I have been with the cooperative, so CROPP Cooperative/Organic Valley for 19 years this upcoming May, and I oversee our membership team, which is approximately 150 employees that work across all of our pools. So you heard that in David Hardy's presentation, but our dairy pool, our egg pool, our meat pools, our produce pool, and our grower pool.

Within dairy, specifically, I oversee our farmer relations and resources; field operations; supply forecasting and supply management; farmer payroll; Federal Milk Marketing Order reports and filings; and milk hauling, so that is the assembly of our milk, and milk supplying, which is the delivery of where we deliver it to our different plants; along with the management of our own fleet. And I have a bachelor's of science degree from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in business administration.

- O. Thank you.
- Mr. Dahl, could you briefly introduce yourself as well.
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Yes. Chris Dahl. I manage our dairy payroll and milk handler relationships at the cooperative.



Along with that work comes the Federal Milk Marketing
Order reports, which brings me here today. I have been
with the cooperative for 18 years.

- Q. And, Mr. Warthesen, could you please introduce yourself.
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) You bet. I'm Adam Warthesen.

 I'm the junior of the group. I have only been here ten
 years at the cooperative. I oversee our government
 affairs and industry relations. So I work on policy for
 the cooperative, and I interact with our trade
 associations and trade partners.
- Q. And to be clear, what we're going to do is go through the PowerPoint presentation. And for simplicity, a portion of it will start with Ms. Nelson. And then we'll turn to Mr. Dahl, and I will say, "Turning to Mr. Dahl." And then we'll turn to Mr. Warthesen, and I will say, "Let's turn to Mr. Warthesen."

We have also, in preparation, suggested that during cross-examination, each witness will decide -- what the question is, who will answer, and when they do, they will say, "This is Shawna," or "This is Chris," or "This is Adam." At least, that's the goal.

MR. ENGLISH: Yes, I was looking at you, Myra. Thank you.

BY MR. ENGLISH:

Q. So could we start the presentation. So let's start with what is Organic Valley, and what does the word "CROPP" mean?



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- A. (Ms. Nelson) So CROPP Cooperative is the cooperative that is owned by our farmer-owners, and Organic Valley is the brand name that you will see us in the marketplace. And so as you can see here, you will see those products listed as Organic Valley for dairy, eggs, produce, and within our grower pool.
- Q. And so now I'm going to minimally be involved, so if you could, thinking about the slides, tell us about the left-hand side and the information as provided there.
- A. (Ms. Nelson) Absolutely. So CROPP Cooperative was established in 1988, so we just celebrated our 35th anniversary. We have \$1.2 billion in sales, and you see those sales across 50 different states. And our farmers, we have 1600, and they are in 32 different states. And we have 920 employees across our cooperative.

On the milk side specifically, and our dairy farmers, we do take all of the milk from our dairy farmers, and that equates to 262,000 on-farm pickups each year, with 38 haulers. We haul our own milk, but we also use contract haulers. That is 34,000 loads of milk that we're scheduling into different plants. And there's 90 different delivery locations that we're using across our co-man and our plant at work.

- Q. Ad co-man means co-manufacturing?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) Co-manufacturing, yes. Thank you for catching that.
 - Q. That's quite all right.

 So now, if you turn to page 3, the next slide,



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A. (Ms. Nelson) Yeah. So I talked a little bit about some of our statistics on that last slide, but this map shows you our footprint across the U.S. around farms and our co-manufacturing and plant locations.

And so in the green dots you will see our farm locations across the United States. Again, we're in 32 states, and this is showing you that we have 1418 -- so 1,418 -- dairy farms.

Now, as Dave mentioned earlier, we are in the process of procuring new farms, and so that number as of yesterday was actually 1,436, because between putting the map together and now we have increased the number of farms that are shipping with the cooperative.

In the yellow stars here, you can see our dairy co-manufacturing plants, and in the orange-ish stars you will see our locations. We have made a unique and intentional strategy, as a cooperative, to minimize our investment in brick and mortar, and we rely on a network and relationships within our co-manufacturing network. And you can see where those are located compared to our dairy farms.

- Q. So I think what you have indicated is the map is representative but not quite up to date?
 - A. (Ms. Nelson) Correct.
 - O. Is that true about the co-manufacturing as well?
 - A. (Ms. Nelson) Yes.



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- Q. If you turn to the next slide, please, tell us about your branded products.
- A. (Ms. Nelson) So as we stated earlier, we have sales of over \$1.2 billion, and our branded products are sold in 50 states and 18 countries. And our branded portfolio has approximately 137 different products. We do have products across all of the classes, but 55% of our milk goes into Class I.
- Q. Would you then go to the next slide. And first just discuss the left-hand side, and then I'll ask questions about the right-hand side.
 - A. (Ms. Nelson) Understood.

So all of our members that ship milk with the cooperative are USDA certified organic. 99.6 [sic] of them are small dairies, according to the Small Business Administration. And really what that means to us is our dairies are owned and operated as family farms and run by the family.

We have quite a diversity in culture within our membership, both in the communities, with 50% of our membership being in the Plain community, meaning Amish and Mennonite members, and our approach to dairy. So we have a span of 12- to 1,000-cow farms. So some of our farms have 12 cows, and some of them go all the way up to 1,000 cows. And we have a different milking operations, so we have hand milkers, we have robots. And so there's quite a diversity in what -- how our members milk their cows as well.



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- Q. Now let's turn to the right-hand side of the slide, and please tell us what's going on in this slide and what is it showing, please.
- A. (Ms. Nelson) So this slide is showing you, of the milk that's going into our Class I plants, how many farm pickups it takes, how many farmers are on that route to assemble a full route of milk that's delivered to those plants.

So as you can see, that goes from one all the way to more than 20, with 35% of our milk that's delivering into Class I having between six and ten farms on that load.

- Q. And your experience, that's a little different from the conventional market, correct?
 - A. (Ms. Nelson) A little different, yep.
- Q. Let's turn to the next slide, slide 6, for those following along.

And what does -- what is the pictorial here?

A. (Ms. Nelson) So earlier we talked about our reliance and our intentional and unique strategy of using co-manufacturing plants. But we do own three plants within the cooperative. One of those is a creamery in Chaseburg, Wisconsin, where we standardize milk and butter production.

The second one is a plant in McMinnville, Oregon.

Again, we standardize milk there and do powder production.

Q. Could you spell McMinnville for the court reporter, please?



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- 1 A. (Ms. Nelson) I will give it a try.
- $2 \mid M-C-M-I-N-N-V-I-L-L-E$.

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- Q. Sorry to interrupt.
- A. (Ms. Nelson) And then the third plant that we operate is a conversion and labeling facility in Cashton, Wisconsin, as you can see in the picture. We do ghee refinement and packaging there, and cheese conversion and packaging there as well.
 - O. So what kind of refinement do you do there?
- 10 A. (Ms. Nelson) Ghee. So it's melting down butter
 11 into a clarified product.
 - Q. And is that -- how is that spelled?
- 13 A. (Ms. Nelson) G-H-E-E.
- Q. I'm trying to help the court reporter out. It is not mere curiosity on my part.
 - A. (Ms. Nelson) And then on cheese conversion, just to be a little bit more specific, it's taking larger blocks and getting them down into retail sizes and packages.
- 20 Q. So --
- 21 THE COURT: I'd like to go back to the first 22 picture on slide page 6.
- 23 What was the location of that first plant?
- MS. NELSON: In this upper right -- or upper left corner?
- 26 THE COURT: Yes.
- 27 MS. NELSON: That is our Chaseburg Creamery.
- 28 THE COURT: And where is that?



MS. NELSON: In Chaseburg, Wisconsin.

THE COURT: And how is Chaseburg spelled?

MS. NELSON: C-H-A-S-E-B-U-R-G.

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MR. ENGLISH:

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Q. All right. So Mr. Dahl, if you could pick up for slide 7.

Could you please discuss this slide.

A. (Mr. Dahl) Certainly. And, again, just for the court reporter, this is Chris Dahl again, as introduced earlier. My team manages the dairy payroll and the Federal Milk Marketing Order reports that go along with that.

And within that team we file those reports ourselves. We also work with our milk handling partners who file Federal Order reports on our behalf. Not only do we file the reports, but we receive the receipts and utilizations as a result of those monthly reports, which really is what has kept me engaged in this specifically and brought me here today, because in the multiple proposals we have seen, there is some detrimental effects that I can see on the reports that we submit if some of those proposals would move forward.

In addition, the table that is shown here does show the exposure that we have amongst all the Federal Orders. As you can see, we have farmers in eight of the 11 orders, processing facilities in nine of those orders. And those would be co-manufacturers of ours. And fluid



1 co-mans in six of those orders.

THE COURT: Who and what? Co-mans?

MR. DAHL: Fluid co-manufacturing, yep.

THE COURT: Correct. So the difference between the processing column that's got every order -- I mean, all the orders that are shown on this page, and the one next to it, what is the difference between those?

MR. DAHL: So processing is going to include co-manufacturers who make every product, any product for us, cheese, butter, or fluid milk. The fluid column is simply those who are only bottling milk for us.

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MR. ENGLISH:

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- Q. And just to be clear, the order that's omitted on this is Order 6, correct?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) That is correct.
 - O. So let's turn to page 8.

And please discuss this slide and your views from this slide.

A. (Mr. Dahl) Yeah. On this page we wanted to discuss the organic dairy and how it looks within the Federal Milk Marketing Order system. As you can see here, organic dairy is heavily indexed in Class I, much greater than the rest of the Federal Milk Market Order system, and any Class III is the adverse effect. We are under index in Class III while the Federal Milk Market Order system is highly indexed there.

The biggest concern here with -- with this mix of



utilization is -- is any increase that we would see in Class I negatively impacts organic without any -- any benefit in return to our cooperative and its members.

A few other things just to point out here about organic dairy within the Federal Milk Market Order system. Our pay price currently is and historically is well above the uniform prices within the Federal Milk Market Order system. We have long-term membership agreements with our organic members. And, you know, Federal Milk Market Order pool milk just simply is not substitutable with organic milk.

- Q. So you mention Class I, but there's also a proposal to increase Class II. That would also negatively impact?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Correct.
- Q. So let's go to the next slide. Continuing with you, Mr. Dahl.
- A. (Mr. Dahl) yeah. So this slide here, and I know Mr. Hardy got some questions on it and answered them well, but we'll expand on it a little bit more here with our pay price within Organic Valley.

Our pay price is set annually by our Board of Director -- Board of Directors and management team, with input from the entire membership. The price that we -- that the board establishes is based upon the needs of our farmer membership, the ability of our co-op to meet sales targets and manage our inventories, and also obviously cost of goods, right, what is our cost of goods. You have



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to be able to be knowledgeable of that when setting your pay price.

To us, pooling obligations that we see is a cost of good to our cooperative when trying to make pricing decisions. The -- even though it is a cost of a good, you know, that doesn't -- it isn't a direct impact -- isn't a direct factor in our setting of that pay price, right? It indirectly affects how we set our organic pay price, because it is a cost of good to us. We don't tie our pay price to it, but it impacts the dollars we have to be able to set a price.

And that's what I -- that's mentioned here, you know, the rules and requirements do indirectly impact, as I noted. The Federal Milk Market Orders as they stand today and how they impact us are really taking money away from our crop owners and members.

You know, in my role, you know, when the board and management team is trying to make pay price decisions, you know, the question of what's pooling going -- what are pooling obligations going to be or what are they, or maybe even worse, you know, the board makes a pay price change, and within a month we see pooling obligations spike.

As many of us know here, trying to explain pooling to folks who don't work in it day in and day out is very difficult. Thankfully we have Mr. Hardy who understands it on our board.

But not only that, the question we get in return on that that's very difficult to answer is when we tell



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our board, hey, our pooling obligation is this in a cost to us, and they ask, well, what are we getting out of that? I don't have an answer today to tell the board what organic is getting out of the Federal Milk Market Order.

- Q. So let's go to the next slide, which we saw earlier with Mr. Hardy. So this is page 10 now for those online.
- What -- please discuss now what this is and the heading.
- A. (Mr. Dahl) Yeah. So, again, this is similar -it is the same chart that we saw with Mr. Hardy, and this
 is really trying to demonstrate and illustrate the stable
 price that we strive for. This, again, is showing
 percentage of change year to year in our pay price. It is
 not dollars. And, you know, it really reflects how our
 established pay price is not tied to the conventional -or to the Federal Milk Market Order pricing system. If it
 were, we would see many higher ups and down like that.
 And it is a concern of ours, and we want to be able to
 strive and maintain this blue stable and sustainable line.
- Q. So it starts with a point in time, and so let me see if I can get this right.
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Sure.
- Q. In 2017, it is showing basically looks like maybe minus 9% or minus 8%; is that correct?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) That is correct.
 - Q. And that is to the prior time period, which would be 2016 --



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- A. (Mr. Dahl) Yes.
 - O. -- correct?

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And then 2018, it looks pretty much even, it may have been down a half percent or something; is that correct?

- A. (Mr. Dahl) Correct.
- Q. And -- but also, what it is showing is the all-milk price has gone down basically 20% from the prior year in 2018 as compared to 2017, correct?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Yes.
- Q. Okay. Why is stable pay price important to your farmers?
- A. (Mr. Dahl) The stable pay price is important for our farmers so they can continue to support small family farms. It is important, they can make their plans on their farm to be profitable when they know what they are going to be paid. You know, the next generation is a huge thing to organics in our cooperative, and being able to maintain that stable price is actually critical for our future success.
- Q. So let's turn to page 11, and I'm going to ask a specific question in a moment, but let's start with general.

What is being shown on the slide that is page 11?

A. (Mr. Dahl) Yeah. So in general what is being shown on this page is the blue line is showing our percent in change of pool obligation month over month, and this dates back to January of 2021.



In that same timeframe, the orange line represents the percentage of our supply that is supplying the Class I fluid market.

- Q. So what the heck is going on between April and May of 2021 when literally the blue line goes off the chart?
- A. (Mr. Dahl) Yeah, it -- it did go off the chart. You know, it's -- we didn't put it on here, but it is a 425% increase pooling obligation in that period of time. Very difficult to plan for that. I -- I can't tell you what exactly happened in that timeframe, but I can tell you that we didn't have control over what happened.
- Q. And, in fact, basically your Class I was the same --
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Exactly.
 - O. -- correct?

And part of this is if you try to do 425%, the chart would have basically disappeared in everything else, correct?

- A. (Mr. Dahl) Yes.
- Q. So that's why you didn't put that on?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Exactly correct.

Yeah, in addition, I would say, you know, organic is one of the few growing Class I sectors. Forcing organic dollars into the pool, in my opinion, does two things: It's going to take money from farmers who have taken the risk and committed to maintaining the organic certificate, and we're going to take those dollars and pay them to non-organic farms, which we can't use their milk



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heard?

Q. All right. One last slide I think for you before we turn over to the next witness.

Was there --

- A. (Mr. Dahl) I think I'm off the hook. I think Adam is up.
- Q. Oh, I'm sorry. I got it in the wrong order in my outline. All right. So actually you are done.

So, Adam, could you take it from here on page 12. Was there an alternative that USDA should have

A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yeah. Thanks, Chip. This is Adam Warthesen for the court reporter.

So as part of the Milk Innovation Group, as Organic Valley, we had been very interested in an organic exemption proposal being heard because, as Chris described, and as Dave did, we feel that organic remains in an untenable position within the orders.

When the original Hearing Notice came out, obviously it said, you know, the current pricing provisions applicable to all FMMOs. So we felt that the challenges that organics was facing would be one of those topics we would want to hear. You know, that obviously wasn't the case, and so that decision was made, you know, ad hoc that only amendments to the uniform pricing formulas was going to be the subject area.

We continue to believe that organics is in an untenable position, that it demon- -- that the orders



- Q. So that not having been heard at the hearing, what is your position then if you turn the slide on Proposal 20?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yeah. As Chris described earlier, the Class I differentials put an impact on our business. You know, we think and we believe in MIG's proposal, which is Proposal 20, that says, let's examine these differentials. The Grade A, the balancing costs, the incentive service, none of those things are something that are -- that we're already doing those ourselves within the co-op, and us paying those out does not service our marketplace at all.
- Q. So let me -- let me ask a question related to some testimony we have heard earlier today.

If the \$1.60 that is the current base differential, if USDA were to adopt that proposal such that Organic Valley in its processing capacity was paying \$1.60 less, what is the practical impact of that on Organic Valley and your farmers?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) I appreciate the question.

So the three of us and those that work at the co-op, we are agents of the principals. So Dave Hardy and



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- Q. In any event, it is a benefit to the farmers, correct?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) It is a decision that will be made by the board on how to use those resources.
 - Q. So let's turn now to the next slide.

And there's a lot of information on this slide, but let's -- so this is the basis for the opposition to 19, correct?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yes, that's correct. So, you know, this -- I want to point out with this chart, right? In the earlier graph that Mr. Dahl showed, you know, our milk placements for Class I stays pretty consistent, so we really are not moving milk around to satisfy sort of any signals from the orders.

We are also seeing a continued burden that we cannot mitigate. You know, our only real option to mitigate sort of pooling costs would be crafty depooling, and when we're highly leveraged in Class I, there's not really a lot of opportunity for that.

So if you look at Number 19 Current, this just demonstrates sort of the cost increase that we would see for the 13 processors, and these are our 13 processors for



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- Q. So let's go to the next slide and talk about that a little bit and your position on other proposals.
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yep, thank you.

So here I just wanted to acknowledge we support Proposals 8, 9, 14, and 15. We oppose Proposals 1, 2, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21.

Q. Then you say worst case scenario is a 40% increase in pooling obligations. A moment ago you talked about 30% on the Class I.

And so the other 10% would be on the rest of the proposals?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yep, thank you.

There's -- some of those other proposals we looked at sort of -- because these are -- the Department is characterizing them in five issue topics, I kind of looked at what are the -- what would be the worst case scenario in any one of those issue topics if that proposal was adopted. And so there's one on Class II that would increase our costs by about 4%. There's another one by Edge Co-Op that would increase our costs by about 4%. So if you kind of do the aggregate, worst case scenario, it is a 40% increase. This is a multimillion-dollar increase to Organic Valley, not -- on already a multimillion-dollar pooling obligation we have.



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- Q. And, again, that's a multimillion-dollar increase on your dairy farmer-owners for whom you are agents?
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) Correct.
- Q. Do you have any concluding remarks either from that slide or the next slide?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) Well, I think what I would like to say on this final slide is like Organic Valley, right, we are agents of the principals. Our farmers own us, and they are the owners of the co-op. We work on their behalf.

But the employees are there because they believe in a vibrant and diverse dairy economy. You know, we as Organic Valley, we want to -- you know, we believe in innovation. We want to see it applauded, and we want to see it fostered. We have new products coming out -- I would love to share some of them with you -- that look at innovation right now.

You know, we would love the organic exemption proposal to be heard. We're not at that place in this hearing, so we are stating what is the place where we see the greatest risk and where do we think some proposals make some progress. And we think Number 20 begins to address some of the unintentional consequences that companies like us face because of the orders.

And then, you know, I had stated already, but we have been interested in, how does organic be understood within the orders, since 2015. And we thought if it -- if it wasn't going to be heard in 2015, why wouldn't it be



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- Q. Do you have any concluding remarks other than those, anything else you want to say before I turn you over for further examination?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) No, I -- I -- not that I have. Appreciate the opportunity to give remarks.

MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, all three of you.

Your Honor, subject to cross-examination, I move admission of Exhibits 473, 474, and 475.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. English.

MR. ENGLISH: The witnesses are available, and they will determine based upon the question who is the best to answer. And as I said, they will endeavor to identify, as they already have, who is speaking.

THE COURT: So it is your proposal that the cross-examiner does not necessarily name a witness who will answer the question?

MR. ENGLISH: I think that would be inefficient.

I mean, they could do it, but I think they are going to find, you know, that they know -- the witnesses know best who is the person to answer.

THE COURT: I see. All right.

MR. ENGLISH: And it is clear, I think, the lines of who is doing what, but I think -- I think we should let the witnesses decide who is going to answer, because



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1	that's the whole point of having the panel. We could have
2	done three separate witnesses, and then it would have been
3	much more inefficient, I think.
4	THE COURT: All right. Well, those who are
5	cross-examining, if you wish to ask a particular question
6	to a particular witness, ask my permission.
7	We're going to take a little break right now,
8	let's take ten minutes. Please be back and ready to go at
9	2:30.
10	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)
11	THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
12	Back on record at 2:30.
13	Who would like to be the first to ask
14	cross-examination questions of the panel?
15	CROSS-EXAMINATION
16	BY DR. CRYAN:
17	Q. Good afternoon, everybody.
18	A. (Ms. Nelson) Good afternoon.
19	Q. Collective Organic Valley.
20	I have met Adam before. It's nice to see you.
21	A. (Mr. Warthesen) Nice to see you, Roger. Glad you
22	are here.
23	Q. I'm Roger Cryan with the American Farm Bureau
24	Federation.
25	And my first question is about the table on
26	page 8, about the organic and Federal Order total milk
27	utilization by class.



To be honest with you, that was -- it was

surprising to me how low Class I utilization for organic milk was, and it seems to suggest an evolution towards a more comprehensive -- more comprehensive consumption of organic dairy products in the market.

Is that -- is that -- is that accurate?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) This is Adam for the court reporter.

Thanks for pointing that out. I think many of us in the room also recognize the consuming habits of public are changing somewhat with dairy. So you might -- that might continue to evolve in the future, but right now it's just kind of what it is. I think that the Class I where 55% of organic is continues to be our experience as well.

- Q. It is my recollection it used to be more like 80 or 85%?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) I believe it was higher. I couldn't really comment on, you know, how much back --
 - Q. Okay.
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) -- that was. I know you were at AMS. I'm sure you have some stats on it.
- Q. That was my recollection. I don't have -- that could be -- I guess it's -- it's -- it's not on the record. I don't know. I don't know --

THE COURT: You don't need to testify, Dr. Cryan.

- DR. CRYAN: It's not relevant because it's outside the scope. I'm sorry.
- 27 BY DR. CRYAN:
 - Q. So the other question is, with respect to the



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operations of Organic Valley, one of the concerns, if I heard right, was the ups and downs of the pool draws and the pool contributions.

Would be helpful if the -- if the pool draws or contributions were more consistent from month to month?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) So this is Adam again for the court reporter.

We have got a brand new CFO at Organic Valley, and when we showed that same chart about variability, his remark to us, well, how do I plan my business plan given that variability? So, of course, we would -- you know, I think that's a big challenge for us and the fact that it just seems to be every year increasing to be more and more, it's perhaps even a bigger challenge. So you have both variability and both increased costs.

- Q. So more consistent PPDs and pool draws and so forth would be a positive contribution to the business?
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yes.

DR. CRYAN: Very good. That's all I have got. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Is there anyone else who has cross-examination questions for the panel before I call on the Agricultural Marketing Service to ask questions they have?

There is no one. I invite the Agricultural Marketing Service to proceed with questions.

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Your Honor.



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1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2. BY MS. TAYLOR: Good afternoon. 3 Ο. (Ms. Nelson) Good afternoon. 4 Α. (Mr. Warthesen) Good afternoon. 5 Α. (Mr. Dahl) Good afternoon. Α. 6 7 Ο. Thank you to all three of you for coming to 8 testify today. Let's see where I want to start. 9 10 In your statement, I think in both exhibits, you 11 talked about how you try to maintain about a 12 91% utilization, organic utilization of your supplies. 13 Now, that's what you strive to maintain. 14 So how does that maybe vary from year to year or 15 seasonally? Does it? 16 Α. (Mr. Warthesen) Erin, I would ask Shawna Nelson, 17 this is Adam, to respond to the question on our --18 (Ms. Nelson) Could you point to me where you are Α. looking at? 19 Certainly. I am on Exhibit 22, page 4, and here 2.0 2.1 is -- the last full paragraph from the bottom says, "We 22 strive to maintain a 98% organic utilization." 23 (Ms. Nelson) Absolutely. So it is our goal to 24 achieve a 98-or-higher percent utilization. This year, we 25 are striving to achieve 98.85%. And so there's a lot of 26 ways that we go about doing that. And I can expand 27 further if --28 Sure. That would be great. Ο.



A. (Ms. Nelson) So the first way is really around
supply and demand forecasting. So we put a lot of
emphasis on understanding from our 1400-plus dairy farmers
how much milk they are anticipating producing, and we have
mechanisms for them to share that with the cooperative if
they are expecting to go, you know, significantly up or
down compared to what they have in prior years.

We do the same on the demand side of our business. Every month we go through a process.

(Court Reporter clarification.)

MS. NELSON: Sorry. Thank you.

Every month we go through a process on the demand side to say, you know, what are we anticipating from all of our streams of business, how much demand we're going to have. And so it really starts with that supply and demand balance.

Whenever we see something out of balance, our first place to go to is inventory. And so within what we do, you know, are we able to increase a little bit or pull from a little bit to help that balance. Because often, to your earlier question, right, it might be a seasonal piece. Spring flush, we might build a little bit more; in the fall, we might reduce from a little bit more.

And then we look at our customers and say, you know, are there opportunities where they could do the same, because we are supplying, you know, bulk milk to different customers.

From there, really, we're then looking at, you



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1 know, really a small amount that really can get through, 2. so that 98.85%. And often that is, you know, related to low quality or temperature, where we might have to dump 3 4 that load. It is related to a plant breakdown where we find out that the plant's breaking down right now and we 5 have to move the milk that was planned on going into that. 6 7 Or it's related to, you know, weather challenges where we, you know, can't get the route to where we were 8 9 anticipating. So it's very much, you know, kind of 10 disruptions in that supply chain that lead to that little 11 over 1% that we have as conventional use.

MS. TAYLOR: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: So that is astonishing to me. 14 98% is actually 98.85%?

MS. NELSON: That's our target for 2024.

THE COURT: Wow. Great.

BY MS. TAYLOR:

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Later on on page 6 of this same statement, I think it is in a different one, it was on a chart, and you all talked about it. You estimate about 55% of organic goes into Class I.

Is that of the whole organic market or is that OV specific or both?

(Mr. Warthesen) This is Adam Warthesen. Α. I can respond to that.

That was aggregate numbers that was put together by Sally Keefe for the whole organic industry. Organic Valley's experience is very similar.



- Q. And for the breakdown in the -- on the manufacturing side of that chart, is OV's experience similar to those numbers?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) I have those numbers. I think it's very close. I think we might have a little greater weighting in III and IV.
 - O. And less in II?

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- A. (Mr. Warthesen) A little bit less in II. And actually probably a -- for -- I don't want to speak beyond that. That -- that's kind of what I remember.
- Q. Okay. And so for your milk that goes into manufacturing, is that milk pooled?
- A. (Mr. Dahl) I would say, yes, the majority of that milk is pooled. When there's an opportunity for us to depool, we will do that. But, again, being so heavily invested in Class I those -- those abilities to do that are limited quite often.
 - Q. Okay.
 - THE COURT: And that was Chris Dahl?
- 20 MR. DAHL: Correct.
- 21 MS. TAYLOR: This is going to be a fun part of the 22 transcript to read.
- 23 BY MS. TAYLOR:
- Q. Okay. On page 10, under the balancing header, in that bottom paragraph, you are talking -- you say, These companies -- meaning -- I think meaning organic companies -- including us, assume almost all balancing functions to ensure the milk and dairy products maintain



certified organic status and can be marketed as certified organic, and I was kind of summarizing there.

You say almost all balancing functions. So kind of what's the rest?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) This is Adam with -- again.

That's a really good question. I'm wondering why we wrote "all" there. My guess is that we have sometimes farms that will produce at certain levels for us as well, so they take on some of that balancing as well given your demands. And our team will work with them in and out to figure out, you know, what's the right contributions they are making to the cop co-op.

- Q. Does that mean -- I'm trying to figure out what that means. Your producers --
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) Well, one of the balancing costs that are produced -- or balancing functions that we have as a co-op, is if we don't have enough milk, we'll go out and sign new members to bring them on.
- Q. Uh-huh. But some of the balancing is -- I mean, I guess what I'm trying to get at, is some of the balancing on the producer side to make sure if you -- they have only -- if they have told you they are only going to produce so much and you plan for that, that they don't produce more than that? Is that what you are talking about?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) Say that again just so I make sure I get the right response?
 - Q. Yep. So I think you are talking a lot about the



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balancing the co-op -- effort that the co-op as a business entity puts into figuring things out. And that's almost all the balancing.

But is some of that balancing then on the producer to make sure they produce what they told you they were going to produce and not necessarily more or less?

A. (Ms. Nelson) This is Shawna. I'll take that question.

Yes. So through our supply management program, our producers have an active base, and we want them to have that as close to their actual production as possible.

Now, we do have ways that if they are wanting to increase, right, if they are going to increase that amount, they can signal that to us and see that growth. But they are responsible to keep their active base and actual production close and communicate changes to us.

- Q. Okay. And do you have limits on the growth?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) So long as they meet all of our cooperative policies and the organic standards with their growth, we do not have limits on the growth. They submit what they would like to grow with from a production standpoint. We do a review process to make sure that it wouldn't put any of our organic standards or cooperative standards at risk, and then they would get an approval, so long as that's true.
- Q. Okay. I'm trying to ask these questions in some organized fashion.

I'm going to turn to Exhibit 22A, and on page 11.



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And I read the text there, but I was wondering if you could maybe explain that a little bit more.

A. (Mr. Warthesen) I guess what I would say -- this is Adam again with Organic Valley.

What I would say is that our feelings that that -this increase causes us inefficiencies, period, because we
are having to pay into a pooling obligation that we reap
no benefit out of. So we feel that is an inefficiency for
our business.

- Q. Okay. But it wouldn't necessarily change the actual shipments of where your milk goes?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) No. I think you have seen in the chart previous that Chris showed, we have pretty consistent placement of our milk in Class I, and those 13 facilities are the 13 facilities we use.
- Q. Okay. And so I have asked a similar question to other MIG members, and I'm turning to the Table 2 on page 12 of that same exhibit.

And I just want you to kind of verbalize what you want USDA to take away from looking at this table, if you could.

A. (Mr. Warthesen) This is Adam again.

So Table 2, right, shows the 13 plants that



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1	service our Class I use. And then there is a set of the
2	"current," which is the current differentials for
3	location. And then you have a model that was I think
4	discussed by an earlier witness quite a bit, and then the
5	"Model Average" is that next column. "Proposal 19"
6	describes the biggest risk of 19, which would show the
7	increases that that are that would be put forth.
8	And "19 Less Current" is sort of that spike in cost.
9	So and then the model "Number 19 Less the Model" is
10	just 19 subtracted from that model average. So that "19
11	Less Current," that's the increased cost that we would be
12	facing on top of our existing pooling.
13	Q. So the major takeaway is that column and the

- impact it would have on OV?
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) That's correct.
- Q. Okay.

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- A. (Mr. Warthesen) And as I stated earlier, you know, when we aggregate those numbers against all our volumes, it is about a 30% increase on our pooling costs, just for this one proposal.
- Q. And you talked a little bit about throughout this statement, and some we had just a question about that non-organic sales that you have.
- What happens to that milk, that doesn't go into one of your organic plants?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) So often -- this is Shawna. Sorry.

 If we are in a position where something needs to
 go non-organic, for the reasons that I previously had



stated, we're often getting several dollars below the class price for that plant with a spot sale. So we are often looking for an opportunity to place that at a several-dollar loss.

Now, if you remember, right, we pay our farmers based on the cost of milk based on what we set with the Board of Directors, and so that full pay price less whatever we get out of it, that loss is something that the cooperative takes. And so you can imagine why we are so clear on what our target is and try to minimize that as much as we possibly can because those losses are losses that the cooperative bears.

- Q. And when it goes to -- when it is sold, do you know, where does it end up? Does it end up -- what class, I guess, would I ask?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) It can end up in any of the classes, and I haven't specifically looked at the data to be able to tell you where it ends up more often than not.
- Q. Okay. So it can be anywhere from I to IV, it just depends?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) Correct. On location, that we have the load availability, what plants have space, several factors when you are looking. Usually we know like the day that the load is being freed up or a day or two ahead, and so there's usually little awareness that we have of placement need.
- Q. Okay. If you couldn't find a home for it, even at a discounted rate, what would happen to it?



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- A. (Ms. Nelson) We try everything that we can to be able to place it, but we would have to dump the milk if we weren't able to find a home for it.
- Q. Okay. For your contracts with your producers, how long do those range?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) So we do not have contracts with our producers. They are membership agreements, and so they are a farmer-owner of our cooperative, and so those are ongoing with term- -- they have a termination period, right? But it doesn't have a start and a stop day.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. (Ms. Nelson) It is on ongoing agreement.
- Q. And then -- I'm trying to relate this to what Mr. Hardy was talking about. You know, those fixed prices then can be adjusted throughout the year or -- can you talk a little bit about kind of how they might be adjusted?
- A. (Ms. Nelson) Absolutely. So the board looks at annually the pay price for the farmers and then will publish what they plan for the pay price to be. And so that's how the pricing is established is ultimately by decision of our Board of Directors. And at any point the board can review that and make a change to that pay price. Dave mentioned that that doesn't happen all that frequently. It is often through that annual review process. But it is set by the Board of Directors and communicated out.
 - Q. Okay. And does your board feel that the pay price



you do offer is enough to cover their costs?

A. (Ms. Nelson) The board is always looking at feedback from farmers, and, you know, different years bring different challenges, and trying to take all of those pieces into consideration. But as not being on the Board of Directors, I ought not to answer if they feel like the current price is meeting those needs.

THE COURT: Could I ask a question about that. Do any of the employees sit in on the board meetings, take minutes or anything like that?

MS. NELSON: Yes. So employees do sit in on the board meetings. Some of them have different roles, so whether it's sharing information or presenting recommendations or taking notes. They are offered -- or invited to participate. So that would be at the discretion of the board who would be in the room.

BY MS. TAYLOR:

Q. Mr. Hardy said you guys could answer this question.

So the compo- -- do you know what the average components are for your member milk?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) This is Adam for the court reporter.

So we did in August submit information through the Milk Innovation Group to Sally Keefe. Sally Keefe aggregated that with other MIG members, and I think that was submitted as testimony early on.

Beyond that, I mean, our components -- you know, I



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- Q. Okay. Would you like to answer the question of whether you think it's more or less than what's currently provided for in the formulas?
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) I'd really need to look at what we submitted again, and I probably shouldn't guess.
 - Q. Okay. For your fluid products, are they ESL?
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) This is Adam again.
- So for our fluid, we have both ESL, UHT, HTST, as well as aseptic.
 - Q. The whole gamut.
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) Come again?
 - Q. I said you have the whole gamut.
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) There you go.
 - Q. For your ESL, we had some discussion, I think it was this morning or yesterday, I can't remember, about what makes it an ESL product, so that part it is on the record.

But for the shelf life piece of that, can you speak to what the shelf life is for your ESL products?

- A. (Mr. Warthesen) I think it would be similar to what the industry standards are. You know, I don't know that we would have anything unique to provide in that --
 - O. Okay.
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) -- in terms of additional



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Q. And do you all do any types of hedging to help you hedge some of your costs?

And I say this as from the Class I side of things, the discussion of the Class I processors to use hedging tools available to them to hedge particularly their ESL products?

- A. (Mr. Warthesen) Yeah. This is Adam again.

 No, I'm not familiar with anything that the co-op

 does --
 - Q. Okay.
- A. (Mr. Warthesen) -- in terms of hedging. I think we might hedge fuel for some of our transportation, but that's totally unrelated.
- O. Yeah. Okay.

I wanted to turn to your presentation Exhibit 475, slide 10. And Mr. English helped -- kind of just helped us kind of get a little more clarity of what this chart is showing us, but I just want to make sure it's clear for the record.

So from -- if I look at 2017, and I'll use the number -- you know, the same number Mr. English used of minus 9%. So I'm to look at that, it tells me the pay price for CROPP producers was 9% less than what it paid in 2016; is that accurate?

- A. (Mr. Warthesen) That is accurate.
- Q. And so in 2018, the pay price was similarly 9, 10% less than what you paid in 2017?



- A. (Mr. Dahl) Correct.
- Q. And then it looks like from there on out it's been pretty stable?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Yes.

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- Q. Just could you expand, maybe it is just curiosity on my part, what was going on in 2017 and 2018 that your pay prices were on the decline?
 - A. (Ms. Nelson) This is Shawna. I'll take that one.

So in 2017 and 2018, as a cooperative, our milk supply was higher than our demand. And so, ultimately, what we were talking about earlier as far as balancing costs, we were bearing the burden of those, and ultimately they had an impact on pay price.

So coming out of those years we spent time with our membership to say, how do we learn from that, how -- as a business, how do we learn from that on the farm side. And that's where we evolved some of those tools around supply management in tandem with our farmers to try to prevent situations like that from happening again.

- Q. Okay. Thanks. That's super helpful.
- A. (Ms. Nelson) Yep.
- Q. And then on the next page 11, is this Organic Valley information and not just organic industry information generally?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) This is specific to Organic Valley.
- Q. Okay. So if I look at this -- I want to look at the orange line, Class I percent of total supply. So that is of Organic Valley's total supply?



- A. (Mr. Dahl) Correct.
- Q. So when I look at that orange line generally, it looks like kind of, as a percentage basis at least, your Class I sales are relative -- have been relatively even?
 - A. (Mr. Dahl) Yes.
 - O. Is that the same on a volume basis?
- A. (Mr. Dahl) I would have to say the volume basis probably reflects similar, but I don't have the exact figure here.
- 10 Q. Okay. Thanks.

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And one last question I asked someone this morning. For your contracts and how they have kind of evolved over time, right? So organic industry kind of had its birth in the '90s, and Federal Order pricing has been around for substantially longer than that.

So why has it been the organic contracts have been -- kind of not been able to account for Federal Order pricing when it's not a new rule that came about after you -- those industries started?

- A. (Mr. Warthesen) Erin, when you talk about "contracts," are you talking about --
 - Q. Member prices, the fact that --
 - A. (Mr. Warthesen) Member, okay.
- Q. -- as a whole on organic, not just CROPP and Organic Valley, but, you know, organic producers are paid generally a flat price.

And so I'm always curious as to the fact that these regs have been around for -- since the '30s,



generally, you know, and organic came around in the '90s, why it seems that the industry hasn't been able to somehow evolve those pay prices to reflect the fact that these Federal Order regulations exist?

A. (Mr. Warthesen) I might speak to that.

So our experience in creating a pay price is what Shawna said earlier, we're really owned by farmers. They are -- want to see a business, and at least us, as Organic Valley, perform in a manner that ensures that pay price for them. And so they have looked at what does it cost to produce milk on their organic farm, and they asked the business to be able to bring to bear the ability to return that from the marketplace. So it hasn't been something that's been built in since, you know, the '90s.

I will say we have been, as the organic industry, interested in an organic exemption because we don't think it fits right with our current pricing and the way we approach the marketplace. So it's really been driven by the farmers and by the unique relationship that we have had with them.

MS. TAYLOR: I think that's it from AMS. Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Are there any follow-up questions before I invite Mr. English back to the stand?

There are none.

Mr. English.

MR. ENGLISH: Good afternoon again, Your Honor. Chip English.



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1	I have no further questions for the witnesses. I
2	do now ask for your ruling on my earlier motion to admit
3	Exhibits 473, 474, and 475.
4	THE COURT: I applaud you for the success of this
5	panel format. I thought it was excellent.
6	Is there any objection to the admission into
7	evidence of Exhibit 473, also marked MIG/OV Exhibit 22
8	Corrected?
9	There is none. Exhibit 473 is admitted into
10	evidence.
11	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 473 was received
12	into evidence.)
13	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
14	admission into evidence of Exhibit 474, also marked
15	MIG/OV/CROPP Exhibit 22A?
16	There is none. Exhibit 474 is admitted into
17	evidence.
18	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 474 was received
19	into evidence.)
20	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the
21	admission into evidence of Exhibit 475, also marked
22	MIG/OV/CROPP Exhibit 22B?
23	There is none. Exhibit 475 is admitted into
24	evidence.
25	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 475 was received
26	into evidence.)
27	MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, I believe these
28	witnesses may be excused. And maybe while we reorganized



this area to be one witness, we have -- for various 1 2. reasons, in the good news department, we have moved much more quickly today than we did in prior days, but also in 3 4 a way that have changed our own schedule. So we're going to actually call Cammie Garofolo 5 6 next, G-A-R-O-F-O-L-O, rather than Juan Velez. And we 7 have passed out Mr. Velez's -- Dr. Velez's testimony. We 8 are now, while I think this is fixed up here, going to 9 pass out the alternative testimony. And we're going to go 10 with Cammie first, and, boy, if we keep going at this speed, maybe we'll get to Dr. Velez too. 11 12 THE COURT: So spell again the name of our next 13 witness? 14 MR. ENGLISH: C-A-M-M-I-E, G-A-R-O-F-O-L-O. All of this was predistributed -- I mean, 15 16 presubmitted and sent to everybody, but we hadn't quite 17 handed out things. 18 And, yes, the three of you may -- you don't have 19 to hang out. 2.0 THE COURT: And I thank you, each of you. 2.1 Excellent work. 22 All right. Let's take a 15-minute break. Please 23 be back and ready to go at 3:20. 24 (Whereupon, a break was taken.) 25 THE COURT: Let's go back on record. 26 We're back on record at 3:21. 27 I'd like the witness in the stand to please state



and spell your name.

1	THE WITNESS: My name is Cammie Garofolo. I know
2	it's hard to pronounce. Spelled G-A-R-O-F-O-L-O.
3	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
4	proceeding?
5	THE WITNESS: No, I have not.
6	THE COURT: I'll swear you in.
7	CAMMIE GAROFOLO,
8	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
9	testified as follows:
10	THE COURT: Thank you.
11	And you have heard the instructions to many
12	witnesses. I think you have already mastered your
13	microphone distance.
14	I'll call on counsel to identify himself.
15	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Your Honor.
16	This is Chip English with the Milk Innovation
17	Group.
18	And we have with this witness three presubmitted
19	documents. The first is Exhibit MIG/Aurora-18, which I
20	would like to have marked I believe as 476.
21	THE COURT: Correct.
22	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 476 was marked
23	for identification.)
24	MR. ENGLISH: We then have exhibit MIG/Aurora-18A,
25	which I would like to have marked as 477.
26	THE COURT: Correct.
27	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 477 was marked
28	for identification.)



Those two are written statements. 1 MR. ENGLISH: 2. And finally I would have marked a PowerPoint presentation, labeled milk MIG/Aurora Organic Dairy 3 I would like to have that marked as 478. 4 Exhibit 18B. (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 478 was marked 5 for identification.) 6 THE COURT: Correct. And all have been so marked. 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8

BY MR. ENGLISH:

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- Q. So I would like to start, Ms. Garofolo, with a brief discussion of your background.
- A. Okay. I am the Chief Financial Officer of Aurora Organic Dairy. I have been at Aurora over 17 years. I grew up on a small farm in Northwest Missouri. I have a bachelor's degree from the University of Missouri in business administration. And I have a master's degree in economics from the University of Colorado.
- Q. And with that, doing it a little differently, I'm going to have you provide your PowerPoint presentation with as little -- little commentary from me, as little as possible, so I would like to tell the story of Aurora Organic Dairy.
- A. All right. So I'm going to start just telling you a little bit about our business. We are a vertically integrated producer and processor of organic milk. We own and operate four dairy farms in Colorado and Texas. The farms are our foundation. We have about 37,000 organic acres that we own, and we have about 25,000 cows in our



herd. Across our total company we have about 800 employees. And the milk that we supply is about 60% of our overall milk supply that we process, so it is a very significant and meaningful part of our business, and it's where we started.

We have two processing plants, ESL processing plants. One is in Platteville, Colorado, and the other is in Columbia, Missouri. All the milk that we handle in our two plants is certified organic, and all of it is ESL or aseptic, so extended shelf life.

This is a geographic view of our operating footprint you can see that we have got our operations in the center part of the U.S. We do ship nationwide from our Central U.S. footprint. We have product in all 50 states, which we ship from our two plants in Colorado and Missouri.

This is a view of the products that we sell. You can see we supply a variety of milk products in a variety of different packaging sizes ranging from gallons, half gallons, to a variety of small bottles. We do -- most of the products that we supply -- most of what we handle is Class I. We're very, very heavy Class I. We do a little bit of Class II.

And our excess butterfat we send to a co-packer to turn into butter. All of these products are sold at retail. We don't have any of our products going through schools or institutional channels. It is all retail products. And we do consumer brands, so we are private



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So I thought I would describe a -- compare and contrast some of the differences of organic versus conventional and what makes organic a little bit different. We have touched on this with Organic Valley's testimony and Horizon's testimony, and I just wanted to highlight a few things which I think are very relevant when it comes to the Federal Market Orders.

First of all, the utilization of the organic milk supply chain is very different from conventional. We are more heavily weighted in Class I, as was discussed in the previous testimony, and very little of the overall milk supply goes into III and IV. So when we're thinking about incentives to create milk available for fluid use, there's not a lot of shifting between classes that can happen to do that.

THE COURT: Let me stop you. We're keeping up with you because we are studying your slide as you go, but just imagine yourself capturing every word and slow down.

THE WITNESS: I will do that. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: So the second difference between organic and conventional is also the price. The price for organic milk is much higher than conventional, and that is because the cost of production is a lot higher. There's a lot of differences in the organic production practices that drive that production cost, and that production cost difference is the basis for why the pay price is so



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The third thing about organic is that increases in the supply require really long lead times. There's a lot of upfront costs to expand organic supply. There's transition timelines and costs that are incurred in order for a conventional dairy to convert to organic.

So it's -- short market signals can't bring on more organic milk. It is a very long planning process, so there's a lot of thought and a lot of upfront capital and risk that's taken to do that. So that's very different.

And then just, frankly, the fact that organic milk is a certification, it's a -- it's legally different. You cannot put non-organic milk in a carton and label it organic. So when you have an organic milk supply that you have invested in that costs a lot more, as you can imagine, the balancing risk for that -- we have talked a lot about that, I will talk about it too -- is very, very high. And so the industry puts a lot of effort into balancing its own supply.

THE COURT: Before you go on to the next slide, you are on page 6.

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

THE COURT: Read the white writing down on the picture.

THE WITNESS: This is a picture -- and I should have done this on my prior slide as well. This is a picture of one of our dairies. This is our Pepper Dairy, which is in Dublin, Texas. That's in the center of the



1 state. It's a grass-fed organic dairy. 2. THE COURT: And if you would like to go to the previous slide, I would like you to. 3 Oh, the one where you said you would tell us more 4 about the picture. 5 6 THE WITNESS: Sure. My first slide was of our 7 High Plains Dairy farm. This is in Gill, Colorado, kind 8 of in the northeastern part of the state, not too far from 9 our processing plant. This was one of our -- this was our 10 second dairy in our system. 11 THE COURT: All right. And that was on your 12 page 2. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. This dairy is in Colorado. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. 15 And Gill is spelled? 16 THE WITNESS: G-I-L-L. 17 THE COURT: Which is the British way of saying 18 Jill. 19 All right. You're now on page 7. 2.0 THE WITNESS: Okay. So I'm going to start with 2.1 our support for MIG Proposal 20, which is to reduce the 22 Class I base differential from \$1.60 to zero. 23 The reason that we support that is that we feel 24 that the \$1.60 that we pay into the producer settlement 25 fund does not provide the services or it does not do what 26 it's intended to do for organic. Talking about grass --27 excuse me, I've got grass on my mind after talking about



the grass-fed dairy.

I'm not aware of any Grade B organic milk. We don't -- we can't receive it.

I'll talk a lot about balancing. We do a lot and have invested a lot to balance our own milk supply, and unfortunately, the FMMO system doesn't provide any mechanism to help us balance. We have to do it ourselves. And we have invested a lot to do that.

And in our case, and I'll talk about that, I know this is a -- this is a big topic, is who bears the balancing costs. And in our business, the balancing costs aren't borne by our processing side along, it is borne by -- we -- it's in partnership with our dairy farms and our dairy partners, and I'll talk about how we go about doing that.

And lastly, in terms of the incentives, there's -- again, there's not really any -- the price surface, so the pricing mechanisms in the FMMO system don't provide any incentives to really attract any additional organic milk into Class I. It doesn't encourage it to shift between classes, and it doesn't encourage new supply.

So I want to talk about balancing and how we go about it. And these bullets are numbered for a reason because this is the hierarchy that we follow when we're looking at how we need to balance our milk supply. And really I should have like a sub A before number one, which is planning.

And I heard some discussion, OV talked about how they plan. We plan a lot. Planning is really important,



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not only in the short-term of daily or weekly or quarterly or annually, but we plan milk supply years in advance.

And you can imagine it's very, very difficult to actually project what's going to happen in an industry two years, three years down the road, but we are talking about milk supply that far in advance.

But when I look about the tactics about how we operate on an ongoing basis, our first line of balancing is in the products that we make, and they are all extended shelf life or aseptic. We use inventory and carry significant amounts of inventory all the time, so we carry anywhere from two weeks to three weeks of our sales in inventory. And we do -- and sometimes it gets larger during periods where we have more milk, and we draw down on that inventory when milk supply is a little bit shorter.

But inventory won't carry us alone, even with the long shelf life. So we do produce excess milk, especially sometimes in the flush season, into organic powder. We use that powder in our own production to fortify for fluid milk that we sell into California.

If we can't use all of our organic powder, which occasionally we have more than what we need for our own needs, we will have to find an organic market for it. We don't dispose of it into the conventional industry, but we do look for other organic food manufacturers who use organic powder in their production processes, and that's where we — that's where we market it. But our own use is



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And then here is where things get a little bit sticky. If we see that we have a persistent oversupply that is long lasting, then we have to look at, what do we do to balance our larger milk supply?

Let me tell you a little bit about the -- and so let me talk before I get into all that we do from a farm perspective, let me tell you a little bit about how we source the milk that is not from our own farms.

We buy from independent producers, and we have -we do buy from a couple of co-ops. But our co-op
arrangement is not the typical co-op arrangement. There
is a specific producer on the other side, and the co-op is
really just a middle man that the producer has a
relationship with that's being maintained. So the co-op
isn't providing a balancing service to us in this
traditional sense, but rather we're working with that
producer on the other side.

And our contracts are either -- we have a variety of ways that we source, but most of our contracts are for either fixed -- they are either fixed or fixed within a range in terms of volumes, but we also have contracts where we take all the supply that the producer is producing. So the majority of the balancing risk is falling on us.

And when it comes to a time where we have too much milk and we are faced having to address it through the farm side, often we'll go to our own farms first because



we have contractual obligations with the independent producer or the co-op, and we will turn to our own farm first and adjust herd practices, milking frequency, things like that.

We also will turn to our farmer partners if we have to and ask them to adjust their milk supply as well. And when we do, often they are -- say often, pretty much always -- there's some kind of compensation that we have to provide that producer in order for them to adjust their own operational practices to adjust their milk supply. So it's not a one-sided thing, and it's very much a partner relationship where we're all working together to get through the cycle in order to get out on the other side healthy. Because it doesn't do us any good to have that not work in a mutually beneficial way because we need them and they need us.

And when push comes to shove, we do occasionally have to dump or have our milk go to animal feed. That's certainly a last resort, but it happens.

I know the question has come up from -- in this hearing about how much organic milk gets balanced into the conventional market. And in our case I looked back over the last ten years, and we have sold into the conventional market .4% of our milk supply. And when we have done so, it's been into either Class III or Class IV. And it's been at a price no higher than the Class III or Class IV, and often there have been times where it's been lower.

The conventional market for us is just not a



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viable outlet. If we have milk to go into -- and we try to go into the conventional market at a spot -- in the spot market, often we find that the buyer that can take it is so far away that the cost to haul it doesn't even make it worth it to send it, so it is better for us almost to dump it than to pay as much or more to haul it there than what we're going to get paid. So we really focus on balancing within our own footprint a lot. And anybody that you talk to at Aurora can tell you the "B" word comes up every day.

So I want to show you some -- a little bit of what -- how we have invested in balancing. So this is a picture of one of our automatic storage and retrieval systems. This is looking up. These are pallets of organic milk. This particular facility holds 12,000 pallets. We have two of them.

To give you some sense of the scale of how much inventory we carry, this particular facility holds
2.5 million gallons of milk. If you unloaded all the pallets, loaded them on trucks, and lined the trucks up on the highway, end to end to end, they would cover seven and a half miles. So it is a significant amount of product that we carry all the time.

The other place that we have invested is in our processing facilities, in our ESL and our aseptic lines. ESL processing equipment costs three times more than an HTST line, and an aseptic processing and filling line costs five times more than an HTST line. So there's



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significant capital tied up into being able to achieve those extended shelf lives, which give us flexibility when we're needing to balance fluctuations and supply versus demand.

THE COURT: Before you leave page 9, would you read the white writing?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The writing at the bottom says, "Cold storage warehouse adjacent to Platteville plant," in Platteville, Colorado.

THE COURT: And that is not ESL or aseptic?

THE WITNESS: It is.

THE COURT: Oh, it is?

THE WITNESS: This particular warehouse is -these pictures here, this is all ESL. So this still
requires it to be refrigerated. But this product has more
than 65 days of code.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: So we talked -- I talked a little bit about incentives to -- for supply for organic fluid production. In our case, as you can tell, this is a picture of our Coldwater Dairy Farm, which is in the Panhandle of Texas. We have two milking parlors there. You can see them on the left and on the right.

We have invested significant capital and have taken a lot of risk in order to ensure a sufficient milk supply for our organic fluid customers. And we have -- or we have transitioned thousands of acres from conventional to organic, and we've provided financial support to those



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that supply us as well. So it -- we're not only investing in our own facilities, but we have provided capital for other farmers to supply us.

So I want to talk about Aurora's opposition to Proposal 19, which is the increase in the Class I differential. We're opposing National Milk's proposal on three grounds.

The first one is that we believe that the Class I differential should not be increased in Colorado, in particular, because Colorado has an adequate milk supply to meet fluid milk demand in Colorado. And I'm going to walk you through that, taking also into account our organic footprint, which is different.

Second, we believe that increasing the differential on the basis to compensate farmers for increases in hauling costs don't make sense for organic at all. In our model, the organic -- the hauling costs are borne by the processor. We don't ask our farmers to incur those costs. We pay the farmer a farm gate cost, and it makes them indifferent to where their milk goes.

And lastly, I want to show you how the organic supply chain is different, in particular and in the context of the University of Wisconsin model, which is being used to set the price surface. The organic supply chain is very different, and I'm going to show you in our case how different it is versus what the model assumes happens. And I think that's something that we have to be very mindful of when we are setting policy based on the



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model to organic products.

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So first I'd like to talk a little bit about Colorado. I know there was a lot of testimony earlier in the hearing about Colorado. So what I want to do is, I took the analysis that Steve Stout from DFA prepared, where he was looking at the milk supply in Colorado and the milk -- the consumer demand for fluid milk in Colorado and was showing how much or how little milk was going to be available in Colorado and why there needed to be an additional adjustment to the model results for the differential in Colorado.

And what I want to show is that if you break down the milk supply in Colorado and the demand in Colorado, and you take into account our organic supplies and our organic consumers, which are different, that there's more than enough milk in Colorado to not only meet the organic supply but also the conventional supply when you factor out the organic, which Aurora has covered.

So what this -- what this table does is it -- the years is a little different than Steve's analysis because I used the years in which there was a USDA agriculture production survey that reported the amount of organic milk in the state. Otherwise, I used all the same data sources that Steve had used.

And what you can see is that organic milk supply during this timeframe increased 164%, conventional organic supply -- or conventional supply increased 60%, and the overall Colorado supply was 64%. So organic contributed



significantly to the increase in milk supply in Colorado over this timeframe.

And then if you break down what's happening in demand, which is on the right side of the table, you will see that organic beverage demand increased 68%, whereas conventional beverage demand decreased 11%.

So even though there was a large increase in both conventional supply and organic supply, and there are other demands on the conventional supply in the state, there's still a lot of milk in the state, and in particular, with the increase in organic in terms of fluid milk demand, there's plenty of milk in the state to meet both organic and conventional.

And I think if you look forward -- and this is my next table, so this is Table 2 on page 13 -- what I did is I rolled the same analysis forward to 2022 to look at the claim that there wasn't enough excess milk in Colorado to be able to serve the fluid need after taking into account DFA's contractual obligations.

Now, while on principle I don't think policy should be set around a private contract, I wanted to show that it doesn't actually matter. If you take out the organic demand, which Aurora has supplied, there's -- and you look at what DFA claims that they have left that's available for fluid -- to meet fluid demand, there's still more than enough milk available in the state. So I don't think the economic conditions in the state warrant any type of increase in the Class I differential to attract



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more milk into the state.

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So I want to talk briefly just -- I'm just going to touch on this and keep going in terms of hauling. There was also an argument that we needed to increase the differential in Colorado because transportation costs have gone up. I'm not disputing that transportation costs have gone up, they have. But I think that when you look at organic, we, the processor, pay the hauling costs. Our farmer doesn't have to bear that cost at all. So asking me to increase the Class I differential that I pay into the producer settlement fund to compensate for additional transportation costs that my producer doesn't incur, that I have already paid, means I'm effectively paying that cost twice, which just doesn't make sense.

This particular picture is our Platteville Dairy
Farm, which is adjacent to our Platteville dairy plant.
So you actually can see the cows do get the vantage of the plant in their background. And if you look even further, you can see some mountains. Not in this picture though.

So I want to talk a little bit about the model. The model, I understand, has a lot of inputs and is very rigorous in many aspects. But I think that there's one important aspect that is missing, and it's concerning when we're using it to set policy. And that is the assumptions that it makes in regards to organic supply chains, and mine in particular.

So I would like to walk you through. The left side is just a snapshot of the area of the United States



where my two plants reside. And you can see on the left I've got a red circle. That little triangle is our Platteville plant. And on the right side, the triangle with the red circle is our Columbia, Missouri, plant.

Now, the way that these lines work, the orange lines are the assumptions about where the milk is shipped from that plant, and the green lines are the assumptions on the raw milk flows.

So if you look at my Platteville plant, you will see that there is green lines actually leaving where my plant is moving south. That's because my plant is in Weld County, which is, I think, 60% -- I have to look in my testimony -- I think it is 60% of the cows in Colorado are in Weld County. So the milk supply is almost -- is very concentrated in Weld County, and it is actually moving out of the county, not in.

The orange lines are the assumptions as to where my plant distributes. So it assumes that I'm reaching as far as Western Nebraska, Southern Wyoming, and Eastern Colorado.

And if you look over to the Columbia plant, you can see that it assumes my milk supply is coming from Southern Iowa, and I'm hitting St. Louis.

So now if you look at the map on the right, the orange states are where I distribute -- I ship milk out of my two plants. And you can see my two plants are circled in red, and the green dots are where my dairy farms are that are supplying the majority of my milk. So you can



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see that my milk supply is traveling a much longer distance to my plant, and my packaged milk, my finished goods, are going much farther and much wider.

And, yes, I have Alaska and Hawaii on here for a reason. We do ship product that ends up in -- that goes out to those two states.

So you can see that how my milk flows and who I actually compete against when it comes to who the processors that I compete against, I compete against processors across the U.S., not in Colorado specifically or Missouri specifically.

And I think this is very concerning because we're looking to set policy for organic products based on this, because we are being grouped in with everything else, without being considered that we're different.

And I don't think my organic supply chain is all that different. I didn't ask OV to do the same thing, but if -- you know, they did show a map of how they are spread out, and I would guess if they overlaid where their product ends up, they would end up with a map of the U.S. that's colored very similar to mine.

So we also oppose other -- other proposals, and I'm just going to go through these pretty quickly. We do oppose Proposals 1 and 2, which relate to the milk components. Changes in the component values and the skim price formulas for Class I, all it does for me is it just increases my cost because it increases what I pay into the producer settlement fund. I cannot change my class --



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what I'm charging for my milk to my customers based on those higher component prices.

We also propose Proposals 13, 16, 17, and 18, which are the mover proposals. Again, our organic prices aren't associated in any way with classified pricing, so changes in the mover don't benefit my organic producers at all. And I do believe philosophically that Class I conventional processors should have access to the same risk management tools as the rest of the industry.

We oppose Proposal 21, which is the Class II differential. We do produce some creams and creamers, which are Class II. They are in a -- they are in with our fluid plant, and we cannot reformulate or change anything if that Class I differential is raised in our formulation. So for us it just becomes an added cost, and we don't -- when -- we don't have any -- we don't get any benefit out of that -- that -- to offset that additional cost.

So I wanted to kind of conclude my prepared remarks with a view, frankly, for myself as a consumer, and a little bit as an economist I guess, since I do have an economics degree.

There's been a lot of discussion about elasticity.

And I happened to be in my grocery store last week. I always stop by the dairy case to see what's happening.

And I was really surprised because part of the dairy case was empty, and this is a picture of it.

This is a Safeway. It's -- it is the store I shop all the time. It is just around the corner from my house.



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And they had a \$1.97 gallons. And I looked at this picture and said, "How is milk not somewhat elastic if you sell gallons at \$1.97 and the shelves are empty?" It tells me that there is some elasticity. And we can argue about how much, but the fact is price does matter. And I -- I do think that price over time does have a lasting impact.

Now, I want to go to the next slide, page 18, because this is a picture of the dairy case, in particular where I as an organic supplier play, I'll just put it that way. And there are a couple of notable things about the dairy case as a consumer that I want to point out.

First of all, half of the doors were non-dairy. Half of the doors were dairy products, milk-based products; half the doors were not. It's a very, very competitive space.

And then if you look at, just -- just step back and ask yourself, "Where are all the yellow promotion tags? And on what products are they on?" They are on the plant-based milk, the non-dairy products on the right-hand side of the picture. The left side is all the organic products, the value-added products. There are a few conventional gallons in the bottom. But the left side is the value-added dairy space, and the right side is the plant-based space. And non-dairy space, but it is primarily plant-based. You can see it, it is Oatly oat milk, almond milk.

This is who we compete against, and this is the --



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this is the competitor that Class I faces. And I think if we continually raise prices that cause all of us Class I producers to have to raise prices some way somehow, and we're limited in how far we can go, Class I volume is going to go down because we're going to lose this battle, because we can't compete with all those yellow shelf tags, not if our costs are going up.

Class I volume has declined 18% over the last ten years alone. I'm not talking about per capita, I'm talking about absolute volume. There is less class milk out there being sold. There's less -- and if we continue to reduce Class I volume -- and now I'm just talking about industry total, not organic -- there's going to be less money for farmers. There just is. And I don't know how to overcome that.

I think the way to win is we've got to encourage innovation, and we've got to look and see what consumers want, and we've got to create a system that supports and encourages us to create products that consumers want so we can grow the industry and support the farmer.

Consumers have a lot of choices, and we want them to choose us, not non-dairy, not plant-based beverages, not any of the other stuff. We want them to choose milk. And if we continue to raise prices, then they are not going to choose milk, they are going to choose something else, because we're going to lose in that game.

And I think that, you know, there's been a lot of talk about organic and -- you know, in terms of the FMMO



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system, you know, I believe that the system needs to reflect the current marketplace, and the fact that organic isn't really recognized or supported in any way, and we're asked to pay more and more into the pool, and that money goes to the rest of the industry and doesn't go at all to our farmers or to support anything that we're doing in terms of balancing or creating new supply and new products. I think that's a problem, and that's a part of the system that needs to be modernized. And I know that wasn't permitted in this hearing, but I think it's relevant in terms of when we're talking about you are asking us to continue to pay more to support the farmer.

And if the \$1.60 in our proposal gets approved, we'll take the \$1.60 and we'll use it to better keep up with prices at the farm gate and to expand supply to grow what we sell, to expand the market to benefit the farmer. That's what we'll do. And we'll try to balance -- and we'll invest in balancing so we can make sure that every drop of milk that we have, that none of it gets dumped, that it all ends up out in the marketplace to consumers.

So that's all I've got for my kind of prepared stuff.

Chip, you want to --

MR. ENGLISH: This is Chip English.

There's certainly no way I can add on that, and I'm not going to try.

Your Honor, I proactively in advance of cross-examination, recognizing your order will come later,



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1	move for the admission of Exhibits 476, 477, 478.		
2	And the witness is available for further		
3	examination.		
4	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. English.		
5	Who would like to begin cross-examination?		
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION		
7	BY DR. CRYAN:		
8	Q. Hello, Mrs. Garofolo.		
9	A. Hi, Dr. Cryan. Nice to see you.		
10	Q. Nice to see you too.		
11	A. How are you?		
12	Q. Very well. I am Roger Cryan with the American		
13	Farm Bureau Federation, for the record.		
14	I appreciate your passion and everything you are		
15	doing here. So thank you for that.		
16	Regarding Class II, you said you're primarily		
17	using fluid it is primarily fluid cream that you are		
18	producing; is that right?		
19	A. Correct. Yeah, we do have half and half, heavy		
20	whip, coffee creamers, that sort of thing.		
21	Q. And your your milk requirement, that is your		
22	the raw cream you are using, ends up somewhere in the		
23	ballpark of \$50 per hundredweight or more, that's in the		
24	Federal Order minimum, would be \$50 hundredweight or more		
25	for heavy cream; is that right?		
26	A. That I'm getting organic cream for \$50 a		
27	hundredweight?		



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Q. Oh, no, not the organic cream --

A. I wish.

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- Q. -- but the obligation, the Federal Order obligation is \$50 or more?
 - A. Yeah. I have to do the math but --
 - Q. Typically?
- A. -- I'll trust you. I don't know. I haven't looked at it specifically.
 - Q. Do you think a \$0.76 increase in the Class I -- Class II price, Class II differential, will affect your use of Class II milk?
- 11 A. It -- it will just -- so I'm sorry, say that -- 12 say your question again?
 - Q. Do you believe that a \$0.76 increase in the Class II differential will affect your use of Class II cream?
 - A. It will increase my cost that is hard for me to pass along. We will look for alternative uses for it if it becomes cost -- if the margin and the cost doesn't make sense anymore.
- Q. Okay. But it would be an increase of about a percent?
- 22 A. I'm sorry, say it again?
 - O. Wouldn't that be an increase of about 1%?
 - A. I have to do the math. But we think in terms of pennies, right? You add -- I mean, passing a penny along in any product to a retailer is not a simple thing. So if it's whatever percentage it is, when it translates to pennies of profit or pennies of cost, it's very difficult



to pass along.

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Q. Sure. Okay.

Your slide showed the dairy case, including the un-dairy stuff on the right. You said that the specials are all on the value-added stuff. But of course, you also made a point of pointing out that conventional milk was selling for \$1.97 a gallon.

Do you believe that we should -- that should be lower, that price should be lower?

A. Absolutely not. I did the math on that product.

I don't -- it's -- that's not a sustainable product. I'm not advocating for it at all.

My point on that picture is just that consumers respond to price. Milk consumers respond to price. I don't advocate at all for \$1.97 gallons. That's not sustainable.

Q. You -- you touched on it more in your -- in the narrations of your slide, I think, than in what you actually said, but you suggested that we need more innovation in the dairy sector.

How does a lower Class I price spur innovation?

A. It frees up capital, and it allows you to -- you know, for us -- so I'll speak for us. So the \$1.60 for us is what -- it creates what we pay -- it's what we pay into the producer settlement fund, that Class I differential. And for us, we don't get any value out of what we pay into the producer settlement fund. We don't get assistance with balancing. It doesn't create any incentives for milk



- Q. But do you believe that in a competitive market, if everybody's Class I price goes down by \$1.60, that that would actually allow you to collect another \$1.60 that you can spend on innovation?
- A. What do you mean allow me to collect another dollar? I'm not sure I understand.
- Q. In a -- if everyone's minimum price obligation is dropped by \$1.60, doesn't that just end up going into the market price --
 - A. No, not necessarily.
- Q. -- doesn't competition just force prices down across the board?
 - A. No. I don't necessarily think that's the case.
 - Q. Okay. Okay.
 - And finally, the -- if -- again, if I understand right from what you were presenting, that you are primarily a Class I handler?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And some of the numbers we saw with the last witness indicate that across the board organic milk is about 55% Class I.
 - You are -- your use is not representative of that, yours is fundamentally a Class I business?
 - A. We are fundamentally a Class I business.



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1	DR. CRYAN: Thank you very much. Thanks.
2	I'm done. Thank you.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MS. HANCOCK:
5	Q. Good afternoon. I'm Nicole Hancock for National
6	Milk.
7	I'm on Exhibit 478 on page 16 of your PowerPoint
8	presentation. This is where you have outlined Aurora's
9	position on the proposals that are here in the hearing.
10	A. Yes, that's correct.
11	Q. And I think it's fair to say that because Aurora
12	is an organic Class I fluid milk company, primarily, that
13	Aurora does not feel that the Federal Order offers it
14	benefits. I think you said that multiple times. Is that
15	fair?
16	A. Certain benefits. I think there are some benefits
17	they offer. The information that the Federal Order system
18	provides is very useful and helpful. We do use that. We
19	use their lab for testing services.
20	I just think that the fundamental tenets on which
21	the orders are trying to achieve in terms of providing an
22	adequate supply of milk and incentive to move milk to
23	Class I doesn't do anything for organic and versus what we
24	pay into the pool.
25	Q. And you supported the proposal that's not part of
26	this hearing but could be at some point in the future
27	considered, you support having organic milk exempted out



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of the pooling requirements?

A. I do.

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- Q. And part of that is -- is -- or that's what's driving, in large part, the opposition that you have against some of these proposals, that increasing the price to Aurora doesn't give you a corresponding increase in any benefits?
- A. That's correct. All these proposals increase my costs without any benefit, and it's -- they are not costs that I can pass along either.
- Q. And in turn, you also support the proposals that would decrease your pool obligations in order to reduce that obligation where you don't believe you are getting any benefit?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you had just said a moment ago when you were talking with Dr. Cryan, that you didn't believe that removing the \$1.60 in base differentials would result in a -- translate into \$1.60 reduction in the price of the products at the retail level.

Is that right?

- A. I said not necessarily. I think different reta- --I'm sorry -- different processors are going to use that -- would use that money differently. I think it really -- I can't really speak to what others would do exactly except for what we would do, but I don't think it necessarily reduces prices.
- Q. Okay. Because it means that just a movement on the price doesn't translate into a dollar-for-dollar



reaction at the retail level; is that right?

A. Yes, that's true.

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- Q. And when we were just looking at \$1.97 per gallon, that would result in a \$0.37 gallon of milk, right?
 - A. Yeah. And we know that wasn't true.
 - Q. Right. That's not going to happen?
 - A. That's true.
- Q. Because even if you could provide it to your retail outlets for that price, they certainly -- they could just increase their margins they were collecting, assuming there were any margins to be had?
- A. That's true.
- Q. So then is it true then that the inverse would also be true, that increasing \$1.60 or -- a hundredweight wouldn't necessarily translate into \$1.60 increase in the milk prices at the retail level?
 - A. So say that question again. I'm sorry.
- Q. Yeah. If it's true that a reduction of \$1.60 wouldn't translate all the way through to \$1.60 corresponding reduction at the retail level, the inverse of that would be true as well, that increasing it \$1.60 wouldn't necessarily translate into \$1.60 at the retail level?
- A. Not necessarily. But increasing it \$1.60 harms the industry overall because there's less capital to invest in -- so it's a long game. And it's a long game in my view in both places. If you -- if you decreased it \$1.60, and processors decided to invest that \$1.60 in



innovation to create products to expand demand, right, it does haven't to translate to more price or less price. If you increased it \$1.60 at the processor level, now there's less capital available to innovate. So maybe they can pass it along, maybe not, but the industry's harmed.

- Q. And the same is true for farmers who were experiencing pressure on their bottom line as well; is that right?
- A. I agree. I'm not disputing that farmers pay -face pressure. What I -- my issue here is that what we
 pay into the pooling system doesn't support organic
 farmers at all. We pay them a pay price that's based on
 production, that's long-term, and stable in nature. And
 so any payment that I make into the producer settlement
 fund, up or down, but if it increases, it makes things a
 lot more difficult for me to support my farmers. And if I
 had some of the money from the pool back that I pay that
 gets spread to conventional producers, I could give that
 money back to the organic farm supply and make it -improve it with the same cost increases that they have
 experienced.
- Q. And in the organic industry, because you pay a premium price to your dairy producers, you are able to help ensure that they have enough margin to be able to stay in business; is that right?
 - A. Yes, we do. We -- yes.
- Q. You had mentioned Colorado and the supplies of milk in Colorado being more than adequate to supply the



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Class I fluid milk needs in your state, at least with respect to Colorado.

Do you recall that?

- A. Uh-huh. I do.
- Q. Can you just answer yes or no?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And is it fair to say -- and you used DFA as another Class I handler that was in that market, and you provided some information that you believed reflected what their ability was to source milk in that market; is that right?
- A. Yes. I used information from their written testimony.
 - Q. And it's fair to say that you don't have any firsthand knowledge about DFA's ability to source and supply milk for their Class I fluid milk needs?
 - A. No. I relied on the information that they put in their testimony in terms of their milk supply. I used their numbers.
 - Q. And you used that to draw a different conclusion than what they testified to?
 - A. Their testimony said they had -- they testified how much milk they had available to meet fluid milk demand in Colorado. All I did was I took out the organic portion, which I have supplied with my own farms, and did the math for the difference.
 - MS. HANCOCK: That's all I have. Thank you so much for your time.



1	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Is there other cross-examination
3	before I call on the AMS for their questions?
4	There is none. I do call on the Agricultural
5	Marketing Service to ask any questions you have of
6	Ms. Garofolo.
7	THE WITNESS: Yes, you got it right. Thank you.
8	THE COURT: Thank you.
9	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
10	CROSS-EXAMINATION
11	BY MS. TAYLOR:
12	Q. Good afternoon.
13	A. Good afternoon.
14	Q. Thank you so much for coming here to testify
15	today.
16	A. You're welcome.
17	Q. Just a few questions.
18	You mentioned Aurora has four farms, and then you
19	do buy some milk from independents and from one one
20	co-op member, but you probably consider them like an
21	independent, I take it?
22	A. We have two co-ops, but one but the other
23	but one of the co-ops has two producers that we treat like
24	independent farmers.
25	Q. Okay. And so what's the percentage of your own
26	farm production versus your production or your supply
27	that comes from those?



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About 60% of our milk supply comes from our own

1	farms.	
2	Q.	Okay.
3	Α.	And 30% from the other supplies.
4	Q.	40%?
5	Α.	I'm sorry. Yeah, 40%.
6	Q.	Okay.
7	Α.	I can't do math.
8	Q.	It is late in the day.
9	-	And you're primarily a Class I operation?
10	Α.	Yes.
11	Q.	About how much of your utilization is Class I
12	versus t	he other classes?
13	Α.	About 90%-ish. It varies, 85 to 90%.
14	Q.	And of those products, do you have ESL, HTST? Can
15	you kind of	
16	Α.	Everything we do is either ESL or aseptic, so
17	aseptic	shelf stable.
18	Q.	Okay.
19	Α.	We don't do any HTST.
20	Q.	Okay. And if I remember, somewhere in your
21	statemen	t you might have talked about the shelf life of
22	those pr	oducts, but I can't find it.
23		So can you
24	Α.	Yeah. It's 65 is the low on the ESL, and the high
25	is 240 d	lays on the aseptic.
26	Q.	I'm going to turn to page Exhibit 476 on page 3.
27		And the bottom sentence of that first paragraph,
28	reads:	"The Federal Order system exacerbates these risks



by depriving organic parties of equal access to risk management tools."

Can you expand on what you mean there about what tools aren't available?

- A. Give me just a moment.
- Q. Sure.

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A. So the risk management tools that we are talking about is the risk management tools have to do with the fact that we have a very narrow subset of buyers, so the Federal Milk Market system is intended to help milk move around freely, and in organic we're constrained. There is -- the opportunities and the outlets are very limited.

And then when we mention the higher risk of disposing milk at an immense loss, this has -- this is intended to -- this is the preamble to balancing.

- Q. Okay.
- A. So when we're long or short, we can't use the Federal Milk Market system to help us balance. I can't call Todd and ask him to send me some more organic milk if I'm short.
 - O. That is true.
 - A. I wish I could.
- Q. You could call him and ask, but he's probably going to tell you no.

Okay. And then on the next page, in that first paragraph, and I just didn't understand the sentence. I just want to make sure I understand what you are trying to get at, the sentence in the middle that starts "however."



It reads: "However, a contract organic producer outside of a co-op relationship typically has little or no way to provide a Class I processor priority or flexibility in shipped volumes."

And I'm trying just to understand that sentence in relation to what you are saying in that paragraph.

- A. All right. Give me just a moment here.
- O. Uh-huh.

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A. So what we're talking about here is -- and it's probably -- I would put more emphasis on the flexibility than the priority, but when -- if an organic producer is -- if they are doing a direct contract with a processor, there's no -- from a processor's perspective, there's, you know, no way to increase or change, there's no flexibility there, if we're just buying milk directly from a farmer, and especially if we're taking everything.

But if an independent farmer has multiple contracts where they have multiple commitments to different processors, they can't freely move milk between those processors if they have agreed to give this processor ten loads and -- or this processor a third and -- I'll do it in proportions is probably the best way to describe it. If they have agreed to give a third, a third, a third, but one of the thirds needs more than a third, that farmer, if they have done that independently, they really can't flex at all. Right? Because they have got contract commitments to multiple parties. And if you are on the other side of it, then you are really



constrained by how much milk you are getting from that farmer.

- Q. Is that something that Aurora then experiences with the independent farmers that ship to you?
- A. We have experienced that where we have a contract with the farmer and we're taking some portion of their supply, and they have another contract on the other side. And often we want more, and we're asking them for more, but we're limited in how much more we can get because they have a contract on the other side that they still have to fulfill.
- Q. Okay. That's in relation to the independent farms, not necessarily your own farm production, which you have more control over?
- A. We have more control over our own farm. But you can't turn the girls on or off necessarily.
- Q. And does all your own farm production get used by Aurora?
 - A. It does. Yes.
- Q. And then down below that -- on that page, the second to the last paragraph, the last part of that sentence is talking about "the treatment of organic and conventional milk as identical under the Federal Orders provides unequal risk management benefits to organic participants."
- And I think that talks to that risk management thing we just talked to a little bit earlier?
 - A. That's correct.



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Q. And then it says: "Incorrect pricing signals to conventional participants."

So can you expand on that piece of your sentence?

- A. Yes. And this -- so the price signals have -- what we're talking about -- I'm talking about here is that to the extent that the milk is utilized very differently, and there's a lot of class -- organic in Class I, depending on what's happening in the marketplace, if organic is -- if the trends in organic are very different from conventional, you could run into this mismatch between what's going on between the two -- the two supplies within the market system.
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- A. Does that make sense?
- O. It does. Yeah.
- A. So if one is going up and the other is going down, it could cause price signals that are contrary to what is really happen -- what you really want it to -- what the end market orders are intended to do.
- Q. Okay. And there's been -- this record is full of information about the declining Class I sales.
- So given that discussion that we have had previously, how has Aurora Class I sales compared?
 - A. Our Class I sales have been very healthy.
- Q. Does "healthy" mean stable or "healthy" mean growing? And if you don't want to answer, that's fine.
 - A. Healthy means growing.
 - Q. I'm going to turn to the next Exhibit 477 where



you discuss the other proposals at the hearing. The first one being opposition to the Proposals 1 and 2 to increase the components in -- in the formulas.

Do you know what the components are that Aurora receives in its raw milk supplies?

- A. I can tell you that our components are above the current standard but are below the proposed.
- Q. Okay. And on the discussion we have had around -- and I say "we" generally in this hearing -- around the Class I mover proposals, moving to the next page, is on the ability for Class I processors to use hedging tools under those.

Does Aurora use any type of hedging tools for your Class I products?

- A. No. The organic prices are in no way correlated to any of the Class III, Class IV conventional prices, and you can't hedge the producer settlement fund obligation because you don't know what the utilization is going to be in any given month. So we hedge kind of the old-fashioned way with fixed -- with, you know, stable fixed price milk contracts. I say that's the old-fashioned way I guess.
- Q. And then on page 8 of this statement, you had talked about how Aurora pays the hauling for its supplies.

Is that both own farm and your independent supplies?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And that's a consideration in whatever it is the price -- that's on the contract with those producers?



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- A. We don't really -- when we're negotiating with the supply, I guess the haul is part of it, but we make the decision on which plant we send it to. So it is less of a factor in what we're going to pay the farmer. We're more looking at what the farm gate price is to be paid to the farmer because, you know, we'll send milk to either plant depending on what makes sense for us from a production standpoint.
- Q. But does it change what plant the farmer's milk goes to?
 - A. Does the cost of the haul?
- Q. No. Does your decision on where to send the milk often change?
 - A. It can, yeah. It does from time to time. It's fairly consistent, but we do change from time to time which farm we ship to which plant. And that decision doesn't affect the farmer at all. We incur that cost.
 - Q. Okay.
- MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you so much.
- THE WITNESS: All right. Thank you very much for having me.
- THE COURT: Are there other questions before

 Mr. English resumes questions if he has any?
 - I see none.
- Mr. English.
- 27 MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, I really do not have any 28 questions for this wonderful witness.



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1	I do move admission well, I have already moved	
2	the admission, and now I ask for your ruling on	
3	Exhibits 476, 477, and 478.	
4	THE COURT: I agree that Ms. Garofolo is an	
5	excellent witness, and I thank you, even you spoke at a	
6	great volume, great presence. I just am so glad you came	
7	to this stage, and many people now can ponder your ideas.	
8	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.	
9	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the	
10	admission into evidence of Exhibit 476, also	
11	MIG/Aurora-18?	
12	There is none. Exhibit 476 is admitted into	
13	evidence.	
14	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 476 was received	
15	into evidence.)	
16	THE COURT: Is there any objection of the	
17	admission into evidence of Exhibit 477, which is also	
18	named MIG/Aurora-18A?	
19	There is none. Exhibit 477 is admitted into	
20	evidence.	
21	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 477 was received	
22	into evidence.)	
23	THE COURT: Is there any objection to the	
24	admission into evidence of Exhibit 478, also named	
25	MIG/Aurora Organic Dairy Exhibit 18B, like boy?	
26	There is none. Exhibit 478 is admitted into	
27	evidence.	



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(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 478 was received

1	into evidence.)
2	MR. ENGLISH: I believe the witness may be
3	excused.
4	THE COURT: She may. She's welcome to stay or
5	leave.
6	MR. ENGLISH: We have another witness, but I'm not
7	sure if the court reporter needs a short break. I'd love
8	to use the time we have to some extent, but I also
9	recognize the extreme value of our court reporter. So I
10	leave it to her and the judge to tell us how long our
11	break is going to be.
12	And we're passing out MIG Exhibit 66, which is
13	Dr. Juan, J-U-A-N, Velez, V-E-L-E-Z, Dr. Velez's
14	testimony.
15	THE COURT: Spell the last name again.
16	MR. ENGLISH: V-E-L-E-Z.
17	THE COURT: He's testified before, has he not?
18	MR. ENGLISH: He has not.
19	THE COURT: He's not. Okay.
20	All right. And any other exhibits?
21	MR. ENGLISH: Just the MIG Exhibit 66. He's just
22	going to simply do a PowerPoint presentation.
23	THE COURT: Let's take let's take ten minutes.
24	Please be back and ready to go at 4:38.
25	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Your Honor.
26	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)
27	THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
28	We're back on the record at 4:38.



1 Mr. English. 2. MR. ENGLISH: Yes, Your Honor. So two things. First we have a witness, Dr. Velez. We have an 3 4 exhibit, MIG Exhibit 66, which I'm going to have marked as 479. 5 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 479 was marked for identification.) 8 9 MR. ENGLISH: And before you swear the witness, there's been a fair bit of conversation off the record 10 11 with the grace of the court reporter and Your Honor, but 12 also the caveat about National Milk's availability, but we 13 might try to go past 5 o'clock. I assure anybody that if 14 we go past 5:00, it would only be to complete the direct 15 exam, we would not start the cross-exam. But I understand 16 that National Milk may have a conflict, and so it may be 17 till 5:00. We'll see what we can do. 18 So let's get started. 19 THE COURT: Yes, except that I also want time to 2.0 know what's happening tomorrow, so --2.1 MR. ENGLISH: We can make sure that --22 THE COURT: Okay. That would be great. 23 MR. ENGLISH: I appreciate that, Ms. Hancock, very 2.4 much. 25 THE COURT: Me too. 26 I'm going to turn to the man in the witness chair. 27 Would you please state and spell your name. 28 THE WITNESS: Juan Velez, J-U-A-N, V-E-L-E-Z, not



to be confused with Juan Valdez. We are both from 1 2. Columbia, but he's not related. THE COURT: He's on television in commercials? 3 THE WITNESS: Correct. 4 THE COURT: He has a donkey or a burro? 5 6 THE WITNESS: Coffee man, yes. 7 THE COURT: Very good. And tell me about your doctorate. 8 9 THE WITNESS: I'm a doctor in veterinary medicine. 10 THE COURT: Ah, wonderful. 11 And what initials would follow your name? 12 MR. ENGLISH: A whole bunch of them, Your Honor. 13 Do you have the exhibit, Your Honor? 14 THE COURT: Oh, yes. Well, I don't have it yet, 15 but T will. 16 MR. ENGLISH: So the initials MV, MS, Diploma ACT. 17 THE WITNESS: So doctor in veterinary medicine, master of science, and a diplomate of the American College 18 19 of Theriogenology. Do not ask me to spell it. 2.0 (Court Reporter clarification.) 2.1 THE WITNESS: American College of Theriogenology, 22 which is the study of reproduction in animals. 23 Theriogenology. 2.4 THE COURT: So it starts out --25 THE WITNESS: T-H-E-R-I-O, and then genology. 26 THE COURT: She can find it. 27 MR. ENGLISH: I'll make sure you have it. 28 THE COURT: I'm going to swear you in.



1 JUAN VELEZ, MV, MS, DIPL. ACT, 2. Being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 THE COURT: Thank you. DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. ENGLISH: 6 7 Ο. So, Doctor, you have a PowerPoint presentation which has been marked as Exhibit 479, and I would ask that 8 9 you, slowly for the court reporter and for the 10 participants, provide your testimony and science behind 11 organic. 12 Α. Thank you. 13 The title for me in the company, the chief 14 agricultural officer, means that I am in charge on -- of 15 the entire agricultural division that Ms. Muller was 16 talking about in the slides, crop and milk production of 17 the Aurora Organic Farms. 18 Tell you a little bit more about me. I was born 19 and raised in Columbia, not Missouri, South America, at a 2.0 beef ranch, and we do milk 60 Jersey cows at home still. 2.1 We have dairy farms since the early '80s as well as a 22 ranch, beef ranch. 23 I went to vet school in University of La Salle in 24 Bogota, came to the United States and attended Texas A&M. 25 Graduated in 1990 from my master's in physiology of 26 reproduction. Then I went to the University of Florida 27 when I further studies -- my studies in production



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medicine, doing my residency in the vet school. There I

was exposed to intensive dairy operations in the United States, which was a surprise to me that there were that many in Florida, even back then in the early '90s.

I went back to Columbia and practiced for two years, bovine veterinarian practice. And I was hired by Aurora Dairy Corporation at that time in 1995. I was hired to run the herd health programs, the training, and to develop the organic herd health protocols for the organic farms that they owned back in the early '90s in Idaho.

At that point, we also had conventional dairy farms. I was exposed to production of organic as well as conventional dairy farms all the way back to the early '90s.

As I worked for about nine years on clinic reproduction, protocols, and training, by default I started getting involved in management. And since 2004, when Aurora Organic was created, by becoming 100% organic company, I started getting involved in management, and my role evolved from managing the farms to what my title is today of chief agricultural officer. Today, that entails four farms, ten milking parlors, about 20,000 acres under my control, approximately 26,000 cows, and 15,000 heifers, approximately.

I am deeply involved in research and academia with partnerships with several universities. We do a lot of research. I'm a co-author of more than 20 scientific papers related to health and well-being in organic cows.



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I'm also an adjunct professor at Colorado State
University, which I participate in committees and some
classes that I'm asked to lecture.

I'm also a co-founder and past president of the Dairy Cattle Welfare Council. The passion for -- that I developed since I was growing up in my home country for cows is demonstrated through my CV. I still have that passion. I still get involved in the -- I still walk the cows. I still go to the pens. I still go to the pastures. I still have direct interaction with them. But also, very importantly, we -- our employees that take care of them daily.

My most important task today, and I really appreciate the invitation and the opportunity to be able to explain to the group and be part of this hearing, is to show the real differences that exist between organic milk production and conventional milk production. It is obvious to some of those of us who are in the organic business, but it is not that obvious to people on the outside of the organic business. Sometimes it is misinterpreted as organic is just no use of BST, for example.

But I want to explain that there's some key differences. Organic is highly regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture under the agricultural marketing system that developed the program called NOP, or National Organic Program. It's federally regulated, and the standards are very comprehensive. My intention is not



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to go through the standards, of course. My intention is just to portray the key differences that have a significant impact on the cost of organic milk production.

But there are three components of it: You have to feed the cows certified organic feed; you have some strict grazing requirements; and you have some limitations on what you can use for cow care.

Let's talk a little bit about the feed component. For feed to be certified organic, it has to go through -the land has to go through a three-year transition. That means you have to manage the land organically for three years, but you cannot sell that feed as organic. will get conventional prices while you are managing it That means without the use of synthetic organically. fertilizers, without the use of pesticides or herbicides, and without being able to use genetically modified organisms, seed. You have to have distinct boundaries and buffer zones with your non-organic neighbors, which reduces the acres that you are actually farming. As a matter of good practices in organic, you must develop a plan to have crop rotations.

Let's talk a little bit about the grazing requirements. It says in the rule that cows must graze a minimum of 120 days during the grazing season. That's a minimum. And that cows must have at least 30% of the Dry Matter Intake Demand coming from that grazing. And it states very clearly that all animals older than 180 days of age must graze.



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Now let's talk a little bit about cow care, or cow care and reproduction in the organic world. In the organic systems plan, you must state your preventive health practices. Since you don't have the same tools for treatment as you have in conventional, it is imperative that organic farmers have very well written protocols on how we are going to prevent illnesses from happening at the farm, which conventional farms may have as well, but it is a requirement in organic.

So no synthetic products are approved unless some exceptions that are in the organic list of approved substances. But the key factors, the key components, the key three "no's" in organic health practices are no hormones, no antibiotics, no pesticides.

So I want to spend a couple of minutes on no hormones and the impact on reproduction and the difference between organic and conventional on that particular aspect.

The development of ovulation synchronization protocols using hormones in the organic -- in the -- excuse me -- in the conventional world have had an incredibly positive impact on pregnancy rates over the last 20 years, specifically over the last 12 years. That means that 21-day pregnancy rates that used to be in the ranges of 14, 15%, are today close to 25, 30% in many conventional dairies, because the cows are being inseminated at a much higher rate because ovulation is being controlled by hormones.



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None of those tools are available in organic. We still have to do old-fashioned heat detection. Now, we could use some heat detection aids, but we still have to catch that cow in heat, either by the aids that we may use by chalking the cow or pedometers, you know, sensors, but it's still not 100% of the cows are caught in heat.

With the method of synchronization of ovulation, 100% of the cows are bred. That shortens the calving interval. Between one calving and the next one, it's shortened, which means that the cows on an average a herd will stay with fewer average days in milk in the lactation cycle, where they are more efficient in converting feed to milk.

Also, for animal welfare reasons, an organic producer cannot restrict the use of a prohibitive substance. So if we have to use it for animal welfare reasons, if we have to use antibiotics, for example, for animal welfare reasons, that animal have to be disposed — or removed from the dairy, either disposed of or sold to a conventional farmer, if you find somebody that may buy an animal that was sick and was treated, but it cannot stay in the herd.

So these things that I just described are -- there are other factors, but those three describe the most important things that make organic production per cow lower than conventional production.

This graph is showing the pounds per cow on the left, per lactation, and the years in which the data was



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taken by the USDA. The orange bars are representing the conventional cows, and the blue bars are representing organic cows. 2016, organic milk production per cow per lactation was around 14,990 pounds; for conventional, it was 24,000 pounds per lactation.

Most of that difference comes from the production systems that I just described. So why, again, is the production lower?

Grazing is a big factor in production per cow.

The cow is spending a lot of energy going out and doing her own -- harvesting her own feed, by the walking that she has to do and the active grazing, she uses a lot of energy.

The genetically modified organism seed available nowadays with the technology of GMO, there are forages that have very high digestibility in the rumen, and that way the cow absorbs much better the nutrients. Without having GMO, the forage digestibility that you find in the organic certified forages is lower. We don't have access to byproducts that provide some important amino acids and sources of energy. I don't think that you guys in this room drink enough organic whiskey or organic beer to provide us organic producers with byproducts like white rice or distiller grain for us to be able to utilize some of those byproducts effectively.

We cannot use synthetic amino acids, and we cannot use ionophores which are classified in the chemistry definition of antibiotics, and those ionophores are



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incredibly efficient at increasing feed efficiency in the rumen.

THE COURT: And just so that will be easily captured in the transcript, please spell it. It's on page 8.

Thank you.

THE COURT:

THE WITNESS: Ionophores, I-O-N-O-P-H-O-R-E-S.

THE WITNESS: As I was explaining earlier, when it comes to reproduction, this lower pregnancy rates, which increase the average days in milk due to the fact that hormones are not allowed to create that ovulation synchronization, which means we cannot do time artificial insemination, and we also don't have the hormones that help with uterine involution, means after the cow has calved, the uterus needs to come back to its normal size for the cow to cycle again. And hormones like prostaglandin F2 alpha are very helpful if the cow is given an injection between day 20 and day 30 to improve that involution of the uterus to the normal stage.

The other key point is cost of production. So cost per hundredweight obviously comes from two things, the total volume of milk and the cost that goes into production of that milk. So if we divide, like most dairymen divide their cost of production in four buckets: Feed costs; payroll costs, whether it's a family farm and the family members are getting paid or not, there's a hidden cost on them for as well, but there's a cost; operational cost; and then cattle cost or replacement



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cost, the cost of replacing the animal that actually is not productive anymore and ends up going to the beef market.

So if we talk about beef -- I'm sorry -- if we talk about feed, the cost of organic feed is significantly higher. Because, as I stated earlier, things like not having GMO seed, not being able to use synthetic herbicides or pesticides or fertilizers lowers the yield per acre, making it more expensive. Also, you need a large land base in the systems required for grazing. And there is a significant upfront investment on the land that has to go through a three-year transition to become organic as I was explaining.

The table, it's an indication of an average of the last three years for the price for those three key commodities for production -- for the dairy production, both in conventional and organic. A bushel of corn has average approximately \$5 a bushel the last three years; production of organic corn has been around \$10 over the last three years.

If we talk about soybean meal, the difference are conventional, about 390, organic about \$1250 per ton.

When we talk about alfalfa hay, premium alfalfa hay, we talk about 250 for conventional, and \$310 for organic, so significant differences.

If we talk about labor the second component, just as an example, in the document written in Trends and Drivers of U.S. Dairy Productivity and Efficiency, it was



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Stated that organic dairy operations have a higher cost. One of those reasons is grazing requires labor. To take the cows out to the pastures and bring them back to the pastures requires more labor than if you didn't have to graze. Again, not only for Aurora's larger scale farms, but also for the family farm, the family has to go and get them from the pasture whether they are getting paid or not.

And it is very labor intensive to keep all the records that are required in the organic system plan to satisfy the certification processes.

Cost of operations is also greater in organic.

Routine operational expenses are higher. For example, bedding, if I am going to bed with any agricultural products like corn stalks, cotton burrs, straw, it must be certified organic. So the bedding that I put for my calves, the bedding that I put for the cows, in weather like the one that we have had this week, the cost is significantly higher because it has to be certified organic.

We're also restricted by the kind of chemicals that we can use to wash the parlor to do our CIPs, and that cost us more money than if we were able to use any of the chemical that are available for the conventional producer.

Also, there's some restrictions on the use of teat dips, the disinfectant that we use pre-milking and post-milking.



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1 THE COURT: Let me stop you there. We're at the 2. bottom of page 11. It's 5:00, 5:01. How would you like to proceed? 3 Mr. English, would you consult with Ms. Hancock? 4 MR. ENGLISH: I believe Ms. Hancock says we may 5 6 move forward. We have got just three more pages, I think. 7 THE COURT: All right. Great. MR. ENGLISH: I appreciate that, Ms. Hancock. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Doctor. You 10 may resume. 11 THE WITNESS: Page 11. I just finished 11. We're 12 moving to 12. Yes. 13 So the other bucket, the last bucket, on cost of 14 production is the cost of replacement. Raising that baby 15 calf from birth, until she calves to replace an older cow 16 that wasn't productive anymore. 17 Unfortunately in the organic world we don't have a 18 certified milk replacer to feed that baby calf that is 19 available in the conventional world at a cheaper rate. We 2.0 have to take milk from the bulk tank that we could be 2.1 selling at a premium to one of the retailers and feeding 22 that calf with it. 23 Again, the bedding for those calves, as you saw on the video, have to be certified organic. 24 25 In a report by scientists from University of 26 Minnesota, they state very clearly on a study they do that 27 the age of first calving in organic production systems is



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greater than in conventional. So the older it takes a

heifer to deliver her first baby, so that she enters in first lactation, it's more. So that means you have longer costs because she is growing slower.

Again, the use antibiotics is prohibited.

And the disposal rate of those replacements is much higher. By that I mean, any baby calf that may need antibiotics for a respiratory issue, which are relatively common in baby calves, no different than ear infections in human babies, that animal must be treated with antibiotic so that it doesn't suffer and remove from the herd. So I cannot count on that animal to come back as a replacement heifer, making everything more expensive.

So I stated the reasons for much higher cost per hundredweight, lower production and higher cost on all the key four buckets of costs: Feed costs; labor costs; the maintenance cost per cow, labor; and the replacement cost -- I mean the maintenance cost and operations, I mean, and the labor cost, and the replacement.

So the conclusions of my presentation is that organic dairy production is very different than conventional dairy production, that the national organic program standards for organic dairy production results in lower production per cow, higher feed costs, higher labor costs, higher operational costs, and higher replacement costs. Therefore, organic milk production costs per hundredweight is significantly higher than conventional dairy production.

And thank you for listening, for the opportunity.



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1	MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, I have no questions for
2	the witness. I will move again, subject to
3	cross-examination, 479, move that into the record. The
4	witness will be available tomorrow for cross-examination.
5	And I appreciate the indulgence that we could go a few
6	minutes long so that he could finish his direct.
7	THE COURT: I do too.
8	Now, stay right where you are, Doctor, until I
9	find out what tomorrow's menu brings.
10	What do you have to contribute?
11	MR. ENGLISH: I'm going to let Ms. Vulin take that
12	because I have nothing to contribute after this witness.
13	I will contribute one thing: The Senate and the
14	House have passed legislation to extend funding until
15	March.
16	THE COURT: Hallelujah.
17	MS. VULIN: Your Honor, tomorrow the Milk
18	Innovation Group had will finish Mr. Velez's
19	cross-examination in the morning. And then we'll have Jed
20	Ellis with Shehadey Family Foods; Jacob Schuelke with
21	Crystal Creamery; and Tim Doelman with fa!rlife, all of
22	whom have testified previously.
23	THE COURT: Excellent.
24	Mr. Rosenbaum.
25	MR. ROSENBAUM: If there's time remaining, then
26	Mike Brown will testify for the International Dairy Foods
27	Association on Proposal 21.



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MS. TAYLOR: I have two of your witnesses for

1	Friday.
2	MR. ROSENBAUM: We got so squeezed that they are
3	not going to be here tomorrow.
4	MS. TAYLOR: All right.
5	THE COURT: This is all good news. All right. I
6	will not keep us any longer. I'll see you all at 8:00
7	tomorrow morning. We go off record at 5:06.
8	(An off-the-record discussion took place.)
9	THE COURT: We're back on record at 5:06.
10	MR. ROSENBAUM: Just to clarify, those two
11	witnesses still will testify, but it will not be until
12	week after next.
13	THE COURT: Ah. Thank you. That is helpful to
14	know.
15	All right. Off record at 5:07.
16	(Whereupon, the proceeding concluded.)
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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2	COUNTY OF FRESNO)
3	
4	I, MYRA A. PISH, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do
5	hereby certify that the foregoing pages comprise a full,
6	true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes, and a
7	full, true and correct statement of the proceedings held
8	at the time and place heretofore stated.
9	
10	DATED: February 15, 2024
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