

## NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

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Before the Honorable Channing D. Strother, Judge

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Carmel, Indiana
September 6, 2023

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Reported by:

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22 23	(Please note: Appearances for all parties are subject to
24	change daily, and may not be reported or listed on
25	subsequent days' transcripts.)
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1	WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2023 MORNING SESSION
2	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.
3	What's first up?
4	MR. SJOSTROM: Good morning, your Honor. Lucas
5	Sjostrom, Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative, and we've got
6	Dr. Bozic with the outgrowth of proposals from earlier
7	this week and last week.
8	THE COURT: Very good.
9	Dr. Bozic, let's swear you in again. Raise your
10	right hand.
11	MARIN BOZIC,
12	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
13	testified as follows:
14	THE COURT: Your witness.
15	MR. SJOSTROM: Thank you, your Honor.
16	DIRECT EXAMINATION
17	BY MR. SJOSTROM:
18	Q. Dr. Bozic, welcome back to the stand. I
19	understand that we have got some testimony which has been
20	distributed related to Proposal 3 and 4 that's been an
21	outgrowth of those proposals, and you have prepared some
22	testimony.
23	Is that correct?
24	A. Good morning, Lucas. That is correct.
25	Q. All right. And would you introduce yourself,
26	briefly?
27	A. Marin Bozic, president of Bozic, LLC, advisor to
28	Edge Dairy advisor to Board of Directors of Edge Dairy



1	Farmer Cooperative. And I have already stated my
2	credentials two weeks ago. Nothing has changed since.
3	MR. SJOSTROM: So, your Honor, just for
4	housekeeping, we have provided USDA Edge-2, which we have
5	prelabeled as Exhibit 76. So we can admit that in the
6	record with your permission at the end.
7	And then we have also got here Edge-4, I don't
8	know the number that that one will be, but
9	THE COURT: The next exhibit I have is is 134.
10	Let's mark Edge-4, Exhibit 134 for identification.
11	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 134 was marked
12	for identification.)
13	MR. SJOSTROM: Thank you, your Honor. So we can
14	admit those at the end if that's the tradition we're
15	carrying on.
16	THE COURT: Yes.
17	MR. SJOSTROM: Wonderful.
18	BY MR. SJOSTROM:
19	Q. So, Dr. Bozic, would you please summarize the
20	written testimony that you provided?
21	A. Thank you, Lucas.
22	Good policy design must be fair to both farmers
23	and processors. On the processor side, both cooperatively
24	owned processors and privately held processors of dairy
25	products, and that includes fluid milk product makers.
26	We believe that risk management is critical for
27	our nation's dairy farmers, cheese and dairy dry dairy



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product exporters and, yes, innovators in fluid milk

sectors as well.

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These principles compel us to react to proposals and testimonies offered last week and this week with a commentary that we hope that all interested parties will find to be based on sound economics and common sense.

Edge agrees with both National Milk Producers

Federation and American Farm Bureau Federation that

changes to the National Dairy Product Sales Report

methodology and mandatory price reporting are indeed

needed to improve orderly marketing of milk in the United

States.

But we also find that the IDFA testimony and the position to these proposals was well reasoned. Prior to this hearing, Edge did not originally plan to weigh in on this topic, and that's why we did not submit our own proposal, initially.

However, having read the testimonies of both the proponents and the opponents to Proposals 3 and 4 and -- and having had a chance to cross-examine some of the witnesses, we respectfully request the industry and AMS to allow us to present an alternative protocol, which is a natural outgrowth of this discussion so far, attempts to bridge the differences between parties who have testified so far without compromising on the quality of the solution.

Rather than rejecting Proposals 3 and 4, we urge

AMS to consider an alternative protocol proposed in this

testimony, which we believe is a better way to address the



problem with surveys than either eliminating barrel cheese, adding additional cheese, or preserving the status quo.

We believe this is in scope. We are basically midway between some of the proposals and status quo in what we are proposing here.

So proposed by answering the questions -providing answers to four questions: Why it happened,
block-barrel spread; what happens next over the next few
hears; what will not happen, no matter what we do; and
then what principles to use to decide on the principle
basis what the policies should be.

So let's start with why it happened.

We believe that volatility in the block-barrel spread which started in 2017 was mostly due to the increase in barrel manufacturing capacity in several cheese plants, in Minnesota, Texas, and Wisconsin, which were commissioned in a pretty short time span.

The contributing factors were volatility in cheese export volumes and lack of robust growth in domestic processed cheese sales. So that's what happened in our opinion. A lot of it had to do with barrel manufacturing capacity. We'll get back to that when we discuss, well, what happens over the next few years.

As the old saying goes, the low prices are the best cure for low prices, and in reaction to this volatility, that before 2017 we just didn't know about, or we had never experienced, several manufacturers of barrel



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cheese have added flexibility to produce block cheese or have otherwise diversified.

And to my knowledge, at least, there are no currently -- there are currently no new barrel cheese plant investments or expansions that were announced. And in contrast, there are several large block cheese plant projects currently under construction, expected to be commissioned in 2024 and 2025.

My estimate is that the volume of new block cheese that will be brought to market in 2025, so just as these regulation goes into effect -- unless we delay them -- will substantially outpace the typical annual domestic increase in cheese demand due to population growth and per capita increases in consumption. As such, block-barrel spread may very well invert in 2025 because of the growth and supply of block cheese.

Let's also talk about what will not happen. Some proponents of the elimination of barrel cheese from the protein formula may believe that such regulatory change would lead to barrel cheese being priced off block cheese. I personally find that expectation not to be well reasoned. Even if NDPSR stops reporting barrel cheese prices in volumes, the CME Group spot barrel market will continue.

Even if CME decides to discontinue the spot barrel market under pressure from at least part of the industry, which I hope very unlikely that they will do any change, it will just be a matter of weeks before someone else



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creates a spot market because there is a need for it.

One example -- and I'm not getting any commission from them by saying their name here -- NUI Markets is a fairly new entrant to the North American market, and I understand over 40 companies already in our -- in our nation already work with them. They are a digital trading platform company, and it will be in their best interest to create an alternative spot market for barrels if CME were to eliminate one.

So we are always going to have spot market for barrels. Barrels are not going to be priced off blocks would be my forecast.

And then, in addition to that, on the innovations in the processing capacity, once fixed costs in processing flexibility are incurred and sales strategies have adjusted, cheese manufacturers who can make either blocks or barrels will react to profitable opportunities to reduce the spread between blocks and barrels by altering their production schedules. Therefore, I expect any deviations in the block-barrel spread from long-term average to be shorter lived in future years than was the case in 2017 to 2021.

So with these assumptions, what principles should we use to design a reasonable policy?

Edge believes it is fair that manufacturers could make undifferentiated bulk dairy commodities in state-of-the-art facilities, and are pooled and privately held, should have normal returns to invested capital, no



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more than that -- or at least not guaranteed by the Federal Orders.

Those manufacturers who invest in differentiated products should be able to enjoy returns that are on their -- returns on their risk-taking entrepreneurial activities, and what percent of those returns get passed on to dairy farmers will depend on relative availability of milk in their milk shed.

Following these principles, Edge holds that the protein price should reflect mostly the block cheddar cheese market value as most cheddar cheese is manufactured as blocks. Various experts I consulted believe that 70 to 75% of all cheddar cheese is produced as either 40-pound blocks or 640-pound blocks.

However, since the larger percent of block cheddar cheese does not qualify for inclusion in the survey, barrels have a weight that's disproportionate with their true market share in the cheddar market.

Farm Bureau attempts to resolve this problem by expanding the range of cheddar cheese formats to be included in the survey, and that proposal does have sufficient merit to be closely considered. However, Edge believes there are -- there is a better way to address this problem, a simpler way, and a solution does not suffer the complications that were properly identified in Mr. Brown's testimony.

So I will briefly summarize the new protocol here. In a nutshell, what we would propose be done is to assign



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the weight to barrels based on their weight of the cheddar cheese market in the nation. And we have -- the data exists to do all of that. There's no new taxpayer money that needs to be expended, or not substantial, to do this. We don't have to include --

So step one would be for the NDPSR survey to capture production of all barrel cheese, even barrel cheese that is -- that has to be excluded from the determination of monthly prices, for example, reduced fat, high-moisture, forward priced, etcetera.

There will be a new line, excluded sales, that would -- that report the pounds of barrel cheese manufactured in the prior week -- or was it week and a half prior -- prior -- prior week, I believe, but not included for the purpose of weighted average monthly barrel cheese price.

We would do that every month, and then after 12 months of that, we would have a rolling average -- or a rolling sum of 12 months, which is an annual barrel cheese production. That in itself, by the way, would be excellent for price discovery in the United States because we would have a quick signal that there's something turning in our cheese exports.

Step two, determine the relative weight that barrel cheese, cheddar cheese has as a share of the total U.S. cheddar cheese production. And we would -- and this is actually not fine print, this is an essential part of the design -- round that ratio to the closest 5%.



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And then step number three, we would announce that weight -- we would propose that AMS announces that weight with sufficient advanced notice so that the open interest in cheese contracts is not unduly affected for the next 12 or so months.

We provided an illustration. All these numbers are, of course, just a thought experiment. They are not real numbers. This is on July 30th, 2025. My forecasting models are not that good. So this is an illustration how NDPSR report for barrel cheese at the end of July 2025 may look like.

You can see the new line on excluded sales.

Again, just my own assumptions on percent of sales that are excluded, no particular claims made there on the -- you know, on the share of excluded, just an illustration.

And from the NASS dairy products report, we can pick up the 12-month production of all U.S. cheddar cheese. So, for example, August 2024 through July 2025, let's say that that number is just over 4 billion pounds.

There is a formula on page 4 on how to determine the sales weight for barrel cheese, and that sales weight would be announced in this proposal by September 15th, 2025, for 2027. So on the same schedule as Edge would prefer Make Allowances and milk composition be announced.

I want to briefly touch on why this rounding to the closest 5% matters. This protocol would facilitate risk management by barrel cheese makers. There is an example in the -- in the testimony of how one would back



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out what's the implied futures price for barrel cheddar cheese once you know what the all-cheese futures are, block cheese futures are, and once you know precisely what the weights on the block and barrels are for determining the all cheddar cheese.

And if you round it to the closest 5%, it becomes much easier to reduce the basis risk versus what we have in place today.

So, for example, if the barrel weight is announced by AMS to be 20% a barrel, cheese makers can sell five all-cheese futures and buy four block cheese futures to protect against the drop in barrel cheese price. A buyer of barrel cheese would do just the opposite, they would buy five and sell four.

Having a spread-based strategy to protect against the drop in barrel cheese price would also help dairy producers who are not pooled on any milk marketing orders and who get paid based on barrel cheese price through cheese yield-based milk pricing formulas.

While proposals to include 640 blocks are well meaning, Edge believes that such inclusions would produce essentially the same result, in terms of reducing barrel cheese weight as our suggestion, while unnecessarily introducing barrel risk -- excuse me -- basis risk for barrel cheese manufacturers as weights would not be known in advance. And once you have three products rather than two, you can forget about spread-based hedging, unless you are willing to incur basis risk.



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So in conclusion, rather than eliminating barrels from the NDPSR survey or adding 640 blocks or preserving the status quo, Edge proposes a reform that would appropriately reduce the weight of barrel cheese -- the weight the barrel cheese has on final announced cheese price. It would improve risk management for both barrel manufacturers and buyers and dairy farmers.

And with that, Edge thanks the Secretary and the Department for the opportunity to testify at a hearing on this topic.

Q. Thank you, Dr. Bozic. I have a couple of questions for you before I turn you over for cross.

So you mentioned no new barrel cheese plant investments or expansions announced. If one were to be commissioned, how long do you think it would be before the industry, the market, would know about it, and how long would it take to build in your estimation?

- A. If you look at time spans of historical announcements and then the first time that they started taking milk, it is two to three years. We would have plenty of advanced notice. If we are looking at block cheese capacity that may be online in 2025, and we know about those expansions for at least six months, years —in some cases over a year already, and it is 2023.
  - Q. Thank you.

And the last question is, when it comes to dairy farms or dairy processors that qualify as small businesses, do you see any benefits or difference if this



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proposal you have just testified on were to be adopted, positive or negative?

- A. I know from personal interaction with producers in Idaho that they would love to have a barrel-based protein contract that they can hedge off. There is no way of doing that under current constellation of contracts in CME. If this change were to be promulgated, one could derive, very precisely, the implied futures price for barrel cheese. From there, you could derive the protein price. From there, you can innovate further in dairy risk management.
- O. Thank you, Dr. Bozic.
- MR. SJOSTROM: Your Honor, the witness is available for cross. Thank you.
- 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Lucas.
- 16 THE COURT: Cross? Other than AMS?
- 17 Mr. English.
- 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MR. ENGLISH:

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- Q. Good morning, Dr. Bozic. This is Chip English for the Milk Innovation Group.
  - A. Good morning, Mr. English.
  - Q. And before I ask these questions, I want to emphasize that I have not had a chance to consult with anybody with our client team, so I do not have a position. So I do want to ask, you know, a few questions and make sure I understand it correctly so that I can at least talk about it.



So this is -- I'm -- I'm not going to go talk about your testimony itself. I want to talk about what your proposal is --

A. Uh-huh.

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Q. -- consistent with what I just said.

So as I understand it, in step one you're only looking to change the volume of product that is included for purposes of calculating the weight that is used in step two; is that correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. So the actual reported prices and the actual volume applicable to the reported prices would remain the same once you do the weighting; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct. So in the example, in -- on -- in the table on page 4, only the volumes, only the pounds in the line "sales" would be used for the weighted average monthly price of the barrel cheese.
    - Q. So --
    - A. Just as is the case today.
- 20 Q. Yeah.
- 21 A. No changes there.
- 22 | O. Right.

And then in step two, in the weighting, would NDPSR be reporting in any way what step two is? I don't see step two --

- A. Yes, sir. So the NDPSR is a weekly survey.
- 27 | O. Right.
- 28 A. Weights under this proposal would be announced



- Q. And if it's announced once a year, it's applicable the following year. So you are saying in September, applicable in January, so there's 15 months; am I --
- A. 15 and a half months, yes. That is aligned with our previous argumentation that we should be very, very careful not to disturb open interest. Even open interest in the horizons that are currently underutilized, over time that horizon will in my estimation will be more utilized.
- Q. And then if I heard correctly, you -- you were interjecting, which I think is very useful in your testimony, something that you said, and round to the ratio of the closest 5%, and you said this is very important.
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. So could you explain for me why it's very important?
  - A. And I apologize for interrupting you.

    Yes, the rounding to the closest 5% would allow



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the spread-based strategies to use integers in hedging barrel cheese. Today, block cheese futures, which are introduced a few years ago, are very, very underutilized. One of the reasons I believe is that there is unnecessary basis risk. A barrel buyer cannot just take a spread between the all-cheese and the -- and the block cheese. They don't know whether the weight is going to be 52% or 48% or 60% or 40% a few months down the road.

Once we set the weight and we round the weight, then we will give plenty of notice to everyone whether it's a 4/3 spread or a 5/4 spread, five contracts and four contracts, to determine the barrel cheese price.

So -- so in the example that -- the first example in the testimony, if we knew that the all-cheese price was three-quarters block and one-quarter barrels, multiply both sides of the equation by four, and you arrive that the barrel cheese is four times all-cheese minus three times block cheese price. I'm missing an X there.

That's a much simpler spread to -- to manage. We have -- we know from other sectors in agriculture that -- that having integers in the crush, hedging helps. Like, for example, soybean crush, like, you know, I think it's 11, 10, 5, or 9, or something like that. I forget now the numbers. But people rely on those stable weights to implicitly -- or indirectly hedge the product of interest to them.

Q. I think I barely got that. All right. I think I understand.



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So when you say rounded to the ratio of the closest 5%, let's say -- so, like -- so the question is, what if that ratio is -- just throwing out a number, this is not, you know --

A. Sure.

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- Q. -- it's a thought experiment. Let's say if that is 37.5%, would you recommend it be rounded up or rounded down?
- A. I'm going to punt on that, and I will put it in Excel and whatever comes up. I don't -- I must admit, I haven't thought that through. That is really --
  - Q. I just thought --
- A. I would probably look at what's the next decimal after that five. It's highly unlikely that when you combine the NDPSR barrels and the NASS --
  - Q. That it will be exactly?
  - A. That it will be exactly.
- Q. Okay.
- A. I will defer to AMS to make the best decision.
- Q. And I think, depending on your answer, I only have one more question.

So on the bottom of page 4, you say, "Until such time as a full year of data of excluded sales could be calculated, AMS should use only reported weights under the current methodology."

And I misspoke, I have two questions.

The first one is, you're basically, again, trying to give the market time to adjust, so the hedges won't be



effected; is that correct? Is that the purpose of the year?

- A. That is correct. Like in -- in all Edge proposals, you will find strong emphasis on risk management. We don't believe that the government should be choosing winners and losers. But if we are not careful, we can all be losers and -- when it comes to risk management.
- Q. And then the substantive piece is, "AMS should use only reported weights under the current methodology." I take that to mean that you would stay with the current rule -- we would be announcing the new rule, but the application of the new rule would be postponed until we have the 12 months of data.
- A. It -- it can really go either way. I don't have a strong opinion on that.

One way would be to just use the sales as currently reported. And let's say that we are talking, you know, September 2024 announcement for calendar year 2026. One way would be for AMS to say, you know, look, guys, we have only reported sales for the August 2023 through July 2024. You are going to use what we have, and the next year the weight is going to go down once we have the -- once we have the excluded sales reported.

Q. Okay. And I apologize. I wasn't clear.

What I really meant was, what you are saying is that until that time, whenever that time is, we'll use what is currently in the regulation rather than say



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NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING excluding barrels or adding 640s, correct? 1 2. You wouldn't temporarily remove one and add another? 3 Let me try to answer the question indirectly 4 Α. without the desire to prevaricate. 5 6 Any change should have a proper advanced notice to 7 the industry. Any change will -- you know, once we know what AMS wants to do, there should be a lag before it 8 9 kicks into effect, whatever that is. 10 So the first order -- the first priority would be that we should not do anything for 2025. We should --11 12 because it may affect, again, the risk management. 13 Rather, we should align the implementation of changes to 14 the survey to kick into effect at the same time as Edge 15 proposes Make Allowances and the milk composition change 16 will take place, which is January 1, 2026, according to 17 our other proposals. 18 Thank you, Dr. Bozic. 0. 19 MR. ENGLISH: I have no further questions. 2.0 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Mr. English. 2.1 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Rosenbaum. 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. ROSENBAUM: 24 Steve Rosenbaum for International Dairy Foods 25

Association. Let me preface my questions with similar comments from Mr. English. We have had no discussions with our members as to whether they would -- what their views are on your proposal. So I'm asking questions



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simply for informational purposes.

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But I do note that you are intending to have the -- give me one second to get the language -- that you are intending to have the dairy products mandatory pricing reporting expanded in the sense that the survey would now capture the production of all barrel cheddar cheese, correct?

- A. Good morning, Mr. Rosenbaum. That's correct.
- Q. And am I correct in understanding, though, that -that you're not seeking to gather information as to the
  price at which the barrel cheese is sold, unless that is
  barrel cheese that meets the specifications for inclusion
  in setting the minimum price, correct?
- A. That is correct. I think you were spot on last Friday in your cross of Mr. Edmiston. I don't believe that it is authorized under the statute to collect information that is not used. And therefore if you are not using the prices of forward price, lowfat, or whatever, we should not collecting just volumes.
- Q. So continuing somewhat along the same line, would it -- your -- would it potentially work to have the NDPSR survey expanded to include production data for block cheese to the extent that your proposal would, in fact, be written in a way that the determination of total cheddar cheese production was based upon that information?
- A. That would be functionally equivalent to what I'm proposing. Assuming that NASS has sufficient precision, that would also be unnecessary. As a fiscal conservative,



I was trying to minimize the burden on taxpayers.

Q. But one difference is that the -- as the name implies, the NDPSR survey is a mandatory survey and is audited.

And would that potentially provide more reliable information to calculate the total cheddar cheese production upon which your proposal then relies to set the minimum price, correct?

- A. I have no problem considering that point. It would, most assuredly, provide more precise weights. It's a matter of cost benefit. And we didn't want to impose the burden on the industry that did not have a clear benefit.
- Q. And, once again, it would not be necessary to determine the price at which the block cheese was sold except for that block cheese that actually meets the specifications for inclusion in setting the minimum milk price?
- A. That is correct. Yes. Just volumes.

  MR. ROSENBAUM: Okay. That's all I have at this point.

THE COURT: Additional cross other than AMS?

MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. HANCOCK:

- O. Good morning, Dr. Bozic.
- 28 A. Good morning, Ms. Hancock.

Ms. Hancock.



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Q. I just have a couple of questions. I want to make sure I understand some of the aspects of your proposal.

On page 2 of your statement in Exhibit 134, you talk about that the spot barrel market would continue even if NDPSR stopped reporting the barrel cheese prices and volumes. And I want to explore that a little bit.

Do you know why CME or other trading platforms haven't created a spot market for mozzarella given its share of the overall cheese market?

- A. My understanding is that there is not sufficient uniformity in mozzarella. Old commodity markets require very specific grade or specs. In order to function properly, they require very specific specs, and then they are most successful, where most of the industry naturally conforms to those specs. Number two yellow corn, for example, for corn futures. And I'm sure you're aware that even within the block cheese, there's vibrant discussion whether the specs should be more tighter. Can you imagine how much more difficult that discussion would be in the context of mozzarella?
- Q. Even though we know that it is at least indexed off of the block cheddar market already?
- A. It is priced off the block, but that basis is not the time and variant constant. That basis as well is -- if I understood Ms. Taylor yesterday correctly, in her testimony, that basis does vary over time with the changes in both domestic competitive situation as well as the export competitiveness at that point in time.



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- Q. So you think that even knowing how the mozzarella market has evolved, that barrels would -- if they were not reported on NDPSR, that they would somehow create a new market for themselves just by natural market conditions?
- A. I would not -- I guess maybe I don't understand the question. I wasn't referring to the new market. The market already exists for barrels.
- Q. Oh, I -- I was referring to what you gave as the example in your testimony, where you said even creating -- re-establishing the market, and then you said --
  - A. The NUI Markets.
  - Q. The NUI Markets, right.
  - A. Okay. Thank you for clarifying.

No, I was referring that there is a dire need for such market, and if you were to abolish CME markets, it would be emerging somewhere else. We have known from history of this country that when there's a need for something, when there's demand for something, people will find a way. We called it speakeasy and bootlegging. We put it in -- the Constitution couldn't prevent it. I'm talking about the alcohol in the 1920s. If the Constitution couldn't prevent alcohol, I don't think that AMS can prevent the barrel market from -- from continuing.

- Q. And how long would it take -- if it was no longer reported on NDPSR, how long do you estimate that it would take before it would find its alternative path?
- A. The alternative path already exists. The CME market is existent today. Every morning at 11:05, or



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somewhere around that time, it is traded. There's nothing that needs to be created. The price discovery is already in place for barrels.

- Q. So if barrels were to be eliminated from the protein price calculation and -- you think that they could still find an alternative market for themselves almost immediately?
- A. The -- the alternative market already exists, you know, so the -- the only question is whether the barrel manufacturers would receive a higher price for their barrels if NDPSR no longer reports barrels. And I apologize if I misunderstood some of your witnesses, but that is how I understood some of the testimonies. I don't believe that is going to be the effect, or at least not substantially.
- Q. That the market will right itself and will pay whatever the actual market rate will be for the product?
- A. The market will reflect the relative supply and demand at that point in time, what's happening with the processed cheese sales, what's happening with frozen mozz exports, what's happening with barrel capacity relative to block capacity, etcetera. Those are different, you know, supply dynamics in the short-term, and in the long-term those two markets must be joined at the hip because they -- the processing -- excuse me -- manufacturing method and the manufacturing costs are very, very similar.
- Q. Okay. I want to clarify what your proposal will do and the weighting that you are assigning. And



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1 Mr. English covered this a little bit, and I just want to 2 make sure I'm understanding it.

Is it accurate to say that the weighting that you have done is based on -- is based on the actual production?

- A. Are you referring to my illustration or the principle itself?
- Q. I'm -- well, I'm referring to just your overall proposal, which I think goes into your illustration on page 4.
- A. The intent is to base everything on actual production. And -- and with the risk of belaboring the point, the illustration on page 4 is in 2025. Those are just fake numbers to illustrate the cost.
- Q. Okay. And I think that Mr. Brown testified, I think it was yesterday, that it represented about a third.

Is that consistent with what your weighting is that's assigned here?

- A. In the -- in the example that I have illustrated here, I use 20% in one page and then 20 and 25% on the next page, just for illustrative purposes. I believe that we would land somewhere between 20 and 35%. I would have a hard time -- I would have a hard time assigning high probability on a weight that's higher than 35 or less than 15 or 20%.
- Q. And then your proposal would be that that would be adjusted annually based on the actual reported or surveyed volumes?



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- A. That is correct. So your witness yesterday suggested that over time block production is going to -- if I understood her correctly -- that block production is going to continue to increase. If that is the case, then the barrel weight over time would continue to slide.
- Q. Okay. And is there anywhere in your formula where you would be weighting based on the actual pricing in the market of those two products, barrels and block?
- A. Could you please clarify? I think you mean pricing of other cheese? Is it --
- Q. For weighting of the difference in actual prices of blocks and barrels.
- A. The relative prices of milk blocks and barrels are the final steps. You would calculate the monthly price for barrels, monthly price for blocks in the same way, no changes, versus how we do it today. And then the annual weights would be applied to compress those two numbers into a single number.
- Q. Okay. And so that same volatility that is being observed today looking back to 2017 still has the potential to occur under that model as well; is that right?
- A. The various of the all-cheese price under the new formula would more reflect the variance in the block cheese price because the relative weight of barrels would probably be halved relative to what it is today. So the barrels would have much smaller influence on the all-cheese price than they have today.



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- Q. Yeah. But the -- but the -- if the -- you have two products that we have heard testimony being very different products; you agree?
  - A. We do have two products. I agree with that.
- Q. Under your proposal, that both of these products would continue to be priced into the Class III?
  - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. And -- and under your model, there -- it wouldn't weight or account for the difference in the spread of the actual prices between those two products; is that right? You create a blended price, essentially?
- A. At the end of the procedure, we have a single protein price, a single all-cheese price for the month.
- Q. And so depending on if you were producing -- or if you were producing barrels or if you were producing blocks, you would have people who were engaging in -- in that market that would have winners and losers based off the blended price?
- A. Perhaps I'm not understanding your question, but I cannot easily agree with that. If you allow me a little bit of latitude to set the stage for my answer.

Block cheese makers do have block cheese futures to manage their risk. Block cheese buyers do have block cheese futures to manage their purchase risk. Under this proposal, barrel cheese makers and barrel cheese buyers would also get a precise way to manage their risk. From that perspective, we are not -- we are creating only winners, not losers, because we are allowing barrel cheese



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makers to more precisely manage risk, which would -- and buyers, which they cannot do currently.

If you are referring to makers of mozz or Swiss or some other cheeses that I presume you will stipulate are priced off block, we have never established that their basis over or under block is uncorrelated with the block-barrel spread, and therefore it is not well documented for the record that eliminating barrels would support the orderly pricing of those products as well. We would have to establish -- and we just don't have the data, it has not been provided by the organization -- we would have to establish that the other cheeses that are priced off blocks, that basis is uncorrelated with the block-barrel spread.

In fact, there are reasons to believe that it may be more correlated in the future. My forecasts are that 40 to 60% of all additional skim solids produced in this country going forward, if we don't change the dairy herd, if we just allow cows to get more productive the way they have been historically, that 40 to 60% of skim solids will be exported, will need to be exported. That means Class IV, but it also means Class III.

It is reasonable to forecast that a higher share of cheese produced in this country will be exported in five years than it is today. It is also reasonable to assume that the price dynamic for exported cheese may be more closer related to barrels than to blocks.

I'm not saying that -- that I have supreme



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confidence in that statement. I'm just saying it's -based on data and the dynamics we understand so far, it is
not reasonable to conclude, with any level of certainty,
that 90% is based on block, and that's the way it is going
to stay going forward.

We know that exports are going to grow. We know that one of the contributing factors for the block-barrel spread volatility have been the volatility of exports. Exports are great. They allow us to grow our sector. But they come at a certain cost, and that one of that costs is that occasionally we are not competitive, and then we need to find a home for that market domestically.

What is the best way to communicate the signal to the U.S. cheese market, hey, guys, we are currently not competitive? Currently that's partially done through barrels. I'm not sure that eliminating barrels would -- would produce results that are -- that would improve orderly marketing with respect to communicating the signal from international markets to domestic.

I'm rambling. I'm going to stop.

Q. Okay. I just want to go back to the beginning of what you were saying when I was trying to ask you about how the two products that are priced in now would continue under your proposal as well. And I think what I heard you say is everybody can be a winner because you can use risk management tools to offset any actual differences in the -- or to essentially hedge against whatever kind of actual future milk prices you receive for your milk?



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- A. That is one of the reasons why everybody can be a winner, yes.
- Q. Okay. But if somebody chose not to engage in any kind of futures trading and just wanted to just sell their milk under the current pricing formula, they would have -- or under your proposed pricing formula, there would be winners and losers with just that singular transaction; is that right?
- A. Ms. Hancock, if somebody decides to smoke two packs of cigarettes a day, they choose to get one cancer. That's not something I can help with.
- Q. I'm not sure I get that correlation, but I'm just -- I'm just asking that if you didn't -- if you didn't use the futures market to protect against your risk, wouldn't it be true that if you were just using the Federal Order pricing, under your proposal, that you would continue to have a blended price where block cheddar could be pulled down in price and barrels could be pushed up in price because you have this calculated blended price between the two?
- A. I'm not sure that I understand what causal mechanism you propose under which the barrel price would be pushed up and the block price would be pushed down.
- Q. Well, under the current calculated price that we have seen with the net volatility and the spread that we have seen over the last five, six years. That's what I'm referring.
  - A. Maybe you meant that the all-cheese price would be



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pulled down, not the block cheese price?

- Q. Well, the all-cheese price, for sure, yeah.
- A. The block cheese price could be lower if barrel cheese price is lower than blocks. However, you know, we should not have supreme confidence that going forward barrel cheese price will indeed be lower than the block cheese price. Again, basic economics, same cost of production, we have seen increase in flexibility.

Your witness here last week, Mr. Bauer, did fantastic things for his co-op by diversifying so that he, himself, addresses the situation rather than waiting for AMS to eliminate barrels. I think that one of the best things probably to happen to Ellsworth is the crisis that we had with the block-barrel spread because it propelled them into the future with their product mix.

So I am not sure that we are creating losers by including barrels in the survey at a lower weight. I believe that the instruments exist -- I believe that the orderly marketing would be more at jeopardy if we eliminate barrels, knowing that the barrels are a commodity market, with primary price discovery, and an important part of clearing the market today.

- Q. So the spread and the -- what you were talking about for predicting where the prices would go in the future, there's no way to know based on your proposal whether it solves for that?
- A. There is no way to know with 100% certainty. However, we can identify the contributing factors, and



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based on that, assign probabilities.

Here's what we do know. Block cheese capacity is coming online; no new barrel cheese capacity is coming online. Barrel cheese manufacturers in several plants have added flexibility to switch between blocks and barrels going forward. Those two factors would suggest that the block-barrel spread going forward will be more stable than in the past and may, in fact, invert in 2025, which is also the year where, according to your proposal, we would lower Class III price because of higher

Make Allowances. That would be a dangerous constellation of changes in one year.

O. Okay.

MS. HANCOCK: Thank you so much for your time.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Dr. Cryan.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## 18 BY DR. CRYAN:

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- Q. Roger Cryan for American Farm Bureau Federation.

  Good morning, Dr. Bozic.
- A. Good morning, Dr. Cryan.
- Q. So let me ask you this as an economist: Is it better to have a price that is truly representative of pricing for 90% of the cheese market setting the Class III price or a hybrid price that isn't representative of any of the cheese market?
- A. Two economists walk into a hearing. That's the beginning of a good joke or a long discussion.



Q. Yeah. Or a bad joke?

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A. I have thought about this long and hard, partially between 3:30 and 5:30 this morning.

I do believe at the end of the day that the weight on barrel cheese should be representative of the importance of barrel cheese in the cheddar cheese market, not the overall cheese market. One of the reasons for that is that we have no definitive data on the correlation between the pricing of non-cheddar cheese and the block cheese off of which it is priced, how does the basis correlate or not correlate with the block-barrel spread. That's one reason.

Second, we have risk management instruments -would have under this proposal for blocks and barrels, so
we are not reducing the ability of mozz makers or anyone
else to hedge off blocks if they wish. We are not
reducing in any way the ability of co-ops to formulate
their contracts based on the blocks only. For example, if
DFA would like to sell milk to Leprino based on the blocks
only, there is nothing in this regulation that prevents
them from attempting to execute such negotiations.

And then finally, going forward, I do believe that more cheese will be going to exports, and at least, based on the last five years, that may mean that the importance for -- of barrels for setting the market-clearing price in the U.S. may actually increase, not decrease.

Bottom line, we are open to revisiting this issue, but I would suggest that it would be too radical to -- to



- Q. So if I'm understanding you correctly, you're feeling that a big part of the reason for doing this is to maintain the foundation for risk management for barrel makers?
- A. There's nothing to maintain because it doesn't exist, one, but to create the foundation for barrel makers and barrel cheese buyers to effectively manage risk.
- Q. And you have a concern that if barrels are dropped completely, there's no -- there's no basis -- there's no foundation for the USDA to collect any information on barrels, and the underlying information that would allow for risk management of barrels in the CME, for example, is -- isn't there?
- A. Well, we have to understand that CME has certain costs in maintaining every single contract that they introduce. That's one of the reasons why they are reluctant to introduce new contracts unless there is a specific sufficient demand for it and a very trustworthy third-party information in which they can settle their contracts.

And in the current setting we have a block cheese and all-cheese futures. If we eliminate barrels, one of those two contracts becomes redundant. So we go -- we will eliminate the futures market rather than help it develop further.

A reasonable opponent or a counterargument could



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be said, well, yes, but block cheese futures never really took off. It took us 20 years to grow the dairy market -- dairy futures market. You know, when we introduced Class III and IV in 2000, they were tiny. Like, they are much bigger today than they were initially. It takes time to develop new hedging strategy, get new hedging protocols approved by the accounting departments, for capital to get the hedge accounting status, etcetera, etcetera. It doesn't happen every night.

- Q. Right. But you emphasize that without the barrels being used in the price calculations, we can't collect -- USDA cannot collect barrel prices, and there would not be a basis for a -- there would not be a basis for a -- for example, a barrel contract or replace the block contract, which would satisfy their --
  - A. To -- to --
- Q. Is there another opportunity or is there some other way to -- to -- for barrels to be hedged and for the risk -- for that spread to be managed so that the other 90% isn't forced into using these tools just to manage the difference between their prices and the hybrid price that's used to --
- A. I would reject your premise, respectfully. I'm not saying that the primary or the only exclusive reason for keeping the barrels in the survey is so that the barrel makers or buyers can manage risk. That's one of the factors. That's not the only factor.

The other two factors that I have offered this



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morning is we have no good modeling or research on the correlation between the block-barrel spread and the basis between, let's say, mozz and 40% -- and 40-pound blocks off of which they are priced.

I am not sure that we would do anyone a favor by reducing the barrel -- by eliminating barrel spreads -- excuse me -- eliminating barrels from the survey. I think that we might suffer from unintended consequences.

If you will allow me just to explain just for 120 seconds. Dairy policy is replete with examples of unintended consequences. In the '70s, Upper Midwest wanted to increase the support prices to keep farmers in the business. The primary effect was that we built the manufacturing capacity in California in 2018. Very good faith negotiations between National Milk and IDFA resulted in the \$0.74 problem in the mover that we have today because we did not anticipate those historical spreads between III and IV.

Whenever we make a radical change, we expose ourselves to those Donald Rumsfeld unknown unknowns. I have listed some known unknowns, but there could be other unknown unknowns.

I believe it would be more prudent to reduce the weight of barrels today and maybe in five years revisit this issue and see whether eliminating them fully would contribute or reduce orderly marketing in the United States.

But we -- whatever -- we're not writing a Bible



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here. We can always come back and say, well, does this work; did it not work; can it be done better. Today, I don't believe that dairy farmers would benefit from a radical change that would be done by reducing -- by eliminating barrels. Reducing weights, yes. Eliminating is a step too far in my professional opinion.

- Q. Continuing to use barrels is part of this, though. Would you agree that that tends to, if not force, strongly -- strongly incentivize folks that are pricing off of blocks to use some of these risk management tools in order just to manage the difference between their pricing and the Federal Order pricing?
- A. I looked into that. And evidence that would be supportive of your conjecture would be that the open interest in the block cheese futures, if it were higher than the all-cheese futures. But just yesterday or two days ago -- yesterday, I believe, I looked at October. Futures contract block cheese had a volume of 3, and the all-cheese had a volume of 113. So if people were really so scared of barrels, they would be flocking to the 40-pound block futures, and we don't see that yet.
  - 0. Okay.

DR. CRYAN: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Cross other than AMS?

Mr. Miltner.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MILTNER:



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- Q. Good morning. Ryan Miltner with Select Milk.
- A. Good morning, Dr. Miltner.
- Q. Dr. Bozic, I have just a couple of questions.

On page 2 of your written statement, you make reference to some block cheese plants under construction.

Are you aware if any of those plants will have the capability to switch between blocks and barrels?

- A. I would have to reference my sources to answer that question. I don't have that information in front of me right now.
- Q. Okay. At the -- on page 3, in your first -- actually your second full paragraph, can you expand on your last sentence there, the one that begins with those manufacturers who invest?
- A. Sure. So to be easier to follow the record later:
  "Those manufacturers who invest in differentiated products should be able to enjoy returns on their risk-taking entrepreneurial activities, and what percent of those returns are returned to dairy farmers will depend on relative availability of milk in their milk shed."

If you have a wine-soaked aged cheese -- I'm not even sure if you can age cheese if it's wine soaked -- but, for example, if you have some fancy differentiated product, you're commanding a higher price, you have higher costs, and you're -- you're -- you're precluding yourself from clearing your inventory by -- by sending the new production to CME. So you're taking more risk. You are moving yourself away from the Federal Order pricing.



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How much of that extra returns you earn on the risk you are taking should you send to dairy farmers, Federal Orders are silent on that. That depends exclusively on the relationship you have with the dairy farmers in that milk shed, whether they are the co-owners of that plant, whether there's plenty of milk, milk is selling under -- like the distressed milk is selling under class or plants are fighting for milk because the -- there's not enough milk there.

Nobody's asking those entrepreneurial dairy manufacturers under any of the regulations proposed here, by Edge at least, to -- to transfer more of their returns on their risk taken to dairy farmers.

- Q. So really what you are driving at in that sentence is -- is milk sold to cheese manufacturers other than those that would be included in the surveys.
- A. If you'll allow me to elaborate. If you are selling milk to someone who is making fancy cheese, you expect to get at least what you would have get paid if they were making commodity cheese. And if they are making more money, God bless, and if they are willing to share more, or they have to share more because they'll otherwise lose milk, that's -- that's how you get, as a dairy farmer, participation in that topside. Regulation does not provide it.
  - Q. Very good.

MR. MILTNER: All my other questions were asked by others, so I have nothing else. Thanks.



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1 THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. 2. THE COURT: Any cross by anyone other than AMS? AMS, Ms. Taylor. 3 MR. HILL: I'm sorry, you are going to get 4 Mr. Hill first. 5 6 THE COURT: I'm not sorry at all. Welcome. 7 MR. HILL: I do want to make one statement. So Dr. Bozic has mentioned that he's working under 8 9 the theory of logical outgrowth. He acknowledges that. 10 From the USDA perspective, we do want to mention that the USDA, the Secretary, is the ultimate arbiter of 11 12 what constitutes logical outgrowth in this situation. 13 part of that, the Secretary does have to determine what 14 constitutes fair notice to the rest of the industry to 15 hear -- to hear and participate meaningfully in this 16 hearing based upon this new information. 17 So I just want to point out that, if heard, the 18 Secretary is not going to bind himself to consider this in his decision until some of those determinations are made. 19 2.0 And I just want to make that clear and put that on the 2.1 record. Thank you, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: So noted. 23 Anyone else have anything they want to say about 24 that? DR. BOZIC: Your Honor, could we also note for the 25 26 record that there were no objections by any counsels this 27 morning, though presumably they can file them later?



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THE COURT: All right. Sure, we can admit that.

We're back to -- I'm sorry, Ms. Hancock.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, I would note that
National Milk would just reserve its right to raise any
objections based on flushing out the testimony today. I
appreciate your time when you're answering the questions,
but I think we did have to somewhat flush out what the
issues were and what was being presented today to be able
to evaluate that position. So we would reserve our right
to make that objection if we determine to do so.

THE COURT: Yes. I think Dr. Bozic seemed to give you that in what he said, but I give you that now, if he didn't.

Okay. Your witness, Ms. Taylor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MS. TAYLOR:

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- Q. Good morning.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Now that we have noted all the important things.

I'm going to just probably focus mostly on the "how" questions for you, the technical aspects, but I had one question. On page 3, that same paragraph that Mr. Miltner was asking you about that sentence, the sentence before talks about manufacturers making undifferentiated, you know, products should have normal returns to invested capital.

What struck me in that sentence is you added, "and are pooled." And yesterday, if you heard the -- there was some discussion about the impact Federal Order pricing



would have amongst the competitive relationship between plants in unregulated markets and plants regulated by Federal Order.

So I'm just curious why you expand on why you included "are pooled" in that sentence?

A. I was -- I was -- this is sort of like a teaser trailer of what I hope will come when we start talking about Make Allowances. We are asking under these regulations, privately held handlers who choose to pool, to pay the producers minimum prices.

And the question that arises from that is should the regulation be designed in such way to guarantee extra ordinary returns to invested capital to those that make undifferentiated products and have built their plants recently. That is a real danger that could lead -- and I would maybe say probably maybe has led in the past -- to commoditization of U.S. sector. If you compare the portfolio or the product mix of the U.S. dairy sector versus Europe, in Europe they are much more differentiated.

And I wonder -- I'm not prepared to go into detail today because that's the next topic -- but I wonder whether setting the Make Allowances on average of surveys rather than the state-of-the-art plants does have the unintended consequences of guaranteeing extraordinary profit to manufacturers of undifferentiated bulk dairy commodities who own state-of-the-art plants.

So from that perspective, this is a -- you know, a



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preview of what I hope will come in the week and a half.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

And I -- I have a clarification. You've used this term a few times in your testimony, "undifferentiated."

Should we consider that kind of synonymous with "commodity"?

A. Yes. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Now for some technical questions by people who would have to actually write this rule and administer this proposal, if it was adopted.

Let's see. So as I gather, you -- we would still collect sales volumes and price data on the current set of --

- A. No changes to that.
- Q. No changes to that. But we would capture just volume data on what we now consider excluded sales?
- A. For barrel cheese, or if you go with the -- with the alternative that was contemplated in Mr. Rosenbaum's question, also 640s and 40 blocks. But in this testimony here, only on barrel cheese.
- Q. Okay. And would we report those volumes weekly like we do the others, or they would just get reported at the end of the year when we -- in your example, in September, and we would report what the weight would be as a result of that?
- A. That's a good question, a deep one. One could reasonably ask, why report them weekly if they are only used annually, and I believe there are two reasons why we



should consider still reporting them weekly.

First, it helps the industry set progressively more precise expectations regarding the weights that will be used once they are announced.

And second, it's a -- it would be a really wonderfully new piece of price discovery data. We have -- typically have to wait almost two months for the export data to come from the Census. And to the extent that the variation in those excluded sales reflect are good or bad fortunes in exporting some products overseas, getting that data weekly would provide perhaps a leading indicator of what's to come once the export data -- I understand that's not the primary purpose of NDPSR, but if we are collecting the data anyway weekly, certainly I wouldn't recommend that you collect it annually. That would be harder to audit, harder to track, better to, you know, do it while the information is fresh. If we are collecting it weekly anyway, why not report it? What's the downside?

- Q. And so your presumption there is that a lot of the current exclusion in non-reported volumes of barrels is because it's exported and then exceeds that 30-day contract requirement?
- A. To be more precise, I believe that a lot of -- I believe that the sum of the -- one of the factors why those excluded sales may ebb and flow could reveal -- and this is just speculated, I'm not basing this on any theory, I'm just speculating -- that it could reflect the ebb and flow of our exports.



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- Q. And so you do propose that these numbers would also be audited just like all the other NDPSR numbers that we collect?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Okay. And you're not, just to make clear, proposing that we would publish those excluded sales number, kind of delineated by category, such as export of why they are excluded, it would just be one number?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. So the statute that authorizes the Dairy Product Mandatory Reporting Program puts the 1-million-pound production threshold. So just to be clear, that's not a regulatory -- that is not up for regulatory discretion. All the other exclusions are just found in regulation and not statute.
- So I just -- I guess I kind of want to state that, but then clarify --
  - A. No, that's a good point.
- Q. -- make sure that you are aware, and that's acceptable, I guess, in that we don't have that type of discretion on the 1-million-pound piece at least.
- A. Ms. Taylor, at this point the industry probably is not going to be willing to provide comments because one



- Q. So I did want to go through some of the exclusions just to make sure we're all on the same page. So I'm going to -- well, I'm looking at 7 CFR 1170.8, which is the price reporting specifications. And I don't have it printed out for you. I'm hoping you will give me the leeway to just read them to you.
  - A. Of course.

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- Q. Under cheddar cheese 500-pound barrels, there is an exclusion for cheese with moisture content exceeding 37.7%.
- So you would remove that exclusion for your volume reporting numbers?
- A. That is correct. And that's actually listed on page 4. I have that particular condition listed there. Just below the table -- paragraph below the table, last sentence.
- Q. Okay. And then on grade, 500-pound barrels are products that meet Wisconsin State brand or USDA extra grade or better standards.
- So would you still want it to meet that standard or just remove that?
  - A. Allow me to follow up on that in our post-hearing



brief.

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- Q. Okay.
- A. That's a good question.
- Q. Okay. And for color, 500-pound barrels have to be white.

And so my questions of other USDA people, and I'm not a barrel cheese expert, they indicate that there may be barrels that are yellow. So would you include those as well?

- A. I don't see a particular reason not to include them. The general principle here should be, is this really a barrel, like, or are we calling it a barrel and it's really not a barrel? Like if it's a barrel cheddar cheese, then it should be included.
- Q. Okay. And then the last paragraph here, which is paragraph 8, which is just general exclusions that apply to both 500-pound barrels and 40-pound blocks, that's where we list intercompany sales, resales of purchased cheese for pricing sales, 30 or more days before the transaction was completed, cheese produced under faith-based close supervision and marketed at a higher price than the manufacturer's wholesale market price for the basic commodity, for example, kosher, sales under the Dairy Export Incentive Program or other premium-assisted sales, and cheese certified as organic by a USDA accredited certifying agent.

So you would remove all those exclusions when it comes to volume sales?



- A. So reading those exclusions, it's quite clear why we cannot use them for price. None of those are commodities that can be easily, you know, sent to the market, if you will, for price discovery or, you know, if one has a surplus. But for the purpose of establishing volume and weight, off the top of my head, I don't see a good reason why we would want to exclude any of those.
- Q. Okay. And so for excluded sales, you would want us to capture actual sales, not necessarily production numbers?
  - A. It -- it --
- Q. Because -- and if I add, I'm asking this question -- I'll add a little more clarity.
  - A. Yeah.

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- Q. Currently what the NDPSR collects is sales information, but what NASS makes -- numbers, they are production numbers. So that's, you know, kind of two different things.
- A. I was thinking whether to go down the path of commercial disappearance. In the end, you know, I don't think that that's going to be a life-changing decision one way or another. So there should be some elegance and simplicity, so that we who present to dairy farmers from time to time, you know, don't have to sweat on the stage. So let's keep it simple and elegant. It is a step -- it is a big step in the right direction.
- Q. Okay. So carrying forward on NASS production data, that data is voluntary and not audited, and I



believe some of it even contains estimates in it. And so the NDPSR data is mandatory and audited.

Do you have an issue with the fact that we would be using mandatory audited numbers in the same calculation as kind of voluntary estimates on audited numbers?

A. I would trust the AMS to make the decision that you believe is the best, all things considered there. Certainly, if AMS would -- would prefer to pursue something like this, but then use the weights based on the excluded sales of 640s and 40s, that's not something that Edge would object to.

Again, we -- we were thinking, well, how can we get this done at a minimal additional spend, if you will, and burden on your staff, Ms. Taylor. You know, so that's what resulted in this testimony.

But I do agree that using the audited sales data on all of cheddar to determine the barrel weights would result in a more precise weight for barrels.

- Q. Okay. So those entities reporting for NDPSR are able to submit revisions up to five weeks. And I just didn't know if -- if you could speak to whether you would prefer revision data or as submitted -- originally submitted data?
- A. So the data that's -- that are used for the monthly prices do contain typically a mix of revised and as first submitted as of the cutoff --
  - O. Right.
  - A. -- that's needed for that month.



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For the annual weights, 49 out of 55 weeks will already be revised. That little error on the margin, if you will, I think is -- is not critical. It wouldn't move the final numbers, especially if you do employ the rounding procedure as we are proposing, rounding to the closest 5%. So I don't think it's material there.

I think that it would be a higher priority to align the announcement of such weights with other annual announcements or periodic announcements that would be a consequence of this hearing, such as milk composition.

- Q. Okay. Are you assuming that we currently probably capture all barrel plants -- and I guess if I reword this -- perhaps, currently most barrel manufacturers probably already report to NDPSR, and so we might not be broadening our survey of plants but would be broadening the information they needed to report to us? Have you thought about that?
- A. Again, if you allow me to follow up in my post-hearing brief, I can do further investigation on that. I don't believe I have sufficient expertise to answer with --
  - O. That's fine.
- A. -- confidence today. That's a good question. A good question.
- Q. In your 15-month delay, I think when you testified maybe the -- well, I don't know when this was, earlier in this hearing, and we had the discussion on maybe this doesn't -- you know, if adopted, September might not work.



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Right? Just depending on the schedule for when things come out.

But your priority is a 15-month delay, and it would kind of -- on a quarter basis, just like that discussion we had earlier at risk management?

- A. That is correct, yes.
- 0. Okay.

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A. And if you'll allow me to just elaborate briefly on that, maybe perhaps clar- -- not to revisit that full discussion. I know that there are witnesses waiting here to testify today.

For other insurance products that -- crops, etcetera, it occasionally does happen that you have regulatory change that influences indemnities. The reason RMA never makes a big fuss about it is because it's impossible to quantify them. You know, if -- if California topped with 12, on which pork products can be sold in the States, if that affects the swine market, and elastic risk protection pays more, nobody can pin down and say, yes, it's 7.58 is the payment duty to -- you know, attributed to the regulatory change.

Because we have a relationship between Class III and butter, cheese, dry whey, Class IV, and butter and nonfat dry milk, with a little bit of math, we can actually pin down, we can calculate what is the magnitude of unanticipated regulatory change. That is unprecedented situation.

I'm actually talking at your colleagues at RMA



later this afternoon to discuss that issue. That's not something that RMA has faced before, and that may result with dairy farmers paying for regulatory uncertainty in premiums, but not reaping the benefits of indemnities that can be quantified to be due to unanticipated regulatory change.

Q. Thank you for that comment.

So there are other regulatory changes then where producers are paying for these regulatory risks that's inherent -- kind of inherent in how it works, and there's just nothing kind of -- what I gather from that is you can't quantify it, so that's just -- that's just part of how they operate?

- A. That's life.
- Q. Dairy is different?
- A. Not necessarily all changes in dairy. But anything that disturbs the relationship between the class prices and commodity prices can be quantified because we know what the relationship has to be under the current rules, what was expected based on futures, and what was the final based on new rules at the time prices are published. That is unprecedented situation.
  - O. Okay.

MS. TAYLOR: That's it for AMS. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Yes, sir. Mr. Sjostrom.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. SJOSTROM:



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1	Q. I'm not done with you yet, sir.			
2	A. Sorry.			
3	Q. Lucas Sjostrom, Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative.			
4	MR. SJOSTROM: First, your Honor, one correction.			
5	BY MR. SJOSTROM:			
6	Q. We heard Dr. Bozic, you need a better editor			
7	and proofreader page 5, second line of the equation,			
8	under the second paragraph, there should be an X, I			
9	believe.			
10	Is that correct, Dr. Bozic?			
11	A. Following number 3X			
12	Q. CX			
13	A block cheese			
14	Q block cheese price. Sorry about that. I			
15	wanted to note that.			
16	THE COURT: Can I hear that one again?			
17	MR. SJOSTROM: Yep.			
18	THE COURT: Sorry.			
19	MR. SJOSTROM: Page 5, second line, under the			
20	second paragraph, the end of the equation should be 3X			
21	block cheese price, or three times the block cheese price			
22	there.			
23	Thank you, your Honor.			
24	BY MR. SJOSTROM:			
25	Q. Unanswered question from yesterday: Five losers			
26	and five winners walk in with T-shirts okay, I'll			
27	withdraw that question.			



But I do want to ask Ms. Hancock's question about

not participating in hedging in just a different way. I think we get a little confused when we talk about dairy markets, or the general public does.

So just to illustrate for the record. Let's say making on-farm cheese is illegal in the United States, and then the government makes it legal. If I'm a dairy farmer -- and this is a three-part question, so just wait to the end -- if I'm a dairy farmer and choose to build an artisan cheese plants and hedge my future economic returns on that and do better than other dairy farmers in the area, or if I build that cheese plant and lose everything and do worse than other dairy farmers in the area -- the third part of the question -- therefore, is by the government in this case, making artisan cheese legal, which was never legal before, which was illegal before, would you say consistent with your previous answer to Ms. Hancock, that government providing a better ability to hedge, whether or not people -- in this case dairy farmers, or dairy plants utilize it -- should that be considered putting some at advantages or disadvantages, or would you say that that should not be considered under this hearing?

A. Well, there's a -- often a debate in other governmental programs on equality of opportunity versus equality of outcome, and the -- I'm a big proponent of equality of opportunity.

Under the proposed -- outgrowth proposal listed in this testimony, there will be near equality of



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	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA REARING			
1	opportunity other than brokerage commissions and with			
2	us, spreads equality of opportunity for everyone to			
3	hedge their exposure to the fundamental cheddar prices,			
4	whether it is blocks or barrels.			
5	Q. Thank you.			
6	Are there any other comments you would like to			
7	add?			
8	A. That's it for now. We have to follow up with a			
9	post-hearing brief. There were some really good questions			
10	from AMS.			
11	Q. Yes.			
12	MR. SJOSTROM: Your Honor, I would like to,			
13	therefore, admit Edge-2, which we have prelabeled as			
14	Exhibit 76, and Edge-4, which I believe you said this			
15	morning was Exhibit 134.			
16	THE WITNESS: Lucas, if I can just intervene. I			
17	believe that Mr. English will want to ask some more			
18	questions on Edge-2, but I believe that he would want to			
19	ask that when we come back in two weeks. I should not			
20	speak on his behalf.			
21	MR. ENGLISH: I don't want to divert us today from			
22	what we're doing, and you're optimistic about two weeks.			
23	But, okay, yes.			
24	THE COURT: I'm not sure I understand.			
25	Mr. English, would you like to reserve the			



MR. ENGLISH: I do not need to reserve the admission. I reserve the right to ask questions, but I



admission of Exhibit 76?

1	don't I mean, he's coming back on other issues. I				
2	would rather ask the questions then than now. I think we				
3	have got plenty going on today, and I don't want to				
4	interrupt that flow.				
5	THE COURT: So you don't mind admitting it?				
6	MR. ENGLISH: I do not mind admitting it.				
7	THE COURT: And, of course, anything that comes				
8	up I'm sorry, Counsel if we admit something and then				
9	something comes up later that undermines the proprietary				
10	of a document as an exhibit, we can reopen whether it was				
11	admitted.				
12	MR. ENGLISH: Yes.				
13	THE COURT: I mean, I think that would go for				
14	anything.				
15	So let's admit Exhibit seventy oh, you had				
16	something more to say.				
17	MR. SJOSTROM: Your Honor, the reason Dr. Bozic				
18	brought that up, I believe, was because Mr. English				
19	attempted to ask questions last time, and we said that				
20	wasn't admitted yet, so we just didn't want to forget or				
21	try to skirt that. So we were just trying to be				
22	transparent about it. That's all.				
23	THE COURT: I appreciate the transparency and the				
24	explanation.				
25	Okay. So 76 is Exhibit 76 is admitted into the				
26	record.				
27	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 76 was received				



into evidence.)

THE WITNESS: We also need Exhibit 134.

MR. SJOSTROM: And 134.

THE COURT: Yes, 134, we're reserving on that, I think. I'm not sure what to do with this. We had certain other proposals that USDA rejected. This one hasn't been -- I assume -- I understand this was filed late.

Is that right, Mr. Hill? Is AMS taking a position on this?

MR. HILL: Yes. We're not objecting to it because it's -- I mean, he's proceeding under the theory of logical outgrowth to hearing proposals that are in the record. We're just reserving the right whether or not we're going to -- that USDA is going to actually consider them because we don't -- we don't have -- haven't made that determination whether they are, in fact, a logical outgrowth.

The other proposal that we're talking about objecting to that we -- that we opposed objections to, those were -- those were proposals that were outright excluded from the Hearing Notice by the Secretary. So those are different -- they are a different issue altogether.

But we're not objecting to this at this point. We're willing to listen to what's -- what he has to say, and we'll make a determination whether or not it is, in fact, a logical outgrowth to previous hearing proposals.

THE COURT: And that determination will be made in the recommended decision?



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MR. HILL: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah. I think I'm -- I think I'm with you on that. The problem with the NAJ and MIG proposals were that the Secretary -- for me, is that the Secretary has already addressed those. And who am I, yeah, a lowly ALJ, to define that the Secretary's wrong or the Secretary ought to reconsider something on that.

So -- but, frankly, as a presiding judge, there's a certain pull to me that, well, bring it in and let people talk about it and make a record on it, and then let the Secretary reconsider it then. And we're sort of doing something different here.

Everyone -- folks seem to have allowed the time -- because part of the argument was we're so pressed for time, we can't be talking about things that aren't going to be in the final decision, but we allowed this. So one could say I should allow the other, too.

But I think it's pretty crucial that the Secretary's already rejected those other proposals. So I think that's where I'm going to come out on those. But this does -- this is an example that's got -- that's got aspects that overlap with the other things.

So -- so what do we do with -- do we allow Exhibit 134 into the record subject to potential objections? Is that what we would do?

I mean, we could treat it as -- I mean, even if we rejected it now, we could treat it as an offer of proof.

Everyone's talked about it and all. But it seems like AMS



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1	wants to consider it, thinks that it should be considered,			
2	but the question is whether it is within the scope of the			
3	Hearing Notice.			
4	I'm sorry if I seem confused. I am confused.			
5	MR. HILL: Like I said, we're not going to object			
6	to the entrance of this as an exhibit.			
7	THE WITNESS: Your Honor, could I ask you a			
8	question? Would admitting this into the record in any way			
9	reduce the rights that Mrs. Hancock would have down the			
10	road?			
11	THE COURT: Who do you think, Ms. Hancock?			
12	No, I mean, I think you are reserving everything.			
13	You are you reserved an argument that this should not			
14	be considered here. You will have an argument that's a			
15	logical outgrowth. That's the right logical outgrowth,			
16	is that the right term?			
17	Okay. Well, this discussion will be in the			
18	transcript. I think everyone's reserved their rights			
19	about the proprietary of considering this at all, but I			
20	think we can allow it into the record.			
21	So with that, Exhibit 134 is made a part of this			
22	hearing record.			
23	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 134 was received			
24	into evidence.)			
25	MR. SJOSTROM: Thank you, Dr. Bozic.			
26	Thank you, your Honor.			
27	THE WITNESS: Your Honor.			



THE COURT: Thank you both, Dr. Bozic.

1	It's 9:30. Do we want to put up another witness		
2	or take a break? Break? Okay.		
3	MS. HANCOCK: And, your Honor, just so we can		
4	clarify what's next. We have, I think, three or four		
5	dairy farmers that we're prepared to put on next before we		
6	do substantive the next round of substantive testimony		
7	on the proposals.		
8	THE COURT: Okay. Great. This will give us		
9	are they virtual.		
10	MS. HANCOCK: No. They are here in person.		
11	THE COURT: Okay. Then we don't need the time to		
12	set up virtual.		
13	All right. Let's it is 9:31. Let's come back		
14	at 20 of 10:00, 9:40. Off the record.		
15	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)		
16	THE COURT: On the record.		
17	Okay. Ms. Hancock, are you introducing the		
18	yes, Mr. English.		
19	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, your Honor. Chip English		
20	for the Milk Innovation Group.		
21	I had a brief conversation with counsel and USDA,		
22	and I raise this only because we just had a conversation		
23	about the what's in the record, what's out of the		
24	record, and objections. And so I thought I would ask two		
25	questions, and they are related.		
26	One, what is the status of your ruling on the MIG		
27	objection, by extension the NAJ objection, even though		



it's not mine?

But second, I ask it partly because -- and I may have misheard or I may have misinterpreted -- but I tended to hear sort of an implied ruling from the conversation you had with respect to the Edge, which suggested that you didn't think you had authority.

And so I'm just wondering, you know, if that is correct, do we have sort of an implied ruling that you are going to turn us down?

THE COURT: Well, I don't want to make an implied ruling at this status, as my attorney advisor got back yesterday from maternity leave, and we're working on it.

We're working on it.

MR. ENGLISH: Okay.

THE COURT: But that is -- I mean, I don't even want to make a tentative ruling unless it helps you. But that's sort of where I'm leaning, frankly, Mr. English, that it has already been ruled upon and I -- I -- my latitude -- my discretion is limited here.

MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome. Does that help you?

I want -- I'm trying to be helpful here. I realize that I have had a lot -- I thought maybe I could get this -- more of this done over this long weekend we had, but it turned out I was kind of tired, and my wife had other --

MR. ENGLISH: I can't imagine, your Honor, why you would be tired and why you would spend time with your family.

I think that -- well, I'm not going to say helps



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in the sense -- obviously, I wish the answer would be differently, but I think it helps in the sense that everybody needs to know what's going on. So thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Yeah, sure. I think there is a -- I am -- we can discuss this a little on the record.

Right now, I mean, I am a little concerned, I mean, that I don't know how long it would take to put on your witnesses and have cross and all that. We are leaving something open here because we had the witness, we got exhibits admitted, and all that.

So I don't want to create an incentive, although I don't think I'm the creator here. I think it is the procedure. I don't want to create any kind of incentive -- and I haven't thought this through -- for a party not to file early and get rejected whereas they can wait until the hearing and file and say, oh, we're here, let's -- are you also concerned about that, Mr. English? It seems to me --

MR. ENGLISH: Well, I'm not going to prejudice my position by answering that question. I think, you know, one could look at things in slightly different ways, but I'm not going to prejudice our position by commenting on what just happened here. I did not raise an objection.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ENGLISH: That doesn't mean I waived it. It doesn't mean -- you know, when we were going, and we said we had no opportunity to talk to our clients about what



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1	Dr. Marin just discussed, so we all need to go back and			
2	think about it, so			
3	THE COURT: I mean, I think that's fair, too.			
4	Anyway, I hope that helped.			
5	MR. ENGLISH: All right. Thank you.			
6	THE COURT: I'll pin it down as soon as I can, but			
7	I had some other things to do in the meantime. And I did			
8	not understand that there was a huge urgency to ruling on			
9	that.			
10	MR. ENGLISH: Not urgency, but on the other hand,			
11	some definitiveness would be helpful, your Honor.			
12	THE COURT: I understand. Of course.			
13	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you.			
14	THE COURT: And I'm here to serve the agency and			
15	the parties participants. I don't think we have			
16	parties, do we?			
17	Ms. Hancock.			
18	Thank you, Mr. English, for raising that.			
19	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, I'm not here to talk			
20	about that.			
21	THE COURT: I guess I was guessing you weren't.			
22	MS. HANCOCK: Okay. I didn't know if you had more			
23	to say on it.			
24	THE COURT: I will. You have the floor, though.			
25	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor. We would			
26	would call we would call our first producer witness of			
27	the day, Mr. Doug Chapin.			
28	THE COURT: Welcome, Mr. Chapin. Please raise			



1	your right hand.			
2	DOUG CHAPIN,			
3		Being first duly sworn, was examined and		
4		testified as follows:		
5		THE COURT: Your witness.		
6		DIRECT EXAMINATION		
7	BY MS. HANCOCK:			
8	Q.	Good morning. Is it Mr. Chapin or Chapin?		
9	A.	Chapin.		
10	Q.	Chapin. Okay.		
11		Would you mind stating and spelling your name for		
12	the record?			
13	A.	Doug Chapin, D-O-U-G, C-H-A-P-I-N.		
14	Q.	Thank you, Mr. Chapin.		
15		And what is your mailing address?		
16	A.	5619 60th Avenue, Remus, Michigan, 49340.		
17	Q.	And did you prepare a written statement for your		
18	testimo	ny today?		
19	A.	Yes.		
20	Q.	Is that what we have marked as Exhibit NMPF-76?		
21	A.	Yes.		
22		MS. HANCOCK: And, your Honor, if we could assign		
23	an exhi	bit number.		
24		THE COURT: Yes. Let's assign Exhibit 135 to		
25	previously marked NMPF-76, 135 for purposes of			
26	identif	ication.		
27		(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 135 was marked		
28		for identification.)		



MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor.

## BY MS. HANCOCK:

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- Q. Mr. Chapin, go ahead with your prepared statement.
- A. Okay. Thank you.

I'm Doug Chapin. I own and operate a dairy farm in Central Michigan with my wife and son. Our dairy farm is a Centennial Farm, and my son represents the fifth generation. We milk 700 Holsteins with a great team of employees.

I also serve as the Board Chairman of Michigan Milk Producers Association. MMPA is a dairy farmer-owned cooperative and also a dairy processor serving over 1,000 dairy farmers in the Great Lakes Region.

MMPA markets Milk in all four classes of milk and also is a processor of all four classes. I've represented MMPA on the NMPF Board of Directors and also served on the NMPF Economic Policy Committee that vetted and made recommendations to the full board on FMMO changes.

I support Proposal 13 that was submitted by the National Milk Producers Federation. This proposal returns us to the higher-of Class III or IV for our Class I skim milk price mover. This proposal returns us to the program which we operated under until 2018.

The current structure, which uses the average-of III and IV plus \$0.74, has fallen short and financially damaged dairy farms across the country. The average plus \$0.74 puts a ceiling on the benefit of Class I pricing but gives no floor and has left myself and fellow producers



vulnerable. The adoption of the current Class I mover has cost dairy producers over \$1 billion since 2018.

In 2020, during the pandemic, we saw the spread between Class III and IV exceed \$10, leaving producers extremely undercompensated. This was right on the heels of a couple of months of devastating milk prices as producers and processors were sorting out the pandemic challenges.

I know producers and processors had to adjust to a drastically different market and working environment. I know that the current average-of rules were put in place to help processors hedge their milk costs. However, I believe it makes it more difficult for producers to protect their milk.

MMPA operates in Federal Order 33, or the Mideast order. My market is basically 30% Class I, 45% Class III, 15% Class IV, and 10% Class II. I had milk contracted at over \$24 a hundredweight in July of 2020.

I have always been fine with losing on a contract because the payment would be in the milk check. However, I not only lost on the contract, but there was a large negative basis to the 30% of milk in Class I.

Our PPD exceeded negative \$8. I don't know of any tools accessible to the average dairyman that can address Class I pricing today. The best tool would be the higher-of mover so that producers know that they won't have to risk a negative basis in Class I pricing.

I know that the pandemic was seen as a black swan



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event, that the volatility caused by the pandemic was unique and not repeatable. However, the spread between Class III and Class IV has exceeded \$1.48 three other times.

In fact, the spread between classes has been over \$1.48 for much of this year and has cost dairy farmers over \$60 million in the first eight months of '23. It has cost MMPA member producers over 4.1 million in the last year. The change to the average plus \$0.74 has cost my family over 22,000 in the same period. Today, with margins at historic lows, producers need that value to operate.

As Chairman for Michigan Milk Producers

Association, I received many concerns and questions from our dairy producers on the Class I mover. The frustration I heard in their voices was real and well founded by what they were witnessing in the market and in their own business.

The change to the average-of III and IV plus \$0.74 was so visibly damaging to producers that the government responded with help by enacting the Pandemic Market Volatility Assistance Program. I appreciated this response. However, it didn't cover all the milk and fell short of the full impact.

I think the need of this program highlights the need to return to the higher-of Class I mover. The sentiment and discontentment with the current Class I mover by our MMPA members was echoed throughout NMPF's



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In my role on NMPF's Economic Policy Committee, I heard producers and co-op leaders from around the country state the damage caused by the current program. The task force developed a couple plans to present to the committee.

One plan was a complicated rolling average that over an extended period of time would make producers whole. The committee wanted nothing to do with complex plans that delayed the value of Class I milk getting into producer's checks. It is in times like right now when we have tight margins and are losing value on Class I because the spread between III and IV is over \$1.48. Today is when our farmers need that value, for their businesses and families.

In closing, I'd like to put emphasis on the \$1 billion that producers have lost since the current mover was put in place in 2018. Our members voted unanimously that the FMMO hearings had to resolve the deficiencies of the legislated 2018 change.

I personally believe that this is the issue that drove this hearing to occur. Producers have been clear to me, they have been unfairly harmed by the current mover and continue to be. I haven't had one producer request any other action on the mover other than returning to the higher-of.

We were told that the change to the current program had the goal of holding producers harmless. It



missed its target. It provided a cap on the upside and no protection on the downside. I'm representing 1,000 dairymen and a co-op that bottles Class I milk when I say that I support Proposal 13 and returning to the higher-of Class I mover.

Thank you.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Chapin.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would submit him for cross-examination.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Rosenbaum.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. ROSENBAUM:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Chapin. Steve Rosenbaum for the International Dairy Foods Association. Thank you for coming.
  - A. Good morning.
- Q. Mr. Chapin, you have talked about the legislative change that was made, that in -- in May of 2018 replaced the higher-of approach to setting the Class I mover with a current mechanism that takes the average-of the Class III and IV price and adds \$0.74, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And were you on the board of Michigan Milk at the time that legislation was enacted back in 2017 or '18?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you aware that that legislative change was supported by both dairy farmers in the -- and that National Milk Producers Federation testified, or at least



- provided documentation to legi- -- to members of Congress supporting that proposal, as did indeed members of the entity that I represent, the International Dairy Foods Association?
  - A. Yes, I am aware of that.
  - Q. Okay. And so at the time it's fair to say that --well, a calculation was done that suggested that if we took the average-of Class III and IV and added \$0.74, over time, that would provide dairy farmers the same amount of money that they were receiving under the higher-of approach, correct?
- 12 A. I believe that was the calculation that was 13 obviously wrong.
- 14 O. But at the time --
- 15 A. At the time, right.
- Q. Just so we're clear, at the time both sides thought it was correct --
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 | 0. -- correct?
- 20 And it was intended to be a neutral proposal from
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- 22 A. Right.
- Q. -- dollars-in-the-pocket of the farmers
- 24 | perspective, correct?
- 25 A. Correct.
- Q. And indeed that's why National Milk supported it,
- 27 | presumably?
- 28 A. I would -- I agree.



- Q. Okay. So what -- and are you aware that the principal justification for why -- why make the change, if it was going to be neutral, the principal justification advanced, which both sides also accepted, was that it would facilitate the use of hedging in the Class I market, correct?
  - A. Correct. Yeah.

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- Q. And do you engage in hedging yourself personally?
- A. Yes. Well, since 2020, I have just participated in the DRP. Prior to 2020, I did quite a bit of work on the futures, but have pretty much -- I have switched completely to the DRP program.
- Q. Okay. And are you aware -- you obviously have experience in hedging. Are you aware that the problem, which the legislation was intended to address, was that for -- from a Class I perspective, because the Class I mover had been based on the higher-of Class III or Class IV, you didn't ever know in any given month which was going to be higher, so you really had very little ability to make reliable predictions as to what kind of hedging you should engage in? Was that basically --
  - A. Yes.
  - O. -- the problem?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. You didn't know whether you should be hedging off of Class III or Class IV because you didn't know which one was actually going to be the mover, correct?
    - A. Correct.



- Q. All right. So -- and, now, you are -- are you aware that the International Dairy Foods Association also has a proposal that we've not yet presented our testimony in support of it, but has a proposal that's accepted and is going to be heard, for a replacement to the current skim mover regulations, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. We have a proposal, obviously National Milk has the proposal, and you are testifying in support of the National Milk proposal, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. But have you had the opportunity to look at the International Dairy Foods Association proposal?
  - A. I would say briefly I -- I have read it, yes.
  - Q. Okay. So -- and are you aware that it is at least our claim, and we believe it to be accurate, we'll see whether anyone disagrees with it, that under our proposal dairy farmers will be paid not only as much as they would get under the higher-of alternative that National Milk is pursuing, but actually get paid a little more money?
  - A. I'm going to take claim -- claims with a pretty big grain of salt today.
  - Q. Okay. Well, by that -- by "claims," I mean, we literally in our proposal calculate how much farmers would have been paid had they been under the higher-of approach, and we over time -- and I recognize you have an issue with over time, we'll talk about that in a minute -- but over time we're either paying the farmers that amount, which is



to say what the higher-of plus \$0.74 would have been, or we'll pay them an even higher amount than that if, in fact, in a given month they would have been paid more under our formula than the higher-of? Are you aware of that aspect of our proposal?

- A. I guess I can't say that I am --
- 0. Okay.

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- A. -- is that how that will flow, no.
- Q. Okay. And so is it fair to say that your proposal to return to the higher-of would eliminate the advantage of the current approach insofar as the current approach facilitates hedging?
- A. I believe that our approach would put the same challenges on it that were there before.
- Q. Okay. And to -- to the extent that the current -- let me say, we all recognize that we ended up with pricing that was unexpected in 2020 and an impact that was unexpected, and we're trying to address that too in our proposal -- as a result of our proposal.

But it is fair to say that to the extent that the 2018 legislation did have the desirable impact of making hedging more feasible, and we'll have some testimony about that, that will be lost if the National Milk Producers Federation proposal is adopted?

- A. Okay. To the processors' side, I would agree.
  Yes.
- MR. ROSENBAUM: That's all I have. Thank you.

  THE COURT: Further cross? Other than AMS I mean?



1	Dr. Cryan.
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION
3	BY DR. CRYAN:
4	Q. Good morning. I'm Roger Cryan with the American
5	Farm Bureau Federation. Hello, Mr. Chapin.
6	A. Hello.
7	Q. I'm sorry I didn't get a chance to talk to you
8	earlier. I appreciate you being here.
9	Are you a Farm Bureau member?
10	A. I am.
11	Q. That's fantastic. Thanks.
12	Could you talk a little bit about the impacts that
13	depooling and negative PPD have had on you or some of your
14	neighbors in terms of unevenness of prices and losses and
15	just kind of general market chaos?
16	A. I guess I'm I guess I'm not prepared to really
17	talk about depooling, I guess, I'll say. Obviously, it
18	plays plays in every market, and it does in our order
19	also.
20	Q. Yeah. I understand that.
21	Would would a would a Class I futures
22	contract solve the problem that the processors have with
23	trying to forward price their fluid milk?
24	A. It sounds like it would, yes.
25	Q. Yeah. You think it's a it's should USDA let
26	CME define policy?
27	A. That would not I guess it wouldn't bother me.
28	I don't if they did



1	Q. Okay.	
2	A you know.	
3	Q. Okay. Thank you very much.	
4	A. Yeah.	
5	Q. Have a good trip home.	
6	A. Thank you.	
7	DR. CRYAN: Thank you. I'm done.	
8	THE COURT: Further cross?	
9	Seeing none, AMS?	
10	Ms. Taylor.	
11	1 CROSS-EXAMINATION	
12	BY MS. TAYLOR:	
13	Q. Good morning.	
14	A. Good morning.	
15	Q. Thank you for coming to testify toda	у.
16	I was wondering if you could just de	scribe a
17	7 little bit about your farm. I know you said	you had 700
18	Holsteins, and we're talking in this hearing	, trying to
19	gather information from all parties on the i	mpact to small
20	businesses.	
21	For dairy farmers the Small Business	
22	2 Administration defines that as a farm receiv	ing
23	\$3.75 million or less of gross revenue per y	ear on a whole
24	farm basis. Would your farm meet that?	
25	A. We would probably be over that.	
26	Q. Over that. Okay.	
27	7 And then I wanted to ask a little bi	t about risk
28	management, and that kind of leads me also t	o my next



question on the third paragraph of your statement.

First I wanted to ask if you do use risk management tools, and I take it from the description you talk about in that third paragraph, because you do contract your milk, so is that forward contracting?

- A. So in 2020, that was forward contracting, yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you use any other risk management tools?
- A. Since 2020, I have switched to DRP, and that's the only tool that we're using.
- Q. Okay. And so I wondered if you could walk me through, just so I understand when you talk about what you experienced in July of 2020. So you had forward contracted your milk at \$24 a hundred?
- A. Right. Class III contract, I think, Class III settled at about 28. And so, you know, when -- when I settled out, there would have been, you know, on the contract, that would have paid out four, but with a negative PPD over \$8, you know, that actually took us down below that. And my -- I settled on that milk at about \$12 is where I -- on milk that I had contracted. By the time they brought it back and -- and, of course, the 30% that is in Class I came off the -- was much lower price, so -- but I settled at 12 out of \$28 Class III price.
  - Q. Okay. So what you saw in your milk check was 12?
- A. Yeah.
  - Q. Okay.
  - A. Which is why I went to DRP after that.
  - Q. You did talk about how the current rules of the



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average was \$0.74, you believe makes it more difficult for producers to protect their milk. I was wondering if you could just elaborate on that.

A. So with the higher-of -- because when I say the basis, I mean the basis of -- of your milk, the basis of where the Class I will fall to the prices that you can -- that you can protect, Class III and IV.

And so if the bulk of the dairy industry is going to work on the Class III market, if you are in the futures, DRP does offer Class IV. And so what I meant was, with the current system, the portion of your milk check that is Class I, there's no -- there's no way of knowing where it's going to fall. So that 30% of my milk check, if I have a Class III contract and -- and -- and, let's see, if Class III is the driver, and I have a Class III contract, I cannot pick up the difference -- I got to think a little bit here. But, yeah. You know, that 30%, I can't address on my -- on my check.

- Q. Okay. Okay. Under the current formula?
- A. Under the current formula.
- Q. But under the higher-of you would --
- A. Under the higher-of, the basis will always be -it doesn't matter where I am, I'm going to have a positive
  basis. There's always a basis for Class I milk. Right?
  In the normal marketplace, we assume a basis in our market
  for Class I milk. And that basis is maintained with a
  higher-of. It never disappears in the average. In the
  average, our basis -- because your Class I formula, you



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- come up, it -- there should always be -- there should be a positive basis. Well, that positive basis disappears in the average. If you're always at higher-of, it's always a positive basis.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.
  - I did have a question, since you are on the board of MMPA, right?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. Does MMPA has Class I plants?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- 11 Q. And so does the co-op use risk management tools?
- 12 | I mean, you talked with Mr. Rosenbaum about how when that
- 13 change was made in 2018, the Farm Bill primary driver for
- 14 | that was to allow Class I processors to hedge their milk.
- 15 Does your co-op do that?
- 16 A. So we do not. Our milk is always priced every
- 17 | month, and our customers pay that. We have never had a
- 18 | customer request any actions, forward pricing
- 19 opportunities. And so our milk, we just set the price,
- 20 and then we -- then we're selling our milk --
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. -- off the market every month.
- 23 0. Okay.
  - A. Basically there's about a month delay. We're always a month behind. And so we might lose on the market if it's going up, but we'll gain when it is going down.
- 27 O. Okay. Thank you.
- Then on your next page you talk about how NMPF had



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considered numerous options before deciding on recommending the higher-of. One was a "complicated rolling average that extended the period of time that would make producers whole."

Can you define what you mean about "making producers whole"?

A. To get back to the full value of where we would be on the higher-of. And so the plan they had, it would over -- it would take about two years for you to pick up losses on the one that they presented. And honestly, on the committee, we didn't have -- I don't think there was any -- I'm trying to think. I don't think not one producer stood up and said they liked that idea.

So I think the producer community is -- is -- I -- we're an IDFA member, I'll say that, but I think we feel pretty burnt right now, because that -- that money was pretty painful to give up. And I'm not -- I do not want to stand in front of producers and tell them again that, we've got a deal, hey, it's good. And we understand the higher-of. We know where the -- we understand the value of an average. And we're -- I'm going to say our patience is worn on the talk of complicated programs.

O. Thank you very much.

MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS.

THE COURT: Redirect?

MS. HANCOCK: Thank you for your time, Mr. Chapin.

Your Honor, we would move to admit Exhibit 135.

THE COURT: Any objections?



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1	Exhibit 135 is entered into the record of this
2	hearing.
3	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 135 was received
4	into evidence.)
5	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you.
6	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Chapin. Appreciate
7	your coming here to testify. You can stand down from the
8	stand.
9	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, at this time we would
10	call producer Karl Wedemeyer.
11	THE COURT: Welcome, Mr. Wedemeyer. Please raise
12	your right hand.
13	KARL WEDEMEYER,
14	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
15	testified as follows:
16	THE COURT: Your witness.
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. HANCOCK:
19	Q. Good morning, Mr. Wedemeyer. Am I saying that
20	right
21	A. You are.
22	Q the second time?
23	Would you mind stating and spelling your name for
24	the record?
25	A. Karl Wedemeyer, K-A-R-L, W-E-D-E-M-E-Y-E-R.
26	Q. Thank you.
27	And could you provide your business address?
28	A. 1405 North 98th Street, Kansas City, Kansas.



1	Q. Thank you.
2	And did you prepare your written statement
3	identified as Exhibit NMPF-81?
4	A. I did.
5	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, if we could mark that as
6	our next exhibit number.
7	THE COURT: Yes. That exhibit will be marked
8	Exhibit 136 for identification.
9	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 136 was marked
10	for identification.)
11	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you.
12	BY MS. HANCOCK:
13	Q. Mr. Wedemeyer, would you mind providing us with
14	your testimony?
15	A. My name is Karl Wedemeyer. I am a dairy farmer
16	from LaRue, Ohio, where I farm 85 acres and milk 200 cows
17	in a partnership with my brother, Derek, and my parents,
18	Lee and Colleen. I have been a dairy farmer for 14 years,
19	but really, I feel like I have been a dairy farmer my
20	whole life.
21	I received an associate degree in Dairy Science
22	and a bachelor's degree in Animal Science from The Ohio
23	State University. I also recently completed a master's
24	degree in Business Administration from Ohio University. I
25	am a farmer-owner of Dairy Farmers of America.
26	I have had the good fortune to be able to hold
27	various leadership positions throughout the agriculture



and dairy industries. I have served on Mideast Area

Council for DFA and currently serve as an area resolutions member and corporate resolutions member. I also currently serve on the board of the Ohio Dairy Producers
Association.

I have been managing our dairy since I completed my undergraduate degree in 2009. Part of my management responsibilities for the farm have been developing and implementing the farm's risk management strategy. This includes not only forward contracting our feed inputs such as corn, soybean meal, and soy hulls, but also our milk price.

I have utilized forward contracting through DFA's Risk Management Program to help protect our milk price. I have utilized different financial products such as Class III, Class IV, Producer Price Differential (PPD), and Target Blend contracts. By using various strategies to hedge our price risks, I have become familiar with the Federal Milk Marketing Order system and how it functions. This understanding has helped me to keep my farm viable by ensuring we do not receive the market lows for our milk.

I appear today in support of the five proposals offered by National Milk Producers Federation:

- (1) Limit the Make Allowance increase to NMPF's proposed levels;
- (2) Return to "the higher-of" in the calculation of the Class I mover;
- (3) Eliminate 500-pound barrel cheese pricing from the calculation of the Class III protein price;



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(5) Adopt National Milk Producers Federation's Class I price differential proposal.

This has been a challenging year on our dairy farm. Since December 2022, our pay price, as reflected in the milk check, has decreased by \$7 per hundredweight.

Our costs of production have not gone down to the same degree, and our dairy's profitability has been impacted substantially.

We have faced significant input cost inflation since 2020. For instance, feed costs have almost doubled over the last three years. We have also seen our cost of hauling milk increase by more than 100%. Specifically, our hauling costs have risen from \$0.85 per hundred to \$2 per hundredweight due to an increase in fuel costs, increase in the cost of labor for truck drivers, and increases in the cost of equipment needed to haul milk.

In 2019, the dairy industry agreed to revise the process for calculating the Class I mover. The agreement was to use the average-of the Advanced Class III and Class IV skim milk prices plus a fixed differential of \$0.74 per hundredweight. This change replaced the use of the higher-of the Advanced Class III and Class IV skim milk prices that had been in place since 2000. We were told this change was important to the Class I processing industry to allow them to use risk management strategies



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to hedge their Class I milk costs. We were told this change would be revenue neutral to producer milk prices.

However, in the short time since implementation, we have seen Federal Milk Marketing Order blend prices move lower because of the Class I mover change. For only a very narrow price range will the "average-of" Class I mover outperform or even be equal to the "higher-of" Class I mover.

Since its implementation, National Milk Producers Federation estimates that dairy farmers' milk prices have been reduced by \$950 million, and my experience supports this estimate. This is not just a COVID-19 era anomaly. National Milk Producers Federation staff has determined that since implementation, for 29 of 52 months, the "average-of" Class I mover has returned Class I prices that are, on average, 1.30 per hundredweight less than what could have been achieved by use of "higher-of."

By comparison, for the remaining 23 months of the 52 months since the change was made, the "average-of" has returned a higher Class I price than the "higher-of," for an average improvement of just \$0.42 per hundredweight. This demonstrates the goal of revenue neutrality has not been achieved and has been to the detriment of dairy producers.

This experiment in Class I price formula changes has been a failure, and it is time to fix the problem.

Based on proposals by National Milk Producers Federation, the International Dairy Foods Association, and a group of



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milk handlers called the Milk Innovation Group, it seems there is near universal support to do something to fix the Class I mover.

Also, there is near universal support by the industry for the Class I mover to revert to the "higher-of," or, if using the same average-of prices, find a mechanism to be equal to the "higher-of" over a period of time, say 24 months. Because the dairy industry supports a change that is the equivalent of reverting to the "higher-of," I urge the Secretary of Agriculture to readopt the "higher-of" mover to set the Class I price.

My dairy needs the Class I revenue in my blend price immediately; I cannot afford to wait for months or even years for the added revenue. This change affects 100% of pooled producer milk, while I suspect that all pool processors are not covering 100% of their products with risk management tools impacted by this change.

I understand that the proposal to change the skim milk component factors is based on proven and documented tests of farm milk that show inarguable increases in milk components.

In 2022, my milk averaged 5.04% butterfat, and 3.8% protein, and 5.67% other solids. These have increased by 2.5% since 2018. A goal for our farm is to increase the component tests of our milk every year. We strive to increase the production capability of our cows through better management.

Using different feeding strategies and feed



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additives, we have seen a consistent increase year over year in the components of our herd. Our farm is located in Federal Milk Marketing Order 33, which uses multiple component pricing.

This pricing structure encourages us to produce the highest component milk possible, which translates into a higher price per hundredweight for our milk. With financial incentives being clear for our farm, we intend to continue to increase the component levels of our milk.

As I had mentioned previously, I have been managing our farm's risk management strategy for the last 14 years. Part of this strategy is to have forward contracts for milk at various price points and for various lengths of time out into the future to hedge price risk.

There will be times when I have milk forward contracted for up to a year in advance. This strategy could be greatly impacted by the timing of a USDA decision to implement new skim milk component factors. I could have milk contracted based on the old formulas and skim milk component factors if there is not a 12-month implementation period. This would result in a loss of income for our farm because I would be locking in a lower milk price that would keep me from receiving the benefits of the increased skim milk component factors. We should not be penalized for being proactive with our use of forward contracting.

It is important to the success of my risk management strategy that the Federal Milk Marketing Order



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milk pricing formulas are not changed without a lengthy notification period. Ideally, there would be a 12-month delay in implementation after the revised skim milk component factors in the class pricing formulas have been adopted.

That said, I recognize the broader needs of the dairy industry and support an earlier implementation for some of the other changes found in National Milk Producers Federation's proposals, i.e., increasing Make Allowances, reinstituting the "higher-of" in the Class I mover formula, and eliminating 500-pound barrel cheese pricing from the Class III protein price formula.

I close by reiterating my support for National Milk Producers Federation's five proposals:

- (1) Limit the Make Allowance increase to their proposed levels;
- (2) Return to "the higher-of" in the calculation of the Class I mover;
- (3) Eliminate the barrel cheese price from the calculation of the Class III protein price;
- (4) Increase and regularly update the skim component tests used to determine the Federal Order skim milk price;
- (5) Adopt National Milk Producers Federation's Class I price differential proposal.

Others representing Dairy Farmers of America will be speaking more directly on these issues. Thank you for allowing me to testify today on these issues that are



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1	especially important to my family and the future success
2	of our dairy business.
3	Q. Thank you, Mr. Wedemeyer.
4	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, he's available for
5	cross-examination.
6	THE COURT: Does anyone have any cross for this
7	witness?
8	Dr. Cryan.
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION
10	BY DR. CRYAN:
11	Q. I'm Roger Cryan for the American Farm Bureau
12	Federation.
13	Hi, Karl, it's nice to see you.
14	A. Yeah. Good to see you, Roger.
15	Q. Surprise question: Are you a Farm Bureau member?
16	A. I am, and have been heavily involved with Ohio
17	Farm Bureau throughout the last 14 years as well.
18	Q. And I appreciate that. I really we really do
19	appreciate your participation and your involvement. Farm
20	Bureau is built on volunteers and members.
21	And you attended our forum in Kansas City last
22	October?
23	A. I did.
24	Q. Took an active role?
25	A. Yep.
26	Q. I appreciate that too.
27	And you signed on to the final statement, the
28	joint statement with National Milk on behalf of Ohio Dairy



1 Producers Association. 2. I did that as well, yes. That was -- that was I think an important step in Ο. 3 4 this whole process. And some of the things that came out of that 5 6 included demonstration of farmer consensus support, as you 7 said, for higher-of. 8 Α. Yeah. 9 And the one other thing that I'd like to kind of 10 highlight from some of National Milk's testimony and that also came out of that was that even though there's a --11 12 the proposal from National Milk is to have a modest 13 increase in the Make Allowances, that ultimately the 14 objective -- the ideal ultimately is to have 15 Make Allowances adjusted on the basis of audited mandatory 16 surveys; is that correct? 17 Α. That's my understanding. And was that a consensus result from that forum? 18 0. 19 I would say that, yes, it was. Α. I appreciate -- again, I appreciate 2.0 Ο. Very good. 2.1 your participation in the forum and in this proceeding as 22 Thanks very much. 23 That's it. DR. CRYAN: Thank you. 2.4 THE COURT: Further cross? 25 Mr. Miltner. 26 CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MILTNER:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Wedemeyer.



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- A. Good morning.
- Q. My name is Ryan Miltner. I represent Select Milk Producers. And I live in New Knoxville, Ohio, which is only slightly larger than your part of the state.

I had a couple of questions about -- I wanted to start on page 3 of your statement if I could.

A. Okay.

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Q. And right before your closing, you talked about risk management strategies.

My first question is, how is your risk management strategy potentially impacted by the changes to the pricing formulas?

- A. So as I kind of mentioned, I believe, because I am contracting milk at various time lengths, if there's not a delay in the implementation, if I lock in milk prior to a change, I'm effectively excluding myself from the benefits of the change in the skim milk pricing components.
- Q. And so as a producer and as my clients as producers look at these potential changes, I think one of the questions we're all trying to grapple with is what part of these proposals or which proposals should perhaps be delayed in implementation, and which ones should not or -- or, you know, be delayed at a different timeframe.

What -- you say that some proposals should be delayed and others should be implemented immediately. I wonder, when you are looking at your risk management, what -- what are the factors that are important to you when you are deciding what you would like to see delayed



versus what should be implemented now?

- A. I think the most important factors to me, personally, for my dairy would be that I have the ability to clearly understand the price risk based on any changes that would be made to the Federal Milk Marketing Order system. So as long as I am able to understand and clearly define what those are and how they will affect me, that is what I would be looking for as far as either a delay or non-delay of implementation.
- 10 Q. Okay.
- 11 MR. MILTNER: Thanks very much. That's all I
- 12 have.

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- 13 THE COURT: Further cross?
- 14 Seeing none, AMS?
- 15 Ms. Taylor.
- 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 17 BY MS. TAYLOR:
  - Q. Good morning.
- 19 A. Good morning.
- 20 Q. Thank you for coming to testify today.
- 21 A. Absolutely.
  - Q. You answered a lot of my questions in your very well written statement, so I don't have too much.
  - I did have a question, I don't know if you heard me ask the previous witness about whether your farm would meet the small business definition of under \$3.7 million.
    - A. My farm would.
- 28 Q. Yeah. Okay. Thank you.



And the previous witness talked about how the Class I mover makes it harder for them as a producer to manage risk, the current average plus \$0.74.

Would you -- do you find that same issue for you since you do utilize a lot of risk management tools?

- A. I would say that, no, I would not have the same experience.
- Q. Okay. So you are able to manage relatively well because you know -- speaking to your previous point, because you know the rules well and you understand them?
  - A. I would agree, yes.
- Q. Okay. And then you talk -- my one last question about on the delayed implementation and how that would impact your farm, and your farm would lose money. I just want to make sure I'm clear.

So your farm would get whatever the price is that you locked in?

- A. Right.
- Q. But you wouldn't get any of the upside benefit from increased components, per se?
  - A. Yes. Correct.
- Q. Another question. I know National Milk has proposed the 12-month delay, in which you support. But if the Department was looking for -- well, the Department is looking to figure out what a proper delay would be. So let's say it was less than 12 months, it was nine months, it was six months. I don't know what the magic number might be. Maybe it is 12.



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1 But if it was less than that, how would you adjust 2. your risk management strategies if that was, in fact, the 3 case? I would probably look to adjust the length of time 4 Α. that I was looking to forward contract milk or I would be 5 contracting milk with different price targets in mind, 6 7 post implementation. If, say, I was wanting to do 8 something beyond the implementation, but before it had 9 occurred, my price targets would probably be different 10 because I would have to take into account the change that 11 would occur to my milk price. 12 And would you find yourself maybe not going as far 13 out just because you are not sure when the change would 14 happen? 15 I would probably shorten the length of time Α. Yeah. 16 I would be willing to go out. That would be a major 17 factor in my decision-making. 18 Ο. Okay. 19 MS. TAYLOR: I think that's it from AMS. Thank 2.0 you so much. 2.1 THE COURT: Redirect? 22 MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, Mr. Wedemeyer. 23 Your Honor, we would move to admit Exhibit 136. 24 THE COURT: Objections? 25 Seeing none, Exhibit 136 is admitted into the 26 record. 27 (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 136 was received



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into evidence.)

1	MS. HANCOCK: I appreciate your time today.
2	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: Yes, thank you. I appreciate you
4	coming in.
5	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, our next dairy producer
6	witness is Kristine Spadgenske.
7	KRISTINE SPADGENSKE,
8	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
9	testified as follows:
10	THE COURT: Your witness.
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MS. HANCOCK:
13	Q. Good morning. Would you mind stating and spelling
14	your name for the record?
15	A. Sure. Kristine, K-R-I-S-T-I-N-E, Spadgenske,
16	S-P-A-D-G-E-N-S-K-E.
17	Q. And what is your mailing address?
18	A. Mailing address is 1405 North 98th Street, Kansas
19	City, Kansas, 66111.
20	Q. And did you prepare a written statement identified
21	as NMPF Exhibit 73?
22	A. I did.
23	Q. Thank you.
24	Would you mind providing us with that statement?
25	A. Absolutely. Thank you.
26	THE COURT: Do we want to mark it?
27	MS. HANCOCK: I apologize. Your Honor, I believe
28	the next exhibit number is 137



1 THE COURT: It is. 2. MS. HANCOCK: Thank you. If we could mark NMPF-73 as Exhibit 137. 3 THE COURT: That's done. 4 (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 137 was marked 5 for identification.) 6 7 MS. HANCOCK: Thank you. 8 BY MS. HANCOCK: 9 Ο. Go ahead. 10 Good morning, and thank you very much for the Α. 11 opportunity to be here. 12 My name is Kristine Spadgenske, and I am a dairy 13 farmer from Menahga, Minnesota. On our family farm we 14 milk around 350 cows and farm 1,000 acres of corn and hay 15 that we feed to our animals. 16 Growing up on a dairy farm, and with my husband 17 and I starting our own dairy in April of 1994, I have come in second to cows my whole life. Since growing up on the 18 19 farm and now working on my own dairy, I have seen 2.0 significant changes in the industry including consumer 2.1 preference of dairy, expenses on the dairy and in plants 22 and also in the components of milk. 23 While my farm and family keep me plenty busy, I 24 have a passion for being involved in the industry and 25 promoting the goodness of dairy. My husband, Mark, and I 26 have been farmer-owners of our milk marketing cooperative, 27 Dairy Farmers of America since starting the dairy in the



mid-1990's.

I currently serve on DFA's Central Area Council and Corporate Board of Directors. Additionally, I am very involved in the promotional arm of the dairy industry where I chair the Minnesota Division of Midwest Dairy and reside on Midwest Dairy's Corporate Board. Outside of dairy, I have been the clerk of Runeberg Township since 2005, I and serve on the Todd-Wadena Electric Cooperative Board.

My husband and I have four children and a daughter-in-law. We are thankful for the opportunity to raise our children on the farm where they have learned the meaning of hard work, perseverance, and sacrifice. Each of our children have embraced farm life and have an active interest in working on the farm and/or the agricultural community. My family is actively involved in our church, community, and school. Including 4-H and FFA.

In addition to our community involvement, our farm is always open to public tours. We host around 90 first-graders on the dairy each spring where they can learn about how we care for our cows and the nutritious milk that they produce.

From serving on industry boards to hosting farm tours, it remains a top priority to me to highlight the importance of dairy and work to ensure a future for dairying for the next generation, like my children.

I appear today in support of the proposals submitted by National Milk Producers Association. While a compromise, the comprehensive NMPF proposed package aims



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to create balance, considering the needs of both dairy farmers and processors, to ensure a healthy and stable dairy industry for years to come.

This has been a challenging year on our dairy farm. Since December of 2002 (sic), the All Milk Price has declined by more than \$5 per hundredweight, which is in line with the decline in my milk check so far this year.

For our farm, along with many other dairy farms, costs of production have not declined to the same degree as the milk price. Dairy farmers operate on a slim margin already, so when facing low milk prices and high costs, it's nearly impossible to be profitable right now.

We have faced significant inflation in our input costs since 2020. For instance, feed, fertilizer, seed, fuel, and equipment costs, and repairs have doubled or even tripled in the last three years.

Because of increased input costs on our dairy, we need a pay price of at least \$20 per hundredweight just to break even. For comparison, I ask each of you to consider cutting your income in half, but retain the same expenses, and you tell me how you are going to pay the mortgage, the utilities, and the groceries.

Our dairy employs four full-time employees, and in order to retain responsible employees, we must compete with the increasing labor costs, as well. The cows on our dairy provide an income for six families, and the imbalance between milk price and costs makes our financial



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situation unsustainable for my family and the families that we employ going forward. In all honesty, our farm cannot survive much more added financial pressure.

All things equal, even a small increase in Make Allowances can detrimentally decline farmer milk prices. I understand that Make Allowances are an important aspect in determining Federal Order Class Prices, and from time to time there is a regulatory need to adjust them.

I ask that in doing so that the USDA consider the impact on dairy farm operations' milk prices, and more importantly, the impact on dairy farm profitability. The more modest changes proposed by NMPF, which they have indicated will lower farm milk prices by about \$0.50 per hundredweight is a troublesome but acceptable change.

The significant changes proposed by the International Dairy Foods Association and the Wisconsin Cheese Manufacturers Association would be much more detrimental to my milk price and should be rejected.

Cheese manufacturers can pass on the higher costs when they sell their cheese. I don't have the ability to do that. Milk buyers at manufacturing plants also have other means to cover their operating costs, including lowering over-order premiums and using revenue from Federal Order depooling.

I strongly object to allowing manufacturers to double dip by continuing to have other means to cover their production costs and to take additional money out of



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my milk check. For this reason, a more modest

Make Allowance adjustment approach is appropriate.

I understand that the proposal to change the skim milk component factors is based on dairy farm component test increases. In 2022, my milk tests averaged butterfat of 3.94, protein of 3.9, and other solids of 5.71. Our components have steadily increased since 2013. Factors such as genetics, good soil heath, and high-quality feed have led to an increase in these levels, and I only expect them to go higher as we utilize more advanced research.

We do currently utilize risk management tools on our dairy. You see, we used to be able to ride the highs and lows of the milk price, but increased costs and shrinking profit margin has made that increasingly more difficult to do. Because of this, we do forward contract feed, fuel, and milk.

Our current milk forwarding contract ended in May. We are looking at options to extend coverage through 2024 while also utilizing the Dairy Revenue Protection Program. Generally, we begin covering our milk price during the third quarter of the year prior to producing and delivering that milk.

It is important to the success of my risk management programs that the Federal Orders do not change the formulas for transactions I enter into well before the knowledge of the change and the timing of its implementation.

Ideally, I would like an 18-month delay, but that



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said, I recognize the broader needs of the dairy industry and support an earlier implementation, this time, of course, for the changes of the Make Allowance, Class I Mover, and the protein price formula.

However, the component change and any future changes in the skim milk component factors should be delayed 12 months or more. Additionally, any future changes to the Make Allowances should be delayed 12 months or more.

I close by repeating my support for the NMPF proposals to change the Class I mover, eliminate barrel prices from the Class III protein price formula, and updating of Class I differential and producer price surface. Others from DFA will be speaking more directly to these three issues.

Spadgenske Dairy is not just a business, it is our livelihood. It is where we live and raise our children. It's who we are. Thank you for allowing me to testify today on these issues that are very important to my family and the future success of our dairy business.

Q. Thank you, Ms. Spadgenske.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would open her up for cross-examination at this time.

THE COURT: Yes. Cross?

Mr. Rosenbaum.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

27 BY MR. ROSENBAUM:

Q. Steve Rosenbaum for the International Dairy Foods



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Association. Nice to meet you.

A. Thank you.

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- Q. On page 2, you make a statement which I'd like to ask you a few questions about. This is the first sentence of the last paragraph, where you say, and I quote:

  "Cheese manufacturers can pass on their higher costs when
- 6 "Cheese manufacturers can pass on their higher costs when 7 they sell their cheese."

So let me just explore that a bit. Let's assume that you're a manufacturer of cheddar cheese, which is the product used to set minimum milk prices. You are aware of that?

- 12 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Sorry. You need to say yes or no for the reporter.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. The uh-huhs, it's hard for her to type those out.

  Okay. So that was a "yes," correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. All right. So -- and are you aware that the -I'm going to oversimplify slightly -- but the way the
    Federal Milk Order system sets minimum milk prices, is
    they take the selling price of cheese, cheddar cheese
    specifically, they deduct a Make Allowance, which is
    supposed to reflect the cost of manufacture, and then the
    remaining money is the minimum milk price.

Are you familiar with that general --

- A. Yes.
- Q. -- methodology?



A. Yes.

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- Q. And are you aware that the Make Allowance is a fixed amount in the formula?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. It's not subject to any automatic revisions based upon, you know, inflation indices or anything like that, correct?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. It takes a hearing like the one we're engaged in now to change that Male Allowance, correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
  - Q. And indeed that's something that all parties -well, not all parties -- several parties on both sides, so
    to speak, are proposing to do, correct?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. So under that circumstance, I mean, let's assume that the price of cheese is -- I'm just going to make it simplified -- is \$2, which is perhaps somewhat optimistic right now, but let's assume cheddar cheese is selling for \$2 a pound. Okay?
      - A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Are you with me?

And let's assume the Make Allowance is \$0.20, which is, in fact, what it is currently, although we're proposing to increase that, as is National Milk. But under the current system, the regulated minimum milk price is \$1.80.

Do you see what I'm saying?



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- Q. Do you agree with that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And obviously it gets converted into hundredweight of milk. I'm talking in terms of dollars for cheese. But you understand the basics of what I am doing, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So if my -- let's say my costs have gone up from \$0.20 to \$0.25. Okay? And so let's say that I, therefore, increase my price to \$2.05. Okay?

But, in fact, hasn't my obligation to pay farmers gone up to \$1.85 because it's \$2.05, my cheese price has gone up by a nickel, but I'm only allowed to hang on to \$0.20 of that in the form of a Make Allowance, and so my obligation to the farmers has gone up from \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Do you see my math?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And as a result, in fact, although you might say I have been able to increase my cheese price because of higher costs, in fact, I have had to -- I have not been able to hang on to a penny of those higher prices because my minimum milk obligation has gone up by that exact same amount.

Do you see that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And is that -- do you agree that's how the system works?
  - A. Yes.



1 Q. Okay. 2. MR. ROSENBAUM: That's all I have. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: Further cross? 4 Dr. Cryan. 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DR. CRYAN: 6 7 Ο. Roger Cryan for American Farm Bureau Federation. Thank you. 8 9 And thank you, Ms. Spadgenske, for coming out and 10 participating in this hearing. And I'm impressed with the 11 extent of your engagement with the dairy industry and 12 agriculture generally. So thank you for all of that. 13 You're welcome. 14 Could you talk a little bit about the impacts on Ο. 15 you and your neighbors of depooling and negative PPDs, 16 the -- I mean, I think you've touched on some of that, but 17 can you talk more specifically about how negative 18 depooling -- negative PPDs -- depooling and negative PPDs 19 affect you and your neighbors? 2.0 We -- in our area, we are in Federal Α. Yeah. 2.1 22 23

- Order 30, and we have seen very consistent negative PPDs. The one thing a dairy farmer never wants to see in their milk check is a negative, and it's very, very difficult to even explain PPDs to a dairy farmer why there has to be a negative. So my support is, obviously, to make sure that we can get the most dollars back into the farmers' milk check.
  - Q. And when -- and when those PPDs not only are



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negative but vary quite a bit, that has an impact too; is that right?

- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Very good.

DR. CRYAN: Thank you. Thanks very much.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Miltner.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

# BY MR. MILTNER:

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- Q. Good morning.
- A. Good morning.
  - Q. Ryan Miltner representing Select Milk Producers.

Mr. Rosenbaum asked you some questions about the first sentence of the last paragraph on page 2. I wanted to ask you about another sentence in there where you write about "milk buyers at manufacturing plants also have other means to cover their operating costs, including lowering over-order premiums and using revenue from Federal Order depooling."

I have to admit, I'm not familiar with the over-order premiums in Order 30. Are you -- are there currently Class III over-order premiums in that order?

- A. Yes.
- Q. There are. Okay.

So even despite the increases in manufacturing costs, those manufacturers are still able to pay over-order premiums on Class III?

A. Yes.



- Q. Okay. Tell me about your experience or the experience of other farmers in your community about the impacts of depooling by cheese manufacturers.
- A. So the benefit of being the member of -- a farmer member-owner of a cooperative is that when there is depooling, DFA does pass that revenue back on to the dairy farmer.
- Q. Okay. And so the follow-up on Mr. Rosenbaum's questioning where he was describing a cheese plant that was paying the Class III price for milk but was pooled, so they had to, when a cheese plant depools, even if they are still paying the Class III price, they are able to retain some benefit from that, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that's what you mean by double dipping?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Other than that particular context, what -- was there anything else that you meant as far as double dipping, things that you saw that might be unfair to the producer?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. I asked the previous producer who was testifying about risk management, and you have a similar statement in your testimony about -- about when we should implement changes.

And do you have thoughts on where we draw that line between what we should delay and what we might want to implement right away?



- A. No, I do not. But what I can tell you is that if I'm looking at forward contracting my milk, and there's a change in the formula, let's just say \$0.50, that could mean \$4,000 on average for our dairy, \$4,000 less in my milk check for that month. I can do a lot with \$4,000.
- Q. Does it make a difference whether that \$0.50 change is a change that shows up in the Class I price or the Class III price?
  - A. My milk is a Class III market.
  - Q. Okay. I have one more question back on page 2.

You talk about National Milk's Make Allowance proposal and how it's relatively modest compared to others but still has a \$0.50 impact. Part of National Milk's rationale is that we may want to go get better data on plant costs, which -- which might mean that that \$0.50 hits again in two, three years, or maybe not. We won't know until and if we get the data.

But what -- what would the impacts to your farm be if, let's say, we have a \$0.50 change due to Make Allowances now and then another \$0.50 or so three years down the road?

- A. I cannot actually answer that question right now.
- Q. Okay.
  - MR. MILTNER: Thank you very much.
- THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
- 26 THE COURT: Further cross?
- 27 | Seeing none, AMS?



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#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

### 2 BY MS. TAYLOR:

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- Q. Good morning.
- A. Good morning.
  - Q. Thank you for coming to testify today.
- A. Thank you.
  - Q. Mr. Miltner is continuing to take my questions, so -- but he does it more eloquently that me, so that's not a problem. That only leaves me with a couple of questions for you.

I'm sure you heard me ask other witnesses we had this morning about whether they meet -- their farm meets the small business definition. Would your farm meet that definition?

- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Okay. And on the topic of risk management, I read from your statement you do forward contracting, and you are also utilizing Dairy Revenue Protection program; is that right?
- A. That is correct. We have mostly done forward contracting. Dairy Revenue Protection is something that's fairly new for us. But we do also use DMC, Dairy Market Coverage.
  - Q. Okay. We at USDA are glad to hear that piece.

You said -- let's see. You generally begin covering your milk price risk during the third quarter of the year, so in the fall sometime.

And is that for the entire next year? How far out



do you contract?

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- A. Yeah. It totally depends what contracts might be offered and what we're thinking. Again, I will be honest and say that, you know, forward contracting is pretty new for us. As I said, on our dairy, we were always able to ride the highs and lows, and we're not able to do that anymore. So now we need to look at more tools in the toolbox. But it just totally depends, you know, what we're looking at for contracts and where we're sitting.
- Q. Okay. And so you talk about your preference would be an 18-month delay, although you support the 12-month.

Is the 18-month just because it gives you the most options for how far out you could go?

- A. On our dairy we -- and the other dairies, yes. We need the most options possible in order to be able to grab the best -- most amount of revenue that we can.
  - 0. Okay.
- MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you so much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MS. HANCOCK: Thank you for your time today.

Your Honor, we would move to admit Exhibit 137.

THE COURT: Objections?

Seeing none, Exhibit 137 is made a part of this record.

(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 137 was received into evidence.)

MS. HANCOCK: And, your Honor, we have one more



1	witness, producer Brian Rexing.
2	THE COURT: Yes. Ms. Spadgenske, thank you for
3	coming in. We appreciate having you here.
4	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
5	THE COURT: You may leave the stand.
6	Raise your right hand.
7	BRIAN REXING,
8	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
9	testified as follows:
10	THE COURT: Your witness.
11	DIRECT EXAMINATION
12	BY MS. HANCOCK:
13	Q. Good morning, Mr. Rexing.
14	Would you state and spell your name for the
15	record, please?
16	A. Yes. My name is Brian Rexing, B-R-I-A-N, last
17	name Rexing, R-E-X-I-N-G.
18	Q. And what is your mailing address?
19	A. Mailing address 1405 North 98th Street, Kansas
20	City, Kansas.
21	Q. Did you about prepare a written statement
22	identified as Exhibit NMPF-80?
23	A. Yes, ma'am.
24	MS. HANCOCK: And, your Honor, I believe the next
25	exhibit number is 138, if we could assign that to this
26	document.
27	THE COURT: So marked.
28	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 138 was marked



NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING for identification.) 1 2. MS. HANCOCK: Thank you. BY MS. HANCOCK: 3 Mr. Rexing, would you mind providing us with your 4 statement, please? 5 6 Α. Sure can. 7 First of all, welcome to my home state of Indiana. I have the pleasure of residing and farming here, so 8 welcome all to our beautiful state. 9 10 My name is Brian Rexing. I am a dairy farmer from Fort Branch, Indiana, where my family and I farm 3500 11 12 acres, with a large portion of the crops being used to feed our 1200 milk cows. I have grown up dairying with my 13 14 family and have owned my current operation with my wife 15 for 15 years. This has allowed me opportunities to engage 16 in the industry I love, including representing dairy 17 farmers. I am a farmer-owner of Dairy Farmers of America 18 and currently serve as the Chairman of DFA's Southeast I also serve as the 2nd Vice Chair of DFA's 19 Area. 2.0 Corporate Board. 2.1 I appear today in support of the five proposals 22 offered by National Milk Producers Federation, in which I 23 am also a board member of: 24 First, Limit the Make Allowance increase to NMPF's

First, Limit the Make Allowance increase to NMPF's proposed levels; return to "the higher-of" calculation of the Class I mover; eliminate the 500-pound barrel cheese pricing from the calculation of the Class III protein price; increase and regularly update the skim component



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tests used to determine the Federal Order skim milk price; and adopt National Milk Producers Federation's Class I price differential proposal.

This has been a challenging year on our farm. Since December of 2022, my pay price, as reflected in my milk check, has decreased by almost \$6 per hundredweight. Unfortunately, our costs of production have not gone down to the same degree, and our dairy's profitability has been reduced substantially.

Additionally, we have faced significant input cost inflation since 2020. For instance, labor costs have increased 35 to 40% in the last 18 months; the cost of feed has nearly doubled; supply costs, including medicines, cleaning chemicals, and sanitizing solutions, have doubled over the past couple years; the cost of fuel has increased by 50%; milk hauling costs have gone up by 40%; and the cost of putting a crop into the ground has increased by 60 to 75%.

The cost increases I have mentioned must be taken out of the profitability of our dairy and farming operation; we have no other way to pass along these cost increases.

In 2019, the dairy industry agreed to revise the process for determining the Class I mover. The agreement was to use the average-of the Advanced Class III and Class IV skim milk price plus a fixed differential of plus 74 per hundredweight. This change replaced the use of the higher-of Advanced Class III and Class IV skim milk price



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("higher-of") that had been in place since 2000.

We were told this change was important to the Class I processing industry to allow them to use risk management strategies to hedge their Class I milk costs.

We were told this change was to be revenue neutral to the producer milk price.

However, in the short time since implementation, we have seen Federal Order blend prices move lower because of the Class I mover change. For only a very narrow price range will the "average-of" Class I mover outperform or even be equal to the "higher-of" Class I mover.

Since implementation, NMPF estimates that dairy farmers' milk prices have been reduced by \$950 million, and my experience supports this data. This is just not a COVID-19 era anomaly.

NMPF staff have determined that since implementation, for 29 of 52 months, the "average-of" Class I mover has returned Class I prices that are, on the average, \$1.30 per hundredweight less than what could have been achieved by the use of the "higher-of."

By comparison, for the remaining 23 months of the 52 months since the change was made, the "average-of" has returned a higher Class I price than the "higher-of," for an improvement of just \$0.42 per hundredweight. This demonstrates the goal of revenue neutrality has not been achieved and has been to the detriment of dairy producers.

Based on the proposals by NMPF, the International Dairy Foods Association, and a group of milk handlers



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called the Milk Innovation Group, it seems there is near universal support to do something to fix the Class I mover.

Also, there is near universal support by the industry for the Class I mover to revert to the "higher-of," or, if using the average-of price to define a mechanism to be equal to the "higher-of" over a period, say 24 months.

Because the dairy industry supports a change that is the equivalent of reverting to the "higher-of," I urge the Secretary of Agriculture to readopt the "higher-of" mover to set the Class I price. My dairy needs the Class I revenue in my blend price immediately; I cannot afford to wait 30 or more months for the added revenue.

I understand that the proposal to change the skim milk component factors is based on proven and documented tests of farm milk that show inarguable increases in milk components. In 2022, my milk averaged 4.17% butterfat, 3.11% protein, and 5.82% other solids.

Our components have steadily risen as we react to market signals. For example, the significant increases in butterfat content of my milk, which allows us to capture additional revenue in my milk check. We plan to continue to utilize new ideas and make improvements on our dairy to increase the milk components of our milk. Being associated with Federal Order #5, one of the four skim-butterfat pricing orders, makes the adoption of the NMPF proposal even more important.



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We participate in risk management strategies to lock in costs, pay prices, or both. It is important to the success of my risk management strategy that the Federal Order milk pricing formulas are not changed without a lengthy notification period.

Ideally, there would be a 12-month delay in implementation after the revised skim milk component factors in the class pricing formulas have been adopted.

That said, I recognize the broader needs of the dairy industry and support an earlier implementation for some of the other changes found in NMPF's proposals, i.e., increasing Make Allowances, reinstituting the "higher-of" in the Class I mover formula, and eliminating 500-pound barrel cheese pricing from the Class III protein price formula.

I close by reiterating my support for NMPF's five proposals:

- (1) Limit the Make Allowance increase to their proposed levels;
- (2) Return to "the higher-of" calculation of the Class I mover;
- (3) Eliminate the barrel cheese price from the calculation of Class III protein price;
- (4) Increase and regularly update skim component tests used to determine Federal Order skim milk price;
- (5) Adopt National Milk Producers Federation's Class I price differential proposal.

Others representing DFA will be speaking more



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directly on these issues.

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I want to thank you for allowing me to testify today on these issues that are very important to my family and the success of my dairy. And also, it's very important to the members that I represent in my position with DFA, so I really appreciate the opportunity for allowing us this time today.

Q. Thank you for your testimony, Mr. Rexing.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would submit him for cross-examination.

THE COURT: Cross?

Dr. Cryan.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY DR. CRYAN:

Q. Good morning, Mr. Rexing. I'm Roger Cryan for American Farm Bureau Federation.

You are a Farm Bureau member; is that right?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And very impressively engaged on behalf of your fellow dairy farmers across the co-op, and that's a pretty important thing. And we're -- we support the co-op principle. I would like to put that on the record.

Could you talk a little bit about the impacts of depooling and negative PPD on you and your neighbors?

- A. Well, I think, you know, whatever -- whatever works best to benefit the members' check is definitely what we want to see happen with milk pricing.
  - Q. Okay.



- A. And, you know, negative PPDs sometimes can feel like a gender reveal party. You never know what it is going to be until you open up your milk check up and see. And, you know, if we can stabilize that, it would sure be better.
- Q. And it has different impacts on different farmers at times; is that right?
  - A. Absolutely.

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- Q. You attended our forum in Kansas City last year, last October?
- A. Yes, I did. And I do want to thank Farm Bureau for hosting that. That was a very -- it was a great gathering of knowledge, ideas, and I do want to appreciate the opportunity to represent DFA at that and my fellow members that I represent. And I do appreciate Farm Bureau coordinating that and taking the time to have that. I felt like that was a very good event.
- Q. And we really appreciate your participation, and we appreciate the active engagement of DFA sending members. And we appreciate the participation of National Milk who sent peers, among others. It was -- and I think Jim was there as well, Jim Sleeper. So it was -- it was a constructive process that, as I said earlier, resulted in a -- in a statement, a joint statement, from National Milk that was signed on by a number of other groups.

And I guess -- I'll hit on a couple of the consensus items that came out of that consensus, of your consensus. One of them was to support for higher -- the



Is that -- that was your experience as well?

- A. Yes. Absolutely. I think, in that forum, we got the opportunity to learn that, you know, we as farmers aren't that far apart. The more we talk, the more we listen, the more we learn about each other, and the more we're aligned.
- Q. And at that forum we had representatives from processors and co-ops and a lot of groups to make sure that the conversation took those things into account?

And another consensus item that came out from the farmers' side was that ultimately we would love to see mandatory audited surveys of processors' costs and yields as a basis for Make Allowances going forward. I know that in -- in the absence of that direction to the USDA to do that from Congress, which we're working on, National Milk is advocating for moderate increases.

But that ultimately, I believe National Milk in the forum, and I think you agreed, that ultimately the idea is to have that sort of an audited mandatory survey to base Make Allowance changes on; is that correct?

- A. Yes. I think the statement, if you can't measure, you can't manage applies. So, yes, I am for the audits.
- Q. That's a good phrase. I appreciate that. If you can't measure, you can't manage.

Did you get that? Thank you.

A. That's been ingrained in my head since I was about



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1 that tall (indicating), so --2. Ο. 3 4 time. 5 6 7 THE COURT: Mr. Miltner. 8 9 10

That's beautiful. I appreciate that.

DR. CRYAN: And -- and I really thank you for your I thank you for your engagement with the industry and your participation here. And thanks again.

> THE WITNESS: You're welcome. Thank you.

DR. CRYAN: Thank you, all. I'm done.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. MILTNER:

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- Ο. Good morning, Mr. Rexing.
- 12 Α. Good morning.
  - Same questions for you that I had for the previous producers about what proposals we should delay and what proposals we should implement right away. You have a statement -- a sentence in your statement that's very similar to the other two producers.

And so my question is, for you, where do you think we should draw that line?

- Well, I think, as in my testimony, is what I'll Α. stand behind, and you know, whatever -- the more notice we can give, the more prepared we can be in our forward contracting, risk management opportunities. And as I mention in here, that's some of the only opportunities we have is to watch our costs. So, you know, I'm in support of what I stated in my testimony.
- Ο. Okay. And you said you're a producer on Order 5, correct?



A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. So -- so the proposals to update the Class I base prices, that will also impact your Class III and IV prices in Order 5, right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So -- so if -- I think there was previous testimony that said the impact on III and IV -- Class III was around \$0.80 and Class IV was around \$0.40. So if we accept that, that's enough of a change in those prices that you would want to delay implementation so that you can better manage your risk, correct?
- A. Yeah. Well, I think -- and as I stated in here, I think it takes time and preparation when we do our risk management strategies that we're thinking out that far, so -- but, you know, when we come up -- you know, I want to see this implemented in a proper way but just with plenty of notice.
  - Q. Right.

And so I'm trying to figure out -- I think
Mrs. Spadgenske said that the Make Allowance piece from
National Milk would have a \$0.50 increase on Class III.

And so you're suggesting -- am I correct that you are suggesting that the Make Allowance piece we should implement right away, that should not be delayed?

- A. It just is what I represented in my testimony.
- Q. Okay. Is there a -- I guess, is there a difference between at \$0.50 impact and an \$0.80 impact? Like, USDA is going to have to figure out where to draw



the line, and is it based on dollars or is it based on what class changes, or is it just something we've got to kind of muddle through and figure out?

- A. I'm going to go with the muddle through and figure out.
  - Q. Okay. That's a fair answer.

MR. MILTNER: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Further cross?

Seeing none, AMS?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

11 BY MS. TAYLOR:

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- Q. Good morning.
- A. Good morning.
- 14 | 0. Thank you for coming to testify today.
- 15 A. Thank you.
  - Q. We at USDA appreciate the "muddle through" comment. That's all the time sometimes.

I first wanted to ask you about your farm specifically and whether it would meet the small business definition that I have asked other producers this morning about.

- A. No, ma'am. We would not meet that criteria.
  - O. Thank you.

On the second page of your statement you talked about the impact to the Class I mover change, and then later on, you talk about how your -- well, you're on the Southeast Council for DFA and your milk is pooled on Order 5.



So was the change in the mover particularly acute for you, your farm, and your Southeast dairy farm members as it's a higher Class I utilization market down there?

- A. Let me -- can you repeat the question so I understand it correctly?
- Q. Sure. So, I mean, we have had other witnesses, both producers and technical witnesses, talk about the impact to producers because of the change in the Class I mover --
- A. Uh-huh.

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- 11 Q. -- moving from the average -- moving from the 12 higher-of to the average.
- 13 A. Uh-huh.
  - Q. I'm wondering if you could discuss if that change was -- was particularly harder on producers in the Southeast because you have more Class I milk down there or not.
  - A. Well, I think it was, and I think it -- it didn't allow the Federal Order system to work as it should. You know, the Federal Order system is designed to make sure that there's quality, fresh milk in areas for the consumer, and I think it went against that.
  - Q. And can you just elaborate on why you think it went against that?
    - A. Because of the \$950 million that was lost.
    - Q. Okay. Thank you.
  - And I think I gather from your statement, when you are talking about, you know, generally, everyone in the



industry agrees we need to make a change to the Class I mover. That's your testimony, right?

And whether it's a 24-month rolling average or a 36-month rolling average, in the end, it is all just somehow get everyone back to the higher-of, in a way, just it might be a longer term view. And I think it is your testimony, or is it your testimony that instead of doing any of those kind of versions of that, just go ahead and go back to the higher-of, it's simpler?

- A. Yeah, I think -- yes, I think it is simpler, and I think it's -- you know, it's provided us a better price.

  You know, dairy farming is not a race, it is a marathon.

  And I think it's something that gives us more stability in pricing our milk.
  - O. Okay. Thank you.

And on the last page you talk about, on the milk component issue, you have -- your farm has made decisions to increase the butterfat content of your milk, specifically.

Is that because you're in a skim/fat order, so you are paid on fat?

- A. Increasing butterfats is something that happens by better cow comfort, better feed, just simply how we handle our cows. So it is a cause and effect thing of being a dairy -- better dairy producer, a better dairy farmer.

  And when you do all the things right, good things happen, and it happens to result in butterfat a lot of times.
  - Q. Okay. And you answered some questions from



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Mr. Cryan about negative PPDs.

But I just wanted to clarify, for you in the Southeast, are you -- are you paid a PPD -- I mean, does DFA pay out a PPD to its Southeast farmers, or you are still paid on skim/fat basis?

A. Skim/fat.

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- Q. Okay. And then questions on your risk management strategies. You say you participate in those. Could you elaborate on what you do use for risk management strategies?
- A. Yes. I -- it's kind of like Karl mentioned earlier. Risk management strategies aren't for us to hit the home run to try to get the highest price. We're trying to take out the lowest of the lows. You know, it is all about cash flow management. We have bills to pay, and at the end of the month, we have to have enough revenue to cover those bills.

So when I can make an -- when I can see where I can make a profit is where I lock in prices. I don't wait for the home run. But if I know I can make a profit, that's where I lock in, because as I was once told, you will never go broke making a profit.

So when we have opportunities, whether we're locking in some feeds and locking in milk at the same time, usually if I'm doing one, I'm doing a little bit of the other. So we try to marry the two decisions and make it the best we can for our farm.

Q. Okay. Do you use forward contracting or DRP or --



- A. I have used forward con- -- I have used DRP. I have done forward contracting. I have done -- I have done a little bit of everything in the past. And I try to -- what I do is I try to do a certain percentage of my milk all the time and stay consistent.
- Q. Okay. And how far out do you try to go, generally?
- A. Whenever I know I can lock in a profit. But usually, you know, I'm looking at a year out.
  - Q. About a year out. Okay.

And we had a producer earlier testify that the current Class I mover impacts their ability to hedge.

Do you find that? Do you have that same issue, or not so much on your farm?

- A. Ask that again, please.
- Q. Yeah. We had an earlier producer testify that the current Class I mover does impact their ability to hedge, and I think that's -- was in relation to the amount of milk -- of their milk that goes to the Class I market.

So I'm curious if you find that same difficulty, that somehow the current Class I mover formula impacts your ability as a producer to hedge your risk?

- A. Yes. I think it does impact me. And I can't speak on his behalf. I don't know how, you know, his farm operates. But it does impact me a little bit on my decision-making.
  - O. Okay.

MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you so



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1 much. 2. THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Rosenbaum. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. ROSENBAUM: 5 Steve Rosenbaum for the International Dairy Foods 6 Ο. 7 Association. A few questions that are related to what you 8 were just asked by the Department of Agriculture. 9 Start by saying good morning. 10 Good morning. Α. 11 Ο. So were you -- let me start this again, take a 12 step back. 13 You are aware that the system of determining the 14 Class I mover for -- skim mover was changed based upon 15 legislation enacted at the recommendation of both the 16 International Dairy Foods Association and the National 17 Milk Producers Federation? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Were you on the -- were you the chairman of DFA 2.0 Southeast area back at that time in 2017 and '18? 2.1 Α. No, sir. 22 Okay. Were you involved at all in the 23 consideration of whether that legislation was a good idea 2.4 or not? 25 Α. I was on -- I think I was on National Milk around 26 that time, if I -- I don't remember the exact date. But I27 was close into that time. If I was, I was new.



Q.

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Okay. So are you aware that -- I'm sure you are

aware, but let me just ask it -- that the new formula, the one that takes the average-of the Class III and Class IV advance price plus \$0.74, was intended to end up with a price that on average was going to be the same as the higher-of Class III or IV, that that was the intention?

- A. I am aware of the intention, yes.
- Q. And have I accurately stated the intention?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And obviously we know that at least 2020, and to some extent forward, that has not proven out, correct?
- A. Correct.
  - Q. Now -- but are you aware that one of the reasons, in fact -- well, one of the reasons why both International Dairy Foods Association and National Milk Producers Federation supported the proposal, even though it was intended to have a price neutral impact, was that it would enhance the ability to engage in hedging?
    - A. On behalf of the processor?
  - Q. Well, actually, both, and that's naturally why I'm asking the question, because you were asked some questions about -- by USDA on that very subject.

And I'll just -- let me just -- this is -- was submitted as an attachment to our proposal, IDFA's proposal. I'm looking at a document that's called -- and this is a document that is from late 2017. It's a joint document called NMPF and IDFA Dairy Price Risk Management Recommendations from the Upcoming Farm Bill. Okay? And



it is addressing this very issue of replacing the higher-of with the average plus \$0.74.

And the statement is made, this is a joint document, quote: "Changing the Class I mover to the above-referenced price format" -- meaning the average plus \$0.74 -- "would" -- and there are a bunch of bullet points.

And one of them is, and I'll quote, "allow dairy producers to effectively hedge the Class I portion of their producer milk payments as they currently can for the other portion of their payments," end quote. Okay?

So -- so I would ask you whether, in fact, you now know in advance that the mover is not going to be the higher-of Class III or IV but is going to be the average-of Class III and IV plus a fixed amount, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. Now I'm -- I understand you are not happy with the, if you will, dollars that results from that, and of course, as you know, we have a proposal to address that too. But in terms of the ability to hedge, doesn't -- isn't it -- isn't -- in fact, it's true, as National Milk and IDFA said at the time, that having a mover that was not based upon an unpredictable choice between Class III or IV makes it easier to hedge, the Class I portion of the producer milk payment? I'm quoting the language, as you probably can tell.
- A. As my experience, it's not made it easier for myself.



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- Q. Okay. Doesn't it allow you to use Class III or Class IV hedging tools because you know those are going to be, for sure, the inputs into the Class I mover?
- A. I am aware that, yes, it does use those as the tools.
- Q. Okay. Whereas before you just -- the problem was it was going to be either Class III or Class IV as the mover, but you never knew which one in advance, and you were just going to have to guess or just not hedge?
- A. I think all risk management strategies are somewhat of a guess, but they are hopefully an educated guess.
- Q. But -- okay. But in this particular aspect of hedging the -- a benefit of the current mover is you don't have to guess, you know it's going to be the average-of Class III and Class IV plus \$0.74, correct?
  - A. You -- you do know that.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. But as I stated, risk management is still a -- is a best educated guess with the information you are provided.
- Q. Okay. Let me turn to a different topic, which actually hasn't come up yet at the hearing. But if -- but I'd like your reaction, and I would also like -- because Mr. Cryan talked about some meetings, I'm very curious whether this issue was discussed at any of those meetings.
- If -- if National Milk's proposal was adopted, with respect to the Class I mover, and let's say it goes



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into effect January 1, 2025, which is sort of a target, I think, then, as of that date, going forward, the Class I mover is going to be the higher-of Class III or Class IV, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Just like it was before the change was made in 2018, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Whatever consequences have resulted from the current formula up through December 31, 2024, will just be water under the bridge, correct?
- A. I think that ship had sailed and we got to ride it until its finished.
- Q. Okay. So -- well, let me -- let me ask whether you have thought about the following, which is have you looked at -- I think you have looked at the International Dairy Foods Association proposal, or at least you have had it mentioned to you. I think that's what you are referencing when you talk about, you know, the alternative of, you know, doing something over 24 months, I assume you were referencing the IDFA proposal --
  - A. No, I'm not familiar with your proposal.
- Q. All right. So -- okay. So you don't know whether that -- how that so-called lookback proposal in IDFA would work, as of January 1, 2025, in setting the Class I mover, Class I skim milk mover?
- 27 A. No.
- 28 Q. Okay.



1	MR. ROSENBAUM: Thank you. That's all I have.
2	THE COURT: Further questions in the nature of
3	cross or re-cross for this witness?
4	Seeing none, Ms. Hancock.
5	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor. We would
6	move too admit Exhibit 138.
7	THE COURT: Seeing no objections, Exhibit 138 is
8	admitted into the record of this proceeding.
9	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 138 was received
10	into evidence.)
11	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you for your time, Mr. Rexing.
12	Appreciate that.
13	THE WITNESS: Thank you for the opportunity.
14	THE COURT: Yes, thank you, Mr. Rexing.
15	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, that concludes the
16	producers that we have to testify today.
17	THE COURT: Okay. We have been going for two
18	hours. I guess let's take I'm seeing heads,
19	whispers
20	MS. HANCOCK: Some excitement.
21	THE COURT: expressing a desire for a break, I
22	think. And I think our reporter could use one.
23	I guess my question I mean, should we take an
24	early lunch? Probably not. All right. Let's say, ten
25	minutes. Let's come back at 11:40.
26	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor.
27	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Hancock.
28	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)



1	THE COURT: On the record.
2	In an off-the-record discussion it was suggested
3	that we put Exhibit 124 into the record, and there was no
4	objection. So Exhibit 124, which was Edge-3, was admitted
5	to the record in this hearing. Thank you.
6	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 124 was received
7	into evidence.)
8	THE COURT: Ms. Hancock, your witness.
9	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor. We would
10	call Mr. Rob Vandenheuvel to the stand, which he's already
11	taken.
12	Would you mind stating and spelling
13	THE COURT: Let me swear him in.
14	Raise your right hand.
15	ROB VANDENHEUVEL,
16	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
17	testified as follows:
18	THE COURT: Your witness.
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MS. HANCOCK:
21	Q. Good morning, Mr. Vandenheuvel.
22	Would you mind stating and spelling your name for
23	the record?
24	A. Yes. It's Rob Vandenheuvel, R-O-B,
25	V-A-N-D-E-N-H-E-U-V-E-L.
26	Q. And could you provide your mailing address for the
27	record?
28	A. Business address is 2000 North Plaza Drive,



1	Visalia, California, 93291.
2	Q. Thank you.
3	Where are you employed?
4	A. California Dairies, Inc.
5	Q. And what is your role there?
6	A. I'm senior vice president of member and industry
7	relations.
8	Q. Thank you, Mr. Vandenheuvel.
9	Did you prepare a written statement to respond to
10	the proposals that have been submitted here?
11	A. I did.
12	Q. And is that identified as Exhibit NMPF-100?
13	A. Yes.
14	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, for identification
15	purposes, I believe we're up to Exhibit 140.
16	THE COURT: Yes. Is it 139? Let's mark this one,
17	NMPF-100, as previously identified top right-hand corner,
18	will be marked as Exhibit 139 for identification.
19	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 139 was marked
20	for identification.)
21	BY MS. HANCOCK:
22	Q. Mr. Vandenheuvel, would you mind providing your
23	statement for the record?
24	A. Yes. This testimony is presented on behalf of
25	California Dairies, Inc., hereafter CDI, and is submitted
26	in opposition of Proposal Number 5.
27	As mentioned earlier, my name is Rob Vandenheuvel,
28	senior vice president of member and industry relations for



CDI. We are a Capper-Volstead cooperative association qualified to market milk on Federal Milk Marketing Orders, hereafter FMMOs. We are a member of National Milk Producers Federation and oppose Proposal Number 5. I also serve on National Milk's Executive Committee, Economic Policy Committee, and Federal Order Task Force.

CDI is co-owned by 258 member-owners, operating 297 member farms.

And to preempt a question coming up later, 29 of those farms based on 2022 revenue from CDI would be a small business. But that does fail to capture any non-CDI revenue that I don't have visibility on.

All of our member farms are within the state of California. Our farms produced 17.1 billion pounds of milk in 2022, or 41% of California's total production. Of that total, 10.3 billion pounds, or 60.6%, was received and processed at one of six CDI-owned manufacturing facilities, while the other 6.7 billion pounds, or 39.4%, was sold as bulk raw milk to dairy product processors throughout the State.

Among the products produced by CDI-owned manufacturing facilities, butter and milk powder are a vast majority, as four of our six facilities produce butter and all six facilities produce milk powders. CDI also produces a range of processed fluids that are marketed in bulk to customers primarily in the Western United States.

FMMO Price Discovery:



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In setting monthly minimum milk prices, the issue of how to conduct price discovery is important, as evidenced by the multiple proposals in this hearing to address that very issue. Specific to butter, the price discovery mechanism is currently the butter price as reported by the National Dairy Products Sales Report, or NDPSR, under USDA's Dairy Product Mandatory Reporting regulation. This includes the reporting of sales prices and volumes for salted butter with 80% butterfat in 25-kilogram and 68-pound packaging.

These specifications under the NDPSR match the requirements for butter eligible to be sold at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, or CME, spot market. While access to an available spot market at the CME is not a legal requirement, it is worth noting that such access is available across all the other current products that are used to set minimum milk prices under the FMMO.

Inappropriate to Include Unsalted Butter:

Proposal Number 5, submitted by American Farm
Bureau Federation, or AFBF, aims to fix something that is
not actually broken. The reported price, whether from the
CME or the NDPSR, of salted butter with 80% butterfat has
been and continues to be an industry-wide price index used
in sales and marketing of a vast majority of butter sold
in the U.S. That includes different cuts -- such as
retail or food service -- and different varieties -- such
as salted, unsalted, or cultured.

The reported price of salted bulk butter is also



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the basis of a majority of the cream sales in the U.S., as a majority of cream is sold on the basis of a multiple applied against either a recent CME or NDPSR butter price.

AFBF's contention that salted bulk butter is no longer an adequate surrogate butter price on its own is based on data showing that NDPSR butter sales volumes represent a smaller portion of the total reported production of all butter in the U.S. than what was seen at the time of Federal Order Reform in 2000, or what was seen ten years ago.

I submit that such a comparison is too simplistic to justify a change. The selection and refinement of a price discovery methodology should take multiple factors into consideration, including but not limited to:

- (1) Is the product viewed by the marketplace and used in the marketplace as an index in pricing other products?
- (2) Does the product have a widely available market outlet?
- (3) Can price discovery be achieved by tracking a single product, thereby avoiding potential volatility in the relationship between multiple products?

Salted bulk with 80% butterfat meets all three of these considerations. Conversely, the addition of unsalted bulk butter does not enhance any of these considerations.

I have already addressed why salted bulk butter meets the first consideration above.



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With respect to the second consideration -- the need for a widely available market outlet allowing for the product to clear the market -- there is no comparison between salted and unsalted bulk butter. CDI manufactures both varieties of bulk butter. We produce unsalted bulk butter exclusively for order, while we produce salted bulk butter with any cream we are unable to produce and sell as a retail, food service, or unsalted bulk item.

The reason for that is simple: When we need to turn that product into cash and sell it into the marketplace, there is an active market for salted bulk butter, either on or off the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, as it is still the predominant industrial-use butter in the United States.

The third consideration above is one that has come to light in a very significant way the past few years. The industry has experienced the marketplace volatility that can occur when multiple different products are used to generate a singular commodity reference price for purposes of calculating a minimum monthly price for milk. Specifically, I am referencing the volatility in the relationship between block and barrel cheddar cheese, both of which are currently used in calculating the protein value in the Class III formula.

The spread between these two products, which has ranged from a \$0.61 pound premium for blocks to a \$0.20 per pound premium for barrels in the past five years, has demonstrated the significant market risk associated with



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using multiple products in the calculation of a single commodity reference price. This, of course, is an issue that National Milk Producers Federation is seeking to address in Proposal Number 3, which CDI strongly supports.

In conclusion, with respect to price discovery for butter in the Federal Milk Marketing Order price formulas, USDA should deny Proposal Number 5 and maintain the current FMMO methodology that utilizes bulk salted butter with 80% butterfat.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Vandenheuvel.

11 MS. HANCOCK: We would submit him for

12 cross-examination at this time.

THE COURT: Mr. English.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

#### 15 BY MR. ENGLISH:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Vandenheuvel. This is Chip English with the Milk Innovation Group. Nice to see you again.
- 19 A. You as well.
  - Q. And when we talk about unsalted butter, I want you to know ahead of time that our client group agrees with you, for what it's worth?
    - So let me -- were you here yesterday for the testimony of the American Farm Bureau in favor of adding unsalted butter?
      - A. I was.
    - Q. Okay. So some of these questions will go to some of that.



And I want to clarify, that means it has to be at 80%, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And there was some just lack of information, I think, some information about exports.

Do you understand what is required for the export market for unsalted butter?

- A. My understanding of the export standards is they are based on Codex standards, and which while they -- I believe they technically say a minimum of 80% butterfat, the more important consideration is they can't have more than 16% moisture. And so you can't get to 16% maximum moisture without having more than 80% butterfat, so 82% ends up being the standard butterfat composition in that export butter.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

So do you understand that in addition to that some export butter is cultured?

- A. We sell a variety at CDI of unsalted or cultured. I'm not familiar with if cultured is a predominant export product or if we see that more domestically.
- Q. Is the -- and no one is proposing adding cultured product to the survey, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So I do not want confidential information, but do you have an estimate based upon your experience of



how much -- what percentage of unsalted butter is exported?

- A. The vast majority of our bulk unsalted brother would be an export product. We do sell retail varieties of unsalted butter, just, you know, 80% unsalted, as you would see right next to the 80% salted on the shelf. But since we're only talking about bulk products, I could just say a vast majority of unsalted is an export product.
- Q. And so if export product is effectively, because of 16% moisture, more than 82% butterfat, and a vast majority of that is exported, are we really talking about a large amount of product that would be added to the survey should USDA determine to do so?
- A. My estimate would be it would be very limited volumes because of that limitation.
  - MR. ENGLISH: I have no further questions.
  - THE COURT: Further cross?
- 18 Dr. Cryan.
- 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 20 | BY DR. CRYAN:

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- Q. Roger Cryan for the American Farm Bureau
  Federation.
- 23 Hello, Rob.
  - A. Hi, Roger.
- Q. It is nice to see you even though you are against us on this particular thing.
  - A. Against the policy, not the person.
- 28 Q. I understand. No, I understand. Absolutely.



- A. I'm not a farmer.
- Q. Well, but you are -- okay. Growing up, Farm Bureau family?
  - A. I -- you know, I don't know. I believe so but --
- 10 Q. All right.

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- 11 A. You'd have to ask my father. I didn't manage the 12 subscriptions.
  - Q. And CDI owns Challenge Butter; is that right?
  - A. Correct. They're a wholly owned subsidiary branded butter business.
  - Q. And CDI and Challenge have done a really nice job meeting the market -- the export market, you know, one of the companies leading the way in moving products overseas, one of the companies leading the way on innovating and selling higher fat, you know, European style butter in the market.
  - Do you -- do you have butter for the export market graded?
  - A. I don't know the answer to that question. That's not a part of my function at CDI, the grading process.
    - Q. So you don't know whether 82% butter gets graded?
  - A. I believe the standard for grading is it just has to be a minimum of 80%, but I am not an expert in that



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- Q. Okay. Is the volume of unsalted butter in the market growing?
- A. Volume of -- I -- you know, because we market it as both a retail and industrial product, I couldn't tell you if either one of those is a growing category. We sell -- we have sold those varieties for a long time. Whether year-over-year growth has been there, I'm not sure.
- Q. And salted and unsalted butter are graded under the same standard; is that right?
  - A. I believe so.
- Q. And do you sell unsalted butter in the same -- in the 25-kilo and 68 -- or 68-pound box sizes?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And is there any significant difference in the cost of production for salted and unsalted butter?
- A. I don't believe so because the only difference is the -- is the presence of salt, and so it would be an ingredient cost that would be fairly minimal.
- Q. And is it relatively easy to switch production from salted to unsalted butter?
- A. Functionally, I -- my understanding is it is relatively easy. Our primary argument as to why it shouldn't be included is what happens before we make that switch, and that is we find a customer first.
  - O. Sure.
  - A. But -- but, yeah, just the function of switching,



- Q. Okay. And you have substantial volume of sales of salted butter, but you have found a customer ahead of time; is that right?
- A. We sell both committed, we call it, committed salt volume, which has a customer applied at the time of manufacture, or uncommitted, which would be our home first surplus grade.
- Q. And do you have any -- are you aware of customers who -- who substitute one for the other in any of their uses?
- A. I -- I don't believe we have customers that would accept unsalted in lieu of salted for industrial purposes.
- Q. And do you quote customers the same price for salted and unsalted butter that are otherwise the same?
- A. I -- I'm not sure. And even if I was, that would probably be proprietary.
  - Q. Proprietary. Okay.
- DR. CRYAN: Very good. Thanks, Rob. I'm done.
  Thank you.
- 21 THE COURT: Further cross?
- 22 Mr. Miltner.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 24 BY MR. MILTNER:
  - Q. Ryan Miltner representing Select Milk Producers.

    Good afternoon, Rob.
  - A. Good afternoon. Is it afternoon?
- 28 Q. It is. Just barely. I was pretty sure we crossed



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A couple of things -- concepts, I guess, that I don't think we have really talked about in the hearing thus far that I wanted to ask you about.

On page 2 you reference, although you didn't use the exact words, the cream multiple. Can you explain how that -- how the cream multiple affects I guess the pricing of unsalted for you?

A. Well, the -- we make our butter almost exclusively from our own member milk, and so the cream multiple doesn't really impact our cost structure for any of the butter we make because we're buying that milk at a federally regulated price through the Federal Order system.

Where the cream multiple comes in and where it is important to our business is on cream that we sell into the marketplace. Many, if not most, of our customers want to know the cost of their cream before it gets delivered to them and whether it's Class II, III, or IV utilization. The Federal Order price for fat wouldn't come until the end of the month.

So we utilize a cream multiple, which is typically using a previous week's average CME butter price multiplied by that multiple. Let's say the multiple was just 1.0. Then you would just take the even CME butter price and multiply that by the pounds of butterfat as measured in that tanker of cream, and that would be the price, regardless of what the ultimate Federal Order price



was that month for cream.

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- Q. Does CDI make any decisions to churn or not churn based on the cream multiple?
- A. If we have an opportunity to market cream at a -- at better financial implications than churning that cream into additional butter that doesn't have a customer attached to it, we will sell that cream. So in that example, yes, the multiple definitely matters.
- Q. When you are making that comparison, whether to sell cream or churn butter, are you making a comparison between a cream sale and manufacturing bulk salted or bulk unsalted butter?
  - A. Bulk salted.
- Q. In CDI's experience, is unsalted butter a higher value product than salted butter?
- A. It is, on average, a higher value product because our -- part of the reason is we only make it if we have a sale, and we only want to engage with a sale if it is a profitable sale, whereas bulk 80% salted butter we will make as surplus knowing that we may very well lose money on that product, but we're clearing the market of cream that we don't have another home for. So in that regard it's, on average, a higher value product. In terms of individual contracts, I really shouldn't get into how we price salted versus unsalted.
- Q. And so unsalted would not be a market-clearing product for CDI or in your area?
  - A. Absolutely not. We -- we want to clear excess



Q. One other question, and it's partly for my curiosity. On the first page, second paragraph, last sentence: "CDI also produces a range of processed fluids that are marketed in bulk to customers."

What -- what are the processed fluids that CDI manufactures?

- A. Well, cream would be one, condensed skim milk would be another primary product. But beyond that, we make a variety of others. We make ultra-filtered milk used as a protein source for a number of cheese facilities in the state. We make ice cream mixes, which are essentially a mix of cream and condensed skim, so a lower butterfat composition. We make other custom mixes. We make some condensed whole milk. So a variety of -- of fluids in those spaces.
- Q. Now, given that -- given the volumes, I can infer from your answer that those are generally not Class I processed fluid products, they are just fluid -- they are fluid milk products but not Class I fluid milk products?
- A. We have -- primarily, no, they are not Class I. But California does maintain a higher fluid milk standard, and so we have bottling customers that purchase condensed skim milk for purposes of fortifying their solids in the -- in the milk to meet those state standards.
  - Q. And they would be priced at fortification levels



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2	A. Correct.
3	Q. Okay.
4	MR. MILTNER: Thank you. That's all.
5	THE COURT: Further cross.
6	Mr. Rosenbaum.
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. ROSENBAUM:
9	Q. Steve Rosenbaum for the International Dairy Foods
10	Association.
11	Does your cooperative make barrel cheese?
12	A. No.
13	Q. Okay. So I take it you don't confront the issue
14	of making barrel cheese with a minimum milk price set on a
15	higher priced cheese?
16	A. Correct.
17	Q. Okay.
18	MR. ROSENBAUM: That's all I have.
19	THE COURT: Anyone else, cross other than AMS?
20	AMS, Ms. Taylor.
21	CROSS-EXAMINATION
22	BY MS. TAYLOR:
23	Q. Good afternoon.
24	A. Good afternoon.
25	Q. Thanks for coming today.
26	Just a couple questions. You were talking, I
27	don't know who you were talking with now, about how a vast
28	majority of unsalted butter is exported, and so you would



think there would be very limited new volume that we would get under the survey that meet the requirements.

Can you, I guess, add to the record why a lot of that unsalted butter is probably not captured in the survey? Is it because it's greater than 80% butterfat or it just doesn't meet the 30-day requirement, or both?

- A. Well, the 82%, the fact that it's not meeting that 80% is the primary reason. Whether the -- whether the 30-day would also kick in is certainly a consideration on other products we export. And we have been interested in taking a look at that on the milk powder side because of the longer transaction timeframes. But the primary limitation when you are looking at butter is you are exporting a different product into the international market. It is not that 80% butterfat product that is included in the NDPSR.
  - O. Okay. Thank you.

I do appreciate that you outlined very simply what you believe should be considered when including -- when considering different products to add to the survey. So I do appreciate how that's laid out pretty simply.

And below that, you said, "The addition of unsalted bulk butter does not enhance any of these considerations."

And it struck me as does "does not enhance" mean the same thing as "not meet," or different?

A. It means something different. I'd have to think through it if it means "doesn't meet." But what I



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intended to -- to express there was that the current system is not broken, which is what I started that -- that section with. Salted butter is used in the marketplace as an index, including as an index to price unsalted butter, frankly. Whether there is a positive or negative adjustment to that salted butter price, the salted butter tends to be the starting point of that discussion.

A widely available market outlet is also already available.

And the third point, which is really geared towards avoiding something we have seen in the block-barrel spread, it is just more about, you know, let's not -- let's be careful about adding an additional product to a survey.

In terms of unsalted bulk butter not meeting it?
Unsalted bulk butter is definitely not an index used in pricing other products, even including other unsalted butter. There is no unsalted butter reference price. So it's all pointing back to salted butter.

Does have it a widely available market outlet? I would argue unsalted butter is widely marketed. There's no immediately available, everyday spot market that you can fall back to, if needed, so it has more limitations than bulk. But I certainly won't deny it is a widely used product in the industrial space.

And then, of course, point three, just by having a second product, violates the -- at least a desire to try to avoid having multiple products in the survey. So



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hopefully that kind of addresses it.

Q. It does. And it leads me to my next question. Since this is the first time that you have testified at the hearing, we have had other witnesses kind of talk about -- and you have a sentence toward the bottom -- about with the barrel -- well, with the cheese price specifically, how it's -- two products in the survey have "demonstrated the significant market risk associated with using multiple products in the calculation of a single commodity reference price."

And we have had other witnesses kind of expand on their thoughts on how it demonstrates -- how there is significant market risk. But I was wondering if you could add your kind of expansive thoughts on that as well.

A. Well, not unlike the other testimony you have received earlier in this hearing, it's -- it's creating an instability in your cost structure. When you are a manufacturer and you are looking at what it's going to cost you to make certain products, in a -- in a product category with only one driver, butter, nonfat dry milk, dry whey, you have got some stability knowing that your cost, your input costs for milk are going to be driven by those specific commodities, whereas in the case of cheese, you have got dual products that are driving that cost structure.

Not being in the cheese space I can't comment as to whether that risk is able to be mitigated significantly through risk management activities, but it seems to be



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1	an an unnecessary complication to go add to another
2	class, which is why we or another product category,
3	which is why I include it in this testimony, even though
4	my focus was on unsalted butter in Proposal Number 5,
5	seemed to be a a meaningful thing to try to avoid in
6	bringing that into another product category.
7	Q. Okay.
8	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you so much.
9	THE COURT: Further examination in the nature of
10	re-cross, I guess.
11	Seeing none, redirect.
12	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, Mr. Vandenheuvel. I have
13	nothing further.
14	Your Honor, we would move to admit Exhibit 139.
15	THE COURT: Exhibit 139 is admitted into the
16	evidentiary record.
17	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 139 was received
18	into evidence.)
19	THE COURT: Thank you.
20	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would call Mr. Darin
21	Hanson to the stand.
22	THE COURT: Please raise your right hand.
23	DARIN HANSON,
24	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
25	testified as follows:
26	THE COURT: Your witness.
27	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor.
28	DIRECT EXAMINATION



## BY MS. HANCOCK: 1 2. Good afternoon, Mr. Hanson. I know that you are returning to the stand this time for the second time that 3 4 you have testified, so I'll skip some of the introductory items that are already in the record. 5 6 Have you prepared a written statement to testify 7 in response to the mozzarella proposal? 8 Yes, I have. Α. And is that identified as Exhibit NMPF-16? 9 Ο. I have 95 on mine. 10 Α. 11 Ο. My fault. I apologize. 12 Is the testimony that you have prepared Exhibit 13 NMPF-95? 14 Α. Yes. 15 MS. HANCOCK: And, your Honor, I think at this 16 time we are actually on Exhibit 140. 17 THE COURT: Yes, we are. 18 MS. HANCOCK: Okay. If we can mark this one as 19 Exhibit 140 for identification purposes. 2.0 THE COURT: So marked. 2.1 (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 140 was marked 22 for identification.) 23 MS. HANCOCK: Okay. 2.4 BY MS. HANCOCK: 25 And, Mr. Hanson, would you mind preparing your Ο. 26 prepared statement -- or reading your prepared statement? 27 Α. Yes. 28 THE WITNESS: And since I read my bio and company



profile into testimony, I'll just plan on skipping that, if that's appropriate, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

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THE WITNESS: Well, good afternoon. My name is Darin Hanson, and this testimony is presented to refute Proposal 6, which is adding mozzarella cheese to the Class III Protein Price calculation as proposed by California Dairy Campaign. This testimony is presented on behalf of Foremost Farms where I am senior vice president of supply chain and risk management.

Now I'll move to page 2.

National Milk Producers Federation opposes the inclusion of mozzarella cheese into the Class III protein calculation and urges the USDA only to utilize one commodity price series to represent each of the four dairy prices (cheese, butter, nonfat, and whey) used in Federal Order pricing to ensure an orderly transfer of product value from finished product back to the milk price.

The Class III protein calculation is designed to convert cheese and butter prices to a value of protein for 40-pound yellow cheddar blocks. Further, the Make Allowance and the Van Slyke yield formula is designed to represent cheddar cheese production. In the current calculation of protein, 500-pound barrels are converted to 38% moisture and \$0.03 added to create a 40-pound block equivalent.

There are numerous obstacles related to mozzarella versus cheddar cheese production that prohibit



mozzarella's effective inclusion into the Class III protein calculation. First, mozzarella cheese has numerous official composition requirements, according to the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, creating a complex industry portfolio of mozzarella products to be included in the federal survey.

Mozzarella can be regular fat, low moisture, part skim, low moisture and part skim, and lite. There are also a wide range of specific customer formulations in between that can include, low salt, low browning, etcetera. A standardized process to convert all these forms of mozzarella to a 40-pound block equivalent would be complex and cumbersome.

Second, there's a wide range of packaging sizes and forms for mozzarella. These can range from 20-pound block, 6-pound block, long styles, IQF, cheese sticks, cubes, unpackaged blocks in totes, and numerous other forms. All of these have different packaging cost profiles that are not easily converted back to a cheddar block equivalent.

Third, manufacturing processes differ between mozzarella and cheddar cheese production, impacting operating costs necessary to produce mozzarella versus cheddar.

Typical Mozzarella production processes use a cooking step where curd is heated to around 140 degrees to melt and stretch the cheese to achieve the iconic mozzarella texture. The cheese is then formed and sent to



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a brine process to be cooled and salted. These processes are not part of the cheddar cheese manufacturing process, rendering Class III cheddar cheese Make Allowance inappropriate to represent mozzarella manufacturing.

Fourth, many mozzarella manufacturers use semi-processed dairy raw materials in the production process to reduce the butterfat content to achieve the desired product composition. These raw materials include evaporated skim milk, RO skim milk, UF skim milk, and nonfat dry milk. These have an impact on the cost of the finished product and can impact the price of the product sold to the customer. Inclusion of a mozzarella price series in the Class III protein calculation would distort the protein value because these cost factors would likely be included in the price calculation.

Fifth, a spot market for mozzarella does not exist in the US. In my experience, the mozzarella industry is priced based on the CME block market index. Including mozzarella pricing into the protein price calculation will not enhance price discovery since mozzarella prices will move with the block cheddar market.

Sixth, CDC has not addressed how lower butterfat levels in mozzarella cheese types will be resolved in the Class III protein price calculation that incorporates the Van Slyke model for cheddar cheese. For cheddar cheese, the protein value is inversely related to the value of butterfat. High butter markets reduce the value of protein.



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In the Class III price calculation for full fat cheddar, adding the butterfat price back at the 3.5% almost entirely offsets the negative impact of butterfat prices on the cost of protein. This makes butter price impacts minimal to Class III prices for cheddar cheese.

For mozzarella, the lower butterfat content will result in a situation where high butter markets will lower the value of the product because the lower protein price will not be offset with a significant enough volume of butterfat. It will lead to a situation where high butter markets will significantly reduce Class III prices and low butter prices will positively impact the Class III price calculation. A complete redesign of the protein calculation would need to be done to accommodate reduced levels of butterfat in mozzarella cheese.

National Milk strongly recommends not including mozzarella products in the calculation of Class III protein. Mozzarella is dissimilar to cheddar in multiple fundamental ways and introducing these variables into the protein calculation would be complex, time-consuming to develop the model, and difficult to administer.

Mozzarella has significant variations in composition and packaging forms and sizes.

The mozzarella manufacturing footprint is significantly different than block cheddar, both from a manufacturing process perspective and dairy ingredients used in the formulation, rendering the cheese Make Allowance irrelevant.



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Since there isn't a spot market for mozzarella and moves with the cheddar block market, including mozzarella into the protein calculation does not enhance price discovery. There are too many complex variables in question for the USDA to consider including mozzarella in the Class III protein calculation.

Thank you.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Hanson.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would make Mr. Hanson

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would make Mr. Hanson available for cross-examination at this time.

THE COURT: Cross for Mr. Hanson?

Seeing none, AMS, do you have cross for this witness?

MS. TAYLOR: Everybody is hungry. You caught me off quard.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. TAYLOR:

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Q. Honestly, I think your statement's pretty clear. Hold on.

Oh. Well, a technical question. Thank you.

On page 2, you talk about the different types of mozzarella and you have IQF in there. Can you define that?

- A. Yeah. That's -- stands for individual quick freeze. It's a smaller -- it is a process where you quickly freeze an item to preserve its quality, desired quality.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.



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             MS. TAYLOR: I don't have any questions. That's
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     it.
             THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
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             MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would move to admit
     Exhibit 140 into evidence.
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             THE COURT: Seeing no objections, Exhibit 140 is
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     made a part of the record of this hearing.
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             (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 140 was received
             into evidence.)
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             THE COURT: You may be excused. Thank you,
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             Mr. Hanson.
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             Good time for lunch, everyone?
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             Okay. Let's come back at 1:30.
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              (Whereupon, a luncheon break was taken.)
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1	WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2023 - AFTERNOON SESSION
2	THE COURT: Let's go on the record.
3	Raise your right hand.
4	PETER VITALIANO,
5	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
6	testified as follows:
7	THE COURT: Your witness.
8	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor.
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MS. HANCOCK:
11	Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Vitaliano.
12	A. Good afternoon.
13	Q. Welcome back to the stand. I won't requalify you
14	as an expert. I'm assuming
15	MS. HANCOCK: Maybe I should verify that that is
16	continuing on throughout the duration of the hearing, your
17	Honor?
18	THE COURT: Yes.
19	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you.
20	BY MS. HANCOCK:
21	Q. And, Dr. Vitaliano, when you were last here to
22	talk about barrel testimony, you put on some in your
23	written statement, you put on some testimony in which you
24	estimated a 10% total cheese priced by barrels, total
25	of the market. And there was some questions about that
26	calculation.
27	Do you recall that?
28	A. Yes.



1 Ο. And did you -- do you have with you today an 2. ability to walk us through your methodology for how you reached that number? 3 4 Α. I do -- yes, I can. MS. HANCOCK: Okay. Your Honor, what we have 5 identified as Exhibit NMPF-6A, if we could mark as our 6 7 next exhibit number, which I believe is 141. 8 THE COURT: This is NMPF-6A? 9 MS. HANCOCK: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Yes. I have it. And, yes, this exhibit is marked 141 for identification. 11 12 (Thereafter, Exhibit Number 141 was marked 13 for identification.) 14 BY MS. HANCOCK: 15 Dr. Vitaliano, would you mind sharing with us your Ο. 16 methodology for that calculation? 17 Α. Certainly. 18 Yes, that 10% estimate played such a -- kind of a 19 pivotal role in -- in our testimony on Proposal 3 that I 2.0 thought it would be worth going into a little bit more 2.1 detail. So my testimony on this issue, on 6A, is confined 22 entirely to a single chart that is now up on the screen 23 and should be -- a paper copy should be handed out. 24 Let me start out by clarifying something. 25 Mr. Brown yesterday in his testimony said National Milk is 26 inconsistent in its estimate of how much natural cheese is

incorrect.

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priced by barrels, goes from 75% to 90%. That's

Mr. Brown did not apparently read our testimony as thoroughly. In particular, Mr. Hanson testified that that number is at least 75%, and Mr. Hanson based that on the cheeses with which he was familiar that were priced definitely by blocks, and the total of those was 75. And he was — there were some others that he was not familiar with, a total of roughly 15%, but he did not want to speculate on those, and so he said it's at least 75%.

But with the others that I have included because I had the -- I had the able assistance of many experts amongst our National Milk members -- our task force that prepared, you know, our positions for this hearing. And this chart has a lot of expertise in it that's not necessarily credited in the sources because it would probably be almost a paragraph to source all the individual people. But basically let me walk through this.

The starting point on this diagram is the -getting the most disaggregated data on production of
natural cheeses by variety. The source for that is the
USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, NASS.

Going down the left-hand margin where you see a bunch of unindented cheese varieties listed, this is straight from the NASS database for calendar year 2022. The descriptions are exactly as NASS lists them, including the -- listing them in all capital letters.

And with a few exceptions, NASS reports total cheese as just cheese. I have modified it a little bit



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here as natural cheese because that's what this NASS data is dealing with. So you see total natural cheese production, basically 13.8 billion pounds; American, cheddar; and then a whole bunch of other varieties down the left-hand side.

In the first column, to the left, of numbers, those are -- for the unindented varieties, those are the numbers straight out of the NASS database.

The next column is the percentage of the total that each of those other -- that each of the rows represents.

The under -- American, cheddar, I have done some -- two types of disaggregation from other sources of information. The first of the -- you know, the more modestly indented breaks out American cheddar into 40-pound and 640-pound cheddar blocks and 500-pound cheddar barrels.

I'm using the estimate for cheddar barrel production that was provided in his testimony yesterday by Mr. -- Mr. Hanson -- or last week, actually, he presented this, by Mr. Hanson, of 1.2 billion pounds in his testimony, Exhibit 117.

And the 40-pound block and 640-pound cheddar blocks are basically the residual between the -- what's leftover when you subtract the 1.2 billion from the total American cheddar.

The second level of indentation -- and I will mention that that -- that results in a percentage of about



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9% of total natural cheese is -- consists of barrels, that's barrel production capacity, and 20% of blocks. And that is roughly consistent with what I recall Mr. Brown testifying to yesterday of basically one-third cheddar -- cheddar production breaks down to roughly one-third barrels, two-thirds blocks.

The second level of indentation disaggregates this based on the National Dairy Product Sales Report. It lists the volume of -- total volume of 40-pound blocks reported NDPSR in 2022, 643, and the same thing with barrels of 701. That's the 48% blocks, 52% barrels. And those are the same numbers that Mr. Brown has in his testimony, Exhibit 127.

And then, again, a remaindering, I have listed then non-NDPSR reported cheddar is basically 2.6-some billion pounds.

And that section begins where I basically parse out, portion out volumes that are priced by what I call priced by blocks versus priced by barrels. And "priced by" is also -- is sort of a shorthand for price using an index of blocks -- 40-pound blocks versus 500-pound barrels.

And what I mean by priced using an index or with reference to, I do not mean -- as I recall, there was some confusion previously -- does not mean that the price of the block cheese becomes the price of those individual varieties.

Typically this is -- we're talking about index



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pricing, which is very common throughout all of agriculture where you have a wide variety of products of -- agricultural products, and a relatively small number of spot markets that -- that actually do the price discovery. And other products that are -- do not have spot markets are often marketed with respect to that base price, maybe a weekly or a daily price on that exchange, plus a or minus a premium or a discount that can change but is a little bit more constant, you know.

And, again, we'll have many experts following me if you want more detail, ask more detailed questions about index pricing and how it works in the cheese industry.

So we start out with 40-pound blocks, obviously a price by blocks. 500-pound barrels that are reported NDPSR are obviously in the barrel category.

The non-NDPSR cheddar, basically reported 500 million pounds of barrels are in that category because, again, taking the estimate of 1.2 billion pounds of barrel -- 500-pound barrel cheddar, subtracting the 700 pounds -- million pounds reported in NDPSR in 2022. I was assured that basically everything else was -- was blocks, including 640-pound blocks that I thought might -- some of them, which particularly go into processing, might be priced off of barrels as they go to processing.

But basically, again, the -- our experts that I conferred with implied that there's really very little, if anything, that is not -- other than barrels that is not reported NDPSR that is also not priced by barrels.



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And then just going down the list, basically all of these other varieties, conferring with different members of our task force, are for all practical purposes all considered to be priced by barrels -- by blocks.

We get down to Swiss, 3% of the cheese. Swiss, apparently, is priced on a formula based on the Class III price, which means it is not really priced on either barrels or blocks. And so this line could have been just removed from the -- from the analysis.

I was trying to find as much volume that I could add to the barrel capacity -- to the barrel column to see if I could get the largest justifiable number for barrels, to kind of test that -- you know, that 10% number, which is what's reported on the bottom right-hand corner.

So I considered since Class III prices, just like the NDPSR series itself, which goes into computing the protein in the Class III price formula, is -- consists of, in 2022, a report based on 48% 40-pound blocks, 52% 500-pound barrels. So I kind of parsed out the volume of Swiss by that same proportion, 48% of the volume in the block cheese price by column, 52%.

And by this, I mean not that that's literally how things are marketed, but in terms of the economics that we're discussing in connection with Proposal 3, is that if you have, for example, a situation where one week you have a certain block price and a certain barrel price, and the next week the block price is the same, the barrel price has gone up \$0.10, what you will see is that the cheeses



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that are priced off of blocks will -- index priced off of blocks, will not change from one week to the next. The cheeses that are priced off of barrels will go up by \$0.10.

By this formula, Swiss cheese price will go up by 5.2 cents. To that extent, economically, you know, 52% of Swiss cheese, in a sense, is priced by -- priced by barrels. So -- but in terms of the sensitivity, if the Swiss -- that Swiss line is dropped from this analysis, that 10% number would drop down to 9%.

I sort of stress tested a few of these things. Am I missing some volumes that are listed under the price by blocks column that should be in the price by barrels or split? Like, are there some of these other varieties, like say Swiss or Gruyere processed, which would be in the other -- that are processed cheeses that are made presumably directly in barrels by -- you know, by the first manufacturer and might be sold price based upon the barrel price.

I'm not an expert in cheese pricing, so I was just doing a thought experiment. Are there some volumes that maybe belong in the -- of outside of cheddar, or maybe even of 640-pound blocks themselves, are there some volumes in this table that really belong in the barrel column versus the block column? I could not really find data for that.

Mr. Brown referenced in his testimony that a number of small cheese producers are starting to price



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directly off the NDPSR. If we had data on that -presumably, they are small volumes -- but if we had data
on that, probably the appropriate thing to do would be to
take those volumes for whatever variety they are and move
52% of those volumes over from barrel -- from blocks to
barrels, kind of like Swiss, you know, attributed, because
the NDPSR in 2022 was 52% barrels and 48% blocks.

Finally, the issue of exports came up. Where do exported volumes come into this picture?

About in -- in 2022, about 7.1% of all U.S. produced cheese was exported. 22% of that 7.1% went to Mexico. I consulted experts in international trading. They told me that basically for a lot of -- most U.S. exports, Mexico is kind of -- unlike most of our other export destinations, Mexico is kind of an extension of the domestic market.

So that the -- that volume of our 7.1% cheese exports that goes to Mexico is going to be priced almost as if those exports went to Texas rather than to Mexico, namely the blocks that are shipped to Mexico are going to be priced by blocks. The barrels that we ship to Mexico -- and we do ship blocks to Mexico because they do have some processors that can handle barrels -- are going to be priced by barrels. So the Mexican exports, at least, are not going to be affected.

So you are left with 5.5% of the -- of U.S. cheese production that is exported to other than -- other destinations in Mexico.



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Well, there are a couple of things you could do, but it's -- since most of those exports are hedged with the Class III price or the cheese price, you could make -- maybe make a case for -- you know, they are kind of priced off Class III, and you could treat them, what I call the Swiss cheese method.

But probably, more carefully, it would be best to just take them out -- to remove that 5.5% export volumes to other than Mexico, just remove this from this analysis, take those -- take that volume out of the total, take that volume out of the price by blocks total, leave the price by barrels intact. Because those exports -- as I say, those exports are probably not priced by either one. Let's make that assumption.

When you do that, if you take -- if you remove that 5.5% from the calculation for exports to non-Mexico, you will increase that 10% to 11%.

So this kind of stress testing, second guessing, what-ifs that I could think of doing, didn't really change the numbers from the roughly approximately 10% that many of us testified in our testimony to Proposal 3.

So that completes my testimony on Exhibit NMPF-6A.

Q. Thank you, Dr. Vitaliano.

MS. HANCOCK: We would submit Mr. -- or Dr. Vitaliano for cross-examination.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

- BY MR. ROSENBAUM:
  - Q. Steve Rosenbaum for the International Dairy Foods



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I want to start by focusing on your listing the source at the bottom so that there's not any ambiguity about that.

You list "USDA/NASS, AMS/NDPSR" as your source, correct?

- Α. Those are the two government sources that I -that are in this chart, whose data is in this chart.
- Okay. But the -- with respect to the columns Ο. "Priced by Blocks" and "Priced by Barrels," you are not relying upon USDA --
  - Α. No.
- 13 I'm not done yet. 0.
- 14 -- you are not relying upon USDA information 15 whatsoever, correct?
- 16 Α. That's correct. That was -- that was information 17 from our team of experts that had much knowledge of the 18 U.S. dairy industry.
- Now, the 500-pound cheddar cheese volume of 1,200,000,000 pounds, that also does not come from USDA; 2.1 is that correct?
- 22 Yes. That came from the sworn testimony of 23 Mr. Darin Hanson.
  - Ο. Okay. And we would have to look to the explanation he gave as to his source --
    - Α. Yes.
- 27 -- of information to determine whether that 28 appears reliable or not?



- A. Yes. And -- yes. And as I -- as I recall,

  Mr. Brown indicated sort of in -- in cross-examination

  that the volumes are roughly one-third barrels, two-thirds

  blocks.
  - Q. Now, I'm correct that you yourself personally do not engage in the sale of cheese, correct?
    - A. That is correct.
  - Q. So that with respect to the columns "priced by blocks" and "priced by barrels," you are not relying upon any personal experience you have ever had --
    - A. No.

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- Q. -- in selling those products; is that correct?
- A. That is correct. But this -- as I explained in my overall testimony, National Milk has worked for, getting on to two years now, with a very closely coordinated team of people with tremendous amounts of expertise. And we are not shy about putting together collective products that pool the wisdom of all of us --
- 19 | O. Right.
- 20 A. -- as opposed to kind of trying to keep individual 21 pride of authorship.
  - Q. But other than what's written on this piece of paper, we have no written documentation to support any of these numbers; is that fair?
  - A. No. But I think -- I believe I have just entered into the hearing record the attribution to all of those folks.
    - Q. Right. But I'm -- my question remains the same,



- A. Yeah. I have -- I have listed only the government sources for which I have data on this chart, and basically have not put this together as a document solely authored by me but -- but put together as a collective enterprise on behalf of National Milk and is limited -- listed as Exhibit NMPF.
- Q. You don't have a piece of paper for any of these particular entries that would demonstrate the basis upon which the conclusion was reached; is that fair?
  - A. That's true.
- Q. For example, if I were to suggest to you that your entry -- well, let me start the question again.
- One of the larger entries is cream and -- I should know how to pronounce that word, but I don't.
  - A. Neufchatel.
  - Q. Say it one more time, please?
  - A. Neufchatel. French, Neufchatel.
- 22 Q. Now I know why I don't know how to pronounce it.
- If I were to -- if I were to suggest that -- well, strike that.
  - Your entry for cream and Neufchatel -- not a word we used in Texas growing up -- which is 8% of your total volume, correct?
    - A. That's correct.



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Q. Which is actually after cheddar and mozzarella, the lar- -- let me start that question again.

After cheddar, other American, and mozzarella, the largest next category is cream and Neufchatel, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And if I were to suggest to you that, in fact, virtually no cheese of that nature is produced -- is priced using the blocks, cheddar blocks, would you actually be in a position to contradict that?
- A. I would ask you what -- if they are not priced by blocks, upon what -- what -- how are they priced?
  - Q. Class III. Class III and fat.
- A. Well, then they would be eligible for the Swiss cheese treatment, as I call it.
  - O. All right.
- A. And as you recall, I initiated my own questioning about, do I have it right? Are there volumes in this analysis that are attributed to one or the other that should be -- should be redone, somehow. And I would -- I suggested that there could be further changes.

But what the critical thing is the comparison as we made in our testimony between the 52% of all cheese prices and the Class III price are driven by barrel cheese, and that is five times as great as our initial estimate. And if our initial estimate goes up to 15%, 20%, that is not going to substantially change our argument.

Q. But you yourself have testified, of course, you



are not suggesting that 90% or any other percent along
those lines actually reflects the price being charged by
the cheese, rather we're looking, at most, at what
percentage is priced off of --

A. Right.

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- O. -- block cheese, correct?
- 7 A. As a -- as an index.
  - Q. Okay. And so if we -- just so we sort of add up the numbers, if you start at 10% being block, but then you indicated that it would be fair to treat Swiss as half block, half barrel, if it's priced off of Class III since Class III itself is half block and half barrel, so that would take us up to 11.5%, correct?
- 14 A. Just the Swiss or --
- Q. Just the Swiss. I'm just splitting 3% in half and adding half of that to your 10%.
  - A. No, the -- the split for Swiss is already in this chart.
- 19 0. I stand corrected.
- 20 A. That's why I said, if you took Swiss out, it would 21 go down.
- 22 0. I stand corrected.
- A. Again, as I told you before, I was looking, what are the ways -- what have I missed in this?
- 25 | O. So --
- A. What -- what really belongs -- how can I bulk up the barrel column?
- Q. All right. And if -- so if we do put cream and



Neufchatel in the Class III 50/50 category, that would take us from 10% to 14%, correct?

- A. Can't do the math, but that sounds from what my working with the numbers, it would be -- I would not dispute that.
- Q. Okay. And then -- and do you know whether some Muenster is priced off the NDPRM?
- A. Well, all of these varieties, basically, I got -- I put this chart together, as I explained, with the help of experts amongst our organization. I'm not claiming that it's absolutely infallible. That's why I myself was looking, despite the expert input into this, have I -- what have I missed.
- Q. So you don't know whether some Muenster is priced off of NPDRM?
  - A. In my opinion, some of -- almost many of these categories could be priced off of -- you know, off of Class III or even barrels. One of the largest ones is mozzarella and Italian in general. I think we had pretty -- pretty firm -- sort of firm assurances that Italian cheeses are pretty much priced by blocks, the main ones.
  - Q. Okay. But I'm referring -- referencing specifically, for example, Muenster.
- 25 A. Yep. 1%, Muenster. There could be some priced 26 by -- by -- by barrels there for all I know.
  - Q. Blue and Gorgonzola?
  - A. Could be.



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- Q. Brick as well?
- 2 A. Could be.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. You are up to 2%.
- Q. Have you seen any published estimates by cheese brokers as to what percentage of cheese is -- is priced off of --
  - A. No, my impression is --
- 0. -- blocks?
- A. I have not seen that. My impression is that's not the kind of information that brokers are going to publish.
  - Q. Did you look for that information?
- 13 A. Did I what.
  - O. Look for that information?
- 15 A. I asked -- I asked basically our collective team
  16 of experts if they had any -- whatever information they
  17 have, and they did not give me any such references.
  - Q. And with respect to cheese that is exported, I know you mentioned Mexico, which you thought was priced basically the same as the United States?
    - A. That's what experts in exporting told me.
  - Q. And what about the remainder of the exports? We certainly heard and testimony suggesting it was priced off of barrels.
  - A. We don't export any barrels to any -- anybody else. I can't imagine why we would price cheese off -- exports off of barrels.
    - Q. To meet -- just to meet competitive -- to be



competitive with New Zealand pricing, I assume.

- A. My understanding is that basically the -- meeting competition is a key thing. I work -- I have worked for -- for over 20 years, the entire history of the Cooperatives Working Together program, and I follow very closely -- I'm the one who makes the pricing recommendations in that program, and so I do follow international pricing relationships. But my understanding is we have never had an offer of barrel cheese.
- Q. Okay. Have you entered into sales that were not -- international sales that were not priced off of blocks?
  - A. Not -- sales that were not priced off of blocks?
- O. Yes.

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- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. All of your sales have been priced off of blocks, sold international -- cheese sold internationally?
- A. Well, as I explained, by taking out the exports other than the Mexico, that means we did not -- I did not attribute those sales to either blocks or barrels.
  - Q. Well --
- A. For all I know sales to Canada for their import for reexport program, they will be priced off of blocks. But most of our cheese -- almost all of our cheese exports outside of Mexico are blocks. So the idea of pricing them off barrels as opposed to basically, you know, the Class III price, which is what exporters have to pay if they are pooled in Federal Orders, with some kind of a



- 1 discount, which they -- if they are a cooperative,
- 2 | basically, work out amongst -- pool amongst their own
- 3 | members. We have cooperative members who are more
- 4 dedicated to entering the export market and do so to some
- 5 | extent at their expense and the expense of their members.
- 6 Q. But are -- is export cheese included in your
- 7 | \$13,816,000,000 (sic) number?
  - A. That's the total and the --
  - Q. So aren't you by default attributing all export
- 10 | cheese to the barrel column?
- 11 A. I don't -- I don't see it that way.
- 12 Q. Well, aren't -- well, you are purporting to show
- 13 | how 100% of the 13,816,000,000 pounds are priced, correct?
- 14 A. Right. And it is mostly --
- 15 Q. Just -- I mean, that is to say --
- MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, if he could finish his
- 17 | answer. He's cutting off almost every one of his answers.
- 18 MR. ROSENBAUM: I think he answered my question.
- 19 | THE WITNESS: I will -- please ask your question.
- 20 BY MR. ROSENBAUM:
- 21 Q. Yeah. Well, you --
- 22 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Hancock. We'll figure
- 23 | it out?

- 24 BY MR. ROSENBAUM:
- 25 Q. You're showing total sales volume of
- 26 | 13,816,000,000 pounds, correct?
- 27 A. That is U.S. production volumes.
- 28 Q. Right. And -- and correct me if I'm wrong, but I



- believe that you are attributing that 13,816,000,000
  pounds either to the block column or to the barrel column,
  correct?
  - A. In the case of Swiss, I have attributed both in this -- the Swiss cheese method I call it.
  - Q. Let -- you are being more exact in your answer than I was in my question.

You are allocating 100% of the 13,816,000,000 pounds of production either to the blocks column or to the barrel column --

- A. In this analysis, yes.
- 12 Q. -- or in the case of Swiss cheese, you split it,
  13 correct?
  - A. Right. And as I explained right after I -- you know, as I explained the diagram, I said I looked for volumes that are priced off Class III or off the NDPSR, in which case they would be eligible to be treated like Swiss cheese.
    - O. All right.
  - A. Attributed, you know, in this -- in this way.

    Because I was looking to find additional volumes of

    barrels that I have missed in here, and talking with our

    experts, I did not get -- I did not get very many of those

    volumes.
  - Q. So with respect to exported cheese, you didn't allocate any of that to the barrel column; am I right about that?
    - A. Our barrel cheese exports to Mexico are in that



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because they are in the cheddar barrel column. As I explained, the Mexican experts -- exports don't really need to be broken out. They're like, again, Texas.

The volumes of cheese exports to other than Mexico, I just took out of the analysis. I subtracted those volumes, that 5.5% of the 13.8%, subtracted that from the 13.816 million pounds total. Subtracted that same amount entirely from the block column, on the assumption that none of those exports could be properly attributed to barrels, again, for the purpose of maximizing the percentage I could come up with in the barrel column. So subtracted, again, that same 5.5% of the 13.8% -- the 13.8 billion, from the total block column, the 12 million -- or 12,433,000,000, and left the 1.383 total for barrels, which increased the percentage, the 10% to 11%.

- Q. But when you reference the 5.5%, tell us again exactly what you are talking about? Is that exports excluding Mexico?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. But -- see, 12,433, which is what you say is priced by blocks, plus 1,383, which is what you say is priced by barrels, those -- you add those two together, you come to 13,816, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. So how have you excluded that 5.5%? You have to put it in one column or the other, and you haven't put it in barrels.



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A. I just explained that I -- that if you exclude the 5.5% exports from this analysis, you take that 5.5% of 13,816, remove that number from the total column, remove that same number from the price by blocks column. And the resulting, since you are subtracting the same amount from both sides of the equation, i.e., the equation is 13,816 equals 12,433 plus 1,383, if you subtract that 5.5% from both sides of the equation, it will still be an equation.

If you want, I can do the math for you.

- Q. Where do you get the 90%? Is the 90% 12,433 divided by 13,816?
- A. Correct. That's the purpose of -- how much -- what percentage of -- by this analysis, which admittedly may understate some volumes -- what percentage is the total volume of cheese priced by blocks to the total natural cheese? That's 90 -- by these numbers, 90% of 100%. What percentage by barrels? It's the remaining 10%.
- Q. All right. Let's get at it this way. What is 5.5% of --
- A. 5.5% is the volume of cheese produced exported to countries other than Mexico in calendar year 2022, and of natural cheese.
- Q. And is some of that or all of that or most of that priced off of Class III as opposed to block price?
- A. I don't know what it's priced off of, but it's -let's say it is probably hedged by Class III for the
  cheese futures contract.



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- Q. And none of those pounds are showing up in the column priced by barrels, correct, none of the 5.5%?
- A. None of the 5.5 -- right, because we don't -- we don't really export barrels to anywhere but Mexico.
- Q. Okay. Well, this is -- we don't -- I'm trying to -- this is priced by barrels. You are not saying -- you are not saying that any of that 5.5% is priced by barrels, correct?
  - A. Right.

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- 10 Q. And you are also not allocating -- let me start 11 that again.
  - If they were priced off of Class III, as an example, then using the approach you have taken for Swiss, you ought to be allocating that 5.5%, half to blocks and half to barrels, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
    - O. But you have not done that, correct?
  - A. Right. I was particularly -- if there's a bias in this, I wanted to pump up as much volume under barrels as I could to make sure I was not underestimating their impact on pricing.
    - O. Right.
  - A. And I'm fairly confident that there's not much exports outside of Mexico that use barrels cheese as a pricing index.
  - Q. But you -- you said it could be they use Class III, which is an amalgamation --
    - A. Yeah.



- Q. -- of the two, blocks and barrels?
- 2. Α. They hedge by Class III. Whether or not they actually use that as a price index -- because, as you 3 4 yourself pointed out, exporting most dairy products other than, you know, the dry skim ingredient products, dry 5 whey, WPC, lactose, skim milk powder, for which the U.S. 6 is price competitive, and for all practical purposes the 7 8 domestic price is the world price, because we are big in that market, and we kind of set that price. We 9 10 generally -- the world price of cheese, which is, you 11 know, the export price, are not as closely related to 12 domestic prices. Sometimes we're very price competitive; 13 sometimes we are not.

So attributing a -- you know, either barrels or blocks as the pricing index for our exports, I didn't know how to do that. So I felt, let's just remove those from the analysis.

- Q. So on my calculation, 5.5% of 13,816,000,000 is about 700 million pounds?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And because your chart allocates 100% of the 13,816,000 -- start that again.

Because your chart allocates 100% of the 13,816,000,000 pounds of production, either to blocks or to barrels, in the last two columns, then that 650 million pounds needs to be -- by definition, has been included in one of those two columns; isn't that right?

A. In the numbers as stated. You are talking about



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the non-Mexican exports.

Q. Yes.

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A. Right. They are in there in this -- in this analysis. If they are taken out, I would say that they should be taken out of the block column because that means that there are volumes of those products listed in the price by blocks column, as well as the total column, that are attributed to being priced by blocks in the domestic market as if they are -- there were no exports sales.

By removing those from -- in terms of the chart, it doesn't matter what varieties you take them from, but if you had the perfect data, and those exports that I attributed in this unexported adjustment analysis to blocks would have been improperly attributed to blocks and should be -- have basically their volumes removed from the total and from the block column and basically not diminish the price by barrels column.

- Q. Well, if you were to split it under the assumption that they're being priced off of Class III, then 2.75% would go in the block column and 2.75 in the barrel column, correct?
- A. Yeah. And that would be a significant reduction of the barrel volume.
  - Q. It would be in addition to the barrel volume.
  - A. No. If you're --
  - Q. You haven't allocated anything to the barrel column from exports; isn't that right?
    - A. Right. And I've -- and my -- by my discussion of



- Q. Well, or alternatively, you could treat it like Swiss cheese and treat it half barrel and half block, which would be reasonable if you assume it's priced off of --
- A. I don't have information upon which to attribute any exports outside of Mexico to doing -- you know, treating it like Swiss cheese.

I do have information on Swiss cheese, and you suggested that that information would apply to cream and Neufchatel. Point well taken. So I will check with my sources on that.

- Q. All right. If we were -- just so we have numbers in front of us, and I'm not saying you agree with what I'm suggesting -- but if we did split the 5.5% export, non-Mexican export, 50/50, because we are going to treat it as being priced off of Class III, and that would increase the barrel percentage to 17.5%, right?
- A. I don't have the math on that. But it would be a significant adjustment. But I would not agree with you that that would be an appropriate way to -- to attribute exports.
- Q. And by the way, let me correct myself. That's -- I believe that correct number is 16.75%. You were up to 14% before. We're talking about an additional 2.75, so --



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1	A. And a long way to go to 52%.
2	Q. Well, once again, we are talking about minimum
3	pricing, correct?
4	A. Correct.
5	Q. And we're talking about blocks being used not to
6	set the price, but being a reference?
7	A. As an index.
8	MR. ROSENBAUM: That's all I have for the moment.
9	Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Further cross?
11	Seeing none, AMS?
12	AMS has no questions for this witness.
13	Redirect?
14	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
15	BY MS. HANCOCK:
16	Q. Dr. Vitaliano, I think you started off by talking
17	about Mr. Hanson's testimony, in which he said that at
18	least at least 75% of the natural cheese market is
19	represented by blocks; is that right?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. And and you just went through some calculations
22	that were challenging the integrity of the numbers here.
23	I just maybe to put a fine point on it, let's
24	say your number at 90% is 75%, as Mr. Hanson testified.
24 25	say your number at 90% is 75%, as Mr. Hanson testified.  If you were to recalculate, which is well in excess of a



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Yes.

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about with Mr. Rosenbaum. Would you agree?

- Again, the fundamental part of our proposal is that barrels are significantly overweighted in the protein component calculation. And our initial proposal -- or basically our analysis to use the 10% figure would suggest that, in a sense, that would be more -- a far more appropriate weighting. And if it was 10%, there would be benefit from going all the way to 0% to get back to what had been testified to by several of our witnesses. The advantages and the almost necessity of going to a single product to price -- price cheese in the protein component calculation to make it conform with the other three component calculations that have always used a single price, we looked carefully at adding other things. We looked at 640s, we considered mozzarella, we looked at -- at unsalted butter, and concluded that having a single price in those formulas was very important, and that the cheese price calculation would probably, on balance, benefit from that same sort of single price treatment.
- Q. And as you sit here today, have you heard any evidence that's been put into the record throughout the duration of this hearing that would suggest that your estimates that you have included on Exhibit 141 are inaccurate?
  - A. Could you repeat that question again?
  - Q. Sure. I'm just wondering if any of the evidence



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1	that's been actually put into the record to date
2	undermines the integrity of any of the numbers that you
3	put in in Exhibit 141?
4	A. Well, the as I say, I suggested that these
5	numbers might change. But I have attributed my analysis
6	to consultations with a number of experts amongst our
7	members. I have heard people suggest something, but I
8	have not heard anybody question the integrity of the
9	analysis based upon their conversations with experts in
10	cheese pricing.
11	Q. Thank you, Dr. Vitaliano.
12	MS. HANCOCK: I move to admit Exhibit 141.
13	THE COURT: Seeing no objections, Exhibit 141 is
14	admitted into the record.
15	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 141 was received
16	into evidence.)
17	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we are now going to move
18	to Make Allowances officially, so we'll keep Dr. Vitaliano
19	on the stand, if that's okay.
20	THE COURT: Yes.
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION
22	BY MS. HANCOCK:
23	Q. All right. Dr. Vitaliano, welcome back onto the
24	stand. We're now moving topics to talk about Make
25	Allowance.
26	Did you prepare a statement to introduce the topic
27	of Make Allowance in National Milk's proposal?
28	A. I did.



- And is that what's reflected in Exhibit NMPF-12? 1 Q. 2.
  - Α. It is.

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Thank you. Q.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, if we could identify this as Exhibit 142 for identification purposes.

THE COURT: Yes. So identified.

(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 142 was received into evidence.)

MS. HANCOCK: Thank you.

## BY MS. HANCOCK:

- Dr. Vitaliano, would you provide us with your Ο. statement on Make Allowances, please?
  - Α. Yes.

As I mentioned in my proposal -- in my testimony to proposal -- on Proposal 3, my testimony on Proposal 7, Exhibit now 142, has -- shares some formatting features in common with my other testimony that I have entered into the record and is in the written statement. I will not repeat and read into the record those sections on background, National Milk, myself, the task force process, the fact that our proposals to this here -- before this hearing are -- constitute an integrated whole. And also has some comments later on on sort of economic and other impacts.

I will read into the testimony -- into the record only the portions of my -- my testimony that pertain to Proposal 7.

NMPF requests that the Secretary amend 7 CFR



1	1000.50(1), (m), (n), (o), and (q), applicable to all
2	Federal Milk Marketing Orders, as specified at the
3	conclusion of this testimony, which would increase the
4	current Make Allowances in the Federal Order component
5	price formulas for butterfat, nonfat solids, protein, and
6	other solids.
7	The Make Allowance in the component price formulas
8	and current costs of manufacturing the products in those
9	formulas.
10	NMPF proposes increasing the current
11	Make Allowances in butterfat, nonfat solids, protein, and
12	other solids component formulas as follows:
13	Butterfat: From \$0.1715 to \$0.21 per pound of
14	butter;
15	Nonfat Solids: From \$0.1678 to \$0.21 per pound of
16	nonfat dry milk;
17	Protein: From \$0.2003 to \$0.24 per pound of
18	cheddar cheese;
19	And other Solids: From \$0.1991 to \$0.23 per pound
20	of dry whey.
21	These requested changes are equivalent to an
22	increase of \$0.0385 per pound in the butter Make
23	Allowance, an increase of \$0.0422 per pound in the nonfat
24	dry milk Make Allowance, an increase of \$0.0397 per pound
25	
ر ک	in the cheddar cheese Make Allowance, and an increase of



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correct for the increases in butter, nonfat dry milk,

NMPF does not contend that these increases fully

cheddar cheese, and dry whey manufacturing costs experienced by manufacturers since 2008, when the current Make Allowances were adopted.

Instead, these Make Allowance increases represent a fair balance between the producer impact of higher Make Allowances and the processor impact of Make Allowances that more closely reflect the current cost of manufacturing commodity style butter, nonfat dry milk, cheddar cheese, and dry whey.

Raising Make Allowances to levels above those proposed will reduce producer prices to levels that would narrow margins and negatively impact the availability of adequate supplies of milk, and thereby create disorderly marketing. At the same time, the proposed increases in Make Allowances will likely not ensure that all manufacturing plants will operate profitably since plants vary by location, size, age, depreciation, yield, operating costs, and other factors.

Indeed, the Department recognizes that component formula Make Allowances "will not provide enough of an allowance to assure that every processor, no matter how inefficient or high-cost, will earn a profit." This is because assuring all manufacturers a profit would effectively eliminate the "incentive to make a sufficient quantity of milk available for fluid use, a basic goal of the Federal Milk Order program." That's a quote from USDA.

Disorder caused by the current inadequate



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Make Allowances:

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Under Federal Order Reform, Product Price Formulas (PPF) replaced the previous direct survey of prices paid for manufacturing milk. PPFs moved the process of establishing the basis for Federal Order pricing up the marketing chain one step to survey buying and selling of wholesale, spot, commodity style, dairy products. Those dairy product prices became the foundation, working backwards via economic formulas, to determine the minimum price of milk used to make those commodity dairy products.

Adjusting their prices by subtracting the non-milk costs of manufacturing these products and applying appropriate yield factors determines an implied value for the components of milk used to produce them. Having accurate and updated plant processing costs to establish appropriate Make Allowances and appropriate product yield factors are critical for this indirect method of determining milk prices, which is a principal function of the Federal Order Program.

Yet a regular and systematic method of ensuring that these critical PPFs remain accurate and current has heretofore not been established. The current Make Allowances, which are fixed numerically in the Federal Order regulations, were established by USDA in 2008, based on surveys of manufacturing costs in 2006 and 2007, conducted by Cornell University and by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Costs of manufacturing butter, nonfat dry milk,



cheddar cheese, and dry whey have increased since the time the data was collected. NMPF members that operate manufacturing plants have indicated that their costs have risen substantially since 2008. It is virtually certain that the current costs of manufacturing are above the current Make Allowance values. The most recent voluntary survey-based study of dairy product processing costs — that is basically the Mark Stephenson study published in June 2023 — reported the following weighted-average processing costs for 2022, compared with the current Make Allowances.

I have a table of those comparisons. Basically the butter currently, again, \$0.1715 purchase pound. In the recent study, the average-of all plants \$0.3176 per pound, an increase of \$0.1461 per pound.

Nonfat dry milk, \$0.1678 per pound currently; the new study, \$0.275 per pound, an increase of \$0.1072 per pound.

Cheddar cheese, currently, \$0.2003 per pound; in the study, \$2643 per pound, an increase of \$0.064 per pound.

Dry whey, \$0.1991 per pound currently; in the study, \$0.2361 per pound, an increase of \$0.137.

From discussions with members -- National Milk

Producers Federation members -- it is clear that dairy

product processing costs have increased, and therefore,

average manufacturing costs for butter, nonfat dry milk,

cheddar cheese, and dry whey are higher than the current



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Federal Order Make Allowances.

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But several challenges are encountered when using existing, voluntary survey plant cost data or analyses to establish updated Make Allowances with the specificity needed.

While NMPF recognizes the cost of manufacturing dairy products has increased since the Make Allowances were last updated, there is clearly a need to establish a more regular and systematic method for updating the Make Allowances as well as the yield factors in the Federal Order component price formulas. This will require providing the Department with the authority to conduct periodic manufacturing cost surveys that can supply the necessary information.

NMPF is engaged with members of Congress and other organizations present at this hearing that can supply this necessary information -- NMPF is engaged with members of Congress to establish this. Under such authority, manufacturers of the commodity dairy products referenced in these formulas would be mandated to provide auditable cost and product yield data.

Manufacturers are already mandated to provide sales price data for such products, pursuant to the Data Product Mandatory Reporting Program. Larger, more representative sample sizes than those achievable by previous, voluntary studies are needed to establish proper values for the critically important Make Allowances and yield factors. NMPF is seeking the enactment of such



authority in the upcoming Farm Bill.

There are consequences to setting Make Allowances too low relative to the actual cost of manufacturing under a system of PPFs. Inadequate Make Allowances challenge manufacturing operations' abilities to pay minimum announced milk prices and still operate their facilities at reasonable rates of return. This discourages the plant investment needed to provide market demand on a daily, seasonal, and annual basis.

As the Department itself noted in its Final
Decision on Federal Order Reform in 1999: "The importance
of using minimum prices that are market-clearing for milk
used to make cheese and butter/nonfat dry milk cannot be
overstated. The prices for milk used in those products
must reflect supply and demand and must not exceed a level
that would require handlers to pay more for milk than
needed to clear the market and make a profit."

And in its Final Decision, Proposed Rules for the current Make Allowances, the Department also pointed out when manufacturing costs of commodity products exceed the established Make Allowances, the calculated classified prices will essentially overvalue raw milk as an input.

The Department also noted the importance of accurate and up-to-date Make Allowances in determining minimum classified values of milk: "Accordingly, the accuracy of deriving the minimum value of raw milk is dependent on the accuracy of the commodity sale prices reported and, in large part, the accuracy of the



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manufacturing cost factors, or Make Allowance factors, that are used in the pricing formulas."

In short, the current, outdated Make Allowances need to be revised to account for increases in manufacturing costs of the four main dairy product commodities: Butter, nonfat dry milk, cheddar cheese, and dry whey. USDA must consider the best plant processing cost data available when updating Make Allowances.

However, given the length of time during which the current Make Allowances have remained unchanged, making a one-time change to levels that reflect likely current costs would itself be disruptive to dairy producers and impose undue financial hardships on them, with potentially negative impacts on providing adequate supplies of milk to some manufacturing operations.

Negative impacts from outdated Make Allowances are unfairly borne by cooperative member dairy farmers.

Cooperatives operate dairy manufacturing plants in nearly all Federal Order marketing areas. These manufacturing plants balance milk supplies in the market when Class I, II, and III customers need more or less milk to service their accounts. In this way, cooperative manufacturing plants balance the market by providing an outlet for milk not needed by their customers on a seasonal, monthly, weekly, or even daily basis.

Cooperative manufacturing plants represent financial investments by their members. Cooperative members have paid to build and maintain their



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cooperatives' manufacturing plants and are responsible for the costs to operate them.

When Federal Order Make Allowances are established at levels below the costs of producing commodity dairy products, farmers whose cooperatives own and operate balancing plants end up absorbing costs that other market participants do not experience but benefit by the orderly marketing system enabled by the cooperatives operating milk balancing plants.

As cooperatives pass the marketwide service-related balancing losses to their members via reduced pay prices, producers shipping to cooperatives and other handlers that do not operate balancing plants do not experience those lower pay prices. This unfairly penalizes dairy cooperative members who invest in plant and marketing systems to support orderly marketing.

The dairy products referenced in the Class III and Class IV milk pricing formulas are primarily commodity products, not retail or branded products. Many of NMPF's member cooperatives own and operate plants that manufacture commodity dairy products.

To maximize plant throughput, plant managers typically set processing schedules to include a high percentage of commodity products even though these products typically have smaller margins than branded products. This approach of maximizing a plant's processing capacity is especially important in clearing the milk supply available to local markets, as discussed



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Our proposed solution is, although the current Federal Order Make Allowances are overdue for updates, the data available to do so are not sufficiently comprehensive, verifiable, and unambiguous to establish revised Make Allowances confidently. Accuracy and specificity are required to make such changes because, quote, "the Make Allowances...should cover the costs of most of the processing plants that receive milk pooled under the orders."

Also, because Make Allowances have not been altered for so many years, bringing them up to date in a single step would create disorderly marketing conditions due to the impact on regulated milk prices.

Accordingly, NMPF recommends that the Make Allowances be updated as follows:

- (1) Provide an interim increase to alleviate the acute problems and disorderly market conditions created by the current, clearly insufficient Make Allowances;
- (2) Enact the authority for the Department to conduct mandatory, auditable plant processing cost studies, conduct such a study under that authority, and present the resulting data to the industry, which will enable interested parties to make requests for further Make Allowance adjustments on the basis of proper and adequate data;
- (3) Continue to conduct and report plant processing cost studies regularly and systematically under



the same legislative authority and mandate to avoid getting into the same situation we are in now.

NMPF's proposal strikes a balance between several objectives. It is directionally correct to increase Make Allowances from their current inadequate levels, but in the absence of definitive data, not increasing them so high as to be dependent on projections or on plant processing cost survey results that have been disputed.

After much debate and after an extensive analysis using many different methods, NMPF adopted the recommended Make Allowance increases that we believe are adequate, acceptable, and reasonable.

Relative to being adequate, again, NMPF proposes a two-step approach, which we believe provides both necessary and sufficient increases for the near-term, but more importantly, once USDA has been given the authority to conduct a mandatory cost study, then the industry will have the definitive data necessary to make longer-term Make Allowance modifications.

In terms of being acceptable and reasonable, NMPF believes a balance must be struck between the various industry stakeholders and its recommended Make Allowance increases do so in an orderly, acceptable, and reasonable manner for the entire dairy industry.

I'll conclude my spoken -- my written read testimony by commenting on proposals submitted by Select Milk Producers, Incorporated, or Select.

USDA accepted three proposals submitted by Select



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as within the scope of this hearing. These are:

Proposal 10, to increase the butterfat recovery factor in
the Class III price formula; Proposal 11, to update the
specified yield factors to reflect actual farm-to-plant
shrink; and Proposal 12, to update the nonfat solids
factor.

NMPF appreciates that Select's proposals were submitted in the same vein as those of NMPF, with the intent to update and modernize aspects of the minimum price formulas that have not been comprehensively updated since Federal Order Reform.

Indeed, NMPF recognizes the need to consider updating the price formula yield factors as well as the Make Allowances, but it submitted no proposals for this purpose due to the lack of any comprehensive data to do so.

Although Select has indicated it intends to submit evidence and testimony at this hearing to support

Proposals 10, 11, and 12, NMPF unfortunately is unable to support these three proposals at this time, since such support would be inconsistent with NMPF's basic position on updating Make Allowances and yield factors. Namely, the only way to establish the "correct" values for those critical component formula coefficients is through the conduct of a mandatory, auditable survey of plants that manufacture the products used in these formulas.

NMPF, together with other parties at this hearing, is currently seeking to secure the authority and funding



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for the Department to conduct just such cost studies for the current Farm Bill. And those organizations have agreed on the legislative language to do so.

This testimony provides an overview of our justification for adoption of Proposal 7. More detailed testimony will follow that supports all, or key portions of, Proposal 7, including testimony provided by Christian Edmiston and Paul Bauer, representing, respectively, NMPF member cooperatives Land O' Lakes, Inc., and Ellsworth Cooperative Creamery, as well as several expert witnesses, other members of the NMPF task force that developed our Federal Order modernization proposals, and producers who are members of NMPF member dairy cooperatives.

The legislative -- the regulatory language that we are proposing to implement Proposal 7 is butterfat price:

The butterfat price per pound rounded to the nearest one-hundredth cent, shall be the U.S. average AMS AA Butter survey price reported by the Department for the month, less 21.00 cents, with the result multiplied by 1.211.

- (m): Nonfat solids price. The nonfat solids price per pound rounded to the nearest one-hundredth cent shall be the U.S. average AMS nonfat dry milk survey price reported by the Department for the month, less 21.00 cents, with the result multiplied by .99.
- (n): Protein price. Strike all subsequent parts
  of this paragraph and insert in lieu thereof: Subtract
  24.00 cents from the U.S. average AMS survey price for



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40-pound block cheese, reported by the Department for the month, and multiply the result by 1.383.

As I had mentioned previously, our proposed legislative language includes all of our -- all of our proposals, and so this one includes our proposal -- our language on Proposal 3, to eliminate barrel cheese from the protein price calculation.

(2): Add the amount computed pursuant to paragraph (n)(1) of this section, an amount computed as follows: Subtract 24.00 cents from the U.S. average AMS survey price for 40-pound block cheese reported by the Department for the month and multiply the result by 1.572.

And, (o): Other solids price. The other solids price per pound rounded to the nearest one-hundredth cent shall be the U.S. average AMS dry whey survey price reported by the Department for the month, minus 23.00 cents, with the result multiplied by 1.03.

Finally, (q): Advanced pricing factors. An advanced butterfat price per pound rounded to the nearest cent shall be calculated by computing a weighted average-of the two most recent average AMS AA Butter survey prices announced before the 24th day of the month, subtracting 21.00 cents from this average and multiplying the result by1.211.

This concludes my testimony. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on these subjects at this hearing.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we would make
Dr. Vitaliano available for cross-examination at this



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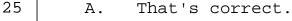
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1	time.
2	THE COURT: Anyone have any yes, Mr. Rosenbaum.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. ROSENBAUM:
5	Q. Dr. Vitaliano, Steve Rosenbaum for the
6	International Dairy Foods Association.
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. I, in my notes, intended to start by saying this
9	is the third time I have cross-examined you, but now
10	having examined you a few minutes ago, I have to amend
11	that, and this is now the fourth time I have
12	cross-examined you.
13	A. Well done.
14	Q. And I I want to try something a little
15	different
16	A. Sure.
17	Q since we have done it this time several times
18	already. I'm going to try to establish what I think are
19	actually the agreements between International Dairy Foods
20	Association and National Milk Producers Federation
21	relating to Make Allowances. And I have tried to put them
22	on one piece of paper, and I'm going to ask that this be
23	marked as an exhibit, and we'll see whether I have it
24	right or not.
25	MR. ROSENBAUM: And, your Honor, I would ask that
26	this document be marked as Hearing Exhibit 143.
27	THE COURT: Yes. IDFA Exhibit 35, top right-hand



corner, is marked Exhibit 143 for identification.

(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 143 was marked 1 2. for identification.) BY MR. ROSENBAUM: 3 So, Dr. Vitaliano, what I would like to do is just 4 go through these one by one. I don't want to ask you to 5 keep all nine of them in your head at one time, certainly. 6 7 And let me start with the first one if I could. 8 National Milk Producers Federation and IDFA both agree 9 that -- and I'm going to quote -- "inadequate 10 Make Allowances challenge manufacturing operations' 11 ability to pay minimum announced milk prices and still 12 operate their facilities at reasonable rates of return. 13 This discourages the plant investment needed to provide 14 market demand on a daily, seasonal, and annual basis, end 15 quote." 16 Α. That statement is from my testimony. Yes. 17 Ο. Exactly. So we -- I thought I would start with an 18 easy one. I think they are all easy actually. Keep the easy ones coming. 19 Α. 2.0 But you agree Number 1 is correct? Ο. 2.1 That's correct. Α. 22 Number 2: National Milk Producers Federation and Ο. 23 IDFA both agree that the current Make Allowances are too 2.4 low and should be increased?



Q. Number 3 -- I think Number 3 is correct, but you can tell me if I'm wrong: National Milk Producers
Federation and IDFA both agree that if USDA issues its



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- A. That's correct. We are not recommending or proposing any delayed implementation as we did on Proposal 1, as we do on Proposal 1, for the purposes of not interfering with risk management positions.
  - O. Okay.

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- A. That they should come into effect as soon as regulatorily could.
  - Q. Okay. So we are in agreement on Number 3.

Number 4: National Milk Producers Federation

Proposal 7 -- which is your proposal, of course -- and

IDFA Proposal 9 -- which is our Make Allowance proposal -
are fairly close as to the Make Allowances that should

come into effect on January 1, 2025.

And what I have listed there, and I'll read it into the record: For cheese, National Milk Producers Federation is proposing that on that day, January 1, 2025, the cheese Make Allowance be \$0.24, and IDFA is proposing it be 24.22 cents.

Is that accurate as far as you know?

A. Yeah, I don't have your proposal in front of me, but these -- I have reviewed those, and I have come to roughly the same conclusion. Dry whey is a little bit off. It is in the double digit variance percentages. The other three are single digits.

And let me say that we -- we welcome your



recognition by adopting this -- you don't label them as starting positions, but that's basically what both of ours are, in different senses. We welcome your recognition that adjusting the Make Allowances, which have been allowed to go unadjusted for so long in the face of increasing costs, should be done in a stepwise basis.

Q. That's exact -- we -- we -- that's our proposal.

And you mention the variances. And if you see, I went ahead and calculated the variances that -- the cheese Make Allowance, which we just covered, the variance between your proposal and our proposal is only 0.9%.

Do you see that?

- A. Yeah, using your numbers then.
- Q. Yes. And I'm not -- you can eyeball it and see it looks to be roughly right. I'm not asking you to
  - A. No, I do not question your calculations.
  - Q. And then for butter, similarly, the National Milk Producers Federation proposal is \$0.21; the IDFA proposal is \$0.2251, correct?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- Q. And, once again, the variance is relatively minor of 2.4%, correct?
- 24 A. For butter.
- 25 | O. Yes.
- 26 A. Yeah.
- Q. And then for nonfat dry milk, National Milk
  Producers Federation proposal for the Make Allowance to



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come into effect on January 1, 2025, your proposal is \$0.21; IDFA is proposing \$0.2198, which is a difference of only 4.7%, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. When it comes to whey, the variance is not huge, but it is certainly a little larger than the others.

  National Milk Producers Federation is proposing \$0.23;

  IDFA is proposing \$0.2582, which is a 12.2% variance.

Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So looking at what's written for Number 4, you agree with me, that statement?
  - A. Yes. I would point out that in all cases, the IDFA numbers are higher than the National Milk numbers, but they are relatively close. And in comparison, for IDFA's initial proposal, to go to the full -- full cost level, as you identified it through your various means, these are much closer.
    - O. Okay.
  - A. And I understand that you arrived at these by taking your initial proposal and dividing it by two.
  - Q. Exactly. That what -- and we're going to get to the details of our proposal in a minute. But you're quite right, that the IDFA proposals are halfway in terms of addition over current to what we are ultimately proposing being the Make Allowances.
    - That's your understanding?
    - A. Repeat that again, please.



- Q. Yes. The -- the numbers shown here for what IDFA proposes happen on January 1, 2025, represent 50% of the increase that IDFA is proposing --
  - A. That's correct.

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- O. -- above the current Make Allowances?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Exactly right.

So let's go back to the statements of what I think are agreement.

Number 5: National Milk Producers Federation and IDFA both agree that the Make Allowances increasing -- start that again. I messed that up.

National Milk Producers Federation and IDFA both agree that the Make Allowance increases they are proposing to come into effect January 1, 2025, are less than the average actual cost of production.

And I have quoted below your testimony, which you read into the record a few minutes ago, and it was also in your petition for hearing, that National Milk, quote, "does not contend that its proposed increases fully correct for the increases in butter, nonfat dry milk, cheddar cheese, and dry whey manufacturing costs experienced by manufacturers since 2008 when the current Make Allowances were implemented."

A. I would object to one thing in Number 5, and that is the second line: We agree that "Make Allowance increases they are proposing to come into effect January 1st are less than the actual average costs of



production." The way that is stated, is that implies that we know what the actual costs are.

A key part of our proposal, as you gather from my testimony, is we don't really know what those actual costs are to the extent that we could confidently establish them down to four decimal places of a dollar.

- Q. But you -- based on the --
- A. What may be.

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- Q. I appreciate your nuance. But based upon the quoted language there, you have agreed with us that increases along the lines set forth in your proposal and in our proposal as it relates to January 1, 2025, do not fully correct for the increases in --
  - A. That are -- that are --
  - Q. -- in the manufacturing costs?
- A. -- that are likely, but are undetermined. And that we are seeking, together with IDFA and the Farm Bureau, we recently agreed, all three organizations, on the legislative language, to seek that better information that ideally we would have done previously, but so be it.
- Q. And you're actually getting to my very next topics here.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Number 6: National Milk Producers Federation and IDFA both agree that USDA should be given the legal authority and funding in order to conduct mandatory, audited surveys of costs of manufacture and to use the results of those surveys to set Make Allowances. We're



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- A. Yes.
  - Q. -- agreement on that?
- I agree. And National Milk has actually -- Farm 4 Α. Bureau took the initial initiative to get some language in 5 the Langworthy bill. We have -- we took the initiative in 6 7 doing -- adding some refinements to that. So kudos to 8 Farm Bureau. We kind of initiated that second step of 9 refining the language for the Farm Bill. We appreciate 10 IDFA's participation. But we will note that, according to 11 our folks who don't -- it took a little while to get --12 get you to be -- to agree on it, not because you disagreed 13 with anything, but it just -- we were anxious to go on 14 that language.
  - Q. We're in -- I don't know the timing, but at least at this point, we have come into agreement, correct?
    - A. We are -- we are completely in agreement --
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 A. -- on that provision.
  - Q. And in Number 7, National -- and this may be sort of implicit -- but Number 7: National Milk Producers

    Federation and IDFA both agree that USDA currently lacks that legal authority?
    - A. I'm not a legal authority, but people in USDA whose -- whose judgment I totally trust have assured me that that is the case.
    - Q. Okay. Number 8, along the same lines of what you just testified to, I think this is accurate: National



Milk Producers Federation and IDFA -- and indeed, I guess we should include the Farm Bureau perhaps -- are both engaged in efforts to get language added to the proposed Farm Bill that would provide USDA that legal authority.

Is that accurate?

- A. Yes. And I would recommend that you add AFBF to that list.
- Q. Appreciate that. No problem with that. I would agree with that.

And then Number 9, the last one: National Milk Producers Federation and IDFA do not know whether that language will, in fact, be added to the Farm Bill or ever enacted.

Is that fair?

- A. Well, that's a fair statement when you are talking about any legislation.
  - 0. 0kay.

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- A. But the fact that we have such widespread agreement amongst the industry, and the agriculture committees have had long experience with these same organizations. Not necessarily should we say seeing eye to eye, the fact that they actually are fully in agreement on this issue, my guess is that it would -- would enable us to establish a high priority in this getting done.
  - O. Well --
- A. To the point where we think -- again, our position is an interim first step in the same direction, similar to yours.



Q. Okay.

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A. But then waiting for the next step, you know, to have this kind of authority. And we are confident enough that the chances of this being enacted in the Farm Bill are so high that we're confident of waiting for that authority.

We have manufacturing members that -- that need higher Make Allowances. We also have other members on the other side. It is a very delicate balance that we need to strike at National Milk, and that's what I testified to.

- Q. Certainly, when I read about the prospect of the government shutting down at the end of the month, etcetera, it is a little hard to place too much confidence in what is actually going to happen.
- A. But government shutdowns -- I don't keep score, but I'm not aware that government shutdown last years.
- Q. Sometimes what they end up, with legislation just continues -- all continues -- all the existing legislation, correct, essentially?
- A. Yes. But the -- you know, continuing -- you know, the Farm Bill could be extended.

I have not heard that the -- normally Farm Bills are not that controversial. We are in a different political environment, but we have to have some confidence that -- particularly working together with your organization, our organization, on the Farm Bill, we can exert some influence to get Congress to move on the Farm Bill.



- Q. And one challenge -- and I don't want to turn this into a legislative discussion -- but Farm Bills, for better or worse, not only are they not limited to dairy, but they actually involve all kinds of things that you might not automatically think of as farm issues, like food stamps and all kinds of --
  - A. Very much so.

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- Q. -- all kinds of other issues that sometimes are politically controversial in ways that mandatory surveying are -- surveying is not necessarily controversial, contract?
- A. But my experience, I have worked for National Milk through many, many Farm Bills. They all get done.
- Q. Well, so the disagreement really between National Milk and IDFA is over how do you handle a situation in which we want to have the mandatory surveying, but we don't know if we're going to get it or when we're going to get it. And we have different approaches to that situation, I think that's fair to say.
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And so National Milk's attitude is, let's do year one, which is the 2025 numbers, and stop, and with the hope, maybe the expectation, that there will be mandatory surveying authority provided, and then you can raise Make Allowances further as a result. I mean, that's essentially --
  - A. That is our position --
  - Q. -- where you are?



A. -- as I have testified.

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- Q. Okay. And just to lay it out. I mean, IDFA's position is, that's all well and good; maybe we'll get the legislation, but maybe we won't. And indeed, let me just say, even after we get the legislation, which may or may not be as soon as one would hope, USDA has to go through a bunch of steps before they can use that authority, right? They have to publish updated regulations that will reflect their new legal authority, correct?
- A. I would defer to them to describe the process of implementing such legislation.
- Q. Okay. Well, you -- you're aware that they do have existing regulations that in some detail lay out what surveying they currently conduct of prices under the authority that was put in place to allow them to do that for purposes of setting Make Allowances, correct?
- A. Right. And the legislative authority would go into the same provision of the 37 act as the --
- Q. Right. And -- but -- but USDA -- but I'm just -- there's both the legislation that was enacted to give them that authority, but then USDA then published regulations to carry that out --
  - A. Correct.
- Q. -- and provide additional details as to how they were going to do it, correct?
- A. Yes. I'm not a regulatory expert. But the extent to which that process could be expedited, I think would be something we would support.



- Q. Okay. And then, of course, then they have to conduct the survey, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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Q. And then they have to publish the results, obviously.

And then -- do they then have to go through another order hearing like the one we're in today?

A. Our proposal, basically, does not provide for any automatic implementation of the results of the study. This is too important. It -- that basically that information would be provided on an ASAP basis to the industry, and the industry would have -- would be able to look at it and to decide whether or not they wanted to call for a hearing, and any proponent in the industry could do so.

You are aware of our two -- every two-year time table that is in our proposal. Some of us think that it might be a little tight, but that proposed -- the time table in our proposal for the legislative -- you know, for these mandatory studies indicates that we think it is important for that to be done expeditiously and not dragged out. And to the extent that the Department can speed things up through their procedures, we would be supportive of it.

- Q. But it would be the current procedures that were gone through that lead us to be here today that would be --
  - A. Yes.



- Q. -- that would be followed, that's under National Milk's proposal?
- A. We offered our -- the legislative language to the Department for any of their suggestions. I would assume that -- that any suggestions they would have to add to that language that could be expeditive, they would have given to us.
- Q. All right. And so IDFA's proposal, basically, looks at these -- the fact that, A, we don't have the legislation providing authorization for mandatory surveys, plus there is some process that has to be gone through, both to put out regulations to conduct a survey and then to hold hearings. IDFA looks at that and says, look, we're not -- we want -- we don't think the 2025

  Make Allowances being proposed by us or National Milk are enough. We think actual cost of manufacture is substantially higher. We're going to have witnesses addressing that issue. I'm certainly not asking you to accept our numbers.

But IDFA looks at and says, no, what we should do is instead go ahead and adopt through these hearings additional -- additional additions to the Make Allowances in -- in years -- on January 1, 2025.

- A. Subsequent phase-in to the full --
- Q. 2026, 2020 (sic), 2028, which is when we would finally reach what we believe to be the true average cost to manufacture.

But, I am sure you've read our proposal, if in the



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meantime USDA gets the authority to conduct mandatory surveys, and conducts them, we go through whatever process we need to implement them, a hearing presumably, then whichever of our -- and then our proposal for these increases would be displaced by whatever they came up with.

Do you understand that to be the --

- A. Can you repeat that? I didn't quite get that, the whole --
  - Q. The long -- the long -- okay.

Our proposal is that USDA receive the data we're going to provide as to what we think the actual costs of manufacture are, which we have asked to be implemented in phases: 50%, January 1, 2025; another 16% --

- A. I'm aware of the phases in the schedule.
- Q. Recognizing that if USDA gets the authority to conduct mandatory surveys, it could replace -- and adopts them, that would replace our -- our proposed Make Allowances?
- A. But by -- by the long implementation lag you just outlined to me, my guess is, by your own logic, that your full phase-in would -- based on your proposal, the full phase-in would have taken place long before USDA --
  - Q. Oh, no --
- A. We're -- we're more optimistic on what the USDA implementation timeline would look like.
- Q. I -- I'm not saying how pessimistic we would be January 1, 2028, which is when our full implementation



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comes. Whether we would be January 1, 2026, is -- would be a closer question. And 2027, maybe even. And obviously, all of this presupposes that -- that the -- in the meantime USDA has been given the legislative authority, correct?

- A. Well, we would look forward to working with you to see whatever we could do to speed up that process.
- Q. But -- but under -- I mean, under our approach, we have a backup, which increases the Make Allowances based upon surveyed data, non mandatory survey data, except to the extent we're using California data, which was mandatory at the time it was conducted. We have that.

  And you don't have anything that -- that provides for that -- that potential --
- A. I'm fully aware of your proposal, but I'm also fully aware that our own members -- we have members of National Milk that would like to be more aggressive in increasing Make Allowances. Include people who have -- who have invested farmers' money in manufacturing assets that will be testifying, subsequent to me, on this very issue.

We have to -- in National Milk we have a delicate balance of -- of interests that I'm sure you have experienced in your own organization. And our position is, as I have testified, make an adjustment at this point and wait until we have the data, the adequate data, through mandatory audited cost studies to make further adjustments, whereas you're proposing a schedule that



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would very likely result in full implementation of a level of cost of Make Allowance adjustments that our members could not support going to immediately or even over a three-year phase-out. We are -- we are very constrained by the delicate balance of interest amongst our members to -- to the position that I have articulated. And that's -- that is our position.

- Q. Let me go back to the areas of agreement in the very first one, and then relate it to some additional questions. That's where National Milk and IDFA both agreed that inadequate Make Allowances challenge manufacturing operations' ability to pay minimum announced milk prices and still operate their facilities at reasonable rates of return. This discourages the plan investment needed to provide market demand on a daily, seasonal, and annual basis. Okay?
  - A. Many of our members remind me of just that fact.
- Q. So let me -- so let me simply set forth two scenarios. Scenario one is -- IDFA scenario, that is to say, USDA adopts our proposal for Make Allowances, and therefore an entity considering whether or not to make investments to increase manufacturing capacity in the United States for dairy knows that either the IDFA Make Allowances will go into effect starting in January 1, 2025, and then increasing year by year over 2026, 2027, 2028. That's the reality they face. Or -- or maybe USDA will conduct mandatory surveys and replace IDFA's numbers with audited mandatory cost to manufacture numbers.



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I mean, that person has a pretty good vision of the future for making investment determinations; is that fair?

- A. Well, I'm not sure quite how to answer that question in terms of assessing the visionary properties of somebody proposing an investment.
- Q. Well, I mean, we both agree that the

  Make Allowances really cap what a handler can earn making
  a Class III or IV product, correct?
- A. Inadequate Make Allowances are a hindrance to those who wish to make investments --
  - Q. Okay. And --
  - A. -- in manufacturing assets.
- Q. And obviously people make investments based upon the best future -- protections of the future as they can, correct?
  - A. I'd recommend -- we have a whole stable of experts, including representatives of cooperatives, members that have manufacturing assets, that'd be a good question to ask them.
  - Q. Okay. But just under -- I may ask them as well.

    But under your approach, National Milk's approach, they
    would know what the Make Allowances will be January 1,

    2025, I mean, under the scenario where it's been adopted.

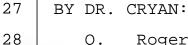
    But the future beyond that would be unknown. I mean, that
    is to say they -- that because -- especially if there
    hasn't even been authorization provided to provide for
    mandatory surveys, much less would you know under what



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Q. Roger Cryan for the American Farm Bureau



1 Federation. 2. Hello, Peter. Hello, Roger, Dr. Cryan. 3 Α. 4 Ο. We meet again. So I have -- I have the same piece of paper that 5 6 that Mr. Rosenbaum shared with you. 7 THE COURT: Exhibit 143. DR. CRYAN: Is it Exhibit 143? 8 THE COURT: Marked for identification. 9 DR. CRYAN: Thank you. 10 BY DR. CRYAN: 11 12 And there's some things we agree on. I won't go 13 over the ones we don't, but let's start with the -- I 14 think we -- National Milk and IDFA and Farm Bureau, as you 15 indicate, are both engaged in efforts -- are all engaged 16 in efforts to get language added to the Farm Bill that 17 would provide USDA direction to conduct a mandatory 18 audited survey of costs to manufacture. 19 We -- you agree? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 You said that already. Q. 22 And I agree with your assessment, dollars to 23 doughnuts, unless someone changes their support or some clerk leaves it out on drafting day, final drafting day, 2.4 25 it will get approved because of the remarkable unanimity 26 on this issue.



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know what the actual average costs of processing are.

And I think you -- you and I agree that we don't

- Q. And I think we agree on that.
- So, again, we agree that, ideally, these

  Make Allowance changes would be based on an audited -mandatory and audited survey.

And if I understand correctly, you -- you essentially -- you don't fully trust the available numbers and are aiming with your proposal at the highest number in which you have a high degree of confidence that it doesn't overshoot. Is that a fair way of putting it?

- A. Why don't you rephrase that a little bit, make sure I fully --
- Q. You are trying to find a number that -- that will not end up being too high once we get the full numbers.
- A. Right. We will not -- we do not want to support -- we would not support a number that we would consider to be too high.
- Q. And Mr. Rosenbaum talked about how you have different approaches to that, different approaches to addressing the need for audited and mandatory surveys, and you talked about timelines and how long it would take to get things up and running and -- I mean, I won't get into that.



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But -- but National Milk and Farm Bureau have two different approaches as well. Your approach is to -- is the one you described, and our approach is to -- is to wait, because if you can't measure, you can't manage. Would you agree with that?

No, not the last sentence, I'm sorry.

Would you agree we have different approaches as well?

A. I --

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- Q. But our ultimate aim is to get to the same place?
- A. I believe so, but I would ask you to articulate how yours -- you have just heard my testimony -- our -- my testimony as to what National Milk's position is. Could you refresh my memory on those aspects of this issue which we differ?
- Q. You know, actually, it is very fair that you ask that question because I have not had a chance to testify yet, so it's not on the record. So let's hold off on that.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. So over the recent -- over recent years as there's, on the one hand, been concern about Make Allowances being inadequate, at the same time there's -- cheese plants are being built. Quite a few cheese plants have been built in recent years. And a lot of those are -- is that correct? You nodded.
- A. Cheese -- cheese processing capacity is one aspect of the U.S. dairy industry where -- where significant new



1 | assets are being added on a regular basis, yes.

Q. And I think it was in your testimony, I apologize if -- if -- it was in somebody's testimony that that -- that those must be profitable plants or they wouldn't be built.

Is that -- do you agree with that?

- A. We would assume that -- that they are -- that they will be profitable given expectations for what cheese prices may -- may be in the future. I assume there's relatively sophisticated project planners behind those plants.
- Q. Do you -- do you have a concern that if the Make Allowances are higher, that it will contribute to an overbuilding of capacity?
- A. Yeah. I included some USDA references to, you know, their concerns during historic previous
- 17 | Make Allowances discussions --
- 18 | Q. And you --

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- A. -- that share --
- 20 Q. I'm sorry.
- 21 A. Go ahead.
  - Q. And you shared those because you share that concern?
    - A. Yeah. I think it would be detrimental to the industry to establish Make Allowances that are, let's say -- let's call them stimulatory -- stimulative.
    - Q. And -- and what then is the appropriate non-overstimulative level of a Make Allowance? Should it



represent some -- something like an averaged cost of production in the existing industry or should it represent something more like the costs associated with new efficient plants?

- A. I have not looked into what would be the appropriate way to interpret good data and draw those distinctions.
  - O. Okay.

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- A. We will wait until we have adequate cost studies, and I'm sure that that will be subject to industry input.
- Q. Very good.
- DR. CRYAN: That's it. Thank you very much.
- 13 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- 14 THE COURT: Further cross other than AMS?
- 15 Mr. Miltner.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## 17 BY MR. MILTNER:

- Q. Ryan Miltner representing Select Milk Producers.

  Good afternoon, Dr. Vitaliano.
- A. Good afternoon, Mr. Miltner.
- Q. And easy -- hopefully easy preliminary question.
- Pages 8 to 12 of your statement, is that all the same as in your first statement? That's section about Dr. Brown's analysis?
  - A. Yes. And I have emphasized that that is -- those common provisions of my statements are overarching principles -- sections that basically tie together our entire package of proposals at this hearing.



- Q. But there's no difference in --
- 2 A. No.

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- Q. -- in that text from your previous statement?
- 4 A. No.
  - O. Great.

Do you have the document that Mr. Rosenbaum put together, the areas of agreement?

- A. The one marked Exhibit 143?
- Q. Yes, IDFA Exhibit 35. And you said that --
- 10 A. I have it in front of me, yes.
  - Q. Okay. Great.

Point three on there, there was some questions about that from Mr. Rosenbaum, and I -- this is something that I'm trying to get my head around with all the witnesses, if you haven't caught on. What specifically in -- from National Milk's perspective causes you to want to delay the implementation of a proposal versus implement it immediately?

- A. Among the many experts that we have amongst
  National Milk staff, we have folks who are expert at risk
  management. One of them, I believe Mr. Ed Gallagher from
  DFA, I believe has already testified in connection with
  the implementation -- proposed implementation lag for the
  component -- you are referring to the component
  composition factors?
- Q. Yes.
- A. Yeah. And he explained the difference in terms of basically how it would -- how each of those would affect



risk management. And I think that was adequately explained, and that should be in that hearing -- in the hearing record on that.

Q. So you --

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- A. I'm not a risk management expert, so I would -- I'm not the best one to articulate that difference.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree that the Proposal 1 and Proposal 7 both have similar magnitudes of impact on producer prices, though?
- A. I don't have those numbers in front of me, but they're -- they would be significant. They would be offsetting.
- Q. Right. That's why I said magnitude as opposed to impact.

So is the -- I understand you are not a risk management specialist, but that would lead me to believe that the -- it's not the magnitude of impact on the producer price, but there's some other reason that would suggest delaying the implementation of a proposal?

- A. Yeah. It basically has to do with the different impacts on risk management positions.
- Q. Okay. Still looking at the same exhibit now, atpoint five. I want to make sure that your position is clear on this.

When we're -- we're both on point five in the statement -- the section of your statement that it refers to. I interpret your position as we don't know what the right numbers are, they might be higher, it might even be



- A. If you talk -- if you are talking about the initial increases that we're proposing, yes, I would agree with that. That is basically our position.
- Q. And I was talking about those initial changes, so thank you for clarifying that.

If I could have you look at page 8 of your statement where you talk about the proposals from Select. I have some questions there.

Am I correctly summarizing your position if I say that it is National Milk's desire to address the yields only after USDA completes a mandatory audited survey of costs and yields?

A. Yes, because my -- as I stated in my testimony, we believe it is equally important to address all factors, the component price formulas, which includes yield factors as well as Make Allowances. The two go together.

Unfortunately, in the past -- the past instances of updating those formulas have focused entirely on Make Allowances, and our position should be that those really need to go hand in hand.

So we have explicitly indicated that we need better data on -- on yield factors along with Make Allowances. We have a lot more data in -- from past studies on Make Allowances compared to yield factors. And yet we're still -- we're still contending that that Make Allowance data is -- due to the voluntary natures of



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the certain studies, etcetera, is -- needs to be replaced, needs to be superseded by audited mandatory studies.

And therefore, by implication, the data we have, which is even less so for Make Allowances, is not something that we would be comfortable adjusting yield factors, even though we would like to. It would be inconsistent for us to say, with all the data we have on Make Allowances, we still need better, and say, we're comfortable with the data that is less so than on Make Allowances to be used as a basis.

We're not -- we're not opposing the spirit -- the sense of your -- Select's proposals. Simply, you know, we tie it back to our basic position on the data and the importance of getting adequate data.

- Q. And yet in the absence of Make Allowance data, you are willing to make an adjustment to make them perhaps -- to refer to a clause here, a statement you have in here -- to make them more accurate and specific than they are?
  - A. Can you repeat that question again.
- Q. Sure. You said that there isn't great data on Make Allowances because it's voluntary, correct?

But Proposal 7 adjusts Make Allowances partly out of a recognition that they are stale, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And partly out of a recognition that we need to get somewhat more accurate until we get close to perfect, correct?
  - A. Right.



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Q. Okay.

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- A. We need to make a movement in the right direction.
- Q. But National Milk's position as of now is that you don't want to improve or make the yield factors more accurate in the absence of perfection?
- A. In the absence of adequate data. Nothing is perfection in the real world.
- Q. That is true. That was a bad choice of words on my part.

Mr. Rosenbaum asked you a number of questions about the Farm Bill process, and I don't want to belabor that, but I do want to ask some questions on that topic.

You mentioned a bill, I think, in the Q&A, a Langworthy bill; is that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Is -- is that, if you know, what is HR1756, the Dairy Pricing Opportunity Act?
- A. I think it is. I'm -- I'm not real familiar with what's been introduced or what's been proposed. But I did see legislative language in the standard bill form, so -- and I do recall it had a bill number on it.
- Q. I think you also mentioned, or perhaps it was Dr. Cryan in questioning, that there were updates to this legislation.

Do you know if the current -- is what you consider the current language, is it -- is it incorporated into a bill that's available through the Library of Congress or the Congressional offices?



- A. I do not know that. All I know is that the agreement on that language had been reached among those three organizations.
- Q. I'd like to read from HR1756, as it was introduced on March 23rd. And I want to read the entirety, which won't take long, about mandatory reporting of dairy product processing costs.

It reads: "Section 273 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 is amended in subsection (b)(1), in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking 'and' at the end; in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and by adding at the end the following: '(C) for each manufacturer required to report under subparagraph (A) for any product, require that manufacturer to report cost and yield information, as determined by the Secretary, for all products processed in the same facility or facilities; and (D) require any manufacturer of such other dairy products as determined by the Secretary to report cost and yield information in the same manner as under subparagraph (C), for the purposes of providing information for the regulatory or administrative establishment of pricing rules, ' and (2), in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following: '(3) Dairy product processing costs, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall publish a report containing the information obtained under subparagraphs (C) and (D) of subsection (b)(1)."



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That leaves an awful lot to be determined doesn't, it?

- A. Well, how do you define an "awful lot"? I believe, I don't have it in front of me, but I think you are quoting the Langworthy language?
  - O. I am. Well, let me ask this --
- A. I'm -- I'm not sure I can make that evaluation. So could you specify your question, what you mean by an "awful lot"?
- Q. Sure. Well, first, have you -- have you had a chance to read the Langworthy language before I just read it to you?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- 14 Q. Okay.
- 15 A. I worked on suggesting some changes to it.
- 16 Q. Very good.

When I say it leaves an awful lot open, it requires the reporting of costs and yields, and everything else is left to the Secretary to write regulations, doesn't it?

A. I guess you could say that. But if you look at the language in the same -- in the same provision, in the same -- that's current law, that specifies the mandatory price reporting, it's equally open ended, and yet we have a system that seems to be working in providing adequate price information for the operation of the Federal Order component pricing formulas.

That language, as my understanding, is not



currently -- is not current in the agreement.

- Q. Okay. May I assume that you are familiar with Select's Proposals 10, 11, and 12?
- A. Generally, their intent. I'm not necessarily -the key thing -- when I read them, the key thing I was
  looking for was the evidence, the data, and as I recall,
  each of them indicated that, as I have phrased it here, we
  will be providing that information at the hearing in
  testimony.
  - Q. As most of the proposals stated, right?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. So Proposal 10, which addresses the butterfat retention or butterfat recovery, there's nothing in the Congressional text that would necessarily address that element of the yield, is there?
- A. No. But I would interpret the, you know, legislative language on yield factors to include that, and to the extent that USDA would be -- perhaps call a hearing for implementing that, we would so recommend.
- Q. Select's proposal 11 addressing farm-to-plant shrink, again, there's nothing in the Congressional language which requires that element of the yield to be addressed, is there?
  - A. Farm-to-plant shrink?
  - O. Correct.
- A. Technically, no. But we interpret the term "yield factors" in the legislative language to be inclusive of everything that affects basically the product price



formulas.

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- Q. And Select Proposal 12, which is a nonfat dry milk yield, and addresses specifically buttermilk powder, there's nothing in the Congressional language which requires buttermilk powder and its effects on yield to be addressed, is there?
  - A. Not technically.
- Q. And would you agree that when you are looking at a yield, there's a scientific portion, scientific consideration and a policy consideration, when you are figuring out what a yield is?
- A. Yes. You're basically understanding a manufacturing -- food manufacturing process and trying to capture it in -- in a simple formula.
- Q. Okay. And as much as we might like or a processor might like, they are not going to get one and a half pounds of butter out of a pound of butterfat, right?
  - A. Probably not.
  - O. That's science part, correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. But whether they get 1.2 pounds or 1.22 pounds, that's a policy consideration, isn't it?
  - A. Well, there's got to be some science behind it.
  - Q. Right. That's why we're not going to get 1.5. But USDA, for instance, made a policy decision that there's an amount of milk that's lost between farm and plant, and they pegged a number.
    - And that's a policy consideration, isn't it?



- A. Well, what was the verb you used to talk about what USDA did with the number?
  - Q. They --

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MR. MILTNER: Could you read back my statement -- BY MR. MILTNER:

- O. I don't remember specifically what word I used.
- A. Paved, did I hear?
- Q. Pegged.
- A. Oh, pegged. Yes. Okay.

They established a number, which in most of the product price formulas, there are fixed numbers often specified to several digits of exactitude that may or may not be supported by the data, in particular, for the Make Allowances.

But, yes, there are yield factors in the current formulas. We propose that those need to be studied and updated as well.

- Q. Even when we get those yield formulas, though, won't USDA still have to make some policy considerations about where to peg that number?
- A. Yes. It -- there is a policy dimension to USDA decision-making, particularly in something as important as the Federal Order product price formulas.
- Q. And so we're going to have a statute which leaves a lot of discretion to the agency, resulting in regulations that industry will have input in, but not get to write, and we're still going to have questions about where to draw lines, won't we?



- A. Probably have that in almost any regulatory decision-making activity in the government.
- Q. This -- the Farm Bill process, would you agree that in each of the last three Farm Bills, Congress failed to pass a new Farm Bill on time?
- A. I don't recall exact timing, but I know Farm Bills have often been delayed.
- Q. Mr. Rosenbaum described IDFA's Make Allowance proposal, and I forget, I think he used both of these words -- and if not, Mr. Rosenbaum, I apologize for picking the wrong one -- but he described the Make Allowance proposal as having a backup or perhaps a safety net against Congressional delay.

Do you recall him saying something like that?

- A. I recall him using words to that effect.
- Q. And he -- he stated that if the Farm Bill is delayed, if the language doesn't end up the way National Milk wants, that that proposal, IDFA's proposal, would still allow the Make Allowances to be updated.

Do you recall that?

A. Yes. And I would so characterize them, given the timeline for the subsequent phase-in steps in IDFA's proposal, and the likely timeline, even though not necessarily hugely extended, the likely timeline for the enactment of the legislation and the implementation of it, I would interpret IDFA's position as basically ensuring that their proposal would be fully implemented before cost data would be available.



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- Q. There is no such safety net or backup plan or something for National Milk to address yields, though, is there?
- A. How would you define safety net in terms of addressing yield factor updates?
- Q. If Congress doesn't pass the language you want, you will -- you won't have the data you expect to have to adjust yields, correct?
- A. I would expect that Congress will enact the language with the general -- with the general provisions on collecting data on yields to be included.
- Q. You don't think that's wildly optimistic for a Congress that can't even keep the lights on?
  - A. We don't have data on yields now.
- Q. So National Milk's position is to allow its dairy farmer members to have milk formulas less precise than they might be, for some undetermined length of time, even though you don't have good enough data on Make Allowances, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. But you want to address them in the best way possible, right? That's the rationale for it?
  - A. We want to improve the system from what it is now.
  - Q. Even though that lowers the prices that producers receive? Making them more accurate will lower their price, right?
    - A. Making --
- 28 Q. Make Allowances.



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- A. Yes, we recognize that. That is why the issue increasing Make Allowances is a delicate one amongst National Milk's members, who have diverse interests. We are fully aware of that. We live with it every day.
- Q. But you lack the same good data in your opinion on yields, and you won't address them, even though that would increase producer prices? Making them more accurate with the data available and would -- would increase the price, National Milk doesn't want to do that?
- A. We would favor updating the yield factors because that would have that effect. National Milk's package of proposals, including our five proposals before this hearing, and our proposal on getting the Farm Bill language, is a balanced one that includes offsets in other areas, not just within the component price formula, Make Allowances, and yield factors. We would love to have the data needed to improve the yield factors, and we are seeking that in the legislation.
- Q. And you don't have data on Make Allowances, but you chose to move forward with the one that would actually lower your producers' prices?
- A. In the context of our entire package, that provision would lower producer prices when arithmetically calculated. Dr. Brown is going to testify on the economic impact of our total package of proposals. We have members who want an increase in Make Allowances. Everybody recognizes that arithmetically that will lower prices in the short run. We have other provisions that would offset



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1	that in the total package of proposals. Making that
2	calculation or that determination strictly in the context
3	of the component pricing formulas, the Make Allowances,
4	and the yield factors, basically, is not comprehensive
5	enough to examine the total impact of all of our
6	proposals.
7	MR. MILTNER: Thank you.
8	THE COURT: Cross by others, not AMS?
9	Mr. English.
10	CROSS-EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. ENGLISH:
12	Q. Good afternoon, Doctor.
13	A. Good afternoon
14	Q. Chip English for the Milk Innovation Group.
15	A Mr. English.
16	Q. So I just want to review a few things
17	historically, if I may, to start with.
18	So we haven't heard from yet although posted
19	for a while now, and you yourself cited a footnote
20	Dr. Stephenson has prepared a couple of studies that we're
21	going to hear about later in the hearing, correct?
22	A. That's correct.
23	Q. And those are I think what you were referring to
24	as, among maybe one other, an unaudited survey, correct?
25	A. Unaudited and voluntary response.
26	Q. Okay.
27	So let's go back now for Federal Order Reform when



the Make Allowances were first established. USDA did

1 studies of plant costs, correct? 2. I wouldn't characterize it as did -- doing I think they looked -- they -- they used 3 studies. 4 existing studies, and as I recall, one of them was a study that National Milk had requested from the old USDA 5 Cooperative Service to establish Make Allowances for the 6 7 old price support program. So that it was a question of 8 what was available on the shelf. I'm not sure that USDA --9 10 Ο. Okay. 11 Α. -- conducted special studies. I may be wrong on 12 that. 13 No, thank you for correcting. My question was not Ο. 14 as precise as it should have been, so thank you. 15 So let's go there first because you mention --16 that would be the RCBS studies, correct? 17 Α. Yeah. 18 Okay. And those studies were conducted on behalf 19 of cooperatives, correct? 2.0 Α. Correct.

- Q. And they were voluntary surveys, voluntary studies?
- A. I'm not aware of the methodology that was used, but my guess is they were, yes.
  - Q. And they weren't audited, were they?
- A. I'm not sure. They were conducted by a government agency. But, yeah, I -- I can't say whether or not they were.



- Q. Do you know also if Dr. Stephenson was involved?

  I mean, basically, Federal Order Reform, every single ag
  economist got involved somewhere, correct?
  - A. Yeah.

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- Q. Correct? I mean, Dr. Stephenson was one of those who conducted different studies for USDA that were implemented in Federal Order Reform, correct?
- A. Yes. Dr. Stephenson has a long history of being involved in plant cost studies.
- Q. And do you know if those studies that he conducted, assuming USDA relied on them at all, whether they were voluntary?
- 13 A. They were all voluntary.
- 14 Q. And they were all unaudited, correct?
- 15 A. I'm pretty -- yes.
- 16 Q. So then moving forward to 2006 and 2007,
- 17 Dr. Stephenson, again, as you said, did a lot of studies,
- 18 | long involved. He did studies for both the 2006 and 2007
- 19 hearings, correct?
- 20 A. That is correct.
- 21 Q. And they were voluntary studies, correct?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- 23 | 0. And they were unaudited, correct?
- 24 A. Correct.
- Q. And USDA relied, at least, partially on them,
- 26 | correct?
- A. The word "partially" is very important in what you just said.



O. I understand that.

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- A. You are aware that USDA disregarded the cheese studies from -- from Cornell in that proceeding as I recall correctly. Even the Department felt there was something -- I don't remember what it was, but they disregarded the cheese studies and used only the California CDFA studies. And they also disregarded the CDFA whey cost study from that time based upon I think it was an inadequate sample size.
- 10 Q. So didn't they --
  - A. So the USDA itself kind of implicitly criticized the voluntary nature, you might say, of the CDFA study, even though those were mandatory reporting surveys, because USDA has been critical of some of that data available itself.
  - Q. But they're not actually critical of
    Dr. Stephenson's work, they combined it with some of
    the --
  - A. Yeah, they --
  - Q. -- correct?
- A. Yeah, they were not critical of Dr. Stephenson.
  They were just critical of the studies because they were
  presumably voluntary. There may have been some
  methodological concerns. I don't know the details of
  that.
- Q. But didn't they end up, basically -- so, first of all, let's back up.
  - They did rely on RCBS in Federal Order Reform,



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- A. In the -- yes.
- Q. But they did not rely on RCBS later, correct?
- A. Yeah. I believe that RCBS did not do any studies subsequent to that. I think -- the initial Federal Order Reform one may have been an older study as it is. We did not -- in all the years that I've been at National Milk, we did not request any RCBS study on Make Allowances. We did request a study on casing, as I recall, from RCBS.
  - Q. So USDA no longer had RCBS or they didn't rely on it, regardless, in 2006, 2007, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. But they did have CDFA, which they relied on except for whey, correct?
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. And they did rely on Dr. Stephenson to the extent they then used the results of his study and combined them with the CDFA study, correct?
  - A. Right. They did not use the -- Dr. Stephenson's cheese cost studies, as I recall.
  - Q. But nonetheless, they -- they did rely on voluntary surveys that were unaudited, correct?
    - A. That's correct.
    - Q. Thank you.

So I am, I think, interested in National Milk's position -- leaving aside the issue of audited mandatory surveys, there's a couple of statements that I was trying to reconcile in your statement. And so I think I'd like



to start with the quote on page 7 and then move back to page 4.

On the middle of page 7, when you are talking about accuracy and specificity being required, you say, because, quote, "the Make Allowances...should cover the cost of most of the processing plants that receive milk pooled under the orders," end quote.

And you are citing USDA, correct?

Do you see in the middle, the very -- literally, right in the middle of that page?

- A. Yep. That was a quote from the Federal Order Reform days.
- Q. Okay. Does National Milk agree that

  Make Allowances should cover the cost of most of the

  processing plants that receive pooled -- milk pooled under

  the orders?
- A. Well, I'm not a methodologist of conducting cost studies, but I have cited the USDA comments on ensuring -- or avoiding setting Make Allowances so high that almost any plant can make a profit.
- Q. And that's -- and that's your statement back on page 4, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. But I'm trying to reconcile them a little, at least understand where you thread the needle a little bit. And part of this is we heard from Dr. Bozic earlier today that maybe he's going to come back and talk about a different concept in his testimony, which is the most



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efficient plants.

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Do you remember hearing him say that today?

A. Right. And there are folks who say that only the most efficient plants should be surveyed.

I would point out that we have never had mandated audited cost surveys on a nationwide basis. If we got that data, we might do something different with it than has been done when incomplete voluntary studies are available. When you have the full set of data and can get the whole spectrum of distribution of costs for each of those products, that will be a richer data source that I think will allow that judgment to be made more effectively.

- Q. So you don't have a position today as to whether it should be average or most efficient?
- A. Yeah, to some extent it depends upon the available data and getting some sense of how representative it actually is.
- Q. But -- but the reality is that, as you yourself have testified, producers who own manufacturing plant capacity and bearing the costs of balancing, as in your testimony, need to be able to maintain these facilities and, basically, not lose money, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. We believe it is very important for producers to have control over some of the manufacturing assets, and adequate Make Allowances is necessary for that. We're not



1 disputing that.

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Q. So going back to page 4. And now it's -- I'm going to the sentence that's above the one that I was trying to tie together with page 7. "Raising Make Allowances to levels above those proposed would reduce producer prices to levels that would narrow margins and negatively impact the availability of adequate supplies of milk," and then, comma, "and thereby create disorderly marketing." So to be fair, that's the whole sentence.

I do not want to focus on the narrow -- the margins issue. I want to focus on the statement, "negatively impact the availability of adequate supplies of milk."

- A. And which line are you looking at again?
- Q. Okay. Again, essentially in the middle of the page but a little lower than I was on page 7 -- 11th or 12th line down, where -- the line on the edge says "cheddar cheese and dry whey," comma -- I mean, period, and then the next sentence --
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. -- says "raising" -- do you see that now?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So I want to focus on the part of that sentence, that "raising Make Allowances levels above those proposed will negatively impact the availability of adequate supplies of milk." I recognize I'm leaving out the margin because I'm not -- I want to focus on the one



part. And you're welcome to comment otherwise, but I want to focus on if --

- If you're looking at that sentence that starts "raising Make Allowance to levels above" -- in the second line there's a reference to margins?
  - Ο. Yes.

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- Α. That refers to producer margins.
- I get that. I understand that, sir. Ο.

So -- and I'm not saying you can't talk about that, but I'm saying I would like to focus on -- because it says "and," so it's a separate phrase, "impact the availability of adequate supplies of milk." That's the part I want to focus on for the moment.

- Α. Uh-huh.
- Ο. Okay.
- 16 Α. Yes.
  - Ο. In doing so, I want to come back to our discussion two weeks ago that that's adequate supplies of milk for fluid use, correct?
  - That's correct. Α.
- Okay. All right. I'm going to try something and Ο. 22 see how it goes.

So at the end of this proceeding, we'll get an economic analysis from USDA, at some point, and I'm trying to understand how and what analysis, either then or for the decision USDA should make, when it comes to adequate supplies of milk for fluid use. So that's my predicate.

And the thought that I'm having is National Milk



has a number of proposals: Issue 1, components; Issue 4
the base skim milk base Class I skim milk price; and
Proposal 19, on the Class I price surface.

And while we differ in how we do deal with the base Class I skim milk price, there's general agreement in a general price level, so there's really no disagreement, I think, among the parties that that's something that USDA should do.

But let's assume for a moment that USDA over our objections adopts, in addition to Issue 4, your Proposal 19 and your Proposal 1, and yet, we're in this position with Make Allowances where it's like, well, let's go this far, and then we'll wait and see.

How is USDA supposed to perform its economic analysis in the out years when we don't know what that "wait and see" is?

- A. The wait and see on Make Allowance?
- Q. On Make Allowances, yes.
- A. Economists make assumptions all the time for their analyses.
- Q. Well, what assumptions should USDA make under those circumstances?
- A. That's up to them and their -- their capable economic staff.
- MR. ENGLISH: I have no further questions. Thank you, sir.
- THE COURT: Further cross other than AMS.

  Seeing none, Ms. Taylor.



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### CROSS-EXAMINATION

## 2 | BY MS. TAYLOR:

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- O. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon, Ms. Taylor.
- Q. So your testimony talks a lot about how

  Make Allowance do not currently reflect current

  manufacturing costs. And I understand we can talk about

  what the right level is to move to.

But you -- can you put any information on the record that kind of discusses what the industry's response has been to what you would see as inadequate

- 12 | Make Allowances?
  - A. I would recommend you defer that question to the lineup of experts that we have testimony -- that are actually in the industry making -- dealing with that reality itself.
    - 0. Okay.
  - A. There's a rich source of information that will be available to you and will probably be put into the record upfront.
    - Q. Okay. I'll save that question.

On your specific Make Allowance levels that National Milk is proposing, I'm not sure if you are the right person to ask, but we'll start with you. Do you have information on kind of how you all determined those to be the right numbers?

A. Well, again, reviewed the process, National Milk initial -- embarked initially on its Federal Order



modernization effort by getting input -- by receiving input from its members that own manufacturing facilities, that the Make Allowances were too low and needed to be increased.

- Q. And when you say "receiving input," is that -- you looked at cost information?
- A. Right. When you're a membership organization, you get input from your members. They indicated there was a problem with the Make Allowances. From the very beginning we decided that we needed to address that, but also we needed to take a comprehensive approach to all of the different components of the Federal Order Reform and product price formulas. You were witnesses to many of those deliberations.

It became obvious that we needed to address the Make Allowances. We needed to -- we would not have been able to get agreement amongst our members on a package of proposals that included no action on Make Allowances. It was -- became equally obvious as we became aware, through our discussions with our members, that operate -- that participate -- that operated manufacturing plants, that we would be also unable to secure agreement amongst our diverse members on a -- on a proposal that included a Make Allowance proposal to move immediately to what appeared to be generally the -- you know, the current sort of full cost, so to speak. We knew, therefore, we needed to strike a balance.

And the reason we couldn't have gotten agreement



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on a -- on a -- you know, on a complete one-time increase, among others, was that we could not assure our members that the information about what the right costs were to make such a big increase were available.

So we had to -- we, therefore, came upon this -- basically the two- -- two-part process, seek -- make an initial increase, seek legislative authority to get USDA finally the authority needed to conduct mandatory audited cost surveys.

But that still left us with the issue of what do we do for an interim step. It had to be a balance between some increase, not the full increase. That made it difficult for us to come up with numbers that technically were, as USDA reminded us, needed to be data driven.

What we did was we basically took a survey amongst our members to say, give us your estimates from your own experiences of what the costs -- what you think the costs are for each of the four products and tell us why. And we basically looked at that data. We disregarded a few outliers.

And then we -- we presented that anonymized data to our decision-making bodies. The task force was -- was basically only responsible for making recommendations, not for making policy decisions. So we presented that data as best we could to our policy-making bodies and said, here's the data, here's how it looks, and they basically recommended the numbers that we -- we are presenting here as our proposal.



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It was data driven to the extent that it was information provided by the technical experts that worked for those cooperatives, with the decision made by the decision-maker representatives from those same cooperatives, who were in very close touch with their expert staffers to come up with that decision, which, you know, had to be a compromise.

- Q. So those numbers do in some way reflect actual costs experienced by National Milk members?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. You talk about how you -- this is an interim phased-in approach is what you all are taking.

  And we won't get into the Farm Bill side of things because that's outside of everyone's control, at least on this side of the room.

But you say, you know, too large of an increase could cause disorderly marketing. If we -- we have gone 15 years without increasing them, so we don't want to have too large kind of shock to the system.

- A. Correct.
- Q. What constitutes -- what would constitute too large of an increase?
- A. Well, I'll go back to the quote that Mr. English just referenced on page 4 of my statement: Raising Make Allowances to above those proposed will reduce producer prices to levels that would narrow margins at the farm. And we will have testimony later about -- to the -- basically what the current financial condition of dairy



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farms in the country is, which is not particularly strong at the moment. We have already had some producer testimony foreshadowing that.

So basically that is -- that sentence is kind of like a condensation of what economists would call a supply function. If the price received for a product is too low, that will negatively impact the production of an adequate supply of that product or service. And -- and with a -- particularly with a very important commodity like milk, having an inadequate supply creates disorderly marketing. So that's kind of what that all means.

- Q. Okay. So if we increased the Make Allowances too much, and farm margins got too tight and we saw farms going out of business, you would see that as a disorderly marketing --
- A. Yes, that would be an un- -- that would be an unfortunate consequence for a program like the Federal Order program, whose purpose is to create order -- to facilitate orderly marketing.
- Q. I think your answers have touched on some of the other questions I had, but it wouldn't be -- well, let me see here.

On page 7 at the bottom, the bottom paragraph, you say, "In the absence of definitive data, not increasing them" -- which you mean Make Allowances -- "so high as to be dependent on projections or on plant processing (sic) survey results that have been disputed."

Can you talk a little bit about the disputed



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processing costs that you are -- surveys that you are referring to there?

- A. Well, an example of disputed -- and, again, I'm not impugning any researchers. But the first Stephenson cost study that was somewhat delayed, based upon primarily 2018 data, which was eagerly awaited by our team looking for guidance from that document, was -- had a problematic issue in terms of the reallocation of costs between -- in butter powder manufacturing, produced a curious result that I would say fell into the category of disputed. And that was corrected in the more recent study, as I recall.
  - O. And how was that corrected?
- A. I believe that allocation was made back to something more similar to what previous cost studies have --
  - Q. And you are talking about the allocation --
  - A. Yeah, the --
  - Q. -- on unallocated costs?
- A. Right. The allocation of the earlier recent study that would -- indicated that the cost of manufacturing butter was below the current Make Allowances, and the price -- the cost of manufacturing nonfat dry milk was very much higher. Given that the two are kind of -- were separated out from a butter powder manufacturing cost, it was a curious thing, undertaken probably for the best of intentions, but producing a result that the industry, I guess, speaking for our members, would have considered to be disruptive in creating disorderly marketing, if



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implemented as such.

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- Q. All right. And I think -- I'm sure everyone in this room has read that study, and we all kind of know what you're talking about, but I want to make sure the record is clear?
  - A. That's an instance.
- Q. That is changing from the first version that went from allocating those costs on a transformation factor, that had not been done before, to the second version, which allocated costs on a setback to a solids basis?
  - A. Put it back to the previous basis, yes.
  - 0. Okay.

Okay. I have one technical question of which -- well, two technical questions, actually.

The first is, we have been looking at the proposed order language you have in the back of Exhibit 12. It starts on page 12 of NMPF-12. That's, whatever exhibit number this is, 142.

The first thing is we think that the order language you have in here is what you have in the initial proposal submitted by National Milk by the June 6th -- I don't know what the date -- it is all confusing now -- the earlier June deadline. And I think you all changed that in your submission for your modified date -- submission that was due on the 20th of June, and I think there's some order language that was put in that modified version that's missing in here.

Specifically, when you talk about (n), and you



- say, delete all subsequent parts of this paragraph, and
  then insert what you have here, I think there's a (ii) and
  a (iii) that are missing in this exhibit that you might -you probably want to have in there, because it -- it would
  eliminate a couple of steps in the Class III price
  formula.
- 7 A. Yes, I was -- by the language here, because it -- 8 it combined --
- 9 Q. Yes.
- 10 A. -- the Proposal 3 language and the Proposal 7

  11 language, I did not separate those out. But for -- for

  12 this testimony on Exhibit -- on Proposal 7, I did not

  13 include those other parts that were part of, you know,
- 14 (2) -- (n)(2), (2) and (3), correct?
- 15 | O. Yes.
- 16 A. Yeah. Those did not involve a Make Allowance 17 change, as I recall. I don't have that in front of me.
- Q. Okay. But when you say, strike all subsequent paragraphs --
- 20 A. Oh, okay.
- Q. -- as a technical person, I'm going to read that to say --
- 23 A. Okay.
- 24 | O. -- delete those two.
- 25 A. I was -- as a legislative drafting issue --
- 26 Q. Yes.
- 27 A. -- it is -- you are correct.
- 28 Q. Okay. I just want to make sure we're clear.



A. I will trust you to catch that.

But in terms of the implementing language for the -- for the Make Allowance proposal, I think I have everything in here that involved changing a -- technically a Make Allowance. But your point is very well taken. I appreciate your catching that.

- Q. Okay. And if there was a place we found not addressed in here that did have a Make Allowance, you would want that changed as well?
  - A. Yes.

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- 0. 0kay.
- A. Those should be included, even though there was no specific portion of them that dealt with Make Allowances.

  But I inadvertently struck those and then forgot that that's what that was and said, oh, these don't deal with
- 17 | O. No problem.

the Make Allowance.

- A. But replace it by an asterisk.
- Q. Okay. We had another question. I think back when we were talking on your milk composition proposal, we asked a question about, did you want to update in the III and IV formulas, the composition factors in those, and I believe the answer at that time was no.
  - A. Can you ask that question again.
- Q. Sure. Back in the first or second week of the hearing when we were on milk composition, your Proposal 1 --
  - A. Yes.



- Q. -- update those. I believe we had asked a question about how -- if you -- if you also wanted to change those composition factors, not only in the advanced pricing formulas, but in the announced prices?
  - A. Yes, we wanted to include them in all.
- Q. Okay.

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- A. I wasn't aware that -- did I misspeak on that?
- Q. Well, I could have misheard, so I'm just clearing that up.
- A. I thought we made it very clear that all instances in which the Class III and Class IV skim milk formulas appeared, component and the -- what is your term for the monthly component ones? That you just used?
- 0. The announced.
- 15 A. Announced.
  - Q. We look at the advanced price and then the announced.
  - A. Yeah, the announced and the advanced prices.
- Q. Okay. So in that, then, in the protein price
  formula, there's a 1.17, which is the butterfat to protein
  ratio?
- 22 A. Yes.
  - O. Which is based off 3.5 and 2.99?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- Q. So you would -- is part of your proposal to update that number to reflect 3.5 --
  - A. When --
- 28 Q. -- and whatever the --



A. When we looked, again, thoroughly through all of
the the numerical factors in the formulas, I looked at
that you know, taking the 3.5 and the 2.99, which gives
you that ratio, and suggested to the group that that be
updated to be consistent with updating the component
factors. It is not the same as the component factors in
the skim milk. It is part of the component formula.

The decision was made to keep, in that case, the 1.17, even though it is based on the component factors that we're proposing to update in the Class III and IV skim milk. So you're correct to observe that.

It would have been fully consistent to increase that to I think -- I believe it was 1.22. But the decision was made -- it was considered. A decision was made not to increase that part that was component driven. And that was a deliberate decision. So you're correct to point out -- whether or not you would consider that to be sort of an inconsistency, but it would -- that was a decision. We considered that.

- Q. And how come you guys don't find that appropriate? Why would it not be appropriate to update that number or updating other composition factors?
- A. Well, we had many interests to balance in that -in our discussion, and each of those things was considered
  and -- and specifically decided upon. And so I can't -- I
  would -- I would recommend that you follow up that
  question with other witnesses. There's a -- there's a
  large group of witnesses that are going to testify on



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that. That's a question for them. All I can tell you now		
is we definitely considered and proposed that, and it was		
decided not to.		
Q. Okay. Thank you.		

MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Dr. Cryan.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY DR. CRYAN:

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Roger Cryan for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Ms. Taylor asked you about disputed results related to Dr. Stephenson's studies over the years, which -- which brought to mind the issue of just how this study has sort of changed in the minds of the participants.

Would you agree that before order reform -- you talked about how Dr. Stephenson has been involved in these sorts of cost studies for quite some time.

Would you agree that before order reform, they were primarily seen as cost studies that served for benchmarking for companies really purely as information to serve those -- the operators of those plants?

- Generally, yes. I am not aware of prior to order reform where Dr. Stephenson's cost studies were used in a policy-making environment, but I can't swear to that.
- And they were seen as a credible source, and they Q. were -- when -- when the approach to -- in order reform, the approach to formulating the prices as -- as end



- A. They were seen as the only available information.
- O. Right.

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And would you agree that after order reform, it became -- and through subsequent iterations of regulatory application of these -- these -- the results from these surveys, it became more and more understood by -- by participants and potential participants that these would be used for regulatory purposes?

- A. Yes.
  - Q. And is that -- is that part of -- part of the basis for -- for -- for National Milk to seek mandatory audited surveys that would be comprehensive of everybody?
  - A. We feel that having mandatory audited studies is the best way to get the data. And the example of the state order of California used that procedure, and it seemed to work very well.
    - Q. Very good.

DR. CRYAN: Thank you. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Anyone else?

Redirect.

MS. HANCOCK: Thank you, your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

# BY MS. HANCOCK:

Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Vitaliano.

You were asked about a comparison of National



Milk's proposal, I believe, to IDFA's proposal. Do you remember that line of questions with Mr. Rosenbaum?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And he had you verify some information that was -- or he had you respond to some questions about an exhibit?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And I think there was a comparison that he asked you to make between the butter proposed -- or between the Make Allowance increase that National Milk is proposing with IDFA's proposal; is that right?
- 11 A. Correct.
- Q. Were you able to actually do those calculations when he was asking you those questions?
- 14 A. No.
  - Q. Okay. And have you since had an opportunity to do those calculations?
    - A. Yes. There's an error in the butter calculation in terms of the percent variance.
    - Q. And what is the percent variance that should be accurately --
    - A. Assuming that the IDFA butter Make Allowance -initial Make Allowance is indeed \$0.2251, that would
      produce a 7.2% variance. The number here is 2.4%
      variance, which was caused by the person who calculated
      that using an IDFA butter initial Make Allowance of
      \$0.2151 rather than \$0.2251. So if \$0.2251 is the correct
      Make Allowance, then it should be 7.2%. If the 2.4% is
      correct, then the Make Allowance IDFA should be \$0.2151.



- Q. And you are qualifying each one of your responses with, if this is correct, then this.
  - A. Right.

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- Q. Is it fair to say you didn't create that document that he provided to you?
- A. Yeah. I don't know which of these two numbers is correct, but they are inconsistent.
- Q. Okay. So you didn't create the document that he gave to you?
- 10 A. No, I did not.
- Q. And before he handed it to you, had you ever had an occasion prior to that to look at it?
  - A. I -- not at this document.
  - Q. And -- and had -- you have not had any time to verify if any of the questions that -- or any of those paragraph numbers that he provided in that document are actually accurate or not?
    - A. The actual citations, yeah. No, I have not.
- 19 Q. Okay.
  - A. But they sounded familiar enough that --
- Q. Okay. So you were just going ad hoc off of the questions that he was asking you?
  - A. Yeah. I was generally in agreement with the sense of the document, but I couldn't -- but I didn't want to stop and say -- challenge every -- every citation, every comment. Generally, that looks appropriate.
    - Q. Okay.
  - A. Knowing that we'd have a chance to go back and do



exactly what -- what we're talking about here, verifying those numbers but --

- Q. And it's fair to say that the testimony that you gave that's reflected through the transcript is the accurate information that should be the takeaway from your discussion; is that right?
  - A. Right. Yeah.

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- Q. Not the content within the document?
- A. Right. In other words, I was testifying to my -- my quick interpretation of the language in this document.
- Q. And you understood that at the very kind of base level, Mr. Rosenbaum was just trying to figure out where the commonality lies between IDFA's Make Allowance proposal and National Milk's Make Allowance proposal?
  - A. Yeah. Yes.
- Q. And is National Milk's Make Allowance proposal a standalone proposal?
- A. National Milk's Make Allowance proposal is part of a package of five separate proposals that are being heard at this proceeding, combined with a -- basically an effort to secure, cooperatively together with IDFA and Farm Bureau, to achieve legislation in the Farm Bill that would give USDA the authority to conduct mandatory audited surveys to get better data for the very purpose of establishing Make Allowances.
- Q. And if the recommended decision were to allow for an increase in Make Allowance as National Milk provides but not adopt any of the other four National Milk



1	proposals, would National Milk support that?		
2	A. I cannot speak to the but it would be it		
3	would be doubtful that we would be supportive of that.		
4	Q. Okay. Because National Milk has put forth the		
5	five proposals that all work together as a whole?		
6	A. That's correct. Yes.		
7	Q. Okay.		
8	MS. HANCOCK: Thank you. That's all I have.		
9	Your Honor, we would move to admit Exhibit 142.		
10	THE COURT: Okay. Any objection to 142?		
11	Mr. Rosenbaum, I assume you nothing you have is		
12	going to affect 142, right?		
13	MR. ROSENBAUM: I have no objection, your Honor,		
14	to 142.		
15	THE COURT: All right. Exhibit 142 is made a part		
16	of the record.		
17	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 142 was received		
18	into evidence.)		
19	THE COURT: And Mr. Rosenbaum is recognized on		
20	re-cross. Not surprised.		
21	RECROSS-EXAMINATION		
22	BY MR. ROSENBAUM:		
23	Q. Dr. Vitaliano, just to make sure I have this		
24	let me start by saying, the Make Allowance numbers are		
25	correct in the document. So for butter, National Milk's		
26	proposal is \$0.21.		
27	Of course, you can confirm that independently,		
28	correct?		



- A. That's what I had kind of assumed.
- 2 O. And IDFA's number listed here is \$0.2251 is
- 3 | accurate. But you have correctly pointed out that in
- 4 | calculating the variance, there was a mistake, which was
- 5 | mine. And apparently I divided -- I used 0.2151
- 6 | accidentally.

- 7 So the variance is not 2.4. Can you -- I think
- 8 | you told us a minute ago what the variance is. But can
- 9 | you just say that again?
- 10 A. 7.2%.
- 11 Q. Okay. And just -- okay. Are you dividing the
- 12 | difference by -- just one second.
- 13 A. Let's calculate together.
- 14 Q. Yes. So obviously the difference between the two
- 15 | 1.51 cents, obviously. And if you --
- 16 A. Are you seeking to calculate the increase?
- 17 | 0. The increase, yes.
- 18 A. Yes. If you divide 22.5 by 21.0, you will get
- 19 | 1.0719, which rounds to 1.072. You subtract -- subtract
- 20 | the one -- I do these calculations all the time.
- 21 Q. All right.
- 22 A. Subtract one, and you get 0.72, rounded to the
- 23 | nearest tenth of a percent --
- 24 | O. All right.
- 25 A. -- as the increase.
- 26 Q. The increase -- okay. The 1.51 --
- 27 A. Or you can take the 1.51 --
- 28 Q. I'm sorry. Your number is 7.2; is that correct?



- A. Yes. If you divide -- if you take 7.51 and divide it into 21, you will get 7.0 -- 7.2%. Same way, I just -- sometimes -- if you use the difference, you have to make a separate calculation. If you just divide the two numbers and take one off, it's an easier way to calculate the same thing.
- Q. In any event, whichever way you go about it, the number --
  - A. 7.2.

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- 10 Q. -- should not be 2.4, the number should --
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 | 0. -- be 7.2?
- 13 A. No harm done.
- 14 Q. That's the only error along those lines you found?
- 15 A. So far. And in terms of calculating, assuming 16 that the four IDFA numbers are correct --
- Q. And that -- and that I have gone back and double-checked against our proposal.
- 19 A. Then I have double-checked all of the variance 20 calculations.
- 21 Q. All right.
- MR. ROSENBAUM: Thank you.
- THE COURT: Mr. Rosenbaum, do you want to make this part of the record?
- MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, I would move
- 26 | Exhibit 143.
- 27 THE COURT: Objection, AMS?
- 28 MR. HILL: Yes, I will object to this. I don't



think this is appropriate for admittance into the record. This is not a document that a witness from IDFA, who is under oath is testifying to. The witness under oath is not testifying to this document. This is not a document that is self-authenticating like the regulation that we had earlier, I think it was 7 CFR 1170.8A. So it is not self-authenticating. This, to me, appears to be a creation of counsel as a reference point, as an aid for cross-examination, and I don't think it's appropriate for entry into the record, admittance into the record.

MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, your Honor, obviously it's a created document, but it's a created document I had this witness go through one by one to -- to -- and with -- subject to the correction he made, and I believe he made also a correction to one of the other paragraphs where I used actual average costs. But other than those corrections, that he, I believe -- which we accept as his corrections, we have -- I think he has verified the information as being accurate, and we think this is highly useful information.

MR. HILL: This witness did dispute several areas of this document, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I think the transcript will speak for itself. I do think Mr. Rosenbaum went through this pretty carefully. And I think it's -- I think what was discussed seems -- seems important to me. And this is something -- it was an aid to cross-examination, and if this document doesn't appear in the record somewhere,



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anybody reading that transcript is going to have a hard time following it.

Now, that doesn't mean that the weight -- you know, you could -- I realize this witness didn't create it, didn't testify perhaps to every part of it. So someone else can make a determination of how much weight to give it. I think there's an awful lot of caveats, you know, on various statements in the document.

And, Ms. Hancock, you handled that on redirect.

But I certainly think on balance that it should appear in the record. And I'm not going to be the one to determine the weight, but I'm not going to exclude it.

Ms. Hancock, do you want to say more? I mean, with your caveats, too.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, the purpose of my caveats were to establish that it has not satisfied any of the foundational obligations for being admitted as an exhibit in the record. It is essentially a lawyer's arguments that they could include in their briefing based on the record that they have created. To the extent that Mr. Rosenbaum has read into each one of these paragraphs, which he did, he read it into the record, and so he was able to ask the witness to acknowledge or reject it.

But once you have a document that's admitted into evidence, it becomes something that you can point to separate and independent from the transcript because it's evidence of record.

But the whole -- the important part here is, if he



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instead had to point to the transcript that he created, it would come with the qualifiers that Dr. Vitaliano made in responding to those questions.

What you are essentially allowing him to do if you admit this into evidence is to put his own arguments into the record, and then there's no gatekeeping function whatsoever. You can put arguments into the record, you can put anything into the record that would stand separate beyond what the transcript creates.

And I don't think that that's what the rulemaking evidentiary rules are designed to protect against. I think that the record that we're creating by transcript is what should stand, and the evidence that can be pointed to independently has to be supported independently in order to become something that can be pointed to independently.

THE COURT: Well --

MS. HANCOCK: And so for those reasons, your Honor, we would object and join in the objections of the USDA.

THE COURT: Well, it does make it a little more awkward, I think, to read something -- I mean, if he had just read each one without giving the witness a document -- well, I should let Mr. English speak.

MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, if I could just answer that really quickly --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. HANCOCK: -- on my point. My point is that's what cross-examination is. It is asking those questions



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and being able to put it in. He put his cross-examination questions into the record.

THE COURT: But I think it is hard -- it's harder to read a long section. It's easier for the witness to have it in front of him, and the witness made whatever disputes to that that the witness had.

Mr. Rosenbaum.

MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, I think you have it exactly right. I mean, I -- if I had read these things without their being before Mr. Vitaliano at the time, I don't think he could have been expected to remember what it was I was asking him.

And, you know, you look at, for example, the numbers that he just corrected, where I do the comparisons between our proposal and National Milk's proposal and the variance. I mean, that would have been extremely challenging to put in just by questions without a document in front of him. And it's not unusual to create a document and then ask the witness to -- to verify the veracity of it, and they have the ability to do so.

And, you know, look every -- I mean, we have had corrections of one sort or another to almost every exhibit that's come in, and yet no one's resisted the exhibit coming in.

I asked questions to Mr. Vitaliano on his testimony before this one regarding his chart about comparing barrels versus blocks. I suggested certain revisions that would increase the 10% he was allocating to



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barrels. I did not at the end of that resist the entry of his exhibit into evidence because, obviously -- yes, the document's before USDA. I think I pointed out some things that caused that document to be subject to some certain revisions or qualifications, but obviously I established that, or not, through my cross-examination, and that will all be available for anyone to brief to the Secretary. It doesn't bother me that his exhibit came into evidence.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think it's -- I mean, it is a fairly simple kind of document. You weren't putting in a recent data and asking him to say, hey, this came out of such and such study; do you agree with it?

I -- I think it's all in the record. I don't think that he had -- he had some disputes with this. I think it was an aid to cross-examination more than a substantive evidentiary document. I would not encourage having complicated documents that were hard to deal with here. But this seems to be straightforward on its face and useful to the record, even though AMS is the one that has to look at the record and they seem to disagree.

I am -- my point is, I'm going to allow it in for what it's worth. I'm not going to -- I don't make a judgment on anything here, really, as to the weight to be given it. But it helped me follow along, so -- my recollection of the cross and the follow-up and all, it made things pretty clear on this. And I don't see that National Milk is disadvantaged by having this in the record, and I think it makes for a clear record. So



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1	I'm I'm going to allow it.
2	Mr. English, I was interested in what you had to
3	say, though. I mean, if you're I don't know whether
4	you are objecting or supporting the
5	MR. ENGLISH: I'm supporting Mr. Rosenbaum, but he
6	covered the two points I was going to make, and therefore
7	I do not need to duplicate.
8	THE COURT: No, I just wondered wondered partly
9	where you were coming from. And I appreciate we have
10	competent counsel in this room, I'm convinced. But that's
11	the way I way I see it.
12	And so Exhibit 143 is admitted into the record, as
13	I said, for what it's worth. Thank you, everybody.
14	(Thereafter, Exhibit Number 143 was received
15	into evidence.)
16	THE COURT: It is 4:53. Are we done for the day?
17	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, we should probably use
18	the remaining time to figure out witnesses for tomorrow.
19	THE COURT: I was going to say, we should.
20	I think on the record. I think Ms. Hancock's
21	going to sort of summarize where where we should spend
22	our time overnight.
23	THE WITNESS: Am I dismissed, your Honor?
24	THE COURT: Yes, sir, thank you. You may step
25	down.
26	MS. HANCOCK: So I believe tomorrow shout at me
27	if I miss anything we have Christian Edmiston, Paul



Bauer, Darin Hanson. We do have -- I believe we have four

1	farmers or three I think we have three farmers or			
2	producer testimonies, and then I believe that MIG has			
3	producer testimony as well.			
4	THE COURT: Yes.			
5	MR. ROSENBAUM: It's actually IDFA, your Honor,			
6	not Milk Innovation Group. It's Steve Schlangen.			
7	MS. HANCOCK: And then our three are Paul			
8	Windemuller, W-I-N-D-E-M-U-L-L-E-R; Eric, with a C, Palla,			
9	P-A-L-L-A; Matt Johnson.			
10	And then we have Jeff Bushey as well tomorrow,			
11	B-U-S-H-E-Y.			
12	THE COURT: Is he a regular witness or a producer?			
13	MS. HANCOCK: He is an expert witness.			
14	THE COURT: Very good.			
15	MS. HANCOCK: And I think that should take us			
16	through tomorrow. If we run out of witnesses, we'll find			
17	some more.			
18	THE COURT: Mr. English.			
19	MR. ENGLISH: Jeff who?			
20	MS. HANCOCK: Bushey, B-U-S-H-E-Y.			
21	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Hancock.			
22	Mr. Rosenbaum, did you have something you wanted			
23	to say?			
24	MR. ROSENBAUM: No, your Honor.			
25	THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? We all we all			
26	set?			
27	Okay. See everyone back here at 8:00 a.m. Have a			
28	good evening yes.			



1	MS. HANCOCK: Just so I don't commit to this, but
2	we might have to jockey our order a little bit depending
3	on when people get here. So we will do our best to stay
4	as close to that. But Jeff Bushey, for example, might
5	have to go earlier in the day, and I said him last. So I
6	just want to make sure that no surprises.
7	MR. ROSENBAUM: Yes, we're sort of discussing
8	things on the record, but for better or worse
9	THE COURT: We can go off if you'd like.
10	MR. ROSENBAUM: No, I just in case we it may
11	be that witnesses you have identified will take up the
12	day, but if not, do you we know you have additional
13	proponents for your Make Allowance proposals. Are they
14	are they going to testify if we have have finished all
15	those witnesses and we have time left? Is National Milk
16	going to be next?
17	MS. HANCOCK: We will find a way to fill the time.
18	THE COURT: Okay. But the Make Allowance
19	witnesses you have will be next up after this, all things
20	being equal?
21	That's what you asked about, Mr. Rosenbaum, right?
22	MR. ROSENBAUM: I'm just trying to make sure I
23	don't need to have an additional witness tomorrow because
24	National Milk is still on their Proposal 7, so if they
25	have more witnesses beyond those that their counsel has
26	mentioned so far.
27	THE COURT: Very good, sir. It will be a National



Milk and MIG kind of day.

# TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 06, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING



	MATIONAL FIBERAL FUNCTION ON THE TRACETOR TORMORA HEAVETNO
1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA ) ) ss
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: September 28, 2023
11	FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
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14 15	China Com
16	MYRA A. PISH, RPR CSR
17	Certificate No. 11613
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	2315:1 2319:1 2325:24 2334:3 2369:3 2370:2,6	<b>(b)(1).'</b> 2473:28	<b>1.51</b> 2508:15,26,27
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\$	<b>\$1.30</b> 2355:19	(n)(1) 2443:9	2410:17,20 2415:9,16
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<b>\$0.137</b> 2434:23	<b>\$24</b> 2308:18 2318:13	<b>0.2151</b> 2508:5	<b>11.5%</b> 2415:13
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