

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

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

Before the Honorable Jill Clifton, Judge

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Carmel, Indiana

September 27, 2023

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Reported by:

MYRA A. PISH, RPR, C.S.R. Certificate No. 11613

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 27, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING APPEARANCES: 1 2 FOR THE USDA ORDER FORMULATION AND ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, USDA-AMS DAIRY PROGRAM: 3 Erin Taylor 4 Todd Wilson Brian Hill Michelle McMurtray 5 FOR THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION: б 7 Roger Cryan 8 FOR THE MILK INNOVATION GROUP: 9 Ashley Vulin Charles "Chip" English 10 FOR THE NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION: 11 Nicole Hancock 12 Brad Prowant 13 FOR SELECT MILK PRODUCERS, INC.: 14 Ryan Miltner 15 FOR EDGE DAIRY COOPERATIVES: 16 Lucas Sjostrom Dr. Marin Bozic 17 FOR INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FOODS ASSOCIATION: 18 Steve Rosenbaum 19 FOR LAMERS DAIRY: 20 Mark Lamers 21 ---000---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.) 26 27 ---000---28 TALTY COURT REPORTERS, INC. 5541

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1 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2023 - - MORNING SESSION 2 THE COURT: Let's go on record. We're back on record. It is September 27th, 2023. 3 4 It is Wednesday. It is approximately 8:00 in the morning. This is the continuation of the hearing that's 5 6 been going on longer than a month. 7 I'd like just a word or two from the Agricultural Marketing Service before we begin with the first witness. 8 9 MS. TAYLOR: Good morning, your Honor. This 10 morning we're going to start with Mr. Umhoefer from the 11 Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association. 12 Then we had a request that the USDA witness put 13 on -- we had two additional data requests that came in, 14 and we have that data ready, so we'll put our USDA witness 15 on after that. 16 And then I think we have a witness from Edge that 17 needs to go today, first, and then we'll move on to our 18 Milk Innovation Group witnesses. 19 At some point there will be a dairy farmer here and that person can go on when he or she arrives. 20 21 THE COURT: And I believe yesterday they told us 22 that would be afternoon. 23 MS. TAYLOR: Yeah. 24 THE COURT: Good. Excellent. 25 Now, the witness maybe seated in the witness 26 chair. 27 Please state and spell your name. 28 THE WITNESS: Sure. It's John Umhoefer, J-O-H-N, TALTY COURT REPORTERS, INC.

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1	and U-M-H-O-E-F-E-R.
2	THE COURT: Thank you.
3	Have you previously testified in this proceeding?
4	THE WITNESS: No.
5	THE COURT: I'd like to swear you in.
6	JOHN UMHOEFER,
7	Being first duly sworn, was examined and
8	testified as follows:
9	THE COURT: Thank you.
10	MR ROSENBAUM: Good morning, your Honor. Steve
11	Rosenbaum, International Dairy Foods Association.
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. ROSENBAUM:
14	Q. Mr. Umhoefer, we have placed before you two
15	documents, which is we have provided a copy to your
16	Honor and distributed copies to the audience.
17	The first one is Exhibit WCMA-1. Is that your
18	written statement regarding the Class III and Class IV
19	formula factors?
20	A. Yes, it is.
21	Q. And we have also placed before you a document
22	entitled Exhibit WCMA-4.
23	Is that your testimony regarding Hearing
24	Proposals 4 and 6?
25	A. Yes, it is.
26	MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, I would ask that the
27	document exhibit WCMA-1 be marked with the next Hearing
28	Exhibit number, which I believe is 258.



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1 THE COURT: Correct, 258. 2 (Exhibit Number 258 was marked for identification.) 3 MR. ROSENBAUM: And I would ask your Honor that 4 the document marked as Exhibit WCMA-4 be marked as Hearing 5 Exhibit 259. 6 7 THE COURT: 259, correct. (Exhibit Number 259 was marked for 8 identification.) 9 10 THE COURT: And Mr. Umhoefer, like "hey"? 11 THE WITNESS: Umhoefer we say. 12 THE COURT: I got too German. Umhoefer. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 15 BY MR. ROSENBAUM: 16 Could you please read your testimony into the Ο. 17 record? 18 Α. Yes. 19 My name is John Umhoefer, and I'm here today on 20 behalf of Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association in support 21 of Proposal 8, which seeks to update current Make 22 Allowances with a four-year phase-in implementation 23 schedule. 24 While Proposal 8 was developed in conjunction with 25 the International Dairy Foods Association, which has 26 submitted the identical proposal as its own Proposal 9, 27 Proposal 8 was subject to the Wisconsin Cheese Makers 28 Association's independent review and approval process.



I serve as executive director of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association. In that role, I oversee a committee of manufacturing members who discussed the recommended changes for Federal Milk Marketing Orders during meetings, held throughout 2021, 2022, and into 2023.

7 The Board of Directors of WCMA, including 17 dairy 8 manufacturers, two dairy converters or processors, and two 9 industry suppliers, accepted recommendations from this 10 committee and voted on association activities related to 11 this rulemaking and hearing.

12 WCMA as a whole includes 81 dairy manufacturers, 13 cooperatives -- excuse me -- cooperative and private 14 companies that process milk into fresh dairy products at 15 249 locations. These member dairy manufacturers have 16 headquarters in 16 states and manufacturing sites in 32 17 states. These manufacturers, as well as companies that 18 further process dairy products or sell goods or services 19 to the industry, more than 600 in total, voluntarily join 20 the association via annual payment of dues.

21 In March 28th, 2023 -- in a petition, March 28th, 22 2023, supplemented by a letter dated April 14th, 2023, 23 WCMA requested that USDA hold a hearing to amend all Make 24 Allowances in Federal Milk Marketing Orders, amend --25 administered by USDA dairy programs. We pointed out that 26 accurate and up-to-date Make Allowances are absolutely 27 critical to a properly functioning FMMO program, given that for Class III (cheese) and Class IV (butter and 28



nonfat dry milk) products, a manufacturer is legally 1 2 required by the FMMO to pay farmers supplying it milk the money the manufacturer receives from selling its finished 3 4 products to customers (as determined by monthly audited surveys of actual finished product prices for the core 5 Class III and IV products), minus the cost incurred in 6 7 making those products as set forth in the FMMO 8 regulations. And this is also known as the Make 9 Allowance.

Thus, it is critical that Make Allowances reflect 10 11 the accurate current cost of making these products. Yet 12 the current Make Allowances were set in 2007 and 2008, 13 based upon 2005 and '6 cost data. Actual manufacturing and other costs considered in Make Allowances have risen 14 15 dramatically during the past 16 years since Make 16 Allowances were last revised. FMMO provisions have 17 effectively stopped manufacturers from covering these 18 higher costs through Make Allowances.

19 We pointed out that this is a major problem for 20 dairy manufacturers like plant operator members of WCMA 21 where the current Make Allowances are insufficient to 22 cover plant costs. These everyday losses and significant 23 cost increases are impossible to sustain. Some 24 farmer-owner cooperatives routinely return dairy farmer 25 payments with significant deductions from FMMO uniform 26 minimum prices, and proprietary members with WCMA are 27 absorbing losses, attempting to sell specialty cheeses at 28 prices designed to mitigate losses and/or are failing to



1 invest in plants and facilities. This is not sustainable 2 for the plants, nor for the dairy farmers who depend on those plants as outlets for their raw milk. 3 4 WCMA's proposal asked that USDA take the requisite regulatory action and amend the manufacturing allowances 5 6 for Class III and Class IV product formulas, as enumerated 7 in the 7 CFR 1000.50, in order to reflect the substantial 8 increase in-plant manufacturing costs since Make Allowances were last revised in 2008. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Umhoefer, I just want to make sure 10 it's clear what regulatory section you cited. 11 12 Could you just read that cite again? 13 THE WITNESS: You bet. It's 7 CFR 1000.50. 14 Thank you. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. 16 THE WITNESS: WCMA indicated that the amendment 17 should be based on record evidence that will include --18 that has already included a new cost study from Dr. Mark 19 Stephenson and a study by Dr. William Schiek. 20 Dr. Stevenson has completed his study, which is 21 entered in this hearing as IDFA Exhibit 1. This 2023 22 Stephenson survey is especially robust, relying on cost 23 data from 18 plants, cheese plants, nine dry whey plants, 24 15 nonfat dry milk plants, and 13 butter plants. 25 Dr. Stephenson's determination of the cost of 26 manufacture are comparable to -- yes -- are comparable to 27 the cost study by Dr. Schiek, who projected 2022 costs 28 based on California Department of Food and Agriculture



audited cost surveys performed in 2016 and changes in
 relevant cost factors since that time. Dr. Schiek's study
 is entered in this hearing as IDFA Exhibit 2.

On June 20, 2023, based on these datasets from Dr. Stephenson and Dr. Schiek, WCMA asked the Secretary to consider for adoption Make Allowances equal to a simple average of the costs of manufacture as determined by the 2023 Stephenson study and the 2022 Schiek study.

9 Because Make Allowances have not been regularly 10 updated during the last 16 years, this proposal seeks to 11 adopt these new Make Allowances using a phased in -- using 12 a phase-in period to spread the impact of these Make 13 Allowance changes across a reasonable amount of time, 14 rather than installing these proposed up-to-date cost of 15 production allowances immediately in a final hearing 16 decision.

As the chart in my testimony indicates below, and as our proposed language changes in this testimony detailed below, these changes implement half of the increase in each Make Allowance in the first year of implementation and then implement the remaining 50% of the increase spread across three equal steps in the subsequent three years.

It was only after considerable debate that WCMA's Board of Directors agreed to support this staggered implementation. The current cost of manufacture would come into effect in year four, and WCMA could have requested the current cost be implemented and fully and



immediately in year one. The proposal to delay full
 implementation for four years is intended to be an
 accommodation to our WCMA members' dairy farmer suppliers.

4 However, I now understand that some parties at this hearing are proposing a one-year or even longer delay 5 before any of the proposed Federal Order amendments are 6 7 implemented. WCMA strongly opposes any such delay given 8 the current Make Allowances are already so far out of 9 Such a delay would mean that WCMA members would date. 10 continue for an entire additional year to suffer the 11 financial stress currently being inflicted by today's 12 out-of-date Make Allowances. If USDA were for some reason 13 to agree to such a delay in implementation, as noted --14 which as noted, WCMA strongly opposes -- then the year 15 four Make Allowances set forth below should be implemented 16 in year one.

In other words, if there is to be a one-year delay in implementation, there should no longer be a staggered implementation of the new Make Allowances.

20 BY MR. ROSENBAUM:

Sure.

Q. I don't think it's necessary that you read into the record the actual numbers. They are in the written document.

A.

Q. And the same with the proposed order language on page 4, you don't need to read that into the record since the document will come in.

28

24

A. There are two closing paragraphs.



Q. If you could just go to your two closing
 paragraphs, that would be great.

A. Thank you, sir.

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So going to page 5, a third to the last paragraph from the bottom, counting up one, two, three.

6 We have a proposal for a new section "r" to 7 subsection 1000.50, to provide authority for these 8 proposed Make Allowances to be supplanted by new 9 regulations that could create a new program of audited 10 dairy product cost studies executed by USDA staff of all 11 manufacturers of products used to set the Class III and 12 Class IV prices and then adopt Make Allowances from that 13 audit program.

WCMA fully supports the concept of USDA-led dairy product cost studies executed biannually or triannually so that Make Allowances can be updated on a regular basis. Today's 16-year gap in updating Make Allowances in Class III and IV formulas proves that a regular agency-led system is needed to revisit milk price formulas.

20 My two testifiers noted have already spoken, so...21 Q. Steve Rosenbaum.

22Just to clarify, at the time you prepared this23testimony, WCMA members had not yet testified, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. But they have now testified, correct?

26 A. Yes, sir.

Q. So your last paragraph on page 5 that talks aboutwhat WCMA and members would do, that's actually now



24

25

1 happened, correct?

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Α. That's already happened. Yes, sir.

Okay. Thank you. Ο.

Could you now proceed to read your other 4 statement? 5

Α. Yes, sir.

I think I will skip the first paragraph which is redundant with my last talk. And I'll start at the second paragraph.

10 At the request of the executive committee of the WCMA, Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association, I seek to share 11 12 with you the opposition of our trade association to 13 Proposal 4 and Proposal 6 in this hearing.

14 Proposal 4 would add 640-pound cheddar cheese 15 blocks to the protein price formula. Based on feedback 16 from WCMA cheese manufacturer members who produce 17 640-pound blocks, the WCMA executive committee asked that 18 I state our opposition to this proposal in our testimony.

Feedback from members included the concern that 19 20 640-pound blocks do not have a unique price discovery 21 mechanism and, thus, add no new price information. The 22 industry uses 40-pound block prices to price their 640s, 23 and that price is already used in the protein formula.

24 Members also expressed concern that the 25 development of a 640-pound cash market would create 26 another thinly traded dairy product market with few buyers 27 and sellers. The kind of price volatility and divergence 28 seen with the use of the cheddar barrel and block price



series would be made even more complex and frustrating
 with the addition of yet another price series.

Members also noted that a cash market for 640s, would not be attractive to non-direct end users, keeping the stable of buyers in a cash market pit very small. Relatedly, the return of wooden or plastic structural packaging would deter potential buyers. For these reasons, our association opposes adoption of Proposal 4.

9 Proposal 6 would add mozzarella cheese to the
10 protein price formula. Based on feedback from WCMA cheese
11 manufacturer members who produce mozzarella, the WCMA
12 executive committee asked that I note our opposition to
13 this proposal in our testimony.

Feedback from members included the concern that 14 15 mozzarella cheese is produced in dozens, if not hundreds, 16 of shapes, sizes, weights, moistures, fats, flavor 17 profiles, and functional profiles. Members uniformly note 18 that there is no standard mozzarella cheese that could be 19 surveyed by the government or created as a cash market for 20 price discovery. The wide variety of forms and 21 functionality of each unique make of mozzarella cannot be 22 overstated. Individual manufacturers report producing 23 multiple mozzarella types throughout the year, based on 24 each customer's unique needs. For these reasons, our 25 association opposes the adoption of Proposal 6.

26 MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, the witness is 27 available for cross-examination.

28

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rosenbaum.



1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MS. HANCOCK: Good morning, Mr. Umhoefer. I'm Nicole Hancock 3 0. 4 with National Milk. Let's start at Exhibit 259, the one that you just 5 6 read. 7 Α. Sure. Is it accurate to say that you oppose adding 8 Ο. 9 640-pound blocks, in part, because, I think you state in 10 here, it would be more complex and frustrating to add 11 another product to the cheese pricing? 12 Α. Right. I could read that sentence again if you 13 like. 14 Okay. I just wanted to make sure I'm Ο. 15 understanding that that was one of the basis for opposing 16 it? 17 Α. The kind of price volatility and divergence seen 18 with the use of the cheddar barrel and block price series 19 would be made even more complex and frustrating with the 20 addition of yet another price series. 21 Okay. Meaning that we already have two components 0. 22 going into setting cheese prices, and adding another one 23 would make it more complex and frustrating to manage and 24 deal with? 25 Α. Yes. That's what that is intended to mean. 26 Okay. It's -- and cheese is the only product Q. 27 that's priced with multiple products; is that fair? 28 Α. I think that's correct, yes.

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1	Q. Okay. And so you're just saying keeping it simple
2	makes it less complex, less frustrating, easier to use?
3	A. Right. We don't have a position on any other
4	proposals, but that was some of the feedback I got on this
5	proposal, yes.
6	Q. Okay. Let's turn to Exhibit 258.
7	A. Uh-huh.
8	Q. Wisconsin Cheese Makers, it says you have 81 dairy
9	manufacturers, cooperatives, and private companies that
10	make up your membership; is that right?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Can you give us a breakdown of how many are
13	manufacturers, how many are cooperatives, and how many are
14	private companies?
15	A. That's probably more like two breakdowns. I'm not
16	sure what you need there.
17	Q. I'm just wondering of the 81, how many do you
18	compartmentalize them in those three categories?
19	A. Well, they are all manufacturers in the 81, so you
20	mentioned that as one of the three categories. But they
21	are all manufacturers, so
22	Q. Okay. How many are cooperatives, then?
23	A. I don't have an exact number, but there's a large
24	percentage of, say, the production in the association is
25	cooperatives.
26	Q. Okay. Based on volume of production?
27	A. Yeah. Yeah.
28	Q. And do you know what percentage of the volume of



1 production for your membership that is made comes from the 2 cooperatives? I don't have that as a figure that I could lend 3 Α. 4 right now. Okay. Do you think it would be more than 80%? 5 Ο. Do I think it would be more than 80%? Off the top 6 Α. 7 of my head, I'd say no. Okay. And then you point out, the bottom of that 8 0. 9 page, going into the next page, that a manufacturer is 10 legally required to pay -- by the Federal Order, to pay 11 farmers the minimum prices in the Federal Order system; is 12 that right? 13 If they pool their milk, yes. Α. 14 Okay. And that was the qualifier I wanted to make 0. 15 sure we're clear on. 16 Okay. Α. Sorry. 17 You are just talking about --Ο. 18 -- that could be in there, yes. Α. 19 Yeah. Just for the pooled milk? 0. 20 Α. Yes. 21 And then on that same page 2 in the third 0. Okay. 22 paragraph there, you state that the proprietary members of 23 Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association are absorbing losses, attempting to sell specialty cheeses at prices designed to 24 25 mitigate losses? 26 Α. Uh-huh. 27 Ο. I'm just wondering if you can elaborate on what 28 you mean there.



1 Α. Yeah. I was thinking about that. You know, you 2 write these things a long time ago, and then you mold them as time moves on. And I was thinking of Mr. Heiman's 3 4 testimony, which was earlier in the hearing, and he said if they were only making cheddar cheese today at his 5 midsized cheese factory, they would be out of business, 6 7 which were his words. I do have his testimony here if you 8 want to hear that sentence.

9 So they, like others, have had to find other 10 products where they try to make more cents per pound so 11 that they can stay in business. And that's -- we see a 12 lot of that in Wisconsin, where we have a lot of members 13 that have made Wisconsin the number one specialty cheese 14 state because of the need to be competitive and paying for 15 milk and meeting the costs to stay in business.

Q. Okay. So instead of just making commodity cheeses, they have also -- some of your members have had to diversify their product portfolio to create some premium cheeses that will allow them to obtain some higher margin opportunities for the success of their business.

21

Is that a fair statement?

A. It is. And what's interesting about that is that
they also will say in the same breath that there's more
cost associated with those high-quality cheeses.

When they added a feta line at Nasonville Dairy, for example, they had to make an entirely different cheese line costing millions of dollars to make that new cheese. It's packaged differently in smaller sizes, which requires



more machinery and more people, and it's marketed more intensely because you don't do a lot of sales and marketing for a 40-pound block, but you have to get in the marketplace and do advertising, you know, typical -- you know, whether it's newspaper, Internet, you have to tell people you are making a beautiful little cheese.

7 So there are costs associated with -- even with 8 the value-added that are beyond what USDA looks for in the 9 survey. So they -- they are not a perfect panacea, these 10 specialty cheeses, but they do get a higher price per 11 pound, and you hope that your extra costs don't then wipe 12 out that gain that you try to get by making something 13 special.

14 Q. Okay. So fair to say that it's a way to diversify15 the portfolio, but it comes at a cost as well?

A. I think that's fair, yes.

Q. And, you know, the expectation for a business is that if you invest the additional cost, you hope it will bring a greater return on that investment?

20

16

A. I think that's fair, yes.

Q. And generally, these premium products come with a higher profit margin than what a commodity cheese would bring?

A. That's the hope, yes, that the costs don'toverwhelm the attempt at getting a higher price.

Q. And isn't that what all businesses have to do, make sure that they maximize their opportunities and look for ways to diversify their businesses in order to stay



1 successful? 2 Α. Yeah. But the funny thing about dairy is there's -- there's a need to move milk as well. And so a 3 4 lot of people are making the larger formats because those are then chunked by, you know, a second processor or 5 shredded and moved into foodservice. There's a lot of 6 7 bulk needed in the industry, a lot of bulk product that 8 moves more readily, and trucking. 9 So I quess my point is, you can't just make 10 specialty cheese in the United States. You have to -- you 11 have to have everyone be healthy, the commodity processors 12 and the specialty cheese makers. 13 And do you have any members that make just 0. 14 specialty cheeses? 15 Α. Oh, sure. Sure. Absolutely. 16 So sometimes there is a market for -- for 0. 17 businesses that will just have premium specialty cheeses 18 as their business model? I think that's fair to say, yeah. 19 Α. 20 Ο. And you mentioned in the bottom of that paragraph, 21 Dr. Stephenson's study and then Dr. Schiek's study. 22 Did you -- did you have any involvement in 23 retaining Dr. Schiek or Dr. Stephenson to conduct the 2023 studies or analysis? 24 25 Α. When you say "retaining them," like, calling them 26 up and asking them to do it, or what do you mean? 27 0. Yeah. 28 I didn't call them up and ask them to do it, no. Α.

1 0. Were you involved in coordinating Dr. Stephenson 2 to conduct his 2023 survey in any way? Yes. We were in talks on a regular basis with 3 Α. IDFA staff. And they were kind of the main voice in 4 direct communication, but we were involved in those 5 6 conversations. 7 0. Did you participate in compensating him for his 8 survey? 9 Which one, Mr. Stephenson, Dr. Stephenson? Α. Yes. 10 And Dr. Schiek, did you participate in Ο. compensating him for his economic analysis? 11 12 Α. I actually don't know if he's being compensated 13 for that. I really don't. 14 Okay. So Wisconsin Cheese didn't --Ο. 15 Α. True. 16 -- participate --Q. 17 Α. True. 18 -- financially in that? 0. 19 True. Α. True. 20 THE COURT: Wait, wait, wait. One at a time. 21 You may ask your question. 22 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 23 BY MS. HANCOCK: 24 Wisconsin Cheese didn't financially participate in Ο. 25 retaining Dr. Schiek to do his analysis? 26 That's true. Α. 27 Ο. Okay. Did you send out any communications to your 28 membership asking them to participate in Dr. Stephenson's

1	survey?
2	A. Yes. In our newsletter we said, there's this
3	survey, and please click this link and get involved.
4	Q. Do you know what percentage of your membership
5	participated in the survey?
6	A. I have no idea because I have no idea who
7	participated in the survey.
8	Q. Okay. Did you get any feedback from your
9	membership as to whether anyone participated in the
10	survey?
11	A. Not that I recall. I yeah, I can't verify. I
12	don't know if someone was going to promise they would and
13	didn't or in fact, I do know some that probably
14	promised they would and didn't. So I don't know who
15	participated.
16	Q. We heard from Dr. Stephenson that I think it took
17	maybe four hours or more to complete it.
18	So not a light undertaking; is that fair?
19	A. I guess it is what it is.
20	Q. Did you did you fill out any part of
21	Dr. Stephenson's form or go through the survey yourself?
22	A. No. I don't make cheese.
23	Q. Okay. I didn't know you didn't assist any of
24	your membership?
25	A. No. No.
26	Q. On I'm on page 3 of your testimony.
27	A. Okay.
28	Q. And you the first full paragraph on that page

1 you have a statement that says, "Because Make Allowances 2 have not been regularly updated during the last 16 years," 3 and then you go onto talk about how it's time to do that 4 update. 5 Do you see where I'm at there? Yes. 6 Α. Yes. 7 Ο. And how long have you been at Wisconsin Cheese 8 Makers Association? I have been executive director since 1992. 9 Α. 10 Okay. That's the year I graduated high school. Ο. 11 Α. Are we done? 12 Ο. Almost. So you were at -- were you in the same role in 2000 -- or 2007? 13 14 Yes. Yes. Α. 15 As the executive director of Wisconsin Cheese 0. 16 Makers? 17 In 2000? Yes. Α. Correct. 18 And -- well, so then in 2000, Make Allowances were 0. 19 last updated in --20 Α. Yes. 21 --2007 and 2008? Q. 22 Α. Yes. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Umhoefer, pause. 24 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 25 THE COURT: Thank you. 26 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 27 BY MS. HANCOCK: 28 It's a very unnatural way to have a conversation. 0.



1 Sorry. 2 Okay. And -- and did you participate at the time in the hearing that allowed the Make Allowances to be 3 4 changed at that time? Α. That's an interesting question. I did not 5 6 testify. I may have attended. 7 Ο. Okay. Did you participate in any other way in any of the studies or on behalf of your membership? 8 9 You are taxing my memory, honestly. I may have in Α. 10 2006 asked someone to take the Stephenson survey, but honestly, I don't remember. 11 12 0. When did you first start hearing from your 13 membership that they felt that Make Allowances were not 14 sufficient to cover the cost of manufacturing their 15 products? 16 Α. I don't remember when I first heard it. But T have seen people make changes. I have seen companies go 17 18 out of business. I have seen companies consolidate. I 19 have seen companies move into -- you know, try to 20 diversify their product ranges. But all of that's a web 21 of years; some people earlier, some people later. I can't 22 tell when you I first heard that sort of thought. 23 When did you start working on a proposal to ask 0. 24 for Make Allowances to be updated? 25 Α. We started holding meetings in 2021 to discuss 26 Federal Order reform, you might say. 27 Ο. And you go on on that same page on page 3 to talk 28 about it was only after considerable debate that your

1 Board of Directors agreed to support this staggered 2 implementation?

That is true. It was an interesting discussion. 3 Α. Meaning there's a wide variety of opinions and 4 0. beliefs? 5

6 Α. Yes. You know, as -- as -- if you do the math, I 7 don't know if it's math, but people like my members that 8 presented earlier this week are often presenting 2022 9 It's the last finished year that -- you saw that data. 10 data from Mr. Heiman, for example. And as he has pointed 11 out to me, even this week, by this staggered plan he 12 wouldn't see what would be, you know, a proposed cheese 13 Make Allowance here of \$0.28, \$0.284 in our proposal, 14 until 2028. So he has -- in 2022 he told you he needed I 15 believe \$0.32 to make cheddar successfully, and he won't 16 see even \$0.28 until 2028.

17 So that's a bit vexing for someone who is already 18 way behind on costs, can't cover costs on cheddar. 19 They -- there was some -- quite a bit of discussion about 20 how they will have to keep waiting and waiting and waiting 21 to get to a level that will be \$0.28, if this was 22 accepted, in 2028. And what will their costs be in 2028? 23 He assumed that they will, like inflation, continue to 24 grow.

25 Okay. And continue to grow for everyone Ο. 26 throughout -- throughout the whole supply of milk; is that 27 fair?

Yeah, I think that's fair. Α.



28

1 0. And so the debate that you had at your board from 2 2021 until your vote board approved it, was that in 2023? I believe it had to be there early part of 3 Α. Yes. 4 2023, just meeting the deadlines of USDA in this process. So throughout the course of that debate, the 5 0. debate was around whether it would be full -- a request 6 7 for the full amount now or whether it would be a staggered 8 implementation? 9 That was a decision they talked about and had to Α. 10 Yes. That's true. make. And did -- did the board debate 11 Ο. Okav. 12 Dr. Stephenson's -- or discuss Dr. Stephenson's 2021 13 survev? 14 They discussed the idea that came out of the Α. 15 committee, and what came out of the committee that we had, 16 which was just, you know, a group of members, of what had 17 come out of the discussions with how should we best move 18 forward. So that was a look at the -- what I think we're 19 calling the 2023 Stephenson study and the 2022 Schiek 20 study, if I'm correct. 21 Okay. Did you review or analyze the 2021 survey Ο. 22 results that Dr. Stephenson had performed? 23 We didn't. We thought that the best data would be Α. 24 the data that was just collected. 25 And you would agree with me that that data 0. Okay. 26 that was collected was for calendar year or fiscal year 27 2022, depending on how the processor responded.

28

A. Or depending on the fiscal year of the processor,



1 yes, I think your timeframe is good. But some people have 2 a fiscal year that ends different times of the year. I incorporated that into my question. 3 0. Okay. Okay. Sorry. Yeah, basically they tried 4 Α. to give their most recent data is my understanding. 5 6 0. And that was either calendar year 2022 or fiscal 7 year --Okay. Sure. 8 Α. -- 2022? 9 Ο. 10 Α. We can put it that way, sure. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Umhoefer, how will I get you to 12 stop before you answer? 13 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 14 THE COURT: You just need to let Ms. Hancock's 15 voice die down. 16 THE WITNESS: Sorry, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: No worries. You are very energetic 18 this time of day. 19 MS. HANCOCK: He's waited a long time to get on 20 the stand. 21 THE WITNESS: That's right. 22 BY MS. HANCOCK: 23 And I just want to make sure that our record has 0. 24 your response. 25 You understood that the most recent survey for 26 Dr. Stephenson was based on calendar year 2022 or fiscal 27 year 2022? 28 That is my understanding. Α.



1	Q. Okay. Are you aware of any other Federal Order
2	provision that has ever locked in future increases in
3	prices as what you support in the Make Allowance proposal
4	by IDFA and Wisconsin Cheese Makers?
5	A. I don't think we're locking in price increases. I
б	think we're asking for \$0.284 on cheddar cheese, \$0.3172
7	on whey, etcetera, but then staggering the pathway there.
8	So we're asking for the year four figures. We're
9	not asking for a bunch of increases. We're asking for the
10	year four figures.
11	Q. And the proposal is, is that year one, if we take
12	cheese, for example, it would be \$0.2003; is that right?
13	A. That's the current Make Allowance.
14	Q. I'm sorry. I should say, you're asking that in
15	year one it be \$0.2422 for cheese?
16	A. That's exactly what this says.
17	Q. And is that what you are asking for?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And then year two it would be \$0.2561?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Year three it would be \$0.2701?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. In year four it would be \$0.284?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. So those would be, under your proposal, a
26	locked-in increase year over year until you achieve the
27	full amount in year four?
28	A. Right. Those are the prices we're asking for to



happen in a Final Decision from USDA. That's correct.
 Q. Those are based on the 2023 Stephenson survey and
 2022 Dr. Schiek's economic analysis?

A. Right. As noted, they had numbers that they came up with, and we took a simple average of those numbers.And that yielded a number, and those numbers appear in year four.

8 Q. And you agree that if you had a perfect world, 9 though, or a better world, it would be better to use a 10 mandatory audited cost survey to make sure that the 11 information that we had to increase Make Allowances would 12 be accurate?

13 In my testimony, I noted that when the dust Α. Yeah. 14 clears from this hearing and we get some relief for 15 16-year-old Make Allowances, then I hope a process will 16 begin in the Farm Bill, which may be more than a year 17 away, where we would have a program developed at USDA 18 where they would audit dairy plants that make the products 19 that appear in these price formulas. They would conduct 20 those audits, that they would develop Make Allowances, 21 that there would be -- who can say what the process would 22 like. It would be nice to have an expedited process to 23 move USDA's numbers into the Federal Order language each 24 two or three years, whatever all this happens. But I can 25 only imagine that that is at least five years away given 26 all the steps necessary.

Q. Okay. And you would agree with me, though, thathaving that mandatory audited cost survey would be a



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5

6

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better and more accurate reflection of what the actual 1 2 costs are for the Make Allowances for any manufactured 3 products? 4 Α. We think that would be the best way to move forward after we do this fix. 5 6 0. Okay. 7 MS. HANCOCK: Thank you so much for your time. 8 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. ENGLISH: 11 Good morning, Mr. Umhoefer. My name is Chip Ο. 12 English, representing the Milk Innovation Group. 13 And as was mentioned a little earlier you have 14 waited a long time to testify. You could have testified 15 maybe a couple of weeks ago. That's telling where we are 16 with the schedule. 17 In the interim, you still have been monitoring the hearing, correct? 18 True. Yeah. 19 Α. 20 Ο. And after you departed when you were unable to 21 testify on schedule, there was discussion of Proposals 10 22 through 12 with respect to yield factors, correct? 23 Α. Yeah. 24 Ο. And --25 THE COURT: Mr. English, with respect to yield? MR. ENGLISH: Yield factors. 26 27 THE COURT: Thank you. 28 111



1	BY MR. ENGLISH:
2	Q. And following that conversation, you are aware
3	that there was discussion about Select's experience with
4	respect to full tanker loads of milk, correct?
5	A. Uh-huh. Yes. Select Milk, yes.
6	Q. And the impact that that would or would not have
7	on farm-to-plant shrink, correct?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Did you, in the interim, having heard that
10	testimony, look into that issue with respect to your area
11	of the country?
12	A. Yes. And we have Wisconsin in our name. We have
13	a lot of Wisconsin members. It's a different world in the
14	Upper Midwest, and so that is that that testimony
15	does strike the ear.
16	And I understand the dairy industry. There's a
17	lot of a lot bigger farms out west and a lot of milk
18	travels the distance.
19	But in Wisconsin, we have got a range of farm
20	sizes. And if you try to find the range of farm sizes,
21	the best data almost the only dataset I could find was
22	the 2017 Census of Agriculture from USDA. And in there,
23	the in Wisconsin, in that year, there were 5,644 farms
24	that were under 99 cows. It was the math was it was
25	60% of the farms in Wisconsin were under 99 cows had
26	under 99 cows.
27	And so it's a different world in Wisconsin. We
28	don't you don't fill a tanker load on a farm with 50,



1	60 cows, 70 cows. You have to go from farm to farm. And
2	this is this is a reality everyone in Wisconsin
3	instantly understands. It happens every morning and every
4	afternoon in Wisconsin, trucks drive from farm to farm and
5	they pick up milk. And sometimes it's two farms that fill
6	up the truck, sometimes it's eight.
7	And so, yeah, that's it's a different world in
8	Wisconsin. We have multiple-farm pickup.
9	Q. So actually, if you think about that 60% under 100
10	cows, and you do the math based upon how many pounds they
11	are producing, is it probable that for those size farms
12	it's probably six pickups?
13	A. I mean, you'd have to find an average. I would
14	say yeah, I mean, it depends on the pickup, but it's
15	multiple pickups per farm. Six is quite possible.
16	Q. So in addition, there was discussion about various
17	kinds of cheese vats V-A-T-S, vats and there was
18	conversation in an expert witness's discussion about what
19	is called Double O vats, correct?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. So what is a Double O vat?
22	A. So a Double O vat is it's a vat with two
23	chambers that are interlocked. They are side by side, two
24	circles interwoven like a Venn diagram. And they have
25	vertical shafts which rotate, and on those rotating
26	vertical shafts are knives that rotate like this, and
27	they they agitate the milk, and they cut the cheese
28	that is created inside the vat.



1	Q. And with respect, again, to Wisconsin, and having
2	heard some of that discussion from last week, do you have
3	any information regarding the number of operations that
4	you know of that are still using Double O vats in
5	Wisconsin?
б	A. I don't have exhaustive knowledge of that. But I
7	do know that there are five and then there may be
8	more plants in Wisconsin using Double O vats.
9	Q. And what relative size would those operations be?
10	A. Yeah. Those operations would range from about a
11	half a million pounds of milk received per day up to about
12	2 million pounds of milk received per day.
13	Q. And is that small? Medium? Large?
14	A. Well, 2 million used to be large, but I think now
15	you might call that range of half a million to 2 million a
16	medium-sized plant.
17	Q. Turning to a different subject briefly. One
18	follow-up on questions from National Milk's counsel.
19	You were here yesterday because you were hoping to
20	testify yesterday, correct?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. And so you heard some discussion in
23	cross-examining, for instance, the Schreiber Foods
24	witness, that this discussion about higher-of versus
25	average-of, in National Milk's view, would not leave dairy
26	farmer whole over time.
27	Did you hear that conversation?
28	A. Perhaps. Yes.

So let me ask, in light of the questions asked by 1 Ο. 2 NMPF, are manufacturers going to be made whole if you're going to wait until 2028 for updates on their costs? 3 4 I think it will always be a laq. Because we will, Α. as I noted, be meeting the needs of some large amount of 5 cheese manufacturing, whey manufacturing, nonfat dry milk 6 7 manufacturing, and butter manufacturing, when we hit 2028. 8 But it will be a different world in 2028, and there will 9 be new costs, new inflated costs of goods and services and 10 labor and -- and so, no, we'll never be made whole. 11 MR. ENGLISH: Thank you. I have no further 12 questions. 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MILTNER: 14 15 Good morning, Mr. Umhoefer. I'm Ryan Miltner. 0. Ι 16 represent Select Milk Producers. And I thought I was 17 going to let a witness go without any guestions, but 18 Mr. English scuttled those plans. 19 Of course Wisconsin has a diversity of farm sizes, 20 and many of which, you know, cannot fill a tanker. 21 Does Wisconsin Cheese Makers have any information 22 about the shrink of milk from farm to its members plants? 23 I don't have any for this hearing, no. Α. 24 Now, Mr. English also asked about Double O vats in Ο. 25 use with your members. 26 I believe you said there were five to six 27 manufacturers you were aware of that are using Double O 28 vats. Did I hear that correctly?
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 Α. I said five that I'm aware of. 2 Ο. Five? Okay. And the range of their volumes, 500,000 to 3 4 2 million, was that pounds of milk receipts? Yes, sir. Per day. 5 Α. Per day. Okay. 6 Ο. Would it -- would it be that those Double O vats 7 now are for the most part 30 to 40 years old? 8 9 Α. You know, I honestly don't know when they --10 I'm -- I don't know. I don't know if they stopped making them that long ago or if you could have bought one 11 12 20 years ago. 13 Part of the reason that Wisconsin Cheese Makers is 0. 14 asking for an increase in Make Allowances is to increase 15 investment in plants and their equipment; is that correct? 16 Α. I think it's fair to say that people are hoping 17 to -- that that would be a part of making whole their 18 books, yes. That's -- it's a chance for the industry to 19 move forward. Sure. Have any of your members discussed replacing old 20 0. 21 cheese vats or other equipment with the additional revenue 22 they might have following a Make Allowance increase? 23 Not specifically. But I wouldn't say it is out of Α. 24 the bounds to say that, you would have an opportunity for 25 plants to be renovated. 26 Q. Are you aware of any plants in Wisconsin that say 27 in the last 15 or 20 years have installed a new vertical 28 vat?



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1	A. You mean a horizontal vat or vertical vat?
2	Q. No. A vertical vat, a Double O style vertical
3	vat.
4	A. Similarly to your earlier question, I don't know
5	the answer to that question.
6	Q. Okay. Do you have any information from your
7	membership regarding the butterfat recovery or butterfat
8	retention that they realize at their plants?
9	A. I don't have that today, no.
10	MR. MILTNER: Thank you.
11	I don't have any other questions, your Honor.
12	CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	BY DR. CRYAN:
14	Q. Good morning. Roger Cryan for American Farm
15	Bureau Federation.
16	Hello, Mr. Umhoefer. It's very nice to see you
17	again.
18	A. Thank you.
19	Q. I appreciate your being here to testify, and I
20	appreciate your honest and well-informed testimony.
21	So you oppose inclusion of 640s in the survey; is
22	that correct?
23	A. Yes. Speaking on behalf of my board, yes.
24	Q. Of course, when I say "you," I'm well, I'll try
25	to make that clear.
26	A. Okay.
27	Q. And you say you Wisconsin Cheese Makers
28	Association say it doesn't add to price discovery because
÷.,	

1 it's not traded on an exchange? 2 Α. Right. When I talked with members that make 640s, that was some of the feedback I received. 3 Are all 40-pound blocks traded on the CME? 4 0. Are all 40-pound -- no, there's restrictions on 5 Α. the age and on the color and so forth. 6 7 0. But there are additional 40-pound blocks that are priced under the survey that are -- where the price is 8 9 collected in the survey -- in the current NDPSR survey? 10 Did you say there's more than something else? Α. 11 0. There's more -- there are substantially larger 12 volume of blocks traded on the NDPSR -- I'm sorry, not 13 traded -- there's a substantially -- let me take a breath 14 I think everybody will appreciate that. and slow down. 15 There's substantially -- a substantially larger 16 volume reported in the NDPSR survey of 40-pound blocks 17 than are traded on the CME every month? Well, I don't have data in front of me. I think I 18 Α. 19 could say that that's probably true. Yes. 20 Okay. And so does that additional reporting in 0. 21 the survey add to price discovery through the NDPSR? 22 Α. The NDPSR is price discovery for the purpose of 23 setting the Class III and IV price -- Class III price. 24 And IV, excuse me. 25 But there's substantially more volume in the 0. 26 survey than there is on the exchange, and if the -- in 27 effect, those blocks are traded, they are being sold on 28 the basis of the exchange in the same way that you are



saying that 640-pound blocks are traded on the basis of 1 2 the exchange, would you advocate for using only the CME price in the pricing of Class III milk? 3 4 I definitely didn't come here with any sort of Α. proposal like that. 5 But is that the implication of the argument that 6 Ο. 7 640s don't add to price discovery? The argument that they don't add to price 8 Α. 9 discovery is that they are using -- when they report to 10 the government or when they sell at the CME, the industry 11 uses the 40-pound block to decide the price of a 640 -- or 12 as a basis for the price. 13 The 640s are traded on the basis of those 40-pound 0. 14 blocks? 15 Some value related to -- not identical, Α. Right. 16 obviously, but it is the -- they use the 40-pound block as 17 a basis. 18 Very closely related, you are saying not identical 0. 19 but very closely related? 20 I don't know. Α. 21 In your discussion with Ms. Hancock you 0. Okay. 22 suggested a difficulty in getting cheese makers to fill 23 out the survey for Dr. Stephenson's survey. 24 Are any of your members opposed to including 640s 25 in the survey, at least in part, because they don't want 26 to be bothered to complete the weekly surveys or to be 27 subject to regular review and audit for those surveys? 28 Well, I don't agree with the first part of what Α.



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

September 27, 2023

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	you said. I didn't describe a situation where members
2	were reluctant to fill out that survey. But
3	Dr. Stephenson did. That's how he started
4	Q. You said there were some that said they would and
5	didn't. You thought that there were.
6	A. Yeah. I don't know who ended up filling it out.
7	Q. Let's forget the first part. Let's talk about the
8	second part.
9	A. Okay.
10	Q. Did some of your members oppose the inclusion of
11	the 640-pound blocks in the in the NDPSR because they
12	don't want to participate in the survey?
13	A. I did not receive that feedback.
14	Q. Okay. How many of your of the proprietary
15	cheese plants in your membership are pooled plants?
16	A. I don't know.
17	Q. Are there many?
18	A. A pooled plant?
19	Q. Specifically a pooled plant, not receiving pooled
20	milk, but a pooled plant.
21	A. Pooled when they pool?
22	Q. Pooled as a plant. If you don't understand the
23	concept
24	A. Sometimes they pool, and sometimes they don't.
25	Q. Sometimes they pool the milk, or sometimes they
26	pool the plant, the proprietary plants they pool
27	A. I think a shorter answer would be that I don't
28	have that data with me today.



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 27, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING Well, if -- if most of the plants are --1 Ο. Okay. 2 okav. You don't have an answer for that. DR. CRYAN: Okay. I'm done. Thank you. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. LAMERS: 5 Mark Lamers, Lamers Dairy. 6 Ο. 7 Good morning, Mr. Umhoefer. 8 Α. Good morning. 9 Hey, something that seems to be kind of not talked 0. 10 about here, and that is with the Make Allowance proposals, 11 the concern is that it's going to reduce producers' 12 income, correct? 13 And is it true that in --14 (Court Reporter clarification.) 15 THE COURT: Whoa, good question. When he said 16 "correct," what was your response? 17 THE WITNESS: Was that the -- it seemed like he was moving on to the rest of his question. 18 19 THE COURT: Oh, okay. He was, but he asked one, so let's get an answer. 20 21 THE WITNESS: Could you restate the question? 22 BY MR. LAMERS: 23 The question is, the concern with the 0. 24 Make Allowances is that it would reduce income to the 25 producer? 26 Α. Some have expressed a concern like that at this 27 hearing that I have heard in testimony. 28 Q. Right.



1 So in a supply and demand market, has it been your 2 experience that when supply is tight, that the price goes 3 up? In -- in textbook economics, sure. 4 Α. Okay. So something that hasn't been brought 5 Ο. Yes. up is, if there was some kind of supply control, is it 6 7 feasible to expect that the price of the cheddar market 8 could go up, that it could offset the Make Allowances so 9 that producers would see an actual return? 10 Α. Supply control on --11 Fluid milk -- on fluid milk to the market. Ο. 12 Α. Raw milk? 13 Raw milk to the market, yes. Ο. 14 I am not an economist, and I do not have an Α. 15 opinion today on supply management. If I did, I don't 16 think you would want to hear it. 17 Ο. Okay. Well, there's many things that -- you know, 18 we talked about signals to the producer, you know, whether 19 the -- if the price is high, they may produce more because 20 they have more income, and if the price is too low, they 21 supply more because they need to cover their costs. 22 So if there was some kind of supply control on 23 that, that -- would that maybe help the market as a whole? 24 I guess I'm not going to render an opinion on the Α. 25 supply management program today because it's -- it's not 26 in the scope of the hearing and not something our board 27 has discussed for years. 28 MR. LAMERS: Okay. Thank you.



	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. SJOSTROM:
3	Q. Good morning, John.
4	A. Good morning.
5	Q. Lucas Sjostrom, Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative.
6	Mr. Umhoefer, do any of your member plants
7	restrict how much milk they can send to the processor,
8	whether it's private or cooperative, restrict how much a
9	producer can send to your plants excuse me, your member
10	plants?
11	A. I don't I don't know if I know the answer to
12	that on a nationwide basis.
13	Q. You don't know if any of the plants whom are your
14	members restrict how much farms can send to those plants?
15	How much milk those farms can send to those plants?
16	A. That was my answer, yes.
17	Q. Regardless, are your member cheese plants that
18	would be subject to Make Allowances, are they restricted
19	in how much cheese they can make, how much that would be
20	subject to Make Allowances?
21	A. Restricted by whom?
22	Q. Anybody. Is there a limit on how much cheese they
23	can sell if they are also receiving a Make Allowance for
24	that cheese?
25	A. Imposed by whom?
26	Q. Anyone. Is there a limit, if you received if
27	you are a cheese plant that receives the Make Allowance,

28 is there a limit on how much of that cheese you can make?



1 Α. Is there a limit on how much cheese a dairy plant 2 can make? 3 Ο. Correct. Well, there's limits based on their sales, 4 Α. perhaps, their ability to have a market for that product, 5 their available labor on a given day, the functioning of 6 7 the equipment, the weather. So, yeah, there are -- there are limits on what a 8 9 dairy plant can do on any given day. 10 If you are asking about is there a government 11 program that stops a cheese maker from producing product; 12 is that what you are asking? 13 Is there -- if you want to make a bet that, Ο. Yes. 14 okay, maybe I don't have the labor, the weather's 15 terrible, I can't even get the milk trucks, but I want to 16 make a trillion barrels of cheese, or 40-pound blocks, 17 because I think next week someone's going to buy that, can 18 you make a trillion? 19 Not under that scenario, you can't, no. Α. Could you, if all the pieces fell together? 20 0. Is 21 there an upper limit of what you can make? 22 Α. Yes. The available milk would be one of the 23 limits you would face. 24 And would it -- would it make sense to you that Ο. 25 your members put milk supply limits on their patrons? 26 Α. Again, I don't have a board discussion to bring to you about what has suddenly become an interest in supply 27 28 management at this hearing.



1	Q. So you have heard of nothing in the industry of
2	you know of no one in the industry, or at least of your
3	membership, who have put supply controls on their farms?
4	A. I don't have any information on that to bring to
5	this hearing today, no.
6	Q. Have you heard of base/excess plants among your
7	membership for their farms?
8	A. I don't think I was told to come here today and
9	discuss the payment programs of individual members.
10	Q. So so you are not answering yes or no, you are
11	just not willing to bring that information today, just to
12	be clear for the record?
13	A. I don't have knowledge of what you are talking
14	about today to bring to this hearing.
15	Q. Okay.
16	MR. SJOSTROM: Thank you for your time.
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18	THE COURT: I would entertain questions from the
19	Agricultural Marketing Service.
20	CROSS-EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. TAYLOR:
22	Q. Thank you for coming back. I feel like I say this
23	to you almost every day, but I'm glad you got up this
24	morning.
25	A. Thank you.
26	Q. Just a couple questions, and I don't think it's
27	been covered yet.
28	I know you mentioned you have members as a

trade organization, you have members that are manufacturers, cooperatives, and -- but you are both cooperatives and private-owned companies. But I think you said there's other members, two dairy converter/processors and two industry suppliers on your Board of Directors.

Did I get that right? There's 17 -- how many
members are on your board? I guess --

8

A. 17 and two and two, there are 21.

9 Q. I haven't had enough coffee yet to put together a10 coherent thought, apparently.

But since your board kind of spans different sectors of the industry, can you just expand on how the board reaches a recommendation? Does it have to be a majority vote, a consensus vote? How do you --

A. Sure. To clarify that second group, there's a tier of processors in the industry who take finished dairy products and further process them. Most commonly they are cutting that cheese, or they are doing something with butter to further package it. They didn't make it, they are just moving it forward to the consumer.

Q. And if I can ask one question on that piece.
Then --

23 A. Sure. Sure.

24 Q. -- those particular members do not buy milk from 25 dairy farmers?

A. That's correct.

Q. And are not subject to Federal Order regulation?A. That's correct.



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1	Q. Okay.	
2	A. That's a good distinction.	
3		
	Q. Okay.	
4	A. Yes. We have a consensus model for the	
5	look to make unanimous decisions in the board w	neetings.
6	Q. Okay. Is it required or that's just the	ne idea?
7	A. There's nothing in the bylaws to that	effect, but
8	there is decades of precedent, even preceding a	me, that
9	it's a board that looks to find the answer that	t builds the
10	consensus that leads to a unanimous vote.	
11	Q. Of the 17 dairy manufacturers in the b	pard,
12	because you mention you have co-op members, are	e any of
13	those co-op members?	
14	A. Yes.	
15	Q. And I don't know if I caught the answe	r to this.
16	A. Yes, there are.	
17	Q. I I think it was asked earlier, and	I don't
18	think I caught the answer.	
19	Of your 81 members how many are coopera	ative
20	members?	
21	A. All right. I didn't answer that quest	ion because
22	I didn't have that data with me today. And we	don't
23	another board decision many years ago was that	we don't
24	list our members publicly, so	
25	Q. Okay.	
26	A they asked me to honor that.	
27	Q. Thank you. I would not want to you not	t honor
28	that. So thank you.	

1	Do you know if any of the members are any of
2	your members are also members of National Milk?
3	A. Do I know that? I know that. I don't know if
4	that would come close to sort of divulging
5	Q. I'm not asking I wouldn't want you to divulge.
6	I'm just we have one group of cooperative
7	representatives asking for one thing. And since you have
8	cooperative members, that's why I'm curious if there was
9	some crossover there, or they're just a distinct set of
10	cooperative members?
11	A. I think I'll stay with what I said earlier, where
12	we don't name our members, so
13	Q. Okay.
14	A I wouldn't want to
15	Q. And I know Mr. Cryan asked some questions on the
16	plants of your members, but I'm since they are mostly
17	cheese plants in Wisconsin, I'm guessing most of them are
18	not pooled plants, but they might get pooled milk.
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. They might not be pooled themselves.
21	A. Some I think most are pooled plants.
22	Q. Okay. At some point?
23	A. Yeah.
24	Q. Okay. Can you talk about or has your
25	membership had any discussions on, since they are mostly
26	manufacturers, when they choose to pool and when they
27	don't choose to pool, and kind of what goes into that
28	decision-making?



Well, that is -- that's an interesting question. 1 Α. 2 We -- we have seen where the rising costs for labor and energy and materials and so forth have put a lot of my 3 4 members in a position where the price they receive from the marketplace for their dairy products isn't sufficient 5 to cover their costs. And so when they look at that 6 7 announced Class III price, sometimes they don't have the 8 money. You set a target that's too high for them, and 9 they have to depool.

10 And another exacerbating element to that is that many of my members -- and this is something we have 11 12 written to USDA about for decades -- many of my members do 13 not produce dry whey. Many of my members do not process 14 whey. And you heard from Mr. Wills who says he got 15 pennies for his wet skimmed -- maybe skimmed -- whey. 16 Where the dry whey price might be 50, 60, 70, \$0.80 a 17 pound, he's getting -- I think he's -- he had a figure in 18 his testimony that was pennies.

And so that is another factor where the Class III target price for a cheese maker that does not produce dry whey and is facing higher costs, that's a double whammy for them to -- try to meet that Class III price. They just don't have the money. And that's when you see depooling take place.

Q. So for those members who choose not to pool for whatever reason, are they able to utilize forward contracts? How do they -- what's -- what are some of the systems they set up to pay their farmers if it's not



necessarily what the minimum uniform price is?
A. So I'll stick with my cheese maker in Wisconsin
who is facing some of these concerns. They do not
contract with farms for milk. They -- there aren't
contracts in Wisconsin for most of the milk between the
farm and the plant.

Q. So the farms can just move around if they can finda willing buyer?

A. Yes.

9

Q. And the buyers can decide not to take the milk forwhatever reason if they so decide.

12 A. Yes. There's no binding document between them,13 that's true.

Q. Do you think if the Make Allowances, as you have proposed, were adopted, that your members would return to more regular pooling? We have heard some -- I asked this question. We have heard discussion about how some people find depooling to be disorderly. So in that context of if the Make Allowances were higher, would they choose to return some milk to the pool?

A. Yes. In the scenario I laid out where it's really this Make Allowance that is not now covering the costs they face, if a future Make Allowance was set at a higher level that helped them cover their costs, they would not have to hit the panic button and depool.

Now, as I said, there are other reasons people depool in and it's related in the -- in this instance to, for example, their lack of revenue on the dry whey side.



	THE PEPERAL MILK PARKETING ONDER FRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	But it would go a long way toward helping them
2	have a good balance sheet that would allow them to remain
3	in the pool if they could see a higher Make Allowance. I
4	think it would be healthier for their business and
5	healthier for their ability to collect milk and be
6	competitive payers.
7	Q. I forgot to ask this question. But you say all
8	your members are manufacturers. So does that mean none of
9	them are Class I bottlers? Would that be accurate?
10	A. That is accurate.
11	Q. And does WCMA market any milk or payroll any dairy
12	farmers?
13	A. No.
14	Q. Okay. On the bottom of page 2, that's where you
15	talk about the two surveys or the one survey and the
16	one forecast methodology, Dr. Schiek's study.
17	And I have asked this question of other witnesses.
18	You know, in the past USDA has done averages of various
19	studies that were presented on the record, but in this
20	case we're being asked to use an average of a study and a
21	forecast.
22	So can you explain why you think it's appropriate
23	for USDA to use a forecast to determine Make Allowances?
24	A. Sure. I when our board discussed this with
25	what I've tried to tell them from my perspective was that
26	we come here to give you information and ideas, and then
27	you have to come up with a decision.
28	And so we saw the opportunity to give the fresh
÷.,	

1 data from the Stephenson study, and take the audited data 2 from California which was -- was a gold standard at the 3 time, and asked Dr. Schiek to update that using some 4 indices showing cost inflation that are readily available. 5 And that combination of data seems useful.

And we simply took that data, and because you wanted a Make Allowance for cheddar and a Make Allowance for dry nonfat dry milk, etcetera, we took a simple average of those two. And now we hand those to you, and you may decide what to do with them. But it's good data, and it's -- it's up-to-date data, and we hope you enjoy working with that data.

Q. I'm sure the Secretary is very much going to enjoyworking with this data.

On the implementation schedule that is being proposed, so initially 50%, and then one-sixth, one-sixth, and one-sixth, how did you all decide that that was an appropriate -- you know, how did you come to those numbers?

A. I can tell you that I did not come to that
conclusion myself. So it was -- it was -- you would have
to ask other people who created that particular scheme.
But our board agreed with that scheme, so the -- how they
got there may be relevant, but it's where we landed.

Q. Okay. And I take it, I think from questioning from Ms. Hancock, that that was a particular when you talk about considerable debate the board had, that implementation schedule is what you are talking about, and



1 some perhaps wanted it all in the first year and... 2 Α. Yes, it is true to say that some of my members, you know, really feel the pain of falling behind on their 3 4 ability to hit these class milk targets and would like to see Make Allowance relief sooner than later. That's fair 5 6 to say, yes. 7 0. And I forgot to ask this. Of your members, do you know how many -- because I think you mentioned that some 8 9 of your members just make specialty cheese? 10 Α. That's fair. 11 0. But how many -- approximately how many members 12 make actual commodity cheddar? 13 Well, most of the volume of cheese that my members Α. 14 would produce would be commodity -- oh, cheddar, just 15 cheddar? You said commodity cheddar. I thought you were 16 saying commodity cheese. Most of the cheese --17 Ο. I asked -- I'm asking on cheddar since makes is 18 for cheddar, so comparable products. 19 Well, makes are for everything. But how much Α. commodity cheddar is made by my members, I -- I would have 20 21 to work up that data for you. 22 0. Okay. 23 Α. A lot. 24 That is more informative than "a little," I quess. Ο. 25 On the new paragraph that you are proposing, 26 paragraph R, that talks about if there's a study done and 27 USDA has funding and conducted it earlier than when a 28 staggered implementation would hit, you just want that



1 | number adopted, January 1st?

A. That's true. If -- if -- if that could happen,
that would be great.

Q. And so I just want to be clear then. You would want that to be automatically updated and skip this lovely hearing that we're having right now or it would still go through the rulemaking process?

8 Α. That's a great question. I think that part of the 9 discussion in the industry should have -- when we try to 10 make language, presumably in the Farm Bill, I doubt a 11 separate bill would ever pass -- that would be part of the 12 discussion, how will we do this. And I -- my members 13 would, I'm sure, get behind the idea that we want -- if 14 USDA could take over this process and create a new gold 15 standard auditing program that's national, we would want 16 the industry to look at that and say, that's the number. 17 If we have got this impartial government body with trained 18 staff, sweeping the nation, getting this data, crunching 19 the numbers, and saying, here's what the Make Allowance 20 should be, then that's what the Make Allowance should be.

And so you would think you could implement that then as quickly as possible without a lot of debate because you don't have a dog in this fight. You would find a number that -- that a person that's an accounting style person would say, this is what we discovered, and this is what we're going to set.

Q. And if I can ask, on yields, there's been somediscussion about having this survey and it would look at



1 both manufacturing costs and yields.

2 So does that same sentiment carry over to the 3 yield side or --

4 A. For you to audit for Make Allowances are you5 saying?

Q. There's been discussion that a survey that comes
out of the Farm Bill would allow USDA to look at
Make Allowances, manufacturing costs, but also look at
yields, so there can be some consideration of whether the
yield factors in the formulas would be updated. And so
let's just assume, for illustrative purposes, that that is
in the Farm Bill.

So then would you want this to include an automated update of yields as well if we were able to, you know, find those numbers out through this survey?

A. I guess that's a discussion that I think is in our
future, as an industry, as an association, as an agency.
What this looks like and what it includes I think is a
future discussion. Haven't had that discussion yet in our
in our group, so I would hope to defray that answer.

21 Q. Okay. I wanted to turn to your other statement 22 and opposition to Proposals 4 and 6.

A. Okay.

Q. Okay. You have a sentence in here talking about the -- one of the reasons your members don't support adding 640s is because basically having blocks and barrels in the price series for cheddar already kind of brings in a bit of price volatility and divergence, and so adding



23

640s would make that worse. I'm summarizing what your
 sentence says.

A. That's a fair summary.

3

15

Q. I was curious if you had a position on removing
barrels being the case that you say that those two things
add volatility, since we do have that proposal in front of
us.

8 A. We do not, as an association, have a position on 9 that topic.

Q. Okay. And the last question. You have a sentence on here, this is something I had not heard yet in these past few weeks. Another reason was: "Relatedly, the return of wooden or plastic structural packaging would deter potential buyers."

Could you just expand on that?

A. Sure. I think what people were saying is you might, in a cash market, have brokers and other sort of middlemen willing to take product and resell it. When the thought from a member was that if you -- and that pretty much moves one direction, and if the truck empties, then life is good.

When you have 640s, you have this material, that is the packaging, the wood, the springs, or the stretch wrap -- which I'm okay, they can throw away the stretch wrap -- or the plastic box is something you don't deal with with a 40-pound block. That material has to go to the -- it has to be disposed of by a party to a third party, which will then recondition the wood, or, you know,



1 the companies that do that, they prepare that packaging 2 for yet another use, or it has to return back to the manufacturer. That's a step that doesn't exist with the 3 4 cardboard, 40-pound block. You just throw away the cardboard. 5 6 So it was just seen as another deterrent to having 7 anyone, just anyone, decide they are going to speculate 8 and buy a load and resell a load of 40-pound block. It's 9 just an impediment to the ease of cash purchase. 10 Okay. And then of your membership, do -- I 0. know -- I think your members that testified earlier in 11 12 this proceeding said they make 40-pound blocks. 13 Do any of your members make 640s? Α. 14 Yes. 15 And do any of your members make barrels? 0. 16 Α. Yes. 17 0. Okay. 18 MS. TAYLOR: I think that's it from AMS. Thank 19 you. 20 THE COURT: Does anyone else have a question 21 before redirect? 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. SJOSTROM: 24 Hi, aqain. 0. 25 Α. Hello. 26 Ms. Taylor had some good questions that created Q. 27 some good questions. 28 Lucas Sjostrom, Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative.



1 I just wanted to get to the membership question, 2 because it's always curious when it's understandably not 3 wanting to be revealed. But how -- if you are a member of the WCMA Board 4 of Directors, do you need to be a member or from a member 5 6 organization? 7 Α. Someone on our board has to be a member of 8 Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association, yes. 9 Ο. Thank you. 10 And therefore, if we can infer from your website 11 that Ellsworth Cooperative Creamery, Associated Milk 12 Producers, Inc., and Foremost Farms are all members of 13 National Milk, they would be members -- they are members 14 of your Board of Directors, they would also be members of 15 the WCMA? 16 Α. Right. Our Board of Directors appears on our 17 website, and you went to our website --18 Yes, sir. Ο. 19 -- and found that. So you see some of our Α. 20 members. Yes, that's correct. 21 All right. Yes. And I was just noting that there Ο. 22 was some crossover to help Ms. Taylor. But I understand 23 the --24 I can't confirm who is a member of Α. Right. 25 National Milk. It sounds like you are confirming that. 26 Q. Correct. 27 Α. Standing there, you are confirming that data. 28 My question was, if we can affirm that they are Q.

1 members of National Milk, then they would be crossover. 2 Α. I don't know. We'll leave it at that. 3 Ο. Did -- and this is from earlier -- did all of your 4 members -- you mentioned a very contested conversation. 5 6 Did all of your members support an increase in 7 Make Allowances, and then there was a difference in 8 opinion on how far they should go up, or did some of your 9 members not support an increase in Make Allowances? 10 Our members supported our proposal --Α. 11 Ο. My question --12 Α. -- which has Make Allowance increases. 13 Correct. 0. 14 My question was, did all of your members support 15 some increase in Make Allowances? 16 Α. Well, we have a structure with committees and a 17 board, so the committee makes recommendations to the 18 board. So there's some members on the committee and 19 there's some members on the board, so that was the pathway 20 for the decision. 21 So you said, I think you said all members. Ι 22 can't say what is in the mind of every single member of 23 the association, but I can tell you that's how our board 24 voted. 25 0. Understood. 26 And so it could be possible, in other words, that 27 some of your members supported no increase or even a drop 28 in Make Allowances, as unlikely as that is?



1 THE COURT: That's too speculative. 2 MR. SJOSTROM: That is speculative. I'll withdraw. That's fine. 3 BY MR. SJOSTROM: 4 Ms. Taylor asked a question about written 5 0. 6 contracts, and I -- that part I wasn't clear about. 7 Did you say some, none, or all have written 8 contracts? 9 As you probably know, there's a vast majority of Α. 10 farms in Wisconsin that are not -- do not have a contract 11 with their milk buyer. I believe there are some farms in 12 Wisconsin that do. But I was speaking to the vast 13 majority of Wisconsin dairy farmers and milk buyers. 14 And your -- your membership's much broader than 0. 15 Wisconsin, correct? 16 Α. True. I have been falling back on my Wisconsin 17 roots at times in this hearing. 18 0. Yes. 19 And so that statement would be for beyond 20 Wisconsin, I suspect, throughout your whole membership, or 21 is that Wisconsin specific? 22 Α. Right. I believe that there's a mixed bag in the 23 United States of milk that is not related to a contract 24 between buyer and seller and milk that is. 25 MR. SJOSTROM: Thank you. That's all I had. 26 Appreciate it. 27 THE COURT: I'd hear from Agricultural Marketing 28 Service.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS



1 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, your Honor. I had a few 2 more questions get sent to me I didn't see while we were 3 cross-examining. CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 5 BY MS. TAYLOR: We -- we had a discussion about the 6 Ο. 7 appropriateness of using an average of Dr. Schiek's 8 forecast and Dr. Stephenson's study, both of which --9 well, Dr. Schiek's just California plants, and 10 Dr. Stephenson's had California plants in it. 11 So your opinion on, you know, if we're asked to 12 take the average, is that somehow skewing the results in 13 some way towards California plants that would be doubly 14 counted in the average? 15 I don't think it's right to say they are doubly Α. 16 counted. I think they simply appear in both, but I don't 17 think they are getting anything doubled. Like a volume 18 isn't being doubled. I think you should have perhaps 19 gotten similar data from the two surveys, or the survey 20 and the study, or the two studies, what have you. 21 But I think that this data is yours to consider as 22 vou see fit. I think the value of the Schiek study is 23 that it's based in the audited data from the California 24 Department of Food and Agriculture. That was, as I said 25 earlier, the gold standard in the United States for cost 26 data. Unfortunately they didn't continue doing it, but I 27 think Dr. Schiek did a marvelous job of trying to carry it 28 forward with indices of costs.



And having that robust data and the data from Dr. Stephenson, the most simple thing, the most fair thing that we could think to do was to simply put them together for you.

Q. But you wouldn't think that those -- that average might skew the results towards the plant structure that's prevalent in California or their cost characteristics that's prevalent more in California and not in the rest of the country?

A. I can tell you that I guess it must have come out in the hearing where maybe Dr. Stephenson said where his data came from. That would have been a revelation to me during the hearing had I heard that, because I did not hear that, and our board did not know that previously, because we had zero information on who had participated in his survey.

17 So something for you to consider, but I still 18 think that in the mix is that good, actually audited plant 19 data from California that has a key role to play in the 20 Make Allowance decision.

Q. Okay. And then so you do find those numbers or your members find those numbers reflective in some ways of the cost that they incur in Wisconsin and surrounding states?

A. You know, there's a saying that when you pick a
Make Allowance, it's -- it's nobody's Make Allowance,
right? It's a number. And it's not Mr. Heiman's
Make Allowance, it's not Mr. Wills' Make Allowance, who



both testified earlier in the hearing. Theirs were \$0.32 and \$0.77 to make a pound of cheddar. But it will be a number that you try to find that is just right to try to keep a diversity of plants and farms thriving in the United States.

Q. So that -- that's a good answer to lead me to my
7 next question.

A. Okay.

8

9 Q. And I appreciate the deference to USDA finding the 10 right number, but this is the industry's program, and so 11 we do try to take everyone's thoughts and advice into 12 consideration.

So given that, you know, for Dr. Stephenson's study, we have an average, and we have a high cost number and a low cost number as he breaks it out for each product.

So you have been head of Wisconsin Cheese since the '90s as you indicated. So given that, your experience in the industry and -- you know, what would you say is a fair Make Allowance? Where should it be set? Should it cover all the high cost plants? Should it cover only the low cost plants? I mean, what's your opinion on that?

A. Well, I think that's a great question. It comes
down to a goal really. Because it's going to be somewhere
on that spectrum. So you have to decide, what's our goal?
What are we trying to accomplish when we set this
Make Allowance?

28

And I would say that this industry and in this



hearing, you often hear a lot of talk about commodity product, and that's because these -- we use commodity product to set these prices. And I guess then by design you don't hear a lot about the consumer or trying to please the consumer or delight them with great dairy products.

But part of that is having the specialty cheeses and the specialty butters and whatever we can dream up in the industry from Class I to Class IV to win back consumers that are leaving us in some cases or are, you know, growing up in a family that -- that didn't drink fluid milk or have moved on from cheese. We have -- we have a bigger battle here than this battle.

And so I advocate and have tried to advocate my whole career that we have a job to face the consumer and stop facing and talking to ourselves. We need to have these specialty cheese plants and these gourmet products that are the spear point of our marketing effort.

19 So I'm hoping USDA will keep in mind we're not 20 just trying to make a program that -- that makes cheddar 21 block. We're trying -- to have a diverse dairy industry, 22 to have a diverse set of small farms and big farms is to 23 have a diverse set of small plants and big plants. Our 24 small plants, cheese plants, for example, thrive on having 25 small farms. They can be overwhelmed by having one big 26 farm. They fear having one big farm serving them because, 27 you know, the relationship is tenuous.

28

So we want a diverse thriving industry that sets



1	the Make Allowance to let some of those specialties stay
2	afloat, and and we all win I think as an industry, if
3	you set them the Make Allowance at a place where we
4	have diversity in product, and diversity then in farm size
5	and plant size.
6	Q. So could I look at that as your kind of definition
7	of what a fair Make Allowance would be
8	A. Sure.
9	Q in coming to a fair Class III price?
10	A. Sure.
11	MS. TAYLOR: I think that's it. Thank you.
12	MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, Steve Rosenbaum,
13	International Dairy Foods Association.
14	At this point I would simply like to move Hearing
15	Exhibits 258 and 259 into evidence.
16	THE COURT: Is there any objection?
17	There is none. Exhibit 258 is admitted into
18	evidence.
19	(Exhibit Number 258 was received into
20	evidence.)
21	THE COURT: Exhibit 259 is admitted into evidence.
22	(Exhibit Number 259 was received into
23	evidence.)
24	THE COURT: Mr. Umhoefer, thank you so much.
25	It's time for either oh, an hour and a half.
26	It's time for a ten-minute break. Please be back and
27	ready to go at 9:45.
28	(Whereupon, a break was taken.)



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

September 27, 2023

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	THE COURT: Let's go on record.
2	We're back on record. It is 9:46.
3	What witness will testify about the exhibits that
4	we have been handed?
5	MR. HILL: That will be Brian Riordon.
6	THE COURT: Good morning. Before I swear you in,
7	I want you to experiment with that chair and that mic to
8	see if you like, you know, your ability to read your
9	document and speak into the mic. You may have to adjust.
10	All right.
11	Please state and spell your name.
12	THE WITNESS: My name is Brian Riordon, B-R-I-A-N,
13	R-I-O-R-D-O-N.
14	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this
15	proceeding?
16	THE WITNESS: I have, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: You remain sworn.
18	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
19	BRIAN RIORDON,
20	Having been previously sworn, was examined
21	and testified as follows:
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. HILL:
24	Q. So since you have already testified, I'm going to
25	make this quick and easy for you.
26	THE COURT: Mr. Hill, please identify yourself.
27	MR. HILL: Brian Hill, USDA.
28	BY MR. HILL:



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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 0. So when you testified earlier, did you do so in 2 response to a data request? I did. 3 Α. And is your testimony today made for the same 4 Ο. reason? 5 Α. 6 Yes. 7 Ο. And in front of you, do you have two documents that are marked in the top right corner Exhibit 60 and 8 Exhibit 61? 9 10 Yes, I do. Α. 11 0. And I do want to say online these are actually USDA Exhibits 60 -- or USDA 60 and USDA 61. Online it is 12 13 identified as such on the links for those documents. So the first document -- hold on one second. 14 Are these documents prepared by the USDA in 15 16 response to a data request? 17 Α. Yes, they were. 18 All right. 0. MR. HILL: I would like to mark these for 19 20 identification, your Honor, as I believe, actually, 21 Exhibit 260, for what's shown as Exhibit 60, and 261 for 22 what's shown as Exhibit 61. 23 THE COURT: How did you get that to come out 24 exactly like that? Excellent. 25 So Exhibit 260 is USDA Exhibit 60, and Exhibit 261 26 is USDA Exhibit 61. 27 (Exhibit Numbers 260 and 261 were marked for 28 identification.) TALTY COURT REPORTERS, INC. taltys.com - 408.244.1900

1 BY MR. HILL: 2 Ο. So, again, these were prepared by the USDA 3 pursuant to a data request; that's correct? 4 Α. Yes. Okay. So -- and you are the lucky person who 5 Ο. stepped forward to testify to them; is that correct? 6 7 Α. Yes. I was the lucky person that didn't step back last week, so I'm happy to be here to do this. 8 9 You beat me to the punch line. That's where I was 0. 10 qoinq. So if we could look at what's now identified as 11 12 Exhibit 260. Could you just kind of walk us through that 13 document and let us know -- share what that's about. 14 This document shows producer milk by state Α. Yes. 15 and county for the Central Federal Order. This is Order 16 Number 32. The -- it shows data for all the months of 17 2002, January through December. That -- the table 18 includes the name of the state, the state code, and the 19 county code, county, and it does include the number of 20 producers in each county and the producer milk. And I 21 believe at the bottom it's -- I don't know if there's a 22 total -- yeah, there's some totals at the bottom as well. 23 And so it just goes on like that for each state? 0. 24 Α. It does. For each state, each county, and then 25 each year. 26 And I notice under the county, it appears at the Q. end of each state, under the county, there's something 27 28 that says "restricted."



Could you explain that for us? A. Yes, I can. So the restricted line basically is a subtotal of any of the counties that were restricted and we couldn't show individually. So the totals for the producer and the pounds were just subtotaled together and shown.

7

8

9

Q. Okay. Thank you very much.

So let's look at Exhibit 260 -- excuse me, 261, and please explain that document for us.

A. Okay. This is document, also at the request of a
proponent, was put together. It has two different tables.
I'll talk about the top table first.

The top table is Federal Order 33 producer milk pounds received at pool distributing plants and partially regulated distributing plants by state requested for 2015 and 2002 (sic).

We have got a footnote on "requested." That's basically indicating that the states that are listed in this table were specifically requested by the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), who were the requesters of this particular information. That footnote will also hold for the bottom table.

23 So the first table is showing the columns for 24 year, 2015 and '22, and then columns showing Indiana, 25 Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and then a total. And then 26 the numbers inside are just reflecting the total volume by 27 pound.

28

Q. All right. Is there anything else in Exhibits 260



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

September 27, 2023

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	or 261 that you would like to add to your testimony?
2	A. Oh, yeah. I'll just go over the second, the lower
3	table of this Exhibit 261.
4	Q. Yes.
5	A. I was just pausing for everyone to absorb that.
6	Q. Dramatic effect.
7	A. Dramatic effect.
8	So Federal Order 33 receipts of producer milk
9	pounds by state requested for 2015 and 2022 are presented
10	in the second table. Same structure of the table, it's
11	showing year 2015 and '22, and then columns for the
12	corresponding states in the above table, Indiana,
13	Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and then a total.
14	MR. HILL: I think that's all I have, your Honor.
15	He's available for examination.
16	THE COURT: Is this moment the first time that the
17	participants who are here in person have seen the data?
18	No.
19	MR. HILL: No, it's been online, I know, for a
20	long time, yes.
21	MS. TAYLOR: For weeks, we notified them.
22	THE COURT: She said a week. You said a long
23	time
24	MR. HILL: She said "weeks."
25	THE COURT: Oh, weeks. I just wanted to be clear.
26	MR. HILL: That's fine.
27	THE COURT: It's been online for weeks. Very
28	good. Thank you.



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	MR. ENGLISH: Chip English for the Milk Innovation
2	Group. And I confirm that it's been online for quite a
3	while, and we thank the Department.
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. ENGLISH:
6	Q. So, sir, I have a couple of questions, and we'll
7	see how far I can get.
8	So I've forgotten, how long have you been with
9	USDA.
10	A. USDA, since 2000.
11	Q. Okay. So maybe this will work.
12	So let me start with my shorter discussion, I
13	think, which is Exhibit 261. And so this information does
14	not purport to represent, for instance, how much
15	Pennsylvania milk would be received at an Order 1 pool
16	distributing plant, correct?
17	A. Yes, correct.
18	Q. Okay. And also would not reflect, for the second
19	chart, receipts of producer milk other than pool
20	distributing plants for Pennsylvania that were actually
21	received in Order 1, correct?
22	A. Correct.
23	Q. It also wouldn't reflect, to the extent that there
24	is a Central a portion of Central Pennsylvania that is
25	not presently subject to federal regulation, milk received
26	at those plants, unless they are were partially regulated,
27	correct?
28	A. Correct.


1 Ο. And similarly, if -- if there were, for instance, 2 Indiana milk, it could just as well be pooled on Order 5, 3 correct? 4 There -- there could be Indiana milk pooled on Α. Order 5, yes. 5 6 Ο. So the bottom line is this does not represent the 7 total volume of producer milk. It is literally limited to those states as received at either pool -- either pool 8 9 distributing plants or as producer milk for Order 33 10 plants only, correct? 11 Α. Correct. 12 0. Okay. So turning to Exhibit 260. 13 Unlike Exhibit 261 -- and I apologize if -- if I 14 missed it writing my questions -- who requested this 15 information for what is Exhibit 260? Which entity? 16 Α. I cannot remember who the requester is. 17 MS. TAYLOR: I think it was NMPF. 18 THE WITNESS: Was it National Milk? I think you 19 are right, I think we got it in the same letter, but I 20 don't have it in front of me. But I think I just recently 21 saw the letter, and they are both included. 22 MR. ENGLISH: And I'm going to try to keep this as 23 brief as possible, but nonetheless --24 THE COURT: I want to make sure that that answer 25 is clear. 26 So you believe it --27 THE WITNESS: I believe I saw the letter that --28 I'm trying to recollect the letter. I don't have it with

1 me. But I think I saw both requests under the same 2 document, saying they were from National Milk. BY MR. ENGLISH: 3 Thank you, sir. 4 0. You're welcome. 5 Α. 6 Ο. So if we could turn for a moment, as an example, 7 to February 2002, page 9, which I think is the first page 8 for February 2002. I think given the fact that this 9 document is going to be in the record, I think it is 10 important for this record to understand a few things historically. 11 12 There is, at the very top of that page in terms of 13 the state, I think it looks like six counties listed, plus 14 a restricted for California, correct? There's producer 15 milk by state and county from California, correct? 16 Α. It looks like seven counties, maybe. 17 0. Okay. All right. Fine. 18 Nonetheless, there's a number of -- there's a --19 there's a total of 68 million pounds of producer milk from 20 California from February 2002, correct? 21 Α. Correct. 22 Ο. Okay. And similarly, there is a listing 23 restricted for Idaho, correct? See Idaho as being listed 24 restricted? 25 THE COURT: Where are you? 26 MR. ENGLISH: I'm on page 9. 27 THE WITNESS: Does that go to page 10 restricted 28 for Idaho?



1 MR. ENGLISH: Well, I see it in the margin here 2 right under Colorado. Maybe I should go to a different 3 month. No, it's --THE COURT: So what you are asking is what we're 4 used to seeing as the last item, might be the item at the 5 6 top for Idaho? 7 MR. ENGLISH: I'm on page 9, and it's -- for some reason the state is actually a -- you know, listed a 8 9 little farther west. So I'm just seeing the word Idaho, 10 correct? THE WITNESS: I do see Idaho, and then to the 11 12 right it does look like there's a 999 with a restricted --13 yeah, there's a line that says that. BY MR. ENGLISH: 14 15 And that would -- in order to protect confidential Ο. 16 data, that means there was either one or two producers, 17 but not more than two producers, correct? 18 That the -- yes, that would be a reason to Α. 19 restrict. Okay. So there was a time shortly after Federal 20 0. 21 Order reform that, for reasons I do not want to dwell on 22 for the moment, that milk from California or say Idaho was 23 pooled on various Federal Orders, correct? I don't have the data with me. I believe I may 24 Α. 25 remember what you are talking about, but I don't have any 26 information to reflect on. 27 0. Well, looking at USDA's website -- that is 28 extremely valuable, thank you -- post-Federal Order



reform, there were a series of what we would call 1 2 performance standard hearings in the early 2000s, correct? 3 Correct. Α. And, in fact, there were two such hearings in the 4 0. Central Order, correct? 2001 and 2004? 5 I don't have a clear recollection at that time, 6 Α. 7 but I know that there were a series of hearings that 8 addressed that. 9 And do you recall whether those hearings addressed 0. 10 the issue of, you know, distant milk that might have 11 limited relationship to the order being pooled? 12 Α. That was my understanding. Okay. And the result of those hearings, in 13 Ο. 14 seriatim, was that if you looked post say 2005, it's 15 highly unlikely you are going to see California milk 16 pooled anymore on Order 32, correct? 17 Α. I have to look back at the data, but --18 MS. TAYLOR: If I could just stipulate. Mr. Riordon works out of our Northeast office --19 20 MR. ENGLISH: All right. MS. TAYLOR: -- so he will have limited 21 22 information on those hearings, as none of them occurred in 23 his marketing area. 24 MR. ENGLISH: Because they had real pooling standards, but anyway. 25 BY MR. ENGLISH: 26 27 Ο. Okay. All right. So I apologize, I asked the 28 wrong question. So --

And some of this was back when I was a Federal 1 Α. 2 Order youngling, so... We were all Federal Order younglings once upon a 3 Ο. 4 time, sir. So nonetheless -- and I think the Northeast 5 actually did have one of these hearings, correct? 6 7 Α. Correct. Okay. But regardless, whatever historical data we 8 Ο. 9 may be seeing from 2002 could very well be different post 10 that and that series of hearings that included one hearing in the Northeast, correct? In terms of milk that's being 11 12 pooled that looks -- I mean, for want of a better 13 phrase -- odd to see California milk pooled under 14 Order 32? 15 Α. Are you saying there was a chance there were 16 different regulations --17 Ο. Yes. 18 -- in place? Α. 19 Yes. 0. 20 There -- between this year and after, there very Α. 21 well may have been, yes. 22 MR. ENGLISH: That's all I have. Thank you. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Hill, do you have any other 24 questions for this witness? 25 MR. HILL: No further questions, and I would move 26 for admission of 260 and 261. 27 THE COURT: Are there any objections? 28 Exhibit 260 is admitted into evidence.



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	(Exhibit Number 260 was received into
2	evidence.)
3	THE COURT: Exhibit 261 is admitted into evidence.
4	(Exhibit Number 261 was received into
5	evidence.)
б	THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down.
7	THE WITNESS: And I just want to add, I'm happy
8	that I didn't scuttle Mr. Miltner's plan to have a witness
9	he didn't have to ask questions. Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Ah, so you have many things to
11	distribute.
12	MR. SJOSTROM: Yeah. So we don't an Umhoefer
13	situation, for the record, if anyone wants to go before
14	me, you certainly can, but I'm available.
15	Okay. I'll go with that.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Let's go off record. Documents
17	are being distributed among the participants who are here,
18	and then we'll go back on record and tell you what we have
19	done.
20	(An off-the-record discussion took place.)
21	THE COURT: Let's go back on record.
22	All right. We're back on record at 10:04.
23	First I would like the gentleman in the witness
24	chair to identify himself and spell his name.
25	THE WITNESS: Lucas Sjostrom, L-U-C-A-S,
26	S-J-O-S-T-R-O-M, representing the Jer-Lindy Farms, LLC, in
27	this position.
28	THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

1 proceeding? 2 THE WITNESS: No, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: I'd like to swear you in. LUCAS SJOSTROM, 4 Being first duly sworn, was examined and 5 testified as follows: 6 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 Would you identify yourself. 9 DR. BOZIC: Marin Bozic for Edge Dairy Farmer 10 Cooperative. Good morning, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: And just because your name is 12 difficult to spell, I'd like you to spell your whole name 13 for us. 14 DR. BOZIC: M, for milk, A-R-I-N; B, for boy, 15 0 - 7 - T - C. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 BY DR. BOZIC: Mr. Sjostrom, did you prepare the Exhibit Edge-11 19 0. 20 that you have in your hands? 21 T did. Α. 22 And you're presenting this testimony representing 0. 23 Jer-Lindy Farms, not Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative; is 24 that correct? 25 Α. Yes, sir. 26 Would you like to read your testimony? Q. 27 Α. Will do. 28 I'm Lucas Sjostrom, and today I'll explain my

1 background and why my farm supports Proposal 1 with 2 logical outgrowth to update fat, submitted by Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative; Proposal 3, with the logical outgrowth 3 4 proposal to use a weighted average of blocks and barrels submitted by Edge Dairy Farm Cooperative; a delay in 5 Make Allowances, increasing yields until yield factors are 6 considered, and if it increases more than \$0.40 per 7 8 hundredweight, all milk price equivalent divided over four 9 years; Proposal 16, Class III Plus as proposed by Edge 10 Dairy Farmer Cooperative, especially with the elimination of advanced prices; and a 15.5 month or greater delay on 11 12 any changes affecting hedging, contracting, and federal 13 risk management programs.

I am here as one of four owners of Jer-Lindy
Farms, LLC. My parents-in-law, Gerard and Linda
Jennissen, both grew up on dairy farms in Stearns County,
Minnesota. My wife, Alise, grew up on our current farm,
where we currently live, and we raise our family with
three young children.

I also grew up on a Minnesota dairy farm, Sjostrom Farms, LLP, in Lafayette, Minnesota. My grandparents, parents, brother, and sister-in-law all continue farming there today.

Both my current farm and home farm are co-owners of Bongards Premium Cheese, where our milk is further processed into many different products. However, this testimony is not on behalf of our cooperative, nor my parents' operation. I share those notes for transparency



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1 purposes.

2 Jer-Lindy, LLC, based in Brooten, Minnesota, is a 200-cow dairy with a robotic milking system, feed pusher, 3 4 manure collectors, and activity monitors for health and reproduction. We are a Minnesota Agriculture Water 5 Quality Certification program participant, which built 6 7 upon the Minnesota Milk Five Star Dairy Program.

8 We were recognized as a 2016 U.S. Dairy Industry sustainability award winner due to our formation of an 9 10 on-farm cheese plant, and the International Dairy Foods Association innovative dairy of the year in 2017. 11

12 We currently have cows making 4.4% butterfat and 13 3.3% protein on average. And that's last week, not a 14 yearly average.

I will go slower. Thank you, Counsel.

16 With my wife and her parents, we also own Redhead 17 Creamery, LLC, an award-winning farmstead cheese operation 18 which received first place natural rind cheddar at the 19 2023 U.S. championship cheese contest, in addition to 20 numerous other awards at the American Cheese Society and 21 Minnesota State Fair, since our operations began in 2014. 22 Our creamery has about six full-time and five part-time 23 staff making 70,000 pounds of cheese and providing tours 24 to about 10,000 people annually.

25 Because of agri-tourism, or lack thereof, we do not believe our farm would or will exist without our 26 27 creamery, and we don't believe our creamery would or will 28 exist without our farm. And that's a future-based



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1 statement.

2 Our latest venture is branded Redhead Creamery 3 Spirits. I was thrilled to learn about what we could do 4 with lactose as we split it, ferment the resulting glucose 5 and lactose, and create alcohol. I also now understand 6 how we derive whey, lactose, and various permeates and 7 retentates through that process.

8 Away from the farm I hold a Bachelor's and 9 Master's degree in animal science from the University of 10 Minnesota Twin Cities. I have completed the Young Dairy 11 Leaders Institute by the Holstein Foundation and was 12 admitted as a policy fellow at the nine-month University 13 of Minnesota program.

My project -- and this is in reference to graduate school -- was on winter housing for an organically-grazed herd, but also consisted of precision data collection on pasture growth, activity monitors, milk quality, and fly management.

I have worked in government relations and communications for Holstein Association U.S.A. as an associate editor with Hoard's Dairyman magazine, associate editor with Dairy Herd Management magazine, and farmer relations for Midwest Dairy.

Today, I concurrently work as executive director of Minnesota Milk Producer's Association and managing director at Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative. Minnesota Milk Producers Association focuses on issues affecting the state capital in St. Paul and, therefore, has taken no



1 positions on any of these issues.

2 First I will provide my experience as a farmer. My wife and I officially became part of the farm 3 in 2015. We had worked on the farm for hourly wages since 4 moving back into her childhood home in 2012. We were 5 pleased that trade associations like Edge and Minnesota 6 7 Milk have advocated for risk management programs. Ι 8 worked at the U.S. House Agriculture Committee as an 9 intern during the last year of the minimum \$9.90 dairy 10 price support program milk price upon expiration in 2007. 11 That is no more.

12 There was first an overlap of the milk income loss 13 contract program, begun in 2002, as the first 14 countercyclical dairy program in the modern era, followed 15 by the Margin Protection Program in 2014, and ultimately, 16 that was rebranded and reconfigured into the Dairy Margin 17 Coverage Program in 2018.

As support was moved from pricing, products such as Dairy Revenue Protection and Livestock Gross Margin for dairy were added. I have attended many sessions explaining how each of these programs works, and because of my other job, explaining the costs and benefits of the latter three programs, not as an expert, but an effort to connect farmers with resources who can help.

I spell out these various tools because questions are being asked whether risk management should be considered in this hearing. As I show above, Congress has clearly signaled that dairy farmers should not plan for



1 support to continue and should rely on risk management. 2 To simplify things, there are two types of farms in this country: Those with debt, and those without. 3 4 Obviously, this is a gross simplification, but let me restate it in another way. There are farms that can't or 5 won't reinvest into their farm, and there are farms, like 6 7 mine, taking on debt to move our farm to a more 8 sustainable place financially.

9 My parents-in-law began their herd with a Farmers 10 Home Administration loan with a slightly negative net 11 worth at the time. They experienced a few good years from 12 1979 to 1982, before feeling the 1980s farm crisis right 13 as they took on the loan for our farm, their permanent 14 home.

Long story short, they felt like they recovered in 2002, and after 20 years of at least one of them having an off-farm job, both returned as --

18 THE COURT: I'm sorry. 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 THE COURT: You read off-farm. 21 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 22 THE COURT: The statement says on-farm. 23 That's both --THE WITNESS: 24 THE COURT: But they were both on-farm. That's both true and not true. 25 THE WITNESS: They 26 both held off-farm jobs while they were on-farm. That 27 should read off-farm. That's a correction. 28 THE COURT: Thank you.



THE WITNESS: So both having an off-farm job -- or excuse me -- at least one of them having an off-farm job, both returned as full-time farmers.

They built a freestall barn in 2002, were 4 convinced with state and federal grant money to build an 5 experimental small-scale digester in 2007, and built a pit 6 7 parlor in 2009. Since we moved home in 2012, we have 8 built a creamery and a machine shed, and are currently 9 converting everything within reach to automation. As we 10 do that, we try to plan our income as best we can in effort to get a loan. 11

Our DMC program is locked in at 2014 rates, when we had about 60 fewer cows. For those of us attempting to improve our farm's sustainability, it is not a realistic risk management program.

So we turned to DRP to have a more -- to have more risk protection as we take on more projects like these. We ask a broker to always look as far out as possible. As a reminder, DRP trades in quarters of the year, not months.

So you are receiving an average of the available opportunity for each day of the quarter rather than a monthly contract. In effect, we are always looking 24 24 months out, but as noted earlier by Dr. Bozic, 15.5, 25 15-and-a-half, months notice would be acceptable to 26 implement changes for trading purposes.

As such, I believe DRP, LGM-Dairy, and CME type hedging is important for farms like mine more than ever



before, farms that fit the definition of a small business 1 2 for the purpose of this program. DMC is a great program, but to call it ample risk management for a dairy like ours 3 4 with the next generation trying to dairy farm for another 40 years is a gross overstatement. 5

I should mention that, in 2023, things take a lot longer. It took about one year to build the package loan for our creamery and robotic expansion, and it is taking about eight months to build everything related to it. 10 Those are probably twice as long as ten years ago.

11 In other words, not only is risk management a 12 bigger part of life for small business dairy farmers who 13 are growing into their next adventure, but you need to 14 look out longer than usual due to the supply change issues 15 caused in part by the hangover from COVID-19 disruptions, 16 as well as the breakup of globalization.

17 As a farmer, I cannot understand the rush to 18 implement things like Make Allowances or other sections 19 discussed here. In most simple terms, an increase in 20 Make Allowances lower the paycheck for farmer milk --21 excuse me -- lowers the paycheck for farmer milk. Without 22 our diversified business and my off-farm job, I don't 23 think our farm would be worth reinvesting to, and the 24 previous generation has plainly told us many times, they 25 would have been done years ago if we weren't home.

26 But while USDA says farmers don't deserve a 27 Make Allowance for various reasons -- and I understand the 28 need for one in the current formula -- anything providing



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comfortability eliminates risk. Without risk, there's no
 innovation. Help us encourage but manage risk.

And while every dairy farm is managed by a hard-working family who must know many things about biology and financial management, I hope USDA pays special attention to the farms who are looking to grow into their next chapter, and thus, those that will take a little more risk than the average.

9 I attended the October 2022 American Farm Bureau 10 Federation gathering on FMMOs and found it extremely well 11 done. However, due to harvest timing, membership, and 12 interest, only about six farmers from the Upper Midwest 13 states representing -- that should say -- over 40% of the 14 milk and farms in the country attended.

Like Farm Bureau's membership, attendance was heavily skewed to the Southeast. I don't mean this as a criticism, but rather to point out that some issues weren't really debated, such as Class III Plus versus the higher-of. Rather, we just all talked past each other in some areas to serve our regional interests.

21 Class III Plus was certainly brought up as a 22 proposal, and at my table where we were able to discuss it 23 with members from across the country, it rose to the top.

As a newer proposal heard for the first time at that forum by many, I don't believe you could characterize that there was any vigorous debate about the different proposals.

28

I fully recognize Farm Bureau has an extensive



1 resolutions process, and higher-of is their preferred 2 method of figuring the base Class I skim milk price. 3 However, to say it would -- it was unanimous would be 4 disingenuous.

5 Next I will share from our creamery's point of6 view.

7 As a creamy taking just 12% of our farm's 8 production per year, we do not participate in the pool. 9 However, we could certainly make a 40-pound block of 10 cheese. What would that cost? Using estimates, I think 11 our costs would be around \$5.50 per pound. If USDA does a 12 mandatory survey, I hope they consider the most efficient 13 plants as their benchmark. I don't think creameries our 14 size should be included, but it sounds like we certainly 15 could be.

16 Another way to measure efficiency would be to 17 weight the average make costs by the volume.

18 A lot of talk during this hearing has focused on 19 the early days of the pandemic, whether it will happen 20 again, and how to fix Federal Orders as a result. I'm 21 sure many other cheese plants can relate to what happened 22 at our cheese plant on March 13, 2020. We received an 23 order for \$0 worth of cheese from our distributor, after 24 seeing a stable and growing market over the past five 25 years.

We live two hours from a major metro area. And basically, we use our distributor to cover our payroll and other sales to cover our other costs. The other costs and



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employees on payroll remain part of our business, but
 suddenly our revenue was gone.

We started a delivery service 24 hours later, 3 4 using social media to get the word out. Over the next three months I distributed cheese in empty parking lots of 5 closed stores to some of our new biggest fans. 6 Can 7 everyone pivot as quickly as a small company like ours? Ι 8 would argue that they could if they tried, especially if 9 they needed to.

10 Anything we do in this hearing is supposed to affect minimum pricing and the formulas and data behind 11 12 them. I wish more would go after the maximum rather than 13 charts looking forward with supply and demand on inelastic 14 products, take a \$2 pound of cheese and turn it into an 15 experience, like Starbucks and others took a \$0.50 cup of 16 coffee and turned it into a morning drive-through lineup 17 that sticks out into traffic.

18 We have heard testimony here today that many of --19 this was written previously -- that many of the largest 20 plants are more than covered by the Make Allowance. One 21 area where FMMOs do affect even small farmstead cheese 22 companies like ours is on grants and loans. Any drop in 23 the official FMMO minimum price for our region can mean 24 less opportunities for federal or private grants and loans 25 if a farm is borrowing or matching against milk as an 26 ongoing asset.

27 And finally, I will give my experience as a state 28 trade association executive director since 2017.



Although the Minnesota Milk Producers Association is not focused on federal policy, we are focused on our state's farmers. So as the calls come, we answer and make 4 impact with our contacts within the federal government as appropriate.

In 2018 we began talking in our boardroom about 6 7 the block barrel spread and what we could do about it. Τn 8 2020, National Milk Producers Federation suggested 9 legislation to implement supply management, and we 10 suggested the Dairy CORE (COronavirus REcovery) program, 11 similar to what USDA ultimately rolled out. Minnesota 12 Milk and Edge have long stood against supply management.

13 I cannot imagine Redhead Creamery selling 14 500 units of cheese curds and then next week, due to, 15 quote, national demand, learning we need to cut back by 5% 16 and sell less of our sold-out cheese. But this proposal 17 keeps rearing its head every few years based on the 18 advantages and disadvantages of certain processors, 19 cooperatives, and regions of the country.

20 In 2021, our organizations helped create Class III 21 Plus in response to quick action asked for by NMPF at the 22 time. For two years we had conversations with economists 23 about the usefulness of Class III Plus, and we have 24 approved upon it with carry-forward provisions. While no 25 pricing schema setting a price for perishable product can 26 be perfect, we should use the data that most sets the 27 price for that commodity.

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Class III milk futures carry more liquidity than



Class IV and, therefore, are better represented to set the
 price. As I understand it, there's not an inherent
 advantage for a cheese producer or disadvantage for other
 manufacturers.

5 Most groups partnering with dairy farmers look for 6 ways to smooth out the peaks and valleys of milk prices. 7 Smoothing out the peaks and valleys invigorates demand 8 and, therefore, creates more orderly marketing.

9 At Redhead Creamy, LLC, our customers appreciate a 10 steady price. It would disadvantage both us and the 11 customers if we raised and lowered with every change in 12 the market, or our costs, week by week. Our customers 13 want to see the same price as last week. The average-of 14 was an attempt to do this, but, of course, no 15 organizations here are advocating for it to stay.

16 Class III Plus gets us back to the benefits of the 17 MW price series as we focus on the constantly traded 18 commodity. As testimony has shown, the MW price series 19 went out due to a lack of data, a lack of Grade B milk in 20 the market. We did not throw it out because basing the 21 price primarily on the vigorous cheese market of the Upper 22 Midwest was hurting anyone else around the country.

My most important role as executive director of Minnesota Milk and managing director of Edge is to solve problems for farmers. I have been in this role since 26 2016, and it is clear the industry has changed since the 27 year 2000.

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One of the biggest changes I believe AMS needs to



consider is the full structure of our dairy processing 1 2 plants. Processors are, I would suggest, logically and wisely lining up their supply with their demand. We 3 4 operated for about 100 years where there was nearly always another market to which you could bring your milk. 5 Unfortunately, the past eight years have proven this 6 7 expectation no longer true, and USDA AMS should take this 8 into account.

9 As we think about minimum pricing, constantly full 10 plants means prices will stay closer to minimum pricing. 11 While many of us work in our local geographic areas to 12 increase demand and plant capacity, the dairy plant of the 13 future is more likely to ensure the cow's milk production 14 lines up with the dairy plant needs.

This creates a system where I have received the following calls, paraphrasing, mostly over the past four years:

I have 15 days to find a new milk market. My
 private processor just sent me a letter, and I have
 nowhere to go.

21 2. I have 30 days to find a new milk market. My
22 private processor lost their market, and I have nowhere to
23 go.

3. My cooperative has let a farm go for animal
welfare practices, which they seemed to ignore for several
years. That farm is now out of business.

4. My cooperative is insisting that my hint thatI might shop around for another milk buyer was my notice



1 that I was leaving the cooperative. Effectively, they 2 dropped me 20 days after I explained I would be looking 3 around, but luckily, I was talking to my milk hauler and 4 found out that he was done picking me up March 1st. I 5 hope I can get on another truck in the next ten days.

5. I think my plant has listed large negative PPDs on my milk check without actually pooling their milk.

8 6. My cooperative gave me a contract that states 9 I can no longer speak publicly about my milk -- that 10 should say milk price. Any disparagement of the 11 cooperative results in my departure, and there's no due 12 process to fight these. I have no options but to sign the 13 contract because I have nowhere to go.

14 7. My cooperative is paying about \$3 per 15 hundredweight behind my neighbors, but although I want to 16 ask questions and make a change, I believe calling my 17 cooperative board member could result in my immediate 18 dismissal.

19 8. I have almost all my feed up for the year, but 20 my cooperative just sent me a letter that they will be 21 tripling hauling costs to true cost of hauling with 22 15 days notice. I'm so far away from a plant, along with 23 other farmers in my area, that I need to be done milking 24 How could they give their own cooperative members COWS. 25 such little notice?

9. My cooperative thinks my milk had foreign
matter, but both myself and my milk hauler believe it was
just a gasket that had made its way into the milk tank.



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The cooperative immediately suspended me with no
 opportunity for appeal.

3 10. My private processor, a fluid milk bottler,
4 called last night and said they don't need my milk. I
5 have found a depooled cheese plant instead. What are the
6 protections for me getting paid?

About half of these calls were in 2023, and I hope
AMS considers it is an extremely difficult time for
farmers to speak out against their milk buyer.
Relationships are different in any situation, but I
believe the above situations were not supposed to exist
under a Federal Milk Marketing order scheme and represent
disorderly marketing.

14 Further, as cooperative board members often have 15 high value benefits such as company health insurance, many 16 would be incentivized to "work for" their cooperative 17 whenever needed. I'm not saying any words on stage were 18 pitched from a dishonest state, but rather we should not 19 expect to hear from all the voices that should be 20 represented with the current state of the market in 2023. 21 These situations put the integrity of both the FMMO system 22 and cooperative system at risk, and these are both systems 23 I believe should be preserved.

To reiterate my support for proposals, our farm supports Proposal 1 with the logical outgrowth to also update fat submitted by Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative for the simple fact that butterfat percentages, in even Holstein herds like ours, have grown to levels not thought



possible 50 years ago with genetics, nutrition, and demand
 provided by the butterfat.

3 Section 2: Our cooperative also works extensively 4 with barrels. However, we worry about their overinfluence 5 of the market. Therefore, we support Proposal 3 with the 6 logical outgrowth proposal to use a weighted average of 7 blocks and barrels submitted by Edge Dairy Farmer 8 Cooperative.

9 It is difficult for us to support any of the 10 proposals related to Class III and IV formula factors on 11 their own or as part of a package. We know that our farm 12 and cheese operation are always looking for efficiencies, 13 but receive no "Make Allowance" for milk production. Yet, 14 when it comes to the higher costs in the processing plant, 15 farms feel the same labor, fuel, and disposables impact on 16 a percentage basis.

With such a lag in Make Allowance updates and no call for it in over 20 years, 15-and-a-half-month delays, and slow step-ups over a handful of years would be the best way to ensure more farms stay in business and everyone can plan and manage their risk for the future, no matter what the level will be.

23 We support Proposal 16, Class III Plus as proposed 24 by Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative. We should note -- oh, 25 you can strike that last line.

26THE COURT: All right. Tell us what you would27strike?

THE WITNESS: From "we should note that" to the



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1	end of that non-sentence.
2	Finally, I would just like to thank, on behalf of
3	my farm, the Secretary and USDA for allowing us to testify
4	at the hearing.
5	THE COURT: I'd like you to read that last
6	sentence.
7	THE WITNESS: Jer-Lindy Farms, LLC, thanks
8	Secretary Vilsack and the Department for the opportunity
9	to testify at the hearing. I am fortunate to have been
10	involved in milk pricing over the past 15 years and see
11	the evolution of farming, risk management, and processing
12	opportunity for farms like mine.
13	DR. BOZIC: Marin Bozic for Edge Dairy Farmer
14	Cooperative.
15	Your Honor, we would make our witness available
16	for cross-examination.
17	CROSS-EXAMINATION
18	BY DR. CRYAN:
19	Q. Good morning. I am Roger Cryan with the American
20	Farm Bureau Federation.
21	Hello, Lucas.
22	A. Good morning, Roger.
23	Q. You're a Farm Bureau member yourself; is that
24	correct?
25	A. Yes, sir. Long time.
26	Q. I appreciate you coming to the forum in October,
27	but I have some questions about your representation of
28	that event.



You say here that only six farmers from the Upper 1 2 Midwest represented over 40% of the milk. What -- what states make up 40% of the milk? 3 Α. That's a great guestion, Dr. Cryan. I did the 4 math writing the testimony, and I don't have that at my 5 disposal right now. 6 7 0. Do Minnesota and Wisconsin by themselves make up 8 40% of the milk? 9 Α. No, sir. 10 Would you disagree if I said there were at least Ο. 35 farmers there from the Midwest, including Illinois, 11 12 Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and 13 Wisconsin? 14 Not if you include all of those states. Α. 15 Ο. Okay. How many states do you have to include to 16 get to 40% of the milk? 17 Α. That's, again, a guestion I don't have -- or an 18 answer I don't have at my disposal. 19 It's not just Minnesota and Wisconsin? Ο. 20 No, sir. Α. 21 Okay. Would you say that -- I appreciate that you Ο. 22 brought another idea, the Class III Plus to that meeting. 23 Do you believe that most of the farmers, most of 24 the people there were aware of that proposal before that 25 meeting? 26 Α. I don't believe they were. 27 Ο. Do you believe that the outcome of the program was 28 essentially an opportunity for some discussion and not



ultimately reflection of what -- what farmers and other 1 2 folks were already bringing to that meeting and the ideas they already had in their conception? 3 4 Yes. But this testimony was in reference to Α. previous answer in cross-examination that there were no 5 other issues discussed other than the higher-of. So I 6 7 just -- I just wanted to make reference that there were 8 certainly other issues brought forward as viable solutions. 9 10 Your last sentence in that paragraph -- your Ο. 11 paragraphs about that event say it is -- to say it was 12 unanimous -- that is the higher-of -- was unanimous would 13 be disingenuous. 14 Did we ever say it was unanimous? 15 That's what I took from the cross-examination Α. 16 testimony. I don't believe you or -- or Mr. Munch said 17 that. 18 If I told you that we said that was the consensus, 0. 19 would you agree with that? 20 Depends on your definition of consensus. Α. Some 21 people believe --22 Ο. Would you just -- I'm sorry, finish your answer. 23 Some people believe consensus and unanimous mean Α. 24 the same thing. 25 Ο. Do you believe that? 26 I would need to look at a definition. Α. 27 Okay. And just to clarify, do you support 0. 28 Proposal 17?



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NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 Α. Over other options, I do. 2 Ο. So are you testifying -- your testimony right now is on behalf of Jer-Lindy Farms; is that right? 3 4 Yes, sir. Α. You are not testifying right now on behalf of 5 Ο. 6 Edge? 7 Α. Yes, sir. 8 Yes, you are, or you aren't? Ο. 9 Are you testifying right now on behalf of Edge? 10 I'm testifying on behalf of Jer-Lindy Farms. Α. 11 Q. And you are not testifying on behalf of Edge right 12 now? 13 That's correct. Α. 14 Are you testifying on behalf of Minnesota Milk Ο. 15 Producers right now? 16 Α. No, sir. 17 Ο. Okay. 18 DR. CRYAN: Thank you very much. 19 CROSS-EXAMINATION 20 BY MS. HANCOCK: 21 Good morning, Mr. Sjostrom. Can you hear me okay? Q. 22 Α. Yes. 23 Ο. Okay. 24 THE COURT: Name, please. 25 MS. HANCOCK: Nicole Hancock on behalf of National 26 Milk. 27 BY MS. HANCOCK: 28 Q. On page 1 --



1 MS. HANCOCK: Did we give this an exhibit number, 2 262? THE COURT: Yes. 3 Correct. 4 MS. HANCOCK: Okay. 5 BY MS. HANCOCK: On page 1 of Exhibit 262 you identify that you're 6 0. 7 one of four owners of Jer-Lindy Farms, and that's a dairy 8 farm operation that produces milk? 9 Α. Yes. 10 And where do you -- you sell some of that milk to 0. 11 your own creamery, but do you -- where do you sell the 12 rest of it? 13 Bongards Premium Cheese. Α. 14 So you have an ownership interest in two different 0. 15 processors? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Ο. One of them is Bongards that you are one of 18 multiple owners with? 19 Yes, about 200. Α. 20 0. Okay. And what products do you produce with 21 Bongards Premium Cheese? 22 Α. We make raw milk, and they turn it into cheese 23 products and whey products. 24 When you say "we make raw milk," do you mean Ο. 25 Jer-Lindy Farms delivers raw milk and then you turn it 26 into cheese and whey? 27 Α. Correct. Yes. 28 Okay. And then -- okay. 0.

1	And then Redhead Creamery, you make cheese and
2	out of that facility?
3	A. Yes. And now whey also.
4	THE COURT: I'm not sure "that" facility is
5	identified.
6	BY MS. HANCOCK:
7	Q. Redhead Creamery, LLC, is that the other?
8	A. Yes.
9	THE COURT: Out of which you also make?
10	THE WITNESS: Cheese and whey.
11	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
12	BY MS. HANCOCK:
13	Q. On page 4 of your testimony under the title
14	"Experience of the Federal Milk Marketing Orders from a
15	farmstead creamery's point of view," if you want to track
16	along with me, and you said, "As a creamery taking just
17	about 12% of our farm's production per year."
18	Which creamery are you referring to there?
19	A. The Redhead Creamery, LLC, that our farm ownership
20	also has identical ownership.
21	Q. Okay. And so does the remaining 88% go to
22	Bongards?
23	A. Approximately, yes.
24	Q. Okay. And you say at the bottom of that
25	paragraph, if USDA does a mandatory survey, you would like
26	them not to include your creamery because you did not
27	believe that it's representative of what would be surveyed
28	across the nation; is that fair?



1 Α. Yes. I believe that plants like ours that are 2 focused on specialty and definitely not focused on producing those figures that are within the Make Allowance 3 4 calculations would have very distorted costs. Okay. Do you think that Bongards should be 5 0. 6 surveyed? 7 Α. I would need to know where they fit on the 8 efficiency scale. 9 Okay. So do you think only the most efficient 0. 10 plants should be surveyed for Make Allowances? 11 I believe it would be hard to know where the most Α. 12 efficient line is unless you have a mandatory survey. 13 Okay. And so is it fair to say then that your 0. 14 position is you would like to have a mandatory cost 15 survey, but you would like someone with market knowledge 16 to apply some subjectivity in analyzing that data to 17 determine what the reasonable amount of a Make Allowance 18 would be? 19 For the most efficient plants, yes, I would agree. Α. 20 Okay. And on page 6 going into 7 of your 0. 21 testimony, you have a list of some feedback that you have 22 received from different dairy producers; is that right? 23 Α. Yes. 24 And is it fair to characterize the comments that Ο. 25 you have received here as stating that the dairy farmers, 26 that their margins are so thin and the financial pressures 27 are so severe that they just have no more capacity to 28 absorb the issues that are being thrown at them?



1 Α. That -- that may be part of it. However, at --2 today, and where I sit receiving calls from mostly Minnesota producers, the financial side, milk price-wise, 3 matters less than the capacity side. There is -- there is 4 a chance we could have high milk prices and full plants, 5 which is less likely. But if that were to occur and you 6 7 still were unable to move or change plants or be locked 8 into your supply contract, you still could feel the 9 pressure from your milk buyer, unlike years past.

10 So I think the financial considerations are 11 certainly important and relevant. However, it's more of 12 being stuck where you are, you may -- you may be paid 13 great financially, but politically, in the broadest sense 14 of the word, disagree with something that your cooperative 15 or your private processor has done. And right now you 16 don't have the opportunity to disassociate yourself unless 17 you shut down your farm.

18 Q. Okay. Somewhat you are locked into the buyer that19 you have available to you?

A. Correct.

Q. And that's just based on proximity to plants andthe location of where you're at?

A. Yes.

Q. On that same page, on page 6, I'm going to move back up, under the title that started on -- or the header that started on the prior page, "Experience of the Federal Milk Marketing Orders from a state trade association point of view," in this section, this is you putting on your hat



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working for Minnesota Milk Producers Association; is that right?

A. Correct.

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Q. And in that section you are stating that Class III prices would "get us back to the benefits of the MW price series, as we focus on the constantly-traded commodity."

7 Wondering if you could explain that a little bit 8 more.

9 Similar to the MW system where we were basing all Α. 10 of our pricing off of the commodity Class B demand for 11 milk that by and large was going into cheese production, 12 with Class III as a chart -- I don't have yesterday -- I 13 don't have in my mind what it is, but as a chart showed 14 yesterday, Class III is by far the most liquid product you 15 can find in the market -- sorry for the pun -- but liquid 16 being the one most traded.

And so to me, that makes sense to base our -- our discussion in this section, the base class -- base skim Class I price on the commodity that is traded the most and most liquid in the market.

21 Q. And Class IV is -- is traded every day. You are 22 just saying not to the same volume levels as Class III.

A. Correct. Class I and IV, as I understand it,those plants are far more likely to turn on and off.

Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that depending on the same location, that there are different markets that have a different percentage of use of where that milk is going and how it's used?



1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Some some markets are more Class I heavy, some
3	markets are more Class III or Class IV heavy?
4	A. That's true.
5	Q. Okay. And if you I don't know if you know this
6	or not, but does the MW price to the farms increase the
7	full amount when cheese prices went up immediately?
8	Meaning, were they reactive immediately?
9	A. I think I don't know.
10	Q. Does that mean you wouldn't know if when the
11	prices went down, if the MW price series was able to react
12	immediately to that as well?
13	A. I believe we used the system until it expired
14	because it was such a great, again, liquid asset, so to
15	speak, for our industry.
16	Q. Okay. And and okay.
17	MS. HANCOCK: That's all I have. Thank you so
18	much for your time.
19	CROSS-EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. MILTNER:
21	Q. Good morning.
22	A. Good morning.
23	Q. Ryan Miltner representing Select Milk Producers.
24	I'd like to ask you some questions about some of
25	the statements you have received, and you set those out on
26	pages 6 and 7 of your statement. And you suggest that
27	those situations represent disorderly marketing.
28	A. Yes, sir.



1 Q. Can you explain why you reached that conclusion? 2 Α. I -- I believe that if we are going to base -- I believe the rules of the Federal Order system were set up 3 at a time where we did not think these things would 4 happen. And so my fear is that we have created Federal 5 Order rules at a time when this wouldn't happen, and 6 7 therefore, with these things happening, we are 8 inadvertently, with Federal Order rules, creating 9 disorderly marketing. These -- these situations I don't think are to be 10 expected by today's Federal Order rules, and therefore, we 11 12 should know that they are impacting farmers' ability to 13 market their milk. 14 So I want to just quickly look at each of the 0. 15 statements you have set forth and ask what you think a 16 Federal Order fix might be for that. 17 So with your first statement in the situation, I 18 assume that the farmer had a contract with a private 19 processor. 20 I don't know if -- sorry. Α. 21 No, no. Go ahead. Ο. 22 Α. I don't know if there was a contract. 23 Okay. Do -- do most producers that ship directly 0. 24 to a processor that are part of either Edge or Minnesota 25 Milk Producers have a written contract? 26 Did you say "private" or did you say "all"? Α. 27 Ο. I think I said private. 28 I -- I would say I don't know if the answer is Α.

1	most, but I would say a large percentage have no contract.
2	Q. Are you suggesting that the Federal Order needs to
3	have a requirement that there be a written contract
4	between an independent producer and its milk buyer?
5	A. No. My suggestion in this in all ten of these
6	statements is to ensure the Federal Order keep as much
7	power and leverage in the hands of the farmer.
8	Q. I want to talk about statement three, and in this
9	example it's a cooperative releasing a member farm,
10	correct?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Do you know if do you know if in this instance
13	this is a marketing cooperative or a service cooperative?
14	A. In this instance, "service" meaning they are
15	manufacturer?
16	Q. Well, service meaning that they don't actually
17	market the milk of the producer.
18	A. I can tell you it was a marketing and
19	manufacturing cooperative.
20	Q. Do you know if in that instance the member had an
21	a written marketing agreement with its cooperative?
22	A. I know that cooperative has agreements, but I also
23	know that not all members uniformly were given agreements.
24	Q. You understand that producers own their
25	cooperatives, correct?
26	A. Very much so.
27	Q. And that producers have a right to elect the
28	members of their Board of Directors, correct?

1	A. Yes. However, as I stated in some of the final
2	statements there, I think that power dynamic has changed.
3	Where, if this is your sole source of revenue, that
4	election process, that feedback loop may be unfortunately
5	broken, hopefully temporarily.
6	Q. Is that specific to cooperatives you have
7	experience with in Minnesota?
8	A. I don't yeah. I don't believe this is a
9	universal example by any means.
10	Q. Are you suggesting the Federal Order include
11	provisions that would apply to all cooperatives and their
12	contracts with their members?
13	A. Again, my hope was to ask AMS to keep as much
14	power in the farmers' hands as possible due to these
15	situations.
16	Q. Do you understand that each state has statutes
17	which govern the operation of cooperative associations?
18	A. I do.
19	Q. And do you understand that those are not uniform
20	across the country?
21	A. I do.
22	Q. Are you aware if Minnesota or Wisconsin have any
23	provisions in their state laws addressing any of the
24	concerns you outlined with respect to cooperatives?
25	A. What are my concerns?
26	Q. Well, you state that a farm was let go for animal
27	welfare practices, and they seemed to ignore those
28	practices for several years. So a concern like that.

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1 Α. No. 2 Ο. How about a concern that a cooperative terminates a member for exploring business opportunities? 3 4 Was your question Minnesota specifically? Α. 5 Ο. Yes. I believe -- I believe there are laws related to 6 Α. 7 competition. However, I don't know where the co-op law 8 fits into that. 9 Do you know if the producer in item 4, if their Ο. 10 marketing agreement was expiring on or about this time? This was -- this was an example where the contract 11 Α. 12 had not been signed for several years and that this visit 13 spurred re-upping of the contract. 14 When you say the contract was not signed, was it 0. 15 not signed by the producer or by the cooperative? 16 As I understand it, some cooperatives ask their Α. 17 members to sign yearly agreements, but they are not always 18 followed to the date. If you sign it on September 26th, 19 they would want you to sign it next year on 20 September 26th, and that had not been happening for 21 various reasons. 22 Ο. Did that producer seek legal counsel to enforce 23 their contractual rights? Luckily with about three days to spare, they found 24 Α. 25 another plant. 26 Q. With regard to your statement number 6, the 27 cooperative -- my cooperative gave me a contract that 28 states I can no longer speak publicly about my milk.

1	A.	Price.	
2	Q.	It doesn't say price?	
3	A.	I added that in testimony.	
4	Q.	Got it.	
5		Any disparagement of the cooperative results in my	
б	departu	re, and there's no due process to fight these.	
7		You're aware that cooperatives have, in most	
8	instanc	es, bylaws that outline the rights of members?	
9	A.	Yes. And I did not say in any of these ten things	
10	anything was illegal.		
11	Q.	Do you know if the bylaws of the cooperatives you	
12	are ref	erring to outline a procedure for the expulsion or	
13	termina	tion of a membership?	
14	A.	We asked for several bylaws but were not given	
15	them.		
16	Q.	Did the producer did you ask the producer for	
17	these b	ylaws?	
18	A.	This is a specific case where the producer was	
19	afraid	to ask their board member for the bylaws.	
20	Q.	They were a member of the cooperative and did not	
21	possess	the bylaws?	
22	A.	Yes, sir.	
23	Q.	And you think that's an issue that the Federal	
24	Order w	ould want to address?	
25	A.	I think the Federal Order, especially in terms of	
26	Make Al	lowances, but in every every other opportunity	
27	we have	here should keep as much power in the hands of the	
28	farmer	as possible.	

-			
28	A. No.		
27	cooperative?		
26	Q. And did you receive any information from the		
25	A. I have.		
24	information on this point?		
23	Producers reach out to the cooperative to ask for		
22	Q. Did you reach out to the did Minnesota Milk		
21	A. Yes.		
20	issues?		
19	for its members in helping them resolve these types of		
18	Q. Does Minnesota Milk Producers serve as an advocate		
17	had talked to their field representative already.		
16	suggestion that they call their co-op board member. They		
15	buyer or seller, I just share information. It was my		
14	outside the law or something I can do, I'm not a milk		
13	A. When I get these calls, unless there's something		
12	to ask about their pay price?		
11	people within the cooperative outside of the board member		
10	Do you know if that that producer had other		
9	it was to call the cooperative board member.		
8	Q. When they say calling the cooperative, you stated		
7	A. I don't know.		
6	cooperative about the pay price?		
5	Is that did that producer, in fact, ask the		
4	could result in their dismissal.		
3	it's competitive, and they think that calling the co-op		
2	producer wants to ask about their pay price and whether		
1	Q. Okay. In number 7, you a situation where a		
	MATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER FRICING FORMOLA MERKING		

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1 Ο. Did you have an opportunity to look at the 2 members' marketing and membership agreement to figure out what rights that the producer might have under those 3 4 documents? Α. Yes. 5 And did those documents provide the producer a 6 Ο. 7 right to this information? 8 Not explicitly. Α. 9 Are you aware whether the governing cooperative Ο. 10 law provided a member a right to that information or not? 11 Α. I don't know. With respect to the various situations where a 12 Ο. 13 producer was terminated from a plant or their milk was no 14 longer picked up, do you know if those events breached any 15 agreement between the producer and the handler? 16 Α. The situation number 4 with the lapsed contract, I 17 think, in spirit, would have done that, since the contract 18 was lapsed and not re-signed. But legally I don't -- I don't know how that would be ruled. 19 Where I think this is -- this would be item one 20 Ο. 21 and item two, and ten, do you know if the producer in 22 those three instances had a contract that entitled them 23 the right to supply those plants that was violated? 24 I believe in all three situations -- I believe in Α. 25 all three situations -- I know for sure in at least two of 26 them, they bought and sold milk on a handshake agreement. 27 Like others are referencing legislation, I have personally 28 and Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative has been working on



legislation to work so that farmers would have written 1 2 contracts. That would solve this. But again, not asking within this hearing or within the Federal Milk Marketing 3 4 Order. 0. Thank you. 5 6 Looking back at page 3 of your statement, and here 7 you are talking about risk management. 8 With respect to the proposals in this hearing, 9 which ones do you think should be delayed in 10 implementation for purposes of risk management? 11 I would have a difficult time naming the Α. 12 proposals, however, anything that would interact with milk 13 pricing should be delayed. 14 So any proposal that changes the calculation of a Ο. 15 component or class price should be delayed? I think that's accurate. 16 Α. 17 0. If those proposals were not delayed, if they took 18 effect right away, how would that negatively impact your 19 farms' existing risk management? 20 Α. First it would -- I think it would take away Yes. 21 options, especially in DRP, as I think we have heard 22 previously could be frozen. And CME, I think it would be 23 hard for both sides to come to agreement on pricing, and 24 so therefore it limits options for us as we are in a major 25 building period right now and we are trying to fix as many 26 unknowns as we can because we know we will have many other 27 unknowns, and so, for us, risk management is extremely 28 important right now.



1 0. Would it affect any contracts that you have in 2 place right now? No. 3 Α. If it were -- let's just say it's going to take 4 0. effect on October 1st of 2025. Let's go 2024. Let's not 5 6 go out that far. And you have risk management contracts 7 in place on September 30th. Would you expect that those contracts in place on 8 9 September 30th, would not be honored according to their 10 terms? 11 Α. I'm certainly not an expert on that. I don't 12 know. 13 Okay. Thank you. Ο. 14 MR. MILTNER: That's all I have. 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 16 THE COURT: It's 11:06. Let's get another 17 ten-minute break in. We'll be breaking for lunch, but 18 please be back and ready to go at 11:16. 19 (An off-the-record discussion took place.) 20 THE COURT: We're back on record. It is 11:18. 21 Ms. Hancock. 22 MS. HANCOCK: Thank you. 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 BY MS. HANCOCK: 25 You just mentioned something with Mr. Miltner that 0. 26 prompted another question for me. 27 I think that you said that, you know, as a dairy 28 farmer you are not marketing any milk. Remember talking



	NATIONAL FI	SDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING		
1	with hir	n about that a minute ago?		
2	А.	Well, can you clarify what you said or what you		
3	think I	said?		
4	Q.	Just that as a dairy farmer you are not marketing		
5	any mil}	ς?		
6	А.	Oh, on the board, on the forward contracting, you		
7	are correct, right now.			
8	Q.	Q. Okay. And then you serve as the managing director		
9	for Edge Dairy Cooperative?			
10	А.	Yes.		
11	Q.	How long have you served in that role?		
12	А.	Since November of last year.		
13	Q.	Of 2022?		
14	Α.	Yes.		
15	Q.	Can you tell me what Edge as a cooperative does?		
16	Α.	Yes. We are a verification cooperative. We		
17	represer	nt members who ship to private processors.		
18	Q.	Okay. And so does Edge buy any milk?		
19	Α.	No.		
20	Q.	Does Edge sell any milk?		
21	Α.	No.		
22	Q.	When you say it's a verification cooperative, what		
23	does it	verify?		
24	Α.	I don't have the statute in front of me, but		
25	through	federal law or rule, you if you do not ship to		
26	a coopei	rative, you must have your milk verified either by		
27	USDA at	the testing lab or by a verification cooperative		
28	such as	ourselves.		



1 0. Does -- and does Edge, as a cooperative, provide 2 testing services for dairy farmers? We verify the testing services. 3 Α. Okay. So -- and then the dairy farmers pay Edge 4 0. for that service that it provides? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 Ο. And so is that the totality of what Edge does is 8 provide that verification of the testing services? 9 Our three services that we provide are the Α. 10 verification services, bulk tank calibrations, and then 11 political representation. 12 0. Okay. And so when Edge -- I think that you or 13 maybe Dr. Bozic or someone had said something with respect 14 to the size of Edge being one of the largest cooperatives. 15 Is that -- do you know what I'm talking about? Ts 16 that a way that you represent yourself as a Edge 17 cooperative? 18 Α. Yes. 19 But when you represent that, is that based on the 0. 20 number of members that you provide those services to? 21 Α. We have about 800 members. We say that we're the 22 third largest in terms of milk production cooperative. 23 Okay. But you don't actually engage in any sales 0. 24 of milk production, though, right? 25 Α. No, but we certainly care about our 800 farmers. 26 Okay. Yeah. Q. 27 And do those farmers belong to other cooperatives 28 as well, in part?



1 Α. It's -- it's possible, but it would be a very 2 small percentage. Okay. And so when you say that you're a 3 0. 4 cooperative, it's under the verification cooperative designation only? 5 Α. 6 Today, yes. We have the ability to do whatever 7 our Board of Directors directs us to do. Ο. 8 Okay. 9 MS. HANCOCK: Thank you so much. 10 DR. VITALIANO: Your Honor, Peter Vitaliano with 11 National Milk Producers Federation. 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 BY DR. VITALIANO: 14 Good morning, Mr. Sjostrom. Ο. 15 Good morning. Α. 16 On page 5 of your testimony you have a paragraph a Ο. 17 little more than halfway down: "In 2018, we began talking 18 in our boardroom." And from the context it looks like you 19 are speaking on behalf of Minnesota Milk Producers 20 Association at that time. You're talking about you 21 discussed the block-barrel spread, what you could do about 22 it. 23 Then you mention, "In 2020, National Milk 24 suggested legislation to implement supply management, and 25 we" -- I guess that's Minnesota Milk -- suggested CORE, 26 Dairy CORE. And then you go on to refer to Redlands 27 Creamery learning we needed to cut back by 5% and sold --28 sell less of our sold-out cheese.



Could you explain a little bit more of the point you were trying to make in that paragraph that had references to a number of different things?

A. Yes. I think the point was just that although we're sitting here in 2023, I -- we have taken notice of things that would have impact Federal Orders over the past 65 years based on this chronology.

8 Q. Can you say more specifically what program would 9 have required Redlands Creamery to sell 5% less of your 10 cheese?

Well, if there was any national -- any national 11 Α. 12 supply management program implemented, and assuming there 13 were across-the-board cuts as has been proposed by many 14 proponents many times, in theory, our farm would need to 15 cut back, our cooperative would need to cut back, and as a 16 result, since our cheese plant is directly tied to our 17 farm, the cheese plant may need to cut back just due to a 18 lack of supply.

Q. But you're not -- do you mean to suggest then -you don't mean to suggest then that the creamery itself would have a, you know, 5% quota cutback or something?

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As I -- sorry to interrupt.

As I mentioned in previous testimony, I don't believe -- or in previous questions -- I don't believe there's any limit on the amount of product that need to be produced.

Q. Okay.

Α.

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DR. VITALIANO: Your Honor, I would like to offer



a correction in the record to this statement that National
 Milk Producers Federation suggested legislation to
 implement supply management.

At the beginning of 2020 -- early 2020, in the 4 early days of the pandemic when the industry was very 5 disrupted, National Milk and the International Dairy Foods 6 7 Association presented a joint COVID crisis plan to USDA --8 did not suggest legislation -- that includes, urged the USDA to make use of all available tools to deal with the 9 10 crisis, and that included a producer market balancing 11 assistance program that would have been implemented by 12 USDA, which USDA did not follow up on. But we did not, 13 National Milk did not suggest legislation.

MR. ENGLISH: Is there a question there somewhere?
THE COURT: Yes, the word legislation suggests
something that a legislature like a Congress might do?
DR. VITALIANO: Yes.

18 MR. ENGLISH: But was there a question? 19 THE COURT: Well, I just want to make sure I 20 understand what he's --

21 (Court Reporter clarification.) 22 THE COURT: I can't believe how guilty I was. 23 Mr. English, come back. Finish your thought. 24 MR. ENGLISH: I am sure it was not you, your 25 Honor, I am sure it was me -- or I.

I -- I did not hear a question there. I heard a statement about a representation, which I think is fine, but it is more appropriate to be made by someone who I



1 expect to testify at least once more at this hearing. And 2 so unless there's going to be a question to get this witness to agree with that, I don't know what the purpose 3 4 of that statement is. I understand why you are trying to do it. I just 5 6 don't think it's appropriate unless there is a question or 7 if you want to testify about it. 8 THE COURT: Understood. 9 Now that you have laid the background, is your --10 is your question to the witness as to whether he is 11 certain that the word "legislation" is the proper 12 characterization? 13 DR. VITALIANO: Yes, that's an excellent way to --14 to suggest that. While I'm up here, rather than taking 15 the time to go on the stand again, I figured I would take 16 the chance. 17 BY DR. VITALIANO: 18 Do you -- do you accept the fact that your use of 0. 19 the term "legislation" is -- was misstated? Mr. Vitaliano, I -- I don't know what National 20 Α. 21 Milk wanted to do or is capable of doing. What you 22 mentioned may or may not have been in a press release or 23 public statement. I don't know if -- if -- if they would 24 have pursued legislation, if that was possible. I would 25 be happy to add "or regulation" after the word 26 legislation. 27 DR. VITALIANO: Okav. 28 THE COURT: Let's do that, and then you decide

1 whether you want to testify. 2 DR. VITALIANO: Okay. No more questions. THE COURT: Well, let me ask, before Agricultural 3 4 Marketing Service asks its questions, should we address now the changes to your statement that we may want to have 5 6 on the record copy? 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Let's -- let's do that. 9 All right. Let's -- so let's start on page 2 --10 let's start on page 3. Page 3, the only one I noted that 11 actually would require a change on the document was in the 12 fourth full paragraph that begins "long story short," the 13 next line, the change that you suggested would be that 14 "on-farm" would be changed to "off-farm." 15 Do you want that change made in your record copy 16 of your statement? 17 THE WITNESS: Yeah. And alternatively, your Honor, we could provide 18 19 updated written testimony. Is that an easier --20 THE COURT: No. 21 THE WITNESS: No. I was just kidding. Let's 22 change -- let's change "on" to "off." 23 THE COURT: All right. Let's go ahead and do that 24 now. Temporarily striking O-N. 25 USDA REPRESENTATIVE: Okay. What page? 26 THE COURT: Oh, we're page 3 of Exhibit 262. And we're striking O-N, and we're showing in the margin that 27 28 what was meant was O-F-F.



1 USDA REPRESENTATIVE: In which paragraph? 2 THE COURT: The paragraph starts "long story short." It's the third full paragraph. 3 4 All right. So that line would read, "having an off-farm job." Okay. 5 Then the next place -- some of your deviation from 6 7 your testimony I don't think requires any kind of a 8 document change, but I would suggest on page 4, the --9 one, two, three -- fourth full paragraph begins, "I 10 attended the October 2022," at the beginning of that paragraph. Third line down, the word "represented" was 11 12 changed to "representing." 13 Is that correct? 14 THE WITNESS: Sure. Yes. 15 THE COURT: So we just strike the E-D and write in 16 instead I-N-G, so that that line reads, "farmers from the 17 Upper Midwest states representing over 40% of the milk and 18 farms in the country." 19 And then the one we just made, we're on page 5, 20 and there's a heading in the middle of that page that 21 says, "Experience of FMMOs from a state trade association 22 point of view, " go to the second paragraph of that 23 That paragraph begins, "In 2018," comma, go to section. 24 the next line down and find the word "legislation" and 25 insert "or regulation." So that line would read: "... about it. In 2020, National Milk Producers 26 27 Federation suggested legislation or regulation to 28 implement supply."



1	And then the next one is on page 6. The last line			
2	on that page, in number 6, the last line, instead of			
3	starting "milk," comma, it will say "milk price," comma.			
4	And then the last one that I noted was on page 8,			
5	the second line down from the top has a partial sentence			
6	that we struck. So that partial sentence that we're			
7	striking the entire thing, "We should note that contrary			
8	to prior testimony in an exchange between."			
9	Were there any other changes that you recall that			
10	I should			
11	THE WITNESS: No, your Honor.			
12	THE COURT: Thank you. All right.			
13	DR. BOZIC: I confirm as well, no more changes.			
14	THE COURT: Very good.			
15	And now I'd like to hear from Agricultural			
16	Marketing Service.			
17	CROSS-EXAMINATION			
18	BY MS. TAYLOR:			
19	Q. Good morning.			
20	A. Good morning.			
21	Q. Thank you for coming to testify today. I first			
22	want to start off and ask you my normal Small Business			
23	question.			
24	Would your farm qualify as a Small Business?			
25	A. The farm and the creamery both, although we hope			
26	not too much longer.			
27	Q. That's fair.			
28	Let's see. So I want to run through on your first			
1.4				

1 page the specific proposals you are talking about, just to 2 make sure everything's clear on the record. So for Proposal 1, what you are saying here is you 3 4 would like to see the -- man, this is a long time ago, I have to think back from August -- the composition 5 standards updated to include the fat. 6 7 Α. Yes. Okay. And Proposal 3 -- and I had a question 8 0. 9 later on, but I'll ask it now. Proposal 3 looks to remove 10 barrels. 11 Α. Yes. 12 Ο. You are not actually -- or are you actually 13 supporting Proposal 3, or what I understand the proposal 14 that you would prefer is the weighted between the two? 15 Yeah, I prefer the weighted between the two, not Α. 16 knowing if our proposal will be accepted. That's why I 17 threw them together. 18 Ο. Okay. Okay. And then the next bullet deals with 19 20 Make Allowances. And this is new to me, so I'd like to 21 see if you could explain that a little bit what you are 22 meaning by that. I don't believe I remember seeing 23 anything on -- other than what has actually been proposed 24 by IDFA and Wisconsin Cheese Makers, a delay in 25 Make Allowances. 26 So what are you looking for there? 27 Α. Yeah, I could not find a proposal on this either. 28 I think we have heard testimony from many farmers that

\$0.50 per hundredweight would be quite a bit to take, and
 for us it would be the same thing.

We are cognizant of why cooperatives, cheese 3 4 plants are asking for what they are asking for -- all plants are asking for what they are asking for. But yield 5 factors, as -- as Edge had proposed in their initial ask 6 7 for yield factors to be considered, and many others had 8 asked, we don't believe -- I don't believe that 9 Make Allowances should be considered until yield factors 10 are included because of the technology that's been 11 changing those plants.

And once those are considered, if it's over \$0.40, again, due to the testimony of many others, and we would agree, that \$0.50 is a very large burden for dairy farms to take on on an all-milk price basis to divide that over at least four years.

Q. Okay. So that would be evenly 25% each year?
A. You can -- you can go zero for three years and
then 100 if you would like.

20 Q. Okay. Okay. So with that in mind then, you would 21 oppose any of the Make Allowance proposals here if the way 22 they have been characterized was they would actually 23 increase or decrease the all milk price by at least \$0.50, 24 if not more?

A. Yeah, I'm personally, I have a really hard time
supporting any -- and I think you have heard many farmers
say, it's really hard for me to support any Make Allowance
increase. But seeing that that's inevitable, this is how



1	I would do it.
2	Q. Okay. And then your next Proposal 16 supporting
3	Class III Plus. Can you explain that proposal and how it
4	would operate?
5	And I ask because this is kind of the first time
6	we have had a witness talk about this one, and and
7	since you are on the board, you are you are a staff of
8	Edge, could you explain how that would operate?
9	A. So can I wait until tomorrow?
10	Q. Sure.
11	A. Or I mean until Dr. Bozic's testimony tomorrow on
12	the subject? Would that be I don't want to misstate
13	anything.
14	But in general, we would be basing the skim the
15	base Class I skim price on Class III, and then looking
16	back three years, that difference between the higher-of
17	and average-of, and adding that difference when there is
18	one.
19	Q. Okay. And so we have had testimony from other
20	farmers about the importance of what they would term
21	getting current market signals, which is why they want to
22	return to the higher-of. We have heard other testimony
23	about how farmers would be made whole with whatever
24	rolling adjuster you want to calculate over time because
25	the adjuster is going to be updated more regularly.
26	So what's your position kind of with those two
27	diverging viewpoints on whether you would be made whole
28	under this rolling adjuster or not? I guess that's where



1 | I'll start.

A. Yeah. I think -- I think there's -- I believe
Class III Plus is the best one. That's what attracted me
to work for Edge. That's why we have been working on this
in my other roles previously, as both a farmer and as a
trade association executive director.

7 I think having something that's hedgeable for all 8 participants in the industry is -- is something we have 9 achieved to a very large extent, and something we should 10 keep now that we have it.

Again, nobody here is proposing to stay with the current average-of, so I think the solution we are all looking for is what to do next.

And so me -- to me, I get probably more calls, besides the recent situations that I have outlined in those ten that I have talked about with a few counselors, probably one of the top things I get calls about is innovation in Class I.

And like I, as I'm trying to grow and innovate our creamery business, want to be able to hedge and lock in some of the unknowns. I want -- and I believe farmers would love innovation. And I think the way to do that is to allow them to -- allow them, meaning Class I, to lock in some of their risk.

Q. So we have had other farmers testify about the impact over, you know, the COVID period that depooling and the resulting negative PPDs had on their hedge positions. Can you talk a little bit about how that impacted



1 | you?

2 Α. It did not impact my farm. It definitely impacted I got many calls from farmers who thought they 3 my phone. 4 had locked in positions, and when they found out that the PPDs were negative, they realized what they thought they 5 had hedged did not exist. And so all of a sudden, in a 6 worst case scenario, they thought, well, I have at least 7 8 this price locked in, whatever that price was when they 9 hedged it. And then they got their milk check, and it 10 was, 3, 4, \$5 less than what they had presumed. So our 11 farm, not; other farms, very much so.

Q. Can I ask because, you know, risk management -how were you able to not have that -- how were you able to not have those impacts of depooling as others have explained it impacted their positions?

A. I believe -- well, I don't know. I didn't go back and check. I would -- I would suspect as we ship to a cheese plant, they made that decision to depool or to not depool in the best interest of their patrons. And, you know, I think probably the class most impacted was the fluid class, so those -- those members of cooperatives and proprietary plants who ship to fluid.

Q. So if your Class III plant depooled that you ship to, they didn't -- that negative PPD wasn't reflected on -- there's been talk about how even if a plant depooled and they weren't required to pay minimum prices, somehow that negative PPD was still reflected on their producer check?



1 Α. Yes. 2 Ο. And what I'm gathering from you was that was not your experience then? 3 4 I think there's a reason why I am able to Α. No. talk here, and I have a very high trust with my 5 cooperative, and I'm very proud of what they do 6 7 transparently on their milk checks. I don't think that's 8 the case for all farmers today. I hope that changes. 9 Okay. And then moving down to the last bullet 0. 10 there, you want -- are seeking a 15-and-a-half month or 11 greater delay on any changes affecting hedging, 12 contracting, and federal risk management programs. 13 And I know there's proposals to delay the 14 implementation of the component factor updates, but are 15 there any specific proposals you are talking about with 16 that delay? 17 Α. Again, anything that would change milk price I 18 believe should be delayed. Anything that would affect 19 hedging, contracting. 20 So any piece of the formulas. Because I ask 0. 21 because there was a witness weeks ago who said, even if 22 the Make Allowances were changed -- there was no delay in 23 implementing any Make Allowances, they weren't seeking a 24 delay in that because of the hedging position, somehow it 25 wouldn't be affected. But you hold a different view.

A. Again, I -- I would -- I would consider myself much closer to a farmer than an economist or lawyer, so I'm not going to state it right if I try to pin it down.



But I don't want anyone's -- as we saw in the pandemic with depooling, and as we could see if something here substantially changed, the milk price farmers are getting, I don't want anyone to lose ability to manage risk or especially lose something they have thought they have locked in and it be disrupted by regulation implemented here.

8 And I think from what I have heard, you know,
9 especially from Dr. Bozic, 15-and-a-half months achieves
10 most of that.

Q. Okay. And I know later in your testimony you talk about you're always looking 24 months out, but 13 15-and-a-half months is acceptable notice.

Based on your experience as a farmer and your hedge positions, where do most of those contracts lie? How many months out do you look? I know you look 24, but that doesn't mean that you lock in 24.

18 A. Yeah. And I think you have heard here, so DRP is 19 what we use most, but we -- how we do it is we have 20 basically set up rules for our agent and said, if it's 21 here, do this; if it's here, do that. And so they are 22 constantly watching.

23 Unfortunately, I think due to the -- well -- well, 24 as we have seen, since 2020, as previous exhibits have 25 shown, trading volume has increased in dairy, and that is 26 a building situation.

27 If you want to buy oil, I believe you can go nine 28 years out. If you want to buy corn, I believe you can go



1 two years out. As we heard yesterday from the witness 2 from Nestle, they think liquidity is about six months out. 3 We can't get to a year, or a year and a half, or 4 two years until people take the risk to try to lock in 5 those positions.

And so, you know, back to your question, I think much of the time it's hard to get much beyond that 15-and-a-half month point, and especially in Dairy Revenue Protection the past two years, it just hasn't made economic sense to lock in more than a few months out at a time.

But that's not always the case. Sometimes as the markets and futures change, it makes a lot of sense, and depending on the building project on your farm, sometimes it makes a lot of sense to go as far out as you can.

Q. And do you use any other tools other than DRP?
A. We have not for some time. But that's partially
because DRP, as previous witnesses have stated, captures
all the upside and eliminates most of your downside risk.

20 Q. Okay. So you said some of your -- I think 12% of 21 your milk goes to your on-farm creamery, and the rest goes 22 to Bongards; is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And you say you're a co-owner of Bongards.

25 Does that mean -- to make clear for the record, is26 Bongards a cooperative?

27 A. It is.

28 Q. Okay. And does Bongards reblend?



23

24

A. I don't know. I assume -- I know they have the
 ability to, but I don't know if they have a stated
 position to do so or not do so.

Q. Okay. So your -- does your milk check reflect that or your milk check -- if I may ask, and you don't have to answer -- reflect whatever the uniform price is for the month, plus or minus, you know, premiums, etcetera?

9 A. I don't -- I don't think most farmers, including 10 myself, pay attention to that. On our milk check it will 11 state the Class III price, our price, and the order 12 minimum price, and those are the three things we pay 13 attention to. Whether they reblend it or not, I don't --14 I don't believe is listed on our milk check, or I have 15 never seen it.

16 Reblending can be up or down, right? So I -- I
17 have never seen that listed on our milk check.

Q. Okay. And then do you know if your milk is pooled or does -- do you, as a farmer, ever know whether it's pooled or not pooled? Because you did state earlier that during some parts of the past recent history you know Bongards didn't pool all the milk?

A. If I call and ask, they will quickly tell me, butI don't know month to month.

Q. Okay. And when your milk goes to Bongards, how far is that haul?

A. It never gets there. We do swaps. We have a
cheese plant 20 miles away. A cheese plant 35 miles away.



1 It typically goes to the cheese plant 60 miles away. 2 Occasionally we have gone to the -- it's been a couple of years now, but occasionally it's gone to the Woodbury 3 4 fluid plant also, which is about 120 miles away. Okay. And you talked a bit about how a lot of 5 0. producers in your area, and Mr. Umhoefer this morning said 6 7 the same thing, don't actually have contracts with their 8 cheese buyer. 9 But do you have a membership -- I assume you have 10 a membership agreement with Bongards? 11 Α. No. 12 0. No agreement, you are just a member? 13 Handshake, yes. Α. 14 I'm fascinated. 0. 15 Me, too. Here I am. Α. 16 Just in general, I guess, up there that -- that --Ο. 17 and not to say that we at USDA haven't had similar 18 discussions about this, about how producers, you know, 19 don't up there have contracts with their buyers. Is it --20 Is that a question? Α. 21 That's a fair question. Q. 22 Α. I'm ready. 23 I'm just fascinated to why that is the market Ο. 24 dynamic up there, I guess. 25 Α. So I -- I believe, again, with a lot of trust, 26 that they have very good reasons for it. But in those ten 27 examples that I have in my testimony, and I'm not sure if 28 you are asking about those, but in those ten examples,



1 some of those have resulted in banks or lenders calling me 2 and saying, what? I thought the Federal Order mandated 3 they are going to get paid no matter what at least twice a 4 month?

5 And I called some of the smart, good looking 6 people at Federal Order 30, and just try to figure out, 7 all right, what do we have promised or not promised here? 8 And there's been a lot of education, in the past 24 months 9 especially.

Everyone has the ability to enter into contracts. There's also reasons not to. And one of the things we would like to do, as Edge, wearing my other hat, legislatively, is rebuild that trust.

14

Oh, sorry to the court reporter.

15 Q. I'm so fascinated, I didn't even realize you were 16 talking fast.

17

Α.

Yeah. It's gets me excited.

18 And I think we often in this room hear, oh, that 19 would be good for farmers. And maybe right now, based on 20 where milk prices and dairy farmer economics are, it would 21 be. But there are times in the marketplace where I think 22 that would also be very advantageous for dairy processors 23 to have written contracts knowing that their milk supply 24 can't leave at any given time and things are held from a 25 legal perspective on that end.

And so our -- again, outside of this hearing, but our legislation we have proposed tries to build that contract of trust better amongst all producers and



1 processors. 2 And within this testimony, and within the Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative packages -- package of testimony, 3 we have tried to do within Federal Orders the best 4 building of that we can. However, we think you are, as 5 6 AMS, very much bounded and not able to do everything I 7 would like to see you complete. And so for you in particular, then, since you also 8 0. 9 don't have an agreement, written agreement, so do you 10 forward contract your milk? 11 Α. We can. 12 0. You can, but you don't, I guess? 13 We have. Α. 14 You have. Okay. Ο. 15 On the -- towards the bottom of page 3, this is 16 where you are talking about different risk management 17 tools. And you say, "DMC is a great program, but to call 18 it ample risk management for a dairy like ours is a gross 19 overstatement." 20 And I just wanted to ask you for the -- for the 21 record, you know, expand on why you think that? Why you 22 think that is? 23 Α. Just because we have grown. If you add another family, like we have, to your farm, typically you need to 24 25 grow -- in the commodity business for that 88% of our raw 26 milk that is a commodity, you typically need to get better 27 every year. Lower costs, every year. And volume is one 28 way that most of us try to overcome those higher costs



1 each year. So any growing dairy farm, which as I 2 mentioned, not all of them are, I think DMC becomes really less and less effective every year. 3 4 And I just want to make sure it's clear. And 0. that's because it has the two-tier levels of what is 5 6 covered? 7 Α. No. No. Below 5 million pounds you are locked into whatever you made in the highest of the 2012, 2013, 8 or 2014. 9 10 Your base is locked in? Ο. 11 Α. Correct. 12 Ο. Okay. On page 4, in the second full paragraph, 13 you say, I see the need for one -- and here you are 14 talking Make Allowances and the current formula --15 "anything providing comfortability eliminates risk. Without risk, there is no innovation." 16 17 Can you expand on that thought for us what you are 18 talking about there? 19 In -- in simple terms, if -- if it costs --Α. Yeah. 20 like I mentioned here, if it costs \$5.50, including 21 reinvestment, for Redhead Creamery to make a 40-pound 22 block of cheese, and we had an equivalent Make Allowance 23 where USDA ensured we were paid \$6, I don't know why we 24 would make anything besides 40-pound blocks of cheese. 25 So when there's no risk, we wouldn't go look for 26 other markets. We wouldn't create anything new or 27 different. 28 So does that thought carry over to where you 0.



believe eventually Make Allowances should fall? And - and so I had another question later, but I'll ask it now.

3 So then what's your opinion of what a fair 4 Make Allowance is? You know, we have proposed for us 5 different numbers, and the studies have different numbers 6 themselves than what's been proposed. There's a high 7 cost, a low cost, an average.

8 So kind of what do you think is appropriate, given 9 that sentiment?

A. Yeah. I believe that it should be correlated to the highly efficient plants. I don't work in those plants or know their numbers besides what's been presented here. And so I don't have a number. I don't think dairy farmers who aren't on board of co-ops or proprietary plants would know what number that should be pegged at, and I certainly don't.

Q. And I'm not asking for a specific number, just kind of, you know, you're a policy guy, right? What's the -- what's your thought of, policy-wise as a farmer, where that number should set?

And from what I'm getting from you, I'm taking away that not necess- -- it shouldn't necessarily cover the high cost plants, and maybe it shouldn't necessarily be set at the average, is what I'm gathering from your statement?

A. Yeah. Well, first, I hope "policy guy" was acompliment and not a derogatory statement.

Q. It was.



28

A. But second, yeah, I think your statement summed it up. Again, if we're eliminating risk for this entire industry of people who make cheese that are subject to Make Allowances, why would we expect any innovation in the industry?

Q. And you see it as, if their makes aren't fully covered, then that will make force them to innovate?

8 A. Yeah, or exit. Unfortunately, the same thing that9 happens to dairy farmers.

Q. Right. Okay. On page 5 you -- in the paragraph above the heading that's in the middle, here you are talking about how Federal Orders even do affect farmstead cheese companies like yours who don't participate in the pool, because it affects your grants and loans. And I'd just like -- this is the first of that we have heard, so if you could expand on that statement.

A. Yeah. We have been beneficiary of some USDA grant and loan resources, and the easiest way for us to make the case of assets, future assets, revenue, is to say, here, here is a federal document that represents our area that says this is what our milk is worth.

Q. Okay. And down below you talk about -- and you had some discussion with Dr. Vitaliano, and you talked about your Dairy CORE program that you all, as Minnesota Milk Producers, had put together, and that it's similar to what USDA ultimately rolled out.

27 Can you be more specific? Because there were a 28 lot of programs that were rolled out. What you are



6

7

1 | talking about there?

A. I'm hoping my counsel can recall the acronym or
name of what -- what ultimately it was, but I can't
remember the name of it.

Q. And given that, can you describe what your DairyCORE program would have been?

A. Yeah. Essentially it would -- rather than a
supply management program, it allowed -- I'm not going to
go into it. That was a long time ago, so I bet counsel
can ask me a question that recalls that.

Q. Okay. I understand a long time ago. I feel like six weeks was a long time ago, so that was three years ago.

14 On page 6, you have a statement, "Class III Plus 15 gets us back to the benefits of the MW price series as we 16 focus on the constantly traded commodity."

And I'm wondering if you can expand on how that -how that proposal does that and why you think that's
beneficial.

Cheese, and therefore whey, as I understand 20 Α. Yes. 21 it -- and I think as testimony has been provided here --22 are plants that are meant to run as close to 24/7, as 23 close to 365 days a year, as they can, aside from 24 maintenance and staffing shortages and all the other things that interrupt your work flow. But of the four 25 26 classes, Class III would be most represented of plants 27 that are built to always demand raw milk and, therefore, 28 are built to always be producing the product that they are



intended to make over the other categories. 1 2 Ο. And so you think it's beneficial to go back to something more like what the MW used to be? 3 4 I think it's beneficial to go to something that is Α. constantly made, constantly traded. 5 Okay. 6 0. And the next question, you talk about --7 and this goes on to your -- what you just mentioned about 8 plants always running full these days. 9 And as we think about it, minimum pricing -- "As 10 we think about minimum pricing, constantly full plants mean prices will stay closer to minimum values." 11 12 I just wanted you to expand on that. And I think 13 you make that statement and you're trying to talk about kind of how the market is different now. 14 15 Again, I think the last time orders were Α. Yeah. 16 evaluated, these ten situations that I get to after the 17 following paragraph wouldn't have happened because the 18 plants, the physical processing plants, were not full. 19 And so when they aren't full, even in a supposedly 20 competitive market like the Upper Midwest, there would be 21 no reason to pay higher premiums, there would be no reason 22 to solicit milk with those premiums, and so therefore, 23 when milk can't move, it doesn't make as much sense for 24 plants to pay above what they need to, because that is 25 what the market is telling them, pay what you need to, and 26 you are not trying to entice more vendors, I guess, in 27 this case, if you call the farms vendors. 28 Okay. So in that case, the minimum price is all Q.



1 they need to pay is what you are saying? 2 Α. I think that's what we have seen, or lower. So you do list some information on different calls 3 Ο. you got, and I don't really want to get into that any more 4 than what you have already had to discuss. 5 6 But I do ask the question -- want to ask the 7 question as kind of what do you see as that -- how do you see Federal Orders providing for orderly marketing? 8 That 9 is their policy objective. And so as a farmer, what do you interpret that to be for you? 10 11 Α. Yes. So, again, Federal Orders providing orderly 12 marketing, I believe we should have regularly updated 13 numbers at a set time, make them as mandatory as possible, 14 as low Make Allowances as feasibly possible, because 15 again, otherwise, I believe plants will be marketing 16 products that maybe don't actually have a real life 17 market, and allowing -- allowing farmers to know what some 18 hedging forward contracting, OTC, some -- some device of 19 their choosing, that they will have based on current time 20 and current information, an idea of what their milk price

21 is as far out as possible.

Today, some countries have that, and we do not. Q. So if I could summarize. That's, you know, transparency, market information, and I would probably guess enforcement of some of those prices?

A. Yeah. And no overstatements of any fixed -- fixed
costs or fixed prices like Make Allowances.
Q. Okay.



September 27, 2023

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING			
1	MS. TAYLOR: That's it from AMS. Thank you.			
2	THE COURT: Thank you.			
3	Is there any other cross before we have redirect?			
4	No. Let's go to redirect.			
5	REDIRECT EXAMINATION			
6	BY DR. BOZIC:			
7	Q. Marin Bozic for Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative.			
8	Lucas, did your creamery in any way, assist,			
9	review, provide input, or otherwise collaborate with you			
10	in writing of your testimony?			
11	A. Bongards Creamery? No. The others at Redhead			
12	Creamery? Also, no.			
13	Q. So so it's fair to say that they are really			
14	they were not aware in any way of the any words			
15	regarding the or any statements that you made about			
16	other incidents in our broader milk shed?			
17	A. No, they were not.			
18	Q. I believe at one point you said that you used DRP.			
19	Just to make sure that it is on the record, you			
20	also do use DMC regularly?			
21	A. Yes.			
22	Q. Okay. In discussing briefly and this goes to			
23	Ms. Taylor's question in discussing Proposal 16, I think			
24	you refer to the lookback as the difference between the			
25	higher-of and the average-of.			
26	Did you mean the difference between the higher-of			
27	and the appropriate variable related to Class III?			
28	A. Yes.			

Okay. 1 Ο. On page 4, first full paragraph, you write, 2 "In simple terms, an increase in Make Allowances lowers the paycheck for farmer milk." 3 Dr. Stephenson seems to be of the opinion that 4 it's not a big deal if we set the allowances rather high 5 because that will be compensated for by the over-order 6 7 premiums. 8 Do you share his confidence that that will happen? 9 Α. Based on the current markets, absolutely not. I 10 don't see a future based on farm structure and plant -processing plant planning where over-order premiums 11 12 return. 13 Some of the ten examples, like I shared, many of 14 them -- many of them were the last six months. And in 15 several cases, hearing about this in the industry, the 16 first call came from cattle jockeys, and they weren't 17 looking to sell the cows to a harvesting plant, they were 18 looking to sell the cows to another farm. 19 When prices are low, farmers are trying to 20 increase their volume and -- with base/excess plans and 21 supply management plans, which make a lot of sense at the 22 plant level many times, I don't see economically how --23 how we would see such a return to over-order premiums. 24 So I believe you stated somewhere in your 0. testimony you have about 200 cows. 25 26 Yes, sir. Α. 27 Ο. If you were to just go from 200 to 2,000 cows and 28 then call your field rep, I have more milk, would they be



happy that you have more milk to provide, and would they
 take that additional milk with no questions asked?

A. They would not take it, and I don't think my wife4 would take it, either.

Q. Yeah. So -- so then it's fair to state that in your milk shed there are producers who would be willing to supply more milk at current mailbox prices than farms are -- than the plants are willing to take?

9 A. Yeah. I gave ten examples here. I have many more
10 examples of miscommunications, misunderstandings, I
11 thought we agreed I could add a thousand cows, I have
12 taken out the loan, now what? I thought we agreed -- the
13 list goes on and on.

14 So, yes, I have received many calls from farmers 15 in our area to do just that, expand so that they can 16 better cash flow and manage their families' financial 17 future.

18

DR. BOZIC: I have no further questions.

19And I have been taught the last few days by other20professionals in the room that this is the time where I21need to move the testimony into evidence.

22

Did I say that correctly?

23THE COURT: And you notice the witness refers to24you as counsel, so --

25 DR. BOZIC: I keep thinking of Robert Duval in26 Godfather.

27THE COURT: Is there any objection to the28admission into evidence of Exhibit 262?


TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

1	There is none. Exhibit 262 is admitted into
2	evidence.
3	(Exhibit Number 262 was received into
4	evidence.)
5	DR. BOZIC: Thank you, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Thank you, both.
7	It's time for lunch. Do we want to talk about who
8	the next witness will be when we come back from lunch?
9	MS. VULIN: Ashley Vulin with the Milk Innovation
10	Group.
11	We'll have Sally Keefe after lunch, and then
12	potentially a dairy farmer at some point this afternoon I
13	understand for NMPF. We will also have Jacob Schuelke
14	with Crystal Creamery, and then Mike Newell with HP Hood.
15	THE COURT: You won't run out.
16	MS. VULIN: No.
17	THE COURT: Excellent. All right.
18	Please be back and ready to go back on record at
19	1:10. We now go off record at 12:08.
20	(Whereupon, the lunch recess took place.)
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 27, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2023 - - AFTERNOON SESSION 2 THE COURT: We're back on record at 1:11. MS. VULIN: Ashley Vulin with the Milk Innovation 3 4 Group. We would call Sally Keefe to the stand, please. 5 6 THE COURT: Would you state and spell your name. 7 THE WITNESS: My name is Sally Keefe, S-A-L-L-Y, K-E-E-F-E. 8 9 THE COURT: Have you previously testified in this 10 proceeding? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have. 12 THE COURT: You remain sworn. 13 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 14 SALLY KEEFE, 15 Having been previously sworn, was examined 16 and testified as follows: 17 THE COURT: Counsel, you may proceed. 18 MS. VULIN: I have distributed three copies of 19 exhibits entitled MIG-9, MIG-9A, and MIG-9B. I believe 20 everyone should have a copy, but please let me know if you 21 don't. 22 THE COURT: Our previous exhibit before lunch was 23 262. So how do you want to number the ones that we now 24 have? 25 MS. VULIN: I would ask that MIG-9 entitled 26 Testimony of Sally Keefe, Part 2, be labeled with 27 Exhibit 263. 28 I would ask that Exhibit MIG-9A, which is a



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NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 spreadsheet that says Proposal 15, Base Class I Skim Price 2 Computation, be given Exhibit 264. And that MIG-9B, which is a copy of the PowerPoint 3 4 presentation Ms. Keefe will give, be given the number 5 Exhibit 265. 6 THE COURT: They have been so marked. 7 (Exhibit Numbers 263, 264, and 265 were marked for identification.) 8 MS. VULIN: Thank you. 9 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MS. VULTN: 12 Ο. Good afternoon, Ms. Keefe. 13 Good afternoon. Α. 14 We have already put your business address in the 0. 15 record, so I think that's all of our preliminaries. 16 But can you please remind everybody who you are 17 and who you are speaking on behalf of today? 18 Α. Absolutely. 19 So my name is Sally Keefe, and I am a consultant 20 for the Milk Innovation Group. The Milk Innovation Group 21 has ten members. They are: Anderson Erickson, Aurora 22 Organic Dairy, Crystal Creamery, Danone North America, 23 Fairlife, HP Hood, Organic Valley/CROPP Cooperative, 24 Shamrock, Shehadey Family Foods, and Turner Dairy Farms. 25 Ο. Thank you, Ms. Keefe. Okay. 26 And can you just remind us a little bit about your 27 professional experience and role on behalf of the group? 28 Α. Sure. I do -- I'm a consultant for the group. Ι

September 27, 2023

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1 have helped the group develop the proposals, and have 2 provided analysis in support on their work here for the hearing. 3 4 0. And I understand you are here to present MIG's Proposal 15, correct? 5 Yes. That's correct. 6 Α. 7 0. Thank you. So if you could please open the PowerPoint that 8 9 you have prepared, which is Exhibit 265. 10 So I understand that all of the MIG members are Class I processors, correct? 11 12 Α. Yes. The MIG members are largely Class I 13 processors or handlers of Class I fluid milk. 14 And can you tell us, what's the current state of 0. 15 Class I, particularly in contrast to where it was during 16 Federal Order Reform in 2000? 17 Α. So, at the time of Federal Order Reform in 2000, 18 Class I was nearly 40% of FMMO milk utilization. Today, Class I is less than 30% of FMMO milk utilization. 19 For 20 2022, we were at just a titch over 27% in Class I. 21 Ο. And so what's the trend you have seen, then, from 22 2000 to present? 23 It's Class I milk utilization has been decreasing. Α. 24 The peak of Class I utilization on the Federal Orders 25 happened shortly after order reform in 2004, at just over 26 43.6%. 27 And have you seen any other trends in the Ο. 28 marketplace, or differences between what the market looked



like in 2000 and present, particularly in regards to
 exports or other things in the marketplace?

A. Sure. There's a lot more milk being used for products that are exported, as well as for cheese. So the amount of milk utilization within the Federal Orders and in total is much higher in Classes III and IV today than it was at the time of order reform.

Q. And just at a high level, can you describe to us what are the factors that go into the Class I price?

A. Sure. When I think about the Class I price, I
think about three kind of big buckets. We have got the
base Class I skim milk price, which is what we're here
talking about in issue 4. We have got the advanced
butterfat price. And then we add on to that the Class I
differentials, which will be coming up in our next topic.

Q. Okay. And we have been here, as you said, talkingabout the base Class I skim price.

18 What's the purpose of the base Class I skim price 19 in the formula?

A. So I see that the purpose of the base Class I skim
price is that we need to attract a sufficient supply of
milk for fluid use.

Q. And do you see any aspect of that relating to arelationship between Class I and other classes?

A. Sure. The base Class I skim price fundamentally
is a relationship. It's the relationship between Class I
and the manufacturing classes to the Class III and IV
prices.



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And is the Class I -- the base Class I skim price, 1 Ο. 2 is that derived from any other -- any processing costs or production costs, is it discovered in the same way as we 3 4 talk about Make Allowances, or how does that work? The -- it's -- the Class -- the base Class I 5 Α. No. skim price is not a formula that uses Make Allowances 6 7 related to fluid milk processing. It's price relationship 8 driven. It's the relationship between Class I and Classes III and IV. 9 10 And in your opinion, what type of relationship Ο. 11 should the base Class I skim price have with the 12 manufacturing classes III and IV? It should reflect a big picture value for skim 13 Α. 14 milk, so it should reflect the value of skim milk. 15 0. Why? 16 Α. You know, because ultimately farm milk can be used 17 in any of the four classes. So, you know, the orders are 18 designed to ensure that we have enough milk for fluid use, 19 but not so much that we're drawing milk away from 20 Class III or Class IV when a manufacturing use would be 21 highest and best value. 22 And I understand that you are here on behalf of 0. 23 MIG's Proposal 15, which is a proposal with a formula for the base Class I skim price; is that right? 24 25 Α. Indeed. 26 And at the beginning of your testimony we had Q. 27 marked as Exhibit 263 your written testimony in support of 28 Proposal 15, correct?



A. Yes.

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Q. Okay.

A. And so on page 7 of my written testimony, you can
find a description of how MIG's Class I, base Class I skim
milk price formula works.

Q. Just in a big picture kind of summary form, canyou walk us through how that formula works?

A. Sure. So much like the current formula today,
which is an average-of Class III and IV plus \$0.74, MIG's
formula is an average-of Class III and IV plus an
adjuster. MIG is proposing to update the adjuster and to
make the adjuster a 24-month rolling average that has a
12-month lag.

14 Q. And why did MIG develop this proposal as opposed 15 to advocating to keep the current average-of formula in 16 place?

17 Α. Well, from a practical perspective, you know, 18 we -- the members of the group wanted to put forth a 19 proposal that reflected the concerns that they had heard 20 expressed from the producer community, from cooperatives, 21 throughout industry, regarding the current average-of 22 formula, but they wanted to -- they also felt strongly 23 about protecting risk management opportunities for Class I. 24

Q. And was the intent that Proposal 15 result in
roughly revenue neutral -- revenue neutrality?

A. Yes. So much like the current formula, the ideawas to come up with a formula that was roughly revenue



1 neutral to the higher-of.

Q. So beyond the practical perspective of reflecting concerns heard from farmers and cooperatives, and then MIG's goal of preserving the right to hedge, are there any other policy goals that MIG's Proposal 15 fulfills?
Policy goals meaning goals of FMMOs generally, or of that factor in particular.

A. Uh-huh. So we -- MIG wanted to maintain that
the -- MIG wanted to put forth a proposal with a formula
for the base Class I skim price that maintained the
competitive relationship between the classes. And because
we -- and we don't want to stop milk from going to
manufacturing if that is where it needs to go.

And then, you know, like I mentioned before, we wanted to facilitate risk management. Members of the group have a lot of concerns about managing volatility within their business.

Q. Okay. And do you believe that the base Class I skim price should be in a formula that prevents any type of price inversion from ever occurring?

A. No, not necessarily. I mean, price inversions can
provide a valuable market signal. You know, when it
happens, when a Class III or IV price exceeds the Class I
price, that's sending a signal that milk is valued more
highly for cheese and powder in that particular moment.

Q. We have heard more about hedging in this hearing than I had ever heard before, and it's clearly -- it's clearly a big deal.



1 Can you tell us, why does hedging matter so much 2 to Class I? You know, given -- given the declining utilization 3 Α. 4 share for Class I, the downward trends in per capita consumption, absolute volume, our group thinks that it is 5 6 very important to preserve risk management, that hedging 7 is an incredibly valuable tool to manage price risk, and 8 that if you can effectively manage your price risk, you 9 can provide more stable prices to your customers and to 10 consumers and, you know, ultimately, you know, stem the declines in fluid milk. 11 12 0. And are you aware of any --13 THE COURT: I'm sorry, what was the last part? 14 THE WITNESS: Stem the declines in fluid milk. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. 16 BY MS. VULIN: 17 0. Are you aware of any Class I processors who are 18 hedging today? 19 Yes, I am. We have heard from some yesterday, and Α. 20 I believe we'll hear from more today and tomorrow. So, 21 yes. 22 Are you an expert in hedging? 0. 23 I am not an expert in hedging. That is not my Α. 24 area of expertise. 25 But you are aware of its importance within the Ο. 26 industry? 27 Absolutely. I mean, you know, I work in Α. 28 agriculture. I work in dairy. Like, it is -- I recognize

1 that risk management is incredibly valuable and incredibly 2 important. But, you know, I am not constructing hedges. 3 I'm not buying futures options, swaps, all of those sorts 4 of things.

Q. And we haven't had 100% adoption of this, of this risk management tool across Class I, correct?

A. No, definitely not. I mean, the different parts
of Class I have adopted this tool more than others. You
know, I think that -- I think that it's important to
remember that this is a relatively new change.

11 The 2018 Farm Bill put the change into motion, and 12 it became effective in May of 2019. The Farm Bill 13 language included a two-year review period and, you know, 14 round about -- and then we have 2020 with a global 15 pandemic. We also have, you know, the review period 16 coming up and -- at that time. And then by the winter, 17 you know, late winter of -- by, like, December 2020, January, February of 2021, you know, you were already 18 19 seeing, you know, significant voices within the producer 20 community requesting a reversion to the higher-of. And so 21 that creates a situation with regulatory uncertainty.

As we have heard witnesses testify about, it takes time to set these programs up. It takes resources. It takes knowledge, like -- and, you know, when -- when you are thinking about the priorities within your business, you know, you can't necessarily do everything at once.

And so, you know, not everyone has had the time to integrate this change and move to a system -- move to



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6

adopt hedging and other risk management strategies to
 manage their Class I price risk.

Q. And in your experience in Class I, do you think this risk management tool could be adopted more broadly within that segment of the industry?

A. Absolutely. I really think it could be adopted
much more broadly. I -- I think that it is a -- that it
is very valuable in terms of stabilizing the price at the
shelf for consumers. And I -- I think that moving to that
sort of a system where you can provide a more stable price
for consumers at the shelf is very valuable.

12 Q. You say "very valuable." In terms of competition 13 for fluid beverages -- we lost the screen for a second, 14 but we're back.

15 So you said that it could be "very valuable." In 16 terms of its value, is there anything about Class I's 17 ability to compete in the marketplace that you think price 18 stability and risk management could bring value to?

19 I think that one of the things that's very Α. Yes. 20 different today than in 2000 is how many more beverages, 21 beverage substitutes, just how many more things fluid milk 22 competes with, and many of those things are priced on a 23 more stable basis to consumers. And we need to be mindful 24 of that competitive set that's out there and, ideally, you 25 know, put our best foot forward with an offering that can compete in many different facets on the shelf. 26

27 Q. And then in terms of consumers, you mention that 28 in your testimony, and you have mentioned it just a bit



1 now. 2 Do you have any observations about consumers and 3 price stability? 4 So most of my observations are that price Α. stability and -- and staying away from a roller coaster of 5 6 prices are desirable traits in products that people are 7 buying in the grocery store, particularly stuff that you are buying routinely. You don't want to go in and be 8 9 faced with a dramatic change in price between shopping 10 trips. 11 Ο. Okay. And that's based on your experience in the 12 industry? 13 That's based on my experience in the industry. Α. 14 And I have been in the industry for a long time. 15 Most of my experience, much of it has been on the organic 16 side of things, which frankly does tend to price this way, 17 so I will just put that bias out there. Like, it's, you 18 know, a lot of my experience has been on that end of the 19 business. Do you think Class I, organic Class I's ability to 20 0. 21 offer more stable pricing has been a piece of the success 22 of that sector? 23 Α. I think it has been. I mean, it's -- you know, there's many different parts of it. It's not going to --24 25 like I mentioned before, it's multi-faceted. It's not just a stable price. Like, you also have to have a 26 27 product that consumers want, and you have to be putting 28 it -- there's -- there's a lot of aspects to getting the



consumer to pick it up and take it home, and then come
 back and do it again next week.

Q. And you think price stability could be a part of4 that.

5 A. Price stability is a part of that. It's not the 6 only thing, but it's an important part of it.

Q. And we have heard a lot about depooling so far in8 the hearing.

9 And if you could go to the next slide, please. I 10 just want to talk about a little bit of that.

So this observation of depooling occurring, in your experience, is this a new phenomenon based on the average-of being adopted as the Class I base skim formula?

14 I -- if you -- you know, way back six weeks No. Α. 15 ago when we were at the beginning of the hearing, you 16 know, one of the exhibits is Exhibit 30, and it's looking 17 at milk eligible to be pooled that was not pooled. And, 18 you know, that data goes back to the beginning. It goes 19 back to the year 2000. Depooling has been part -- has 20 been a practice within the system for a very long time.

Q. And in your opinion, is depooling necessarily abad thing?

A. I don't think depooling is necessarily a bad thing. I think depooling is the market at work. I think depooling is a way that market participants respond to the value of their products and milk, and it's -- it's rational economic behavior, for lack of a better way to put it.



Q. And I understand that you have looked at some time
 periods over the course of the last 23 years and have some
 observations about the rates of depooling.

4

Can you tell us about those?

Sure. So, you know, depooling happens. 5 Α. Tt. depends on where the prices are at. And so, you know, 6 7 just looking at one order, Order 32, and, you know, back 8 in the 24-month period of January 2012 to December 2013, first there was a period in late 2012 where there were six 9 10 months of Class III depooling, and then we had a situation in late 2013 that was followed by Class IV depooling 11 12 because of where the prices were at.

And then, you know, after the pandemic, you know, recently here with the new formula, with the average-of formula for Class I, you have got seven months of Class III depooling, and you have got 13 months of Class IV depooling. So it -- it happens.

18 Q. And you -- did you pick a time period meant to19 reflect under the higher-of and under the average-of?

A. Yeah, I just wanted to compare a time period before and after and, you know, roughly -- roughly apart from each other. And then also, to be quite candid, I did not want to include 2020 because that was just so, the events were so extraordinary at that time.

Q. And we do observe slightly more depooling in the later time period under the average-of in your example, right?

28

A. Uh-huh.



Q. How do you know that wasn't caused by the move to
 the average-of formula?

A. Well, a lot of things in addition to the formula have changed over that ten-year time period. So the -the trend of Class I utilization moving down was happening then. We also had -- we have heard testimony during the hearing about that depooling can sometimes -- that depooling can be related to inadequate Make Allowances.

9 And so I would -- in my view, ten years ago the 10 Make Allowances were not as out of date as they are today. 11 And then we also have heard a lot about the widening 12 spread between the prices for Class III and Class IV, and 13 that is definitely -- the spread between III and IV is 14 wider now than it was at that prior period.

15 Q. And can USDA control or set the spread between III 16 and IV?

A. No. And USDA also doesn't, like, control the utilization rate of Class I milk. Like, the only factor there that I mentioned that's sort of like within the realm of control of the regulation is the Make Allowance thing and --

22

Ο.

And you mentioned utilization as well.

23 Tell me, how does utilization going down impact24 depooling or the frequency of depooling?

A. Well, ultimately, you know, Class I, as -- as we all know, is the class that's here all the time. Class I is the required participant. And as Class I's share of the total volume has gone down, and as their absolute



volume has gone down, that means that there is frankly
 less Class I dollars being spread over more and more and
 more milk.

4 Q. And as we saw before with the utilization going 5 down, is that utilization uniform between orders?

There's a lot of regional variation in 6 Α. No. Class I utilization. You have orders that are very high, 7 8 like Florida; orders that are very low, like the Upper 9 Midwest; you have got orders that are more, you know, 10 typical, like, the Northeast, Central, the Southwest, places like that. So it's not -- Class I utilization is 11 12 not a uniform situation across the country.

13

0.

So I want to go back to the proposals.

So tell me again about the formula that MIG is proposing and how it's either similar to or different from the current average-of formula.

A. So the primary difference between MIG's proposal
and the current formula is that MIG is proposing to
replace the static \$0.74 adjuster with a dynamic rolling
adjuster. The adjuster would be updated monthly, like
other monthly price changes that happen within the system.
And then the -- and then the adjuster would be lagged by a
year to facilitate hedging.

Q. And how is MIG's -- we have -- so we have got the
average-of formula currently in place --

A. Uh-huh.

Q. -- we have MIG's average-of formula under
Proposal 15, and then I know we have an average-of formula



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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 27, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 under IDFA's Proposal 14. 2 How does that differ from MIG's proposal? THE COURT: I do think it would help the record 3 4 when you are acknowledging that what counsel is saying is correct, you would utter "yes." 5 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you for the reminder. 7 THE COURT: You're welcome. MS. VULIN: Likewise. 8 BY MS. VULIN: 9 10 Okay. So we have the average-of formula under the 0. 11 current formula. We have MIG's Proposal 15. 12 And then tell us how IDFA's Proposal 14 is similar 13 to, and different from, MIG's Proposal 15. So IDFA's Proposal 14, like -- like MIG's 14 Α. 15 proposal, preserves the ability for Class I processors to 16 hedge. 17 MIG's proposal is -- MIG's -- IDFA's Proposal 14 18 puts a floor on the adjuster of \$0.74; MIG's proposal does 19 not have a floor. 20 And then MIG's -- MIG's adjuster changes every 21 single month. And so every month, a month rolls on, a 22 month rolls off. And IDFA's adjuster changes every year. 23 And why does MIG -- why did MIG propose a similar Ο. 24 but slightly different proposal with the average-of but an 25 adjuster that is dynamic each month? 26 Α. MIG's members felt that the dynamic rolling 27 adjuster better reflects market conditions than changing 28 once a year. So changing monthly was aligned with the way



that other prices work within the system.

And then the -- with an adjuster that changes just one time per year, you can get large changes at once. And so by moving gradually, by doing a rolling 24 months with the drop, putting on and falling off the -- you get a more gradual change over time.

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Q. Does MIG's proposal have any kind of ceiling?

8

A. No, there's no ceiling.

9

0.

Does MIG's proposal have any kind of floor?

10 A. And there's also no floor. And so the -- the 11 members of MIG felt strongly that -- feel strongly that 12 floors and ceilings can create price distortions, and we 13 wanted to present something that we felt was market --14 reflected the market.

Q. And you -- and you do have, I believe, a slidethat compares the proposals. Thank you.

17So talking about these proposals out in action. I18know you have done some proposal comparisons between MIG's19proposal, the current proposal, and NMPF's Proposal 15.

20 Is that math found in your Exhibit MIG-9A, which 21 has been marked as Exhibit 264?

22 Α. Yes. So Exhibit 264 shows the computation of 23 MIG's Proposal 15 in action. It's a "what-if." Tt. 24 pretends that the formula had been in place during this 25 period. And because the proposal is designed to maintain 26 that same higher-of price relationship, NMPF's Proposal 13 27 is necessarily there. It is the -- it says Proposal 13, 28 and then underneath there's a little -- it's the sixth



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 column across, not including the date. 2 Ο. And this is where you did the calculations that we can see in page 4 out of 5 of your PowerPoint. 3 4 Α. Yep. 5 Ο. Thank you. So let's look at a couple of your comparisons. 6 Т 7 know you said 2020 was a pretty extraordinary year, so 8 let's talk about the other years. 9 Tell me, what you do see or what are your 10 observations about the impact of the different formulas in 2018, '19, '21, and '22? 11 12 Α. The main thing that I notice is that they are 13 roughly -- they are roughly equivalent. They are roughly 14 They are not exactly equal, they're not going to equal. 15 be exactly equal, unless they are the exact same formula. 16 I mean, that the -- you know, so in 2018 we're looking at 17 the current formula would have had -- the 12-month average 18 would be \$6.56, MIG's proposal would have been at \$6.54, 19 and the higher-of actually would have been lower than 20 those two at that time, it would have been \$6.23. 21 In 2019, the average plus the \$0.74 would be at 22 \$8.40, and then you wind up with MIG's rolling adjuster at 23 \$8.29, and the higher-of being \$8.31 for average for the 24 So not exactly the same, but very close together. vear. 25 And we observed previously the fact that MIG's Ο. 26 Proposal 15, at times, generates a higher price than 27 NMPF's Proposal 13. 28

So what does that say to you about the importance



1 of risk management to Class I, that they would put forth a 2 proposal that could generate a higher price for the base Class I skim than NMPF's proposal? 3 4 It says to me that risk management is very Α. important to Class I processors, that Class I processors 5 6 are -- are willing and ready to preserve the higher-of 7 price relationship, but they need risk management. Thev 8 need to be able to hedge. And so here we are. And so we had set aside 2020, so let's circle back 9 Ο. 10 to that year. 11 We do see a bit more divergence in these formulas 12 in that year, right? 13 Oh, for sure. Α. 14 So what's driving that? 0. 15 You know, what's driving that, in large part, is Α. 16 there was a tremendous spread between Classes III and IV, 17 and in the back half of 2020. And so what -- you know, so 18 what we're going to see there is that the average plus 19 \$0.74 is \$11.13, MIG's proposal would be at \$10.89, and 20 then the higher-of would be higher, it would be \$12.89. 21 And why or why wouldn't we want this base Class I Ο. 22 skim price to ride the swing with these huge shifts or 23 divergences between III and IV? 24 Those huge shifts, the roller coaster there that Α. 25 was happening in 2020, doesn't accurately reflect the 26 fundamentals related to supply and demand for Class I 27 fluid milk. It has a lot more to do with many other 28 things that were happening in the market at that time.



And so designing a Class I price formula, we want to think
 about things that can reflect the big picture, but not
 necessarily have us ride a month-to-month roller coaster.

Q. Okay. And I know you have some other averages here over a time period. So if we could look at the first one, the five-year, 2018 to 2022, tell us about how the formulas work in that timeframe.

A. Yes. So that would be the 60-month average for
that period. So five years, 60 months, the current
formula, the average was \$9.99, Proposal 15 would be
\$10.10, and then the higher-of would have been \$10.36.

And, you know, what happens is, as you expand your time horizon and as you have more months in the analysis, things begin to converge, and they wind up roughly neutral to each other over time. They are not necessarily the same in any particular month. They are not necessarily the same, even in a relatively short time period.

18 And we have talked a lot about 2020 where these Ο. 19 swings are kind of raising the price and lowering the 20 But given that it averages over time, does that price. 21 also mean you could have short-term prices that would be 22 problematic or undesirable on the farmer end, right? Ιf 23 it's going to be too high sometimes; it could also be too 24 low other months. And with this price stability, do you 25 see any benefits on the farmer side?

A. I do think that stability is good for all the market participants. I think -- I'm a big fan of price stability from the consumer, to the customer, the



processor, the producer, all the way along the chain.
 Q. Now, looking at that 20-year, we see they are all
 kind of roughly converged around each other.

Given that similarity and given that we did have the higher-of for nearly 20 years, what would you say to someone who thinks, well, it sure worked then. We still have a dairy industry. The world will not come crashing down over our heads if we adopt it again, so let's go back to something that's familiar?

10 A. The world has changed in 20 years, and risk 11 management is a lot more important to market participants 12 today than it was 20 years ago. And I think that it is 13 not -- I don't think that it is a good idea to design a 14 price formula -- or to adopt a price formula that cuts a 15 core part of our industry out of risk management.

16 Q. And you say "a core part of the industry." Aren't 17 they the only part that has to stay within the order?

18 A. Class I is -- Class I processors are the mandatory
19 participants.

Q. And so it seems fairly significant if they are saying that these risk management tools are core to their company?

23 A. I be

A. I believe so.

Q. So let's go to the last slide, if we can, please.
I want to talk a bit about the adjuster and how the price
kind of works as a whole.

27 So can you explain to us what -- what this chart 28 is showing about the base Class I skim price under MIG's



1 formula?

A. Sure. So this is just looking at the 60-month period from January 2018 to December 2022, and it is the percent, the share, that the adjuster is of the total price. And so what you see is the adjuster is making up about 5 to 15% of the total base Class I skim price.

Q. Okay. So when we talk about MIG's Proposal 15 and the formula, the overwhelming majority of that price is going to be made up by the average-of calculation, correct?

11 A. Yes. That's right. Most of the price is the12 simple average-of Class III and Class IV for that month.

Q. Okay. And this adjuster is an addition to that, that tracks the historical averages we discussed, but -but really is a much more minor part of that overall formula?

A. It is the smaller part. It is -- there's two
things here. We have the average and we have the
adjuster. And most of the price is the average, less of
the price is the adjuster.

Q. And we have heard some discussion about the
adjuster being outdated or too historical looking because
of the year lag and the time period it averages.

24 So why don't you tell us just to start, why did 25 MIG pick an adjuster that has a two-year average with a 26 one-year lag?

27

28

A. So first I'll talk about the lag.

Our members felt strongly that the lag was very

important for actually hedging, that they would like to be 1 2 able to get to the point where they are able to stake their positions in the market 12 months out. 3

Today, as I understand it, the liquidity in the 4 market, most people are not hedging on that time horizon today, but we thought that we should put something out there that would facilitate getting there.

The next part of it would be the 24 months. 8 And the 24 months was not too long and not too short. 9 So we 10 looked at longer periods of time, and we looked at shorter 11 periods of time. As the adjuster is shorter, if it's less 12 than 24 months, it creates more volatility. And then when 13 the adjuster is longer, it does not transmit market 14 signals as well over time.

On the lag, you said the one year allows Class I 15 Ο. 16 processors to set up their hedge more accurately or 17 effectively.

18 And -- and is my understanding is that's because 19 there's more predictability of one of the components of their formula for their price; is that right? 20

21 Α. Yes. So -- so when they are constructing their 22 hedge, the adjuster will be known, and so the basis risk 23 would be reduced, if not eliminated, on the adjuster part 24 of the formula. There are obviously a lot of other risks 25 that have to be considered when you are doing that.

26 Q. And why do you think that Proposal 15 is better than the current formula? 27

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I think the Proposal 15 is better than the current Α.



1 formula because I think that the fatal flaw of the current 2 formula is that the adjuster is static. It's fixed. It 3 doesn't change.

And, you know, at the hearing we have heard a lot about things that don't keep up in realtime, and so structuring something that is self-correcting that, you know, keeps up over time, that changes on its own, I think is a good thing. It is -- the chances that you can have a fixed adjuster and that you can get the number right strike me as very small.

Q. And why do you think Proposal is -- why do you think Proposal 15 is better than other proposals that have been presented on this factor, at this hearing?

A. There are tradeoffs here. And, you know, from my
perspective, the higher-of is also flawed. The higher-of
is -- makes Class I risk management very difficult.

And so what we're asking USDA to consider are the tradeoffs. It's the tradeoff between a -- the pure higher-of formula that you see in Proposal 13 and facilitating risk management for the FMMO's mandatory participants for Class I.

Q. And given that the proposals are roughly revenue neutral, that's not a tradeoff USDA would have to make between MIG's Proposal 15 and the higher-of because they are roughly revenue neutral, right?

- 26
- A. That's correct.

Q. And so when looking beyond that, it sounds likeyour testimony is that the next big tradeoff we want USDA



1	to think about is this opportunity to manage risk?
2	A. Yes. We would like USDA to consider the need for
3	Class I to have access to the risk management tools that
4	are widely used throughout the dairy industry and
5	throughout agriculture as a whole.
б	Q. Thank you.
7	MS. VULIN: Nothing further.
8	CROSS-EXAMINATION
9	BY MS. HANCOCK:
10	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Keefe. Thank you for your
11	time today. All right.
12	THE COURT: Did you say Nicole Hancock yet?
13	MS. HANCOCK: I did not. I'm Nicole Hancock. I
14	just assumed that the court reporter has a shortcut key
15	now.
16	THE COURT: How about the people that might be
17	just tuning in remotely, can they even see you on the
18	screen?
19	MS. HANCOCK: That's more considerate than I was
20	being. Thank you.
21	BY MS. HANCOCK:
22	Q. Okay. Ms. Keefe, I would like to start with
23	Exhibit 265, your presentation, and just I'll just walk
24	through the questions that I have, if you have that in
25	front of you.
26	A. Sure.
27	Q. Okay. Let's turn to page 2.
28	And as I understand it, on page 2, what you are

comparing here, it is just -- or maybe what you are showing here is just that Class I utilization as a percentage of the total amount that's pooled under the orders has just decreased?

A. Yes. That's correct.

5

Q. Okay. And do you know if in that decrease, there
has been any -- well, strike that. Let me say this
different.

9 I think one of the areas that you talked about 10 with Ms. Vulin was to -- to -- whether Class I or the 11 other classes of milk could be responsive to market 12 conditions and land in the places where they should land 13 at the right times; is that fair?

14 A. Yes. When we were talking about depooling and15 other things.

Q. Okay. And you were concerned that you didn't want there to be a draw of -- to Class -- or of the Class I milk away from the manufacturing if the need was in the manufacturing classes; is that accurate?

A. That's accurate. And I do note that this is the FMMO pool utilization on this chart, so it's not going to include milk that wasn't pooled. This is only pooled milk here.

Q. Okay. And did you -- are these average numbers or is there a strike date within the calendar year that's noted there?

A. It's the total for the year. It's a weighted
av- -- it's weighted across all the orders, but there's



other differences between 2000 and 2022. 1 In 2000. 2 California was a state order; now California is a Federal So, like, California wouldn't be part of the 2000 3 Order. 4 column. And then, in 2000 we still had the Western Order, and now we don't have the Western Order, and so, like, 5 that's not part of the 2022 column. This is just FMMO 6 7 pool milk. The data source is down there at the bottom of 8 the table.

9 Q. Okay. And -- and this wouldn't take into account 10 any kind of ebbs and flows in market needs in -- on a 11 daily or weekly, or even monthly basis, would it?

A. Oh, no. Definitely not.

Q. So, for example, if we look at what we have heard testimony on in -- in, you know, August, September, of any year, where there's a greater need for Class I milk in those time periods, that wouldn't be reflected in what we see in your table here, would it?

18 A. No. This table is a comparison of the entire year
19 for 2000 and 2022. Certainly the data exists to compare
20 it on a monthly basis and to do it by order over time.

21 Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that one of the 22 tools that -- that the order is designed to do is to allow 23 milk to move in the moment that it's needed; is that 24 accurate?

A. Yes. We want the orders -- we want fluid processors to have their needs met on -- kind of hesitate on daily -- but weekly, monthly, annually, like, we want to make sure that fluid processors are getting the milk



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they need so that consumers have the milk they need.
Q. And there are very real seasonal circumstances,
especially with respect in the Class I market, that affect
the need for milk on a weekly or monthly basis throughout
the year; isn't that true?

A. Yes. The milk sales are seasonal. It is not -the demand is not the same in every month of the year.

8 Q. So if we look at the middle of August to the 9 middle of September, historically, that's been a time 10 period when -- when Class I is needed to be called away 11 from the manufacturing plants; is that right?

12 A. The middle -- you know, so when school is starting 13 back up in mid-August to mid-September, Class I demand 14 would be higher than it was the month before in the middle 15 of summer.

16 Q. And using the higher-of mover is a way that you 17 could respond to the immediacy of that need, isn't it?

A. The higher-of mover is going to -- the higher-of
mover is going to respond to whichever is the maximum of
Class III and Class IV. It -- it is -- it's just the
higher of the two.

Q. Yeah. It's going to let Class I compete with themost expensive manufacturing product, isn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. Let's take a look at page 3. And as I understand
it, in this slide you are comparing the time period of
January 2012 to December of 20- -- I'm sorry, to 2013.
And so if I look at Class III, that was six months



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of depooling that you had noted there; is that right? A. Yes. Six months of depooling for that in that 24-month period, on -- on Order 32. And in that 4 particular case, they happen to be a consecutive six 5 months.

Q. And so I guess where I was struggling in how to ask the question was, is -- is it -- I mean, not -- I mean, six months, how did you measure that?

9 A. So every month I reviewed the uniform price
10 announcements. And so the uniform price announcements
11 include the amount of milk in the pool. And so, you know,
12 one of the things that I track and look at is the volume
13 of milk in each class by order.

Q. And so do you know what the maximum waterline is for that order that you should expect to see in that year? A. Yes.

Q. And so you are saying if it dropped down from that high waterline, high watermark line, then you would consider that to be a month in which there was depooling that occurred?

A. Yes.

21

26

Q. Okay. And is that -- and you said that you were
looking at it -- well, what was the source that you said?

A. I was using the -- for the table, it's the
Order 32 uniform price announcements.

Q. And that's reported in volume of milk?

A. Oh, the uniform price announcements have a wealth
of information on them, and so -- including the volume.



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NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 0. But that's what you were saying, it was the volume 2 amount that you used to set that high watermark line? Is that a "yes"? 3 4 Α. Yes. 5 0. Okay. 6 Α. Thank you. 7 Ο. Okay. And so is that reported in pounds? You know, I don't have one of them in front of me 8 Α. 9 I believe it's pounds, but it might be right now. 10 hundredweights. 11 One or the other. 0. 12 Α. Yes. Definitely pounds or hundredweights. 13 Okay. And -- and so how much would it have had to 0. 14 dip down under that volume level for you to have indicated 15 that that was a month in which you observed depooling? 16 Α. So -- so in -- so in my spreadsheet where I track 17 this, I have conditional formatting set up so that it --18 it triggers on the -- on the -- on the volume. And I --19 there's no way that I can remember the number and the 20 formula sitting here without looking at the spreadsheet. 21 Okay. Some threshold amount where it would Ο. 22 indicate to you that it -- there's enough of a volume 23 movement that it would indicate that there's some 24 depooling that occurred? 25 Α. Yes. And my threshold for that is relatively --26 my threshold for that is relatively lax. It takes a lot 27 to trigger my conditional format. The -- someone else 28 could look at the same data series, and for the 24 months



of January 2012 to December 2013, and would be like -- and 1 2 could easily make an argument that there should be more I don't think that somebody would look at my 3 months. 4 threshold and say that there should be fewer months. So you have erred on the side of being 5 Okav. 0. conservative in the number of months that you estimated 6 7 depooling occurred? 8 Α. I believe so, yes. 9 Okay. And do you think it's greater than a 20% 0. 10 deviation? 11 I have not been in the weeds of that formula this Α. 12 week, so I -- I really -- I don't want to speculate about 13 that. 14 Okay. And you didn't provide that to us, did you? Ο. 15 I did not provide the threshold. This is --Α. No. 16 this is meant to just be directional. It's just -- it's 17 not meant to -- there are 11 orders. There's 20 years. Ι 18 mean, if we wanted to go through all the entire time 19 periods and all the orders, like that would -- that's a 20 lot. 21 Okay. I just want to make sure I'm clear on what Ο. 22 we have. 23 But your spreadsheet that you used to track this, 24 you do just on a regular basis as a consultant in the 25 industry? 26 Α. Yes. 27 Ο. And that spreadsheet that you used for your 28 consultancy work is actually tracked in volumes, whether TALTY COURT REPORTERS, INC.

1 | it be pounds or hundredweight?

A. Yes.

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3 Q. Why didn't you give us the volume in this 4 spreadsheet?

Honestly, because I didn't think that would be of 5 Α. quite as much interest. And the -- the -- you know, I was 6 7 trying to present this information in, you know, just a 8 straightforward kind of fashion, you know. And there is a 9 lot of information about depooling in the record in 10 Exhibit 30, and that information that is in Exhibit 30 is 11 for all of the orders kind of together. But because of 12 California coming in and out, when you look at the 13 volume -- it's, you get an apples-and-oranges problem. 14 And so --

Q. But it's fair that you could still do a comparison of the percentages of the volume lost as compared to the high amount of the volume; is that right?

- A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Yeah. Maybe better.

You could, if you had the volumes like you track on your spreadsheet for your work, even with California historically not being part of the order, you could still compare a percentage of the amount of volume that was depooled as it compared to when the pool is at its maximum capacity or at its high waterline?

A. Yes. You could do that with the monthly data inExhibit 30.

Q. Okay. And then, nonetheless, the point of what



you were showing here is that while there is a -- there -that there is a change, at least in this Federal Milk Marketing Order, between the original time period 2012 to 2013 as compared to 2021 to 2022?

5

A. Uh-huh. Yes. Thank you.

Q. And so if I look at Class IV, the difference there
is 2.6 times more depooling had occurred, or more months
of depooling had occurred under the average-of?

9 Yes. During the time period after the average-of Α. 10 formula was in place, so January 2021 to December 2022, 11 there were 13 months of depooling then in Order 32 with 12 Class IV milk. You know, the -- some of that from -- from 13 my perspective, is likely related to, still related to the 14 pandemic, with those more storable products and longer 15 periods of time and stuff like that. But, you know, I 16 wanted to present information that was before and after 17 the change.

And these -- and -- but you are quite right, like, there is more depooling with Class IV in the later period than the earlier one.

Q. Why didn't you look at the period of 2016 to 2017as the higher-of comparator months?

A. The -- I was trying to get further -- I -- I like
the ten-year thing. I just picked the ten-year thing. It
wasn't -- there wasn't -- it wasn't very calculated at
all. It was just what I picked.

Q. Okay. So if we just stay on the subject ofdepooling for a second. If we were under a higher-of



system again, like we were in this 2012 to 2013 time period, it's true that the amount of money paid into the pool on a regular basis would be higher than what's paid into the pool under the average-of mover?

A. Can you repeat that? I'm sorry, I wasn't tracking.

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Q. That's okay.

8 It might take me a second, but I want to -- if 9 we're under a higher-of mover as compared to an average-of 10 mover, if we are under the higher-of mover system, it is 11 true that more money would be paid into the pool on a 12 day-to-day basis than under the average-of system?

A. Not necessarily. Because there are some months
where the average-of plus the adjuster will exceed the
higher-of. So it's not always one or the other.

16 Q. I knew the flaw was that I didn't give you a time 17 period.

18 If we look at the -- let's look at 2022, for 19 example. In 2022, if we were under the higher-of system, 20 there would have been more money paid into the pool on a 21 day-to-day basis, or a monthly basis, than there was under 22 the average-of; is that right?

A. So looking at Exhibit 264, on page 3, so if we look at January 2022, we see the higher-of, and there's a kind of gray with Proposal 13 there of \$12.21, and then we see Proposal 15 of \$13.04. And so there would be more money going into the pool in January of 2022 with Proposal 15 than Proposal 13.



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1	Q. Okay. And then we, at some point maybe I got
2	the wrong year. Let's use 2020 then, as an example.
3	In 2020, for example, then, we see in January of
4	2020, we see the opposite happening, right?
5	A. That's right.
6	Q. We have \$12.65 under the higher-of, \$11.50 under
7	what would have been MIG's proposal if it had been in
8	place at the time?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. But then if we look at the current, it was at
11	\$11.71?
12	A. Right.
13	Q. Okay. If we look at page 4 of and I'm back on
14	Exhibit 265, I think what this is a way that you have
15	tried to chart or characterize a comparison on an annual
16	basis, the difference between the current MIG's proposal
17	and National Milk's proposal; is that right?
18	A. Yes, that's right. I was so this comparison
19	table, which is on page 4 of my PowerPoint, which is
20	Exhibit 265, and it is also found on page 3 of
21	Exhibit 263, is a summary for the time periods indicated
22	of the monthly information that is found in Exhibit 264.
23	Q. Okay. And then did you just average them out on
24	an annual basis?
25	A. Yes. So so for 2018 to 2022, those are
26	12-month averages for those years. Then we have a
27	60-month, and 120-month, 15 years I can't do that math
28	in my head and then we have 20 years, so and it's an


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NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

1 average of the monthly data. 2 0. So if we look at, on 265, page 4, if we look at 2020, the average under the current average-of plus \$0.74 3 4 is \$11.13? Α. Yes. 5 6 Ο. And if we were under MIG's proposal, it would be 7 \$10.89? 8 Α. Yes. 9 And -- and so I want to make sure that I Ο. 10 understand how your calculation, the rolling calculation, 11 works there, so I want to pause for just a second. 12 It's -- you look back 24 months --13 Yeah. So there's a 24-month rolling adjuster that Α. 14 has a 12-month lag, and so it would be the preceding 13 to 15 36 months. 16 0. Okay. So in January of 2023, for example, you 17 would look back and --18 January of 2023 would be January of 2021 to Α. December of 2022. 19 And then you would have the additional 12-month 20 0. 21 lag, and it would be implemented in January of 2023, based 22 on the 2021 to 2022 timeframe. 23 Α. Right. And then the next month in February, it 24 would start in February of 2021, and it would end in 25 January following one -- it's very hard --26 January of 2023. Q. 27 Α. Yeah. 28 So that one month drops off as the new one is Q.

1 picked up. 2 Α. Yes. But you are always really looking back to the 3 Ο. two-year window, three years ago. 4 Yes. You are. 5 Α. And so -- and is it dependent on vol- -- changes 6 0. 7 in volume of milk that was produced three years ago in any 8 way? 9 It's just looking at the price relationship. Α. No. 10 Now, I mean, I'm not enough of -- I'm a consultant, not an 11 economist. And so like, going from, like, the impact of 12 the volume, how that circles into the price is, like, 13 that's what -- it's the price relationship from that prior 14 period, yes. 15 So it's your understanding that you are 0. Okay. 16 just taking what would have been the higher-of as averaged 17 for the month that you are looking back, or for the time, 18 the 24 months that you are looking back to, and applying 19 it in the current timeframe? 20 Α. Yes. 21 And so without regard, if -- if the volume 0. Okay. 22 of milk increased or decreased, it wouldn't matter? 23 No, it's not weighted. It's not volume-weighted Α. 24 or anything like that. 25 And -- okay. And then if we go back to this 0. 26 comparison in 2020, what we can see is that under that 27 kind of rolling adjuster, MIG's for 2020, the average 28 Class I price would have been \$10.89 for the year?



1 Α. Yes. The 12-month average for the year 2020 would 2 be \$10.89. And that would have been set based on calendar --3 Ο. if we looked at January in 2020, that would have been set 4 based on January of 2017 and '18, with '19 being the 5 6 one-year lag? 7 Α. Right. 8 Okay. And then -- and then if we compare that in 0. your spreadsheet under your calculation under -- under 9 10 National Milk's proposal, it would be \$12.89 for the Class I price average for calendar year 2020? 11 12 Α. Right. Just the 12-month average of the higher-of 13 for those 12 months. 14 And so for calendar year 2020, the difference 0. 15 between the average-of what would have been paid to 16 Class I producers on hundredweight basis would have, for 17 Class I milk, would have been \$2 less per hundredweight 18 under MIG's proposal than under National Milk's proposal? 19 Yes, that's correct. Α. 20 And then if we go to the next year, the difference 0. in comparison between MIG and National Milk is that under 21 22 National Milk's proposal, it would be \$0.11 per 23 hundredweight difference? 24 Uh-huh. Α. Yes. 25 And in 2022, it would be, under National Milk's 0. 26 proposal, \$0.30 less than under MIG's proposal; is that 27 right? 28 Yes, for 2022. Α.



1	Q. And if the volumes had stayed the same between			
2	2020, 2021, and 2022, it wouldn't have netted a			
3	positive if we just compare all of those, it's still			
4	net positive more favorable under National Milk's			
5	higher-of proposal; is that right?			
6	A. So those three years?			
7	Q. Yeah.			
8	A. Those three years together, National Milk would be			
9	higher for that 36-month period.			
10	Q. Okay. But at what point, where where did that			
11	extra \$2 that we that wasn't paid out on the higher-of			
12	for 2020, who would have received that difference? Who			
13	would have reaped the benefit of that difference?			
14	A. Can you repeat that?			
15	Q. Yeah. If we're comparing in a, if we're looking			
16	at revenue neutrality, who who wins in that scenario			
17	of, if you are trying to get to a higher-of, but under			
18	under MIG's proposal you don't ever make up that \$2			
19	difference from 2020, is it the processors for Class I			
20	milk that just paid less for that milk?			
21	A. So because of the 12-month lag, to make up for			
22	2020, you are going to have to go all the way into			
23	because it's a 24-month rolling average, you are going to			
24	have to go into 2022 and 2023, so you have to keep going.			
25	Q. Okay. So what happens to the dairy farmer who			
26	went out of business in the meantime? Who gets the			
27	true-up from that adjuster for the milk that that dairy			
28	farmer produced in order to get to revenue neutrality for			
÷.,,				



the milk that he -- that he delivered? 1 2 Α. Your question -- your question is there, like -to me, it's as if you are thinking about revenue 3 4 neutrality as like an escrow account and, like, you are paying it in all the time and then you are going to pull 5 it back out. 6 7 And the thing with any of these price formulas is, that's just it, they are the price formula. They are 8 9 not -- this is -- the difference wasn't paid by anybody to 10 anybody. It's -- it is a formula difference. It's --11 it's a -- it's a spreadsheet difference. 12 0. Okay. So it's not that the dollars actually go 13 anywhere, they just never existed? 14 The dollars -- that price -- if MIG's proposal had Α. 15 been in place, that higher-of price would not have been 16 the price that was obligated to be paid as the minimum. 17 Ο. And the adjuster under MIG's proposal is not 18 designed to be revenue neutral for the dairy farmer that 19 set that price three years ago, it's only designed to set 20 the price for today; is that what you mean? 21 I mean that it is designed to be roughly revenue Α. 22 neutral over time, and it's not going to be perfectly 23 revenue neutral at any instance. 24 And you have been very careful, and Ms. Vulin has 0. 25 as well, to use the word "roughly" when you are saying "roughly revenue neutral." And I want to quantify that. 26 27 When you say "roughly revenue neutral," what is 28 the deviation that is acceptable to you to get to "roughly



1 revenue neutral?"

A. I haven't thought about the question that way.
The reason why I say roughly revenue neutral is because
I'm trying to acknowledge that they are not equivalent,
that they are not exactly the same. And so I haven't
tried to quantify "roughly" with a number.

Q. Between 20- -- between 2019 and 2022, do you know
how many fewer dairy herds there were reported to USDA?

9 A. I don't know. I am not familiar with the herd10 data information like that, no.

11 Q. Okay. If I told you that USDA's Exhibit 28, if I 12 calculate the difference in the dairy herds, it's over 13 6,000 fewer -- over 6,000 fewer dairy herds between 2019 14 and 2022, would that sound right to you?

A. It sound reasonable to me, and I would trust yourmath on that.

Q. So for those 6,000 dairies that -- that went out of business or stopped dairy farming during that -- that time period, MIG's proposal would not ever have a way for them to get to the higher-of, would they? Would it?

A. Dairy farms and dairy processors exit for lots of different reasons. And if you -- if you exit, then you -then you're not going to be there at the time that -- that MIG's members are buying Class I milk in the future.

Q.

25

So is that a "yes"?

A. I'm trying to express that there's a lot of reasons why dairy farms exit. And it's certainly price and profitability are a big part of why any business would



exit. But there -- there are a number of factors that go
 into it, beyond just the Class I milk price.

And one thing that I would add, that when it comes 3 4 to the Class I price, you have to think about how much of the milk is actually being used in Class I. Class I is 5 only about -- it's a little list than 30% of the pool 6 7 volume today. So you take this difference, and then you put it into the pool, and you apply that, and that's going 8 9 to be the change on the uniform price. And so it's -- I 10 mean, we -- it is not -- it's not -- it's not quite as 11 simple as a yes or no to me.

12

Q. Okay. That's fair.

Is it correct to say that for those dairy farmers who go out of business before they can receive the higher-of amount that would be calculated under MIG's adjuster, that this is -- MIG's proposal is not revenue neutral with respect to those dairy farmers?

18 A. With respect to somebody who exited, it would not19 be roughly revenue neutral.

20 Q. And for those who do stick around, you never 21 achieve revenue neutrality either, because at some point 22 when you leave the industry, whether you pass away or you 23 retire or you sell your farm, you didn't get to realize 24 that adjuster during your lifetime for the milk that you 25 have produced?

A. No. Because -- so the adjuster flips both ways.
So there are periods of time when, I mean, you could exit
on the high note. You could exit having been, frankly, on



1 the high side of the adjuster. So it -- both things could 2 happen. I mean, there is a -- there's a timing difference 3 here.

And I'm not talking about just profitability. 4 All Ο. I'm talking about is revenue neutrality. It's correct to 5 say that you never get -- whether it's positive or 6 7 negative, if the goal is revenue neutrality, it is 8 impossible for anyone to receive revenue neutrality, because you never have the overlap in the exact same 9 10 timing between when the adjuster is -- is used and when 11 somebody's actually producing the milk?

12 13

14

A. The adjuster will always have a timing difference.

Q. So that means you can never have 100% revenue neutrality under MIG's proposal; is that true?

A. And I would not claim that MIG's proposal wouldever be 100% equal to the higher-of.

Q. And is that why you characterize it as "roughlyrevenue neutral?"

A. Yes, that's part of it. And -- and honestly, as you can see in my testimony, that was also the way that the \$0.74 adjuster was characterized when -- when that change was made. So it's -- it's -- no adjuster will ever be equal to the higher-of. If you want it to be equal to the higher-of, it has to be the higher-of.

Q. Okay. If we look at Exhibit 263, which is your
written testimony, you talked about the use of risk
management tools to help organic farmers.

28

Do you remember that?



I -- could you remind me of where that is in my 1 Α. 2 testimonv? I don't have the page number. Maybe I'll just 3 0. 4 step back from your testimony then and ask it this way. Do you believe that organic farmers, it is 5 important to them to utilize risk management tools? 6 7 Α. I do actually believe it's important for organic 8 producers, for all producers, to utilize risk management Within organic, that tends to happen a little bit 9 tools. 10 differently. Within organic, it tends to be long-term fixed price contracts between the producers and their 11 12 buyer. 13 And so most of the clients that you work with that 0. 14 are in the organic farming arena, they enter into fixed 15 price contracts to sell their milk; is that right? 16 Α. Typically, yes. 17 0. And are those 12 to 24 months, generally?

A. Often longer. The -- the timeline for transition
to organic is lengthy, and so it's very frequent to have
multiple-year contracts, not just 12 or 24 months.

Q. And do they use any other risk management tools tolay off the risk of their forward fixed price contracts?

A. Some do. There is a lot of issues within organic around the basis risk, because it's the -- you are not going to be able to -- you are not going to be able to hedge your feed in the same way on a conventional -- as you would if you were a conventional operation, so it's -it's not the same construct.



1	Q. What tools do they use, then, to lay off the risk			
2	of their forward milk price contracts?			
3	A. Some producers participate in the Dairy Margin			
4	Coverage Program. And then the and then it's a modest			
5	thing, but people you know, energy, fuel, things like			
6	that. There's other you know, there are other things			
7	besides just the milk and the feed.			
8	Q. What about swaps and OTC products?			
9	A. I'm not aware of people using that, but I'm not			
10	aware.			
11	Q. Okay. Futures?			
12	A. Again, I'm not aware of organic producers using			
13	those sorts of			
14	Q. And I think you said that you are not an expert in			
15	risk management when you were talking with Ms. Vulin; is			
16	that right?			
17	A. That is correct.			
18	Q. Do you provide advice and counsel to your			
19	customers and clients about risk management?			
20	A. My advice and counsel to my customers and clients			
21	around risk management is that they should do it, and that			
22	they should seek the advice of an expert, who is not me.			
23	Q. Fair enough.			
24	But I think you testified, when you were talking			
25	with Ms. Vulin, that risk management is of critical			
26	importance, or very important, and that's why even when			
27	MIG's proposal can sometimes show that it's not going to			
28	be as financially beneficial to processors, they are still			



willing to support it in order to preserve that tool of utilizing risk management; is that accurate?

3

A. Yes, that is accurate.

Q. Okay. And -- and I think you also said it has
evolved over time in a way that it is still continuing to
bring in more people who are willing to engage and utilize
risk management tools.

8 A. Yes. I think the use of risk management tools
9 throughout the industry is growing and changing
10 continuously.

Q. And it's fair to say that -- and we have seen some of the testimony this week even, that as that liquidity grows on the market and the ability -- the ability for people to actually have tools available to them for risk management, that grows as well?

16 Α. Yes. The tools that are out there change over 17 time, I would imagine, and -- but please understand that 18 I'm not an expert in this -- that different -- different 19 products have different prices, and so the transaction 20 costs associated with something that is new, different, 21 custom, bespoke, is likely not the same as something that 22 is more run of --

23

24

25

28

A. -- the mill.

Ο.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

Tried and true?

26 THE WITNESS: Yes, tried and true is nice. Thank 27 you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you both.



BY MS. HANCOCK: 1 2 Ο. And just to be clear, risk management is its own business; is that right? 3 4 Risk management is indeed its own business, and it Α. is not my business. 5 But you understand that at least that it 6 0. Okav. 7 comes with a price if somebody wants to engage in 8 utilizing risk management tools? It is not free. 9 Α. 10 And so, like, even, you know, like Dr. Bozic sells 0. 11 products to different -- well, people in this room. And I -- I believe we have heard from a number of 12 Α. 13 experts here who provide -- Dr. Bozic, Ms. Dorland --14 people provide these services, I do not. 15 Okay. And those are the people to whom you refer 0. 16 your clients, that when they do decide to utilize risk 17 management tools, to go find people who are like that, 18 that are experts and who can sell those products or help 19 them understand the use of those products? 20 I suggest that they go to experts, and I also Α. 21 frequently recommend that they start within their own 22 financial network. Like, if you bank at Wells Fargo, go 23 talk to Wells Fargo, see what they can do to help you. 24 And I think you said just a couple minutes ago Ο. 25 that these tools change with time as well, and that it's 26 an evolving industry where the products will change 27 depending on what's happening in the market? 28 Α. And so staying current is another reason why Yes.



you may seek expertise from a consultant.

Q. And so you would agree with me then, that even between when higher-of moved to average-of with a goal of allowing more hedging opportunities, that additional products have come on the market that would be tools that could be used even under a higher-of mover?

A. My understanding from our members is that the higher-of formula is very difficult to construct a cost-effective hedge, and so I think that it is the sort of thing that is possible, but I also -- my understanding that it is -- that it can be quite expensive and rather risky, so...

Q. And new products can come on the market, like there could be a Class I product that could respond to the market need or the importance that the market has placed on wanting to have a Class I contract?

A. There could be something new in the future. I'm not aware of something that's out there today that is addressing their concerns. If their concerns were being addressed, we would not be putting this proposal forward like this.

Q. And when there's a business out there, if somebody has money to spend, there's oftentimes somebody willing to try and find a product that will work; is that fair?

A. I would hope that somebody would come up withsomething. It's not likely to be me.

Q. Okay. And yesterday you were here when Nestle --when the representative from Nestle testified?



1

1 Α. Yes, I was. 2 Ο. And you recall her saying that they were one of 3 the biggest milk purchasers in the country, or maybe even 4 in the world? Α. I recall her talking about it in terms of 5 Yeah. 6 the world, globally, as opposed to the country. 7 0. Okay. And did you hear her also say that she hedges -- or her company hedges 100% of the milk, the 8 9 Class I milk that they buy? 10 I believe so, but --Α. 11 Ο. Well, let me ask the next question then, which is 12 really where I'm going. 13 And you would agree, then, that if you have the 14 biggest Class I milk purchaser in the entire world wanting 15 to hedge 100% of their milk, that that's going to create a 16 market for a product that somebody might want to sell 17 them; is that fair to assume? 18 I'm not sure if it's fair to assume. Because Α. 19 nobody had created that product for them in 2018. I mean, 20 I believe things have changed. Maybe somebody's going to make it for them now, but it didn't exist then. 21 22 0. Did you hear her also say in 2018 they weren't 23 doing that? 24 I believe she said that they did not start doing Α. 25 it until the formula change. 26 Q. Okay. 27 MS. HANCOCK: That's all I have. Thank you so 28 much.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 27, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING MS. VULIN: I think we're due for a break. 1 2 THE COURT: Oh, my goodness. I was oblivious. Let's take ten minutes. 3 Come back at 2:52. That's 2:52. We go off record 4 at 2:42. 5 6 (Off the record.) 7 THE COURT: Let's go back on record. We're back on record at 2:55, and I would like to 8 9 be advised of how we're going to proceed. 10 MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, thanks to IDFA's 11 counsel, Ms. Vulin, she's agreed to allow us to put on our 12 dairy farmer who is here, Brittany Nickerson Thurlow, and 13 then we will resume, when she's done, we'll resume 14 Ms. Keefe's testimony. 15 THE COURT: Excellent. 16 Would you state and spell your name, please? 17 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 18 My name is Brittany Nickerson-Thurlow. That's 19 spelled, B-R-I-T-T-A-N-Y, N-I-C-K-E-R-S-O-N, hyphen, 20 T-H-U-R-L-O-W. 21 THE COURT: All right. Do it one more time for 22 me. 23 THE WITNESS: B-R-I-T-T-A-N-Y, N-I-C-K-E-R-S-O-N, 24 hyphen, T-H-U-R-L-O-W. 25 THE COURT: Thank you so much. Have you testified 26 previously in this proceeding? 27 THE WITNESS: No, ma'am. 28 THE COURT: I'd like to swear you in.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

September 27, 2023

	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING		
1	BRITTANY NICKERSON-THURLOW,		
2	Being first duly sworn, was examined and		
3	testified as follows:		
4	THE COURT: Thank you.		
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION		
6	BY MS. HANCOCK:		
7	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Nickerson-Thurlow. Thank you		
8	for being here today.		
9	Did you prepare what we have identified as Exhibit		
10	NMPF-83 as part of your testimony?		
11	A. Yes, I did.		
12	MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, I don't remember where		
13	we are in the number, but if we would assign an exhibit		
14	number.		
15	THE COURT: So let's see. We had 265 last, and		
16	this should be 266. This will be 266.		
17	(Exhibit Number 266 was marked for		
18	identification.)		
19	BY MS. HANCOCK:		
20	Q. So I'd ask you at this time to read your		
21	testimony.		
22	We have just asked all of our witnesses to be very		
23	mindful that we have a court reporter here, so if you can		
24	try and speak at a moderated pace, it will help her ensure		
25	that we capture everything.		
26	A. Okay.		
27	Q. Thank you.		
28	A. Thank you.		



Good afternoon. My name is Brittany Nickerson-Thurlow, and I'm honored to be here to present my testimony today on behalf of my family, my fellow dairymen and women throughout the Southeast.

I'm a fifth generation dairy farmer from Zolfo 5 Springs, Florida, which is in the south central region of 6 7 our state. I farm with my dad and brother on a 8 pasture-based dairy, where we milk approximately 2,000 9 Holstein cows twice each day. We have 17 employees on our 10 team, and farm on about 1700 acres. Our farm is a member of Southeast Milk, Inc., or SMI, a farmer-owned 11 12 cooperative of about 120 farms in the Southeastern United 13 States.

I have had the honor of being elected to serve as the Vice President of SMI for the past year-and-a-half, and I have learned a tremendous amount about our milk market, our customers, and the impact proceedings like today have on our businesses.

19

I also serve --

20 Q. I'm so sorry to interrupt, but if you just can go 21 a little bit slower.

22 A. Sure.

23 Q. Okay. Thanks.

A. I also serve as a board member of Dairy
Cooperative Marketing Association, or DCMA, which is an
agency composed of nine dairy cooperatives primarily
located in the Southeast.

28

I feel the pressure of the Southeastern dairy



industry on my shoulders today, but I hope that this 1 2 testimony and our story are useful to you and the important decisions that you have before you, especially 3 4 those pertaining to the Class I mover calculation and the update to the differentials, which is critical to the 5 survival of dairy farming in the Southeastern United 6 7 States. I truly appreciate the Secretary holding this 8 needed hearing, as it's been a long time since such a 9 hearing has occurred.

10 My story is a bit different than most dairymen. 11 While I was raised on the farm and worked on the farm from 12 childhood through college, I did not return to work 13 full-time on the farm until 2017.

After college, I began a career in Corporate America, where I spent almost a decade as a financial analyst. My husband and I returned to the farm after the birth of our son because we wanted to raise our kids to know the lifestyle and values the family farm provides.

19 Since my return to the farm, I have lived through 20 what has seemed like a losing battle at the farm level, 21 the cooperative level, and the industry level as a whole. 22 As a producer in the highest Class I utilization market in 23 the country, I have watched as more than half of the 110 24 Florida dairy farms that were in business when I came back 25 in 2017, shut down their farms.

Our family has also come face to face with this question, should we keep going? And have since listed or farm for sale just a few months ago. If sold, it will be



the 61st dairy farm to close in six years, leaving only 49
 dairies in the state of Florida.

I can assure you our farm is not the only one who is contemplating selling or exiting the dairy business. Quite frankly, the last few years have felt like an uphill battle wearing rubber boots full of cement while wearing a parka on a hot August day in Florida. The past seven years have been difficult on our industry, to say the least.

As a Florida producer, we market our milk in Federal Order 6, or the Florida Milk Marketing area. Over the ten-year period from 2013 to 2022, this Federal Order has averaged an 83.8% Class I utilization rate. This means that about 84% of the milk in my Federal Order is used for Class I or beverage milk.

Our high Class I market has been the lifeblood of the dairy industry in Florida and the Southeast. High production costs in the Southeast have been historically tolerable only because of this high-value Class I milk market.

21 However, in recent years that has not been the 22 case, and instead, we have in many instances lost value 23 because of issues in the Federal Order that have brought 24 negative price implications on the Class I milk markets. 25 That is why these two important issues, the Class I mover 26 calculation and the update to differentials, are very 27 important to my family and the SMI dairy farmers, and will 28 be a major determining factor of whether the Southeastern



dairy farm attrition rate continues or slows.

2 SMI is supporting all five of the NMPF proposals, 3 but today, I would like to specifically testify my 4 advocating for the dire need to change the Class I price 5 surface, Proposal 19, and to revert to the higher-of mover 6 calculation, Proposal 13. I'm implore USDA to adopt both 7 of these two proposals as soon as possible.

8 First I'd like to address the Class I differential update. Most Federal Order Class I differentials have not 9 10 been updated since the Federal Order reform, with the 11 exception of the differentials in the Appalachian, 12 Florida, and the Southeastern Orders, which were only 13 modestly updated in 2008. I'm sure I'm not alone in my 14 experience that virtually nothing is the same as it was in 15 2008.

16 In 2008, my feed cost was \$10.52 per
17 hundredweight. Today, my feed cost is \$18.18 per
18 hundredweight.

THE COURT: Could you re-read that sentence? THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

In 2008, my feed cost was \$10.52 per
hundredweight. Today, it is \$18.18 per hundredweight.

In 2008, the Florida minimum wage was \$6.55 per hour. This year it will increase to \$12 per hour. And the cost of hauling milk has almost tripled since the current Class I differentials were established. I could go on and on with these comparisons, but those three, feed, labor, and hauling, are the largest costs we have on



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20

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1 our farm, and there is a clear disconnect between reality 2 and the economics the differentials were designed to 3 complement.

Next I would like to address the Class I price
mover calculation. This calculation, as you well know,
was changed this 2018. As I recall, having just come back
to the farm the prior year, the conversation around this
change that it was going to be negative -- or revenue
neutral to farmers and a tool to assist processors with
hedging on their end.

Unfortunately, that has not been the case. This change has caused significant negative price impacts at the farm level. Some of those were certainly exacerbated by extraordinary events like COVID. However, even still three years after the pandemic, we are still seeing negative price impacts to our pay price today because of this change.

18 I would like to submit my farm's case specifically 19 to give you a real life example of how big of an issue 20 this really is. I have done the math to quantify the 21 impact that this calculation change has cost us. If I 22 change -- if I compare the current calculation to the 23 previous calculation from 2019 to June of 2023, and use 24 the standardized 3.5% butterfat, my family's farm has 25 personally lost almost \$600,000 over a four-year period. 26 While that may sound small in the grand scheme, that's a 27 lot of money for a family farm.

28

Furthermore, if we use the same formula to



estimate the total impact to the Federal Order 6 market,
 it totals nearly \$43 million farmers have lost because of
 this change. A \$43 million loss is in no way revenue
 neutral to farmers.

In closing, I would like to say that -- I would 5 like to summarize by saying this. This Federal Order 6 7 hearing will change the future of the dairy industry. Ι 8 encourage each of the decision-makers in this process to think back to the farm first. Without our farms, there 9 10 are no processors, there are no checkoff organizations, 11 there are no Federal Orders, and the economic impact to 12 suppliers, employees, and rural economies is lost. The 13 farms are who feeds the supply chain from top to bottom 14 and from left to right.

15 Our farms should have the opportunity to thrive just as much as anyone in that chain, but that role has 16 17 been reversed, or at minimum, highly compromised. The 18 Federal Order was established to provide an orderly market 19 for Class I milk. Without significant changes in the 20 dairy industry, especially in updating the pricing 21 formulas in Federal Orders, we will have more dairy farm 22 attrition.

Our Southeastern dairy farms have been
economically hindered by both the outdated Class I
differentials and the Class I mover calculation change.
If continuing to ensure an orderly market for Class I milk
and keeping a local food supply remain the intent of the
Federal Order, we need meaningful changes and we need them



1 as soon as possible. 2 I want to thank you all again for the opportunity to be here today to testify. Thank you all for the time 3 and effort you are allocating to our dairy industry during 4 this important Federal Order hearing. I believe I speak 5 on behalf of all U.S. dairymen and women when I tell you 6 7 how much it really means to us. Thank you very much. 8 BY MS. HANCOCK: 9 Thank you. I just want to follow up on a couple 10 Ο. 11 of questions. 12 You talk about the high Class I utilization in 13 your market. I'm wondering if you have observed whether 14 there has been enough milk to service the Class I markets 15 where you live? 16 Α. In Federal Order 6, we do import a significant amount of milk into that Federal Order. There's a large 17 18 milk shed for sure in Georgia in that Federal Order. And 19 a lot of milk -- I would say a majority of months out of 20 the year, we are importing milk from other Federal Orders into Federal Order 6. 21 22 So as those dairies that you talked about going 0. 23 out of business, as that occurs, does that make it more 24 difficult for you to attract the Class I milk that you 25 need in your market to service those plants? 26 Α. Yes. 27 What about in the -- I'm sorry. 0. 28 It certainly adds to the balancing costs, for Α.

As we lose local farm -- local farm milk 1 sure. 2 production, that adds to the cost that dairy farmers have of balancing that market. So that means we have to go 3 4 source that milk from whatever other geographic area, and then import it in. 5 6 Ο. And when you say "we have to source that milk," 7 are you talking about on behalf of your cooperative? 8 The cooperative, yes, ma'am. Α. 9 And what about in the stores, what have you Ο. 10 observed in the stores where you live? Well, I'm a mom in addition to a dairy farmer, so 11 Α. 12 I do frequent the grocery stores. In our -- especially in 13 the Central Florida area, we have a serious problem with 14 not just a shrinking dairy farm population, but we don't 15 have milk on the shelves in a lot of places. Especially during -- you know, it's very bad during holidays and 16 17 hurricanes, those types of things. But even regular 18 day-to-day, especially in convenience store settings, 19 there's just not milk there. 20 Okay. And if we had moved the Class I mover back 0.

20 Q. Okay. And If we had moved the Class I mover back 21 to a higher-of, do you think that that would have an 22 effect on the ability of the Southeast market being able 23 to attract Class I milk to that area?

A. I think you would have a stronger dairy farmerpopulation, absolutely.

Q. Okay. And you gave us some, what I think is pretty personal information about you and your family's farm and the history. And I think you say in here that



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NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

1 you are a third -- third-generation dairy farmer?

A. Fifth generation.

Q. Oh, fifth. I'm sorry.

A. That's okay.

Q. Fifth-generation dairy farmer.

But you also talk about that you have recently put your farm up for sale. Would you be willing to share some of your reasoning for that?

9 A. Sure. It doesn't take long not making money for
10 you to have to start evaluating your business and whether
11 or not you should continue doing what you are doing.

I think that you will find most dairy farmers love what they do. We love it. We are not trying to make, you know, historical returns. We're not trying to, you know, make boatloads of money. We just want to make return on our investment and a good living.

17 And I can tell you without a doubt that since I 18 have been back to the farm, over the last seven years we 19 have barely made a return on our investment, much less a 20 reasonable return on our investment.

So at some point, you know, we have to look at our operation and say, is our farm more valuable as real estate for another use, or should we continue? And the answer is absolutely not when we look at should we continue dairying in the economic environment we are here today.

Q. And you quantified if you had received thehigher-of for your Class I milk since 2019, you would have



TALTY COURT REPORTERS, INC. taltys.com - 408.244.1900 1 an additional \$600,000 over those four years of time; is
2 that right?

A. Yes, ma'am.

3

Q. If those dollars had gone into your family's dairy farm, would that have changed the economic analysis that you did in order to decide if you wanted to sell your farm or not?

A. Yeah. Absolutely. Because it's not just a
\$600,000 loss in the calculation change, it's the interest
that I have carried on that money over all of that period,
because, you know, if we're not generating that cash out
of operating, we're borrowing it from a line of credit,
and that comes at a cost as well.

Q. And does it also impact your confidence in the future about whether this is a viable option for you and the next generations to come?

17 Α. Yes, ma'am. I can tell you that if there's not something done about the differentials -- for sure about 18 19 the differentials, and I would prefer the higher-of as 20 well -- there will be less dairy farms in Florida. Like I 21 said in my testimony, our farm is not the only one. There 22 is a -- probably at least another 10% of the number of 23 farms that are on the edge right now for the state of 24 Florida, which, as we all know, is, you know, one of the 25 highest population growth states in the country. We're 26 right there amongst all of the people. We should have the 27 opportunity and the ability to continue to operate and 28 service our neighbors with a fresh, local, wholesome



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1	product, but the economics are just not there for us to
2	continue to do that.
3	Q. I think in your testimony you said that over a
4	period of time you have observed personally that there's
5	61 fewer dairy farms in your area that have gone out of
6	business or sold.
7	A. Uh-huh.
8	Q. Is that a "yes"?
9	A. Yes, ma'am. Sorry.
10	Q. I just want to make sure our record is clear.
11	And of those farms that have gone out of business,
12	what's the primary reason that you see that they are going
13	out of business?
14	A. Lack of profitability is a driving factor. Sure,
15	you have some situations where, you know, farms have sold
16	because of, you know, high real estate opportunity, real
17	estate value opportunity. But, you know, if someone were
18	making money milking cows, they are going to sell that
19	real estate and they are going to go milk cows somewhere
20	else. That's not happening at all.
21	We also have the generational piece, where, you
22	know, we have got a more tenured farmer demographic. They
23	may not have a son or a daughter there that can take over
24	the farm. That may be by virtue of they don't have kids,
25	but in a lot of cases it's they can't afford to pay their
26	children a competitive wage to come back to the farm and
27	continue doing what the family legacy has been.

And so then you lose that pipeline --Q.



28

1	Α.	Yes, ma'am.			
2	Q.	of not having that next generation trained up			
3	and already in the industry, ready to take over?				
4	A.	Yes. Yes.			
5	Q.	Okay. I really appreciate your willingness to			
6	being a	being able to share all of this with us.			
7		MS. HANCOCK: Your Honor, at this time we would			
8	make M:	make Ms. Nickerson-Thurlow available for			
9	cross-	examination.			
10		CROSS-EXAMINATION			
11	BY DR.	BY DR. CRYAN:			
12	Q.	Roger Cryan with the American Farm Bureau			
13	Federa	tion.			
14		Good afternoon.			
15	Α.	Hi there.			
16	Q.	It's nice to see you again.			
17	A.	Yes, sir.			
18	Q.	You were at our forum last October.			
19	A.	Yes, sir.			
20	Q.	And you are a Florida Farm Bureau member; is that			
21	correct	τ?			
22	A.	Yes, sir. And I'm a board member of my county			
23	Farm Bu	Farm Bureau.			
24	Q.	Fantastic.			
25	A.	Yes, sir.			
26	Q.	I'm very sorry about the circumstances that have			
27	forced	you to make the decision to put the farm up for			
28	sale.	I I went to school in Florida. And are you a			
۰.,					

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1 Gator? 2 Α. I'm not. 3 I'm sorry. 0. I'm sorry. Well, ask her if she's a Seminole. 4 THE COURT: Ι mean, do something. 5 6 DR. CRYAN: No, no, no. 7 THE WITNESS: I'm not that, either. DR. CRYAN: No, no. No, ma'am. 8 9 THE WITNESS: I'm a Bull. 10 DR. CRYAN: Oh, very good. Very good. BY DR. CRYAN: 11 12 Ο. So you were at the forum. And was it -- it was 13 pretty clear that farmers from across the country were 14 there; is that correct? 15 Α. Absolutely. Yes. 16 And there was pretty much a consensus in favor of 0. 17 the higher-of? 18 Α. Absolutely. 19 This is not a Southeastern issue. 0. 20 Α. Correct. Yeah. The setting of -- or the way that 21 the tables were set up, you guys did a great job of 22 putting together farmers from different areas, different, 23 you know, markets, whether Class I, Class III whatever. 24 And so it -- no matter what the table was comprised of, I 25 think on every one of our flip charts where we listed out 26 the consensus of the group, that was certainly one for 27 sure. 28 I appreciate that. 0.



2 3

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Was there anything else you wanted to -- that you took away from that in terms of producer interests or your own learning?

4 Α. I learned a lot, absolutely. Especially hearing from fellow dairy farmers from across the country. 5 Т think there was a lot of learning between all of us, you 6 7 know, for -- for a lot of the folks who came from other 8 market areas, they didn't really understand the situation 9 with how some of the things impacted Class I markets 10 because they -- they have such a small Class I market.

Federal Order 6 is so unique because we have such a high utilization rate. I think that was a great opportunity for them to learn about, you know, how we have been impacted. And, likewise, myself for other groups, where something like a Make Allowance, I don't really have a lot of familiarity with that because that's not an issue in my Federal Order. So I think it was a great exercise.

But the consensus was that dairy farms across the country are struggling and we all need modernization of the Federal Orders to be able to improve all of our situations.

Q. Very good. I appreciate your -- your thoughtful
comment, your testimony. Appreciate you being here,
coming all the way to present to us. And, again, good
luck.

A. Thank you.

27

28

DR. CRYAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Is there other examination before I

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 invite the Agricultural Marketing Service to ask 2 questions? I would call on the Agricultural Marketing 3 Service. 4 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. 5 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 BY MS. TAYLOR: 8 0. Good afternoon. 9 Α. Hi. 10 Thank you for coming to testify today. You came Ο. 11 quite a long ways. 12 Α. Yes, ma'am. I'm going back tonight. 13 A few questions I have been asking all our dairy 0. 14 farmer witnesses is if your farm would qualify as a small 15 business, which the official definition is one that makes 16 \$3.75 million in gross revenue or less annually. 17 Α. No, we would not. 18 And I'd also like to express my -- sorry to hear 0. 19 that you guys have put your farm up for sale. 20 Α. Thank you. 21 I did have a question in the past -- and maybe Ο. 22 currently at the moment -- is, do you all utilize any risk 23 management tools? 24 Yes, ma'am, we do. We utilize Dairy Margin Α. 25 Coverage. We do produce a good bit more than the minimum 26 pounds. So that tool has certainly been useful, 27 especially this year. But to bridge the gap, we also 28 utilize Dairy Revenue Protection. TALTY COURT REPORTERS, INC.

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

1 0. And when you use DRP, how far out do you look to 2 lock in positions? It depends on what the numbers look like --3 Α. 4 Ο. Sure. -- right? Yeah. 5 Α. So we just recently, in the last couple years, 6 7 started using DRP. The question was asked, well, why did you all of a sudden start using it? Because that's when 8 we learned about it. 9 10 Back prior to, I want to say even prior to 2020, 11 it just wasn't something that was popularly used amongst 12 farmers in my geography. 13 But when I book out presently, typically I'm just 14 booking out to the next guarter or two, mostly because of 15 the premiums are so high as I go beyond that. Not to 16 mention, in my current circumstance, if I book out and I'm 17 no longer making milk, I still have to pay the premium. 18 Right. Okay. Thank you. Ο. 19 Α. Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: I didn't quite catch the name of that 21 third option for protecting yourself. 22 THE WITNESS: There was just two: Dairy Revenue 23 Protection and Dairy Margin Coverage. 24 THE COURT: Okay. So the one that you started 25 using when you learned about it is the more recent one, 26 the Dairy Revenue Protection? 27 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 28 BY MS. TAYLOR:



1 0. You mentioned being in Florida. Obviously, most 2 of your milk goes to Class I.

About how far does your milk go to find a plant? 3 4 Α. So I'm in Central Florida. I'm very closely located to a couple of plants. My closest plant is about 5 60 miles away. The plant that I probably service second 6 7 most frequently is about 80, 85 miles away. Depending 8 upon the time of year, whether or not, we're -- you know, 9 Florida production is seasonal. Whenever -- in the hot 10 months we tend to shift milk south, so sometimes my milk may go into that South Florida milk shed at that time of 11 12 year.

13 Okay. And you mentioned that over the past --0. 14 since the differentials were established, so is that since 15 2000?

16 Α. Yes, ma'am.

17 0. Not the '08 change, but the 2000.

Α. Right.

18

19 So your hauling costs have tripled. And you're a Ο. 20 member of SMI. So is it correct that SMI is charged with 21 marketing your milk, and picking it up, and moving it to 22 one of those plants?

23 Α. Yes, ma'am. Southeast Milk has a transportation 24 division that hauls our milk for certain geographies.

25 0. Okay. And you talked about in response, I think, 26 to Ms. Hancock, about how in Florida you're a deficit 27 market, so your co-op has to look to bring milk in. 28

And so I was wondering if you could talk about,



1 since you're a member of the co-op and you are on the 2 board, how are those costs accounted for amongst the SMI 3 members, or are those?

A. Yes. So it depends on the agreement that we would have with whatever supplemental supplier. Supplemental supplies aren't always from far-off supplies. You know, we may have an agreement with a local competitive co-op where, you know, we may do a milk swap or whatever it is, just to reduce the number of miles.

10 But anything that comes at the cost of importing 11 milk, that becomes a marketing expense. And typically, a 12 marketing expense is something that's taken out on a per 13 hundredweight basis from the pool prior to producers being 14 So, you know, marketing expenses, whatever gross paid. 15 revenue, minus whatever your marketing expenses are, 16 checkoffs, those types of things, and then, you know, your 17 net dollars to the farmers.

Q. And so is that cost for bringing in that supplemental supply then, that marketing cost, is that spread amongst all the members?

21 A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. In addition to your own cost to haul?

23 A. Yes.

22

Q. And how have you seen those marketing cost
deductions over the past few years, then? What do they
look like?

A. It really varies, you know, depending on what theavailability of local milk supply is. But, you know,



1 marketing costs have been substantial over the last few 2 years. It's an initiative that our cooperative management 3 has certainly taken to reduce those marketing costs as 4 best that...

Q. Okay. On the second page you talk about some
specific feed costs and -- well, input costs: Feed,
labor, etcetera. And you put those on a per hundredweight
basis. And when you talk about, on the next page, how
much your farm has lost that you calculated on the mover
change in the last four years, that's on a total basis
\$600,000.

I was just curious if you could talk, kind of put one or the other on the same unit, in a way, like, \$600,000 accounts for what per hundredweight, whereas you look at your total input cost increases, what are you looking at on a year average increase in total?

17 Α. They are on the same cost. Even though I gave you 18 a total number for what we have lost in the Class I mover 19 change, that's based on a monthly calculation of, if I 20 take the per hundredweight change in price, old formula 21 versus new formula, and then apply that to my monthly 22 production, then I have a monthly amount that I either 23 lost or gained based off of whatever that Class I 24 calculation was.

The total over that period was, I think it was \$580,000-something, so nearly 600,000. On a feed cost side, it's the same. It's monthly. It depends on whatever the feed price is, because that changes every



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS September 27, 2023 NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING 1 15 days for us as well. So cumulatively, I mean, I would 2 have to check some P&Ls to give you a real precise answer. That's okay. I appreciate the -- I appreciate 3 0. your thoughts on it, though. 4 Yes, ma'am. 5 Α. MS. TAYLOR: I think that's it from AMS. 6 Safe 7 travels home tonight. THE WITNESS: Thank you. I appreciate it. 8 9 THE COURT: Are there other questions before 10 redirect? 11 MS. HANCOCK: Thank you so much for your time and 12 for making the trip out here. 13 Your Honor, we would move for admission of 14 Exhibit 266 at this time. 15 THE COURT: Are there any objections? 16 Exhibit 266 is admitted into evidence. 17 (Exhibit Number 266 was received into 18 evidence.) 19 THE COURT: Ms. Nickerson-Thurlow, I -- I have been fighting back tears during your entire testimony, and 20 21 I just wish you well. 22 THE WITNESS: Thank you. I appreciate it. 23 THE COURT: So Sally Keefe resumes? 24 MS. VULIN: Yeah, if we could maybe just go off 25 the record for a minute so she could get set up. 26 THE COURT: Certainly.

MS. VULIN: Thank you.

27

28 THE COURT: Let's take five-minute stretch break
1 right here in the room. 2 MS VULIN: Thank you. (An off-the-record discussion took place.) 3 THE COURT: Let's go back on record. 4 We're back on record at 3:31. 5 6 Where are we in the questioning? I have lost my 7 page. Mr. Miltner. 8 9 SALLY KEEFE, 10 Having been previously sworn, was examined 11 and testified as follows: 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. MILTNER: 14 Ryan Miltner representing Select Milk Producers. Ο. Good afternoon, Ms. Keefe. How are you? 15 16 Good afternoon, Mr. Miltner. I'm well, thanks. Α. 17 0. Great. 18 So during your presentation with Ms. Vulin, you 19 made a statement that price inversions provide an 20 important signal to dairy farmers. 21 Can you elaborate on that just a bit? 22 I see that price inversions are a market signal. Α. 23 So I would say that the signal is beyond just dairy 24 farmers, it's for the entire market, that the value of 25 milk for a non-fluid use would be higher than the value of 26 milk for fluid use at that moment in time. 27 Ο. And does that signal get distorted at all, at 28 least to the producer, because of the timing of price



1 announcements for Class I milk versus Classes III and IV?
2 A. Certainly there are a lot of things that lead to
3 depooling, and that information and research that I have
4 reviewed has suggested that advanced pricing is one of -5 is a contributor to depooling.

Q. And for the life of me I can't remember who said it this week, but there was a witness who testified that using an average of III and IV added to both the frequency and the magnitude of negative PPDs.

10

Did you hear that testimony?

A. I believe somebody has said that, but who that person is and when it happened is a little muddled in my mind at this point.

14

Q. Do you agree with that analysis?

A. No. I think it's far more complicated than that.
The average-of is one contributor to negative PPDs. But
negative PPDs have a number of causes. And that's, as I
understand it, not even the number one cause.

Like, the biggest thing I believe with negative PPDs is going to be just the overall -- the range, the spread that's happening between III and IV is going to be a very big factor, and then you are also going to have just the overall utilization mix. There's a number of things. And I would point you to Exhibit 76 in the record.

Q. Okay. Do you have an opinion as to whether the
spread between the Class I mover -- let me rephrase that.
Does utilizing an average-of Class III and IV plus



some sort of adjuster rather than the higher-of mute or distort the price signals that producers should be receiving from the market?

A. I don't think that it does. I think that most of
the price that we have got there is simply the average.
And so the bulk of what -- of the information that we're
being -- trying to transmit is being transmitted by that
average-of III and IV.

9 Q. And so, for instance, a rapidly rising cheese 10 market, which wouldn't be reflected in the mover for up to 11 36 months, you believe that with that signal would still 12 be effectively communicated to producers through their 13 prices?

A. I believe that the overall big picture signals
that we're trying to send through the price with the
adjuster over time will get it right over time, be roughly
neutral, roughly equal.

Q. So if we were just to think about MIG's proposal for the mover versus National Milk's, is the main argument for adopting the MIG proposal over the others, that it allows Class I handlers to better manage their price risk?

A. That is its primary advantage. The nature of the
rolling average adjuster also provides -- does dampen some
volatility on the base Class I skim price.

Q. And are you testifying also that a secondary benefit is that the customers of Class I handlers will be better able to offer their products at a flat or more stable price?



A. They could. If -- but they need to -- they need to utilize all the tools that are out there in the risk management world to be able to take advantage to be able to do that. The -- the formula facilitates it, the formula doesn't make that happen.

Q. So you had a lot of -- you made some statements in
your testimony, you had some questions also from
Ms. Hancock about the net income to producers over time
under the MIG proposal versus returning to the higher-of.

10 And would you agree that over time, the MIG 11 proposal, which does not cap or floor the add-on to the 12 average, the net difference between the National Milk 13 proposal and the MIG proposal will be relatively small, 14 however we quantify that?

A. Yes.

15

25

Q. So if we looked at any particular month, so for instance on your Exhibit 264, for the last month reported on there, which is August of '23, the higher-of is \$0.95 higher than MIG's Proposal 15. But if you then looked at January of '23, that relationship is almost reversed, right? So any individual month it's going to go one way or the other, correct?

A. In any individual month it will go one way or the
other. On the average --

Q. Right.

A. -- they are going to come together. But any
particular month, they are -- they are not going to be the
same. There might be one month out there where they are



1	the same, but	
2	Q. I wonder if I'm now looking at Exhibit 265,	
3	page 4. And so I'm looking at the five-, ten-, 15, and	
4	20-year averages, looking at the comparisons of	
5	Proposal 15 and 13.	
6	And I wondered if you had any thoughts about why	
7	the higher-of is consistently higher than 15 over those	
8	various spans?	
9	A. So a little bit of it will be related to the lag	
10	nature of the adjuster. The differences for 2022 will not	
11	have fully rolled on to Proposal 15 yet.	
12	I'd also note that they are not remarkably far	
13	apart. It's we're talking it's \$0.08 a	
14	hundredweight.	
15	Q. Right.	
16	Do you happen to recall any decisions of USDA that	
17	found that a \$0.01 difference was meaningful?	
18	A. You know, Ryan, I think I do, actually.	
19	Q. Okay. I recall that as well.	
20	Do you have familiarity with USDA's retail	
21	retail price reports on gallon milk?	
22	A. I'm familiar with them. I don't they are not	
23	one that I read like, the uniform price announcements,	
24	those I read very religiously. The gallon thing is more	
25	of like a skim or a scan when I can touch down on it.	
26	Q. Okay. And are you aware of Class I handlers	
27	hedging their milk costs prior to the adoption of an	
28	average-of mover?	



1 Α. I am not. To the best of my knowledge, it wasn't 2 really being done. I'm sure there was somebody out there doing something that I'm not aware of, but I'm not aware 3 4 of that. And I forget, you probably know better than I 5 0. which month that change took place. Was it May of '19? 6 7 Α. Yes, May of 2019 is when the formula changed. Okay. So using USDA's data, I did some 8 0. 9 comparisons. And would you be good enough to accept my 10 math for purposes of argument? 11 Α. Sure. 12 Ο. If for all markets, the Class I raw milk price in 13 2018 had a variance from high to low of 18%, but the 14 retail whole milk price reported by USDA had a volatility 15 of 3.2%, and in 2022 the volatility of the raw milk price 16 was 27.4%, and the volatility of the retail price was 17 15.6%, does that suggest that Class I handlers are 18 effectively hedging their costs? 19 To the best of my knowledge today, the number of Α. 20 participants, there are folks within Class I who are using 21 these tools, but it -- as we have heard from other 22 witnesses, this -- this is -- this sort of risk management 23 and using -- constructing hedges to be able to collar your 24 price for retail is not -- has not been widely adopted 25 within the HTST market. And most of that price survey 26 that you are looking at is going to be the HTST market. Ι 27 mean, that's the bulk of what's out there for sale today. 28 Is that difference in the ESL market, in your Ο.



1 | experience?

A. In my experience, the ESL market is much more
likely to be hedging and trying to set a more stable
price.

Q. And so the HTST market in 2020, the average 2% gallon was \$1.48, which is -- for a gallon, which is the same price that Nestle's charging for 14 ounces of their ESL product.

9 So they are very, very different markets, correct?
10 A. They are -- they are very different markets. And
11 a gallon jug is really different than a small bottle of
12 Nesquik. They are -- they are very different products.
13 0. Right.

14 And the hedging that is done is very, very15 different in your experience?

A. So in my experience with the HTST market, it's much more like -- it's -- the HTST market, the terms of trade, people very much rely on the advanced pricing. And advanced pricing -- and there are routinized monthly price changes that are going from the processors of all types, so cooperative processors, fluid processors,

22 retailer-captive processor -- sorry -- cooperative fluid 23 processors, proprietary fluid processors, and the retailer 24 captives. And that monthly price change dynamic related 25 to advanced pricing is a very routinized part of the HTST 26 terms of trade today.

Q. I'm curious if you have an opinion about -- about
that HTST market and reasons why the volatility and the



raw milk price wouldn't necessarily translate to the
 retail price, then.

Boy, that's a big question. I mean, there's a lot 3 Α. 4 that goes into setting -- there's a lot that goes into what the price winds up at the shelf. So you've got, you 5 know, some retailers like an everyday low price, some 6 7 retailers like a high/low strategy with promotions. 8 There's a lot there. And then you have the dynamic of the 9 raw milk costs changing every month and that being passed 10 through. So there's -- there are a lot of different 11 reasons why. But, you know, it -- it's important to 12 consider the retailer in that conversation and discussion, 13 too.

Q. So for a cooperative with members that might really feel comfortable with the higher-of mechanism that they are familiar with, but not certain about what the future -- what the proper path for the future might be is, other than risk management for the handler, what reasons might you offer to them to endorse the MIG proposal?

A. There is also the benefit of the adjuster does slightly dampen the price volatility. It would be slightly more stable, but I wouldn't want to oversell it as -- because you -- once you go from the HTST processor to the retailer, you are going to have to get buy-in at that next step along the way for your pricing strategy.

Q. Thanks.

27 28

26

MR. MILTNER: That's it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

1 BY DR. BOZIC:

2

I DR. BUZIC:

Q. Marin Bozic for Edge Dairy Farmer Cooperative.

3 So producers could rightfully ask, why should we 4 care about private handlers' -- mostly private handlers, 5 in your group -- ability to hedge and manage risk? So I'm 6 going to tease out the answers to that a little bit.

7 Is it correct that the witness from Nestle 8 suggested that ability to hedge increased the sales of 9 their product?

A. Yes, I recall her testifying that they attribute a
portion of that sales growth to the ability to hedge the
product, the raw material cost there.

Q. And -- and if there are more Class I sales, how does that affect the relative utilization of various classes within a Federal Order?

16 A. So more Class I sales will increase the Class I 17 utilization, which will ultimately increase the producer 18 uniform price or the blend, because the Class I processors 19 are the mandatory participants, they are there all the 20 time.

Q. So higher Class I sales ultimately lead to farmersgetting paid more?

23

28

A. Ultimately, yes.

Q. So therefore, does it follow that enabling private handlers, private Class I handlers to hedge, leads to higher dairy farmer prices long-term through the higher sales of Class I products?

A. That's certainly the hope.



1 Q. Okay. My next topic is on the HTST versus ESL 2 plants. And my understanding, based on the secondhand 3 4 data, is that there's been a lot of HTST plants closing since the higher-of started, and that we had about a 5 dozen -- just short of a dozen new ESL plants coming up. 6 7 Do you think I'm close with that? Yes, I do. 8 Α. 9 And why is that? Why are we seeing more ESL Ο. 10 plants coming up? I think there's a number of different reasons, but 11 Α. 12 I think that ultimately the -- the ESL processing format 13 lends itself to products that are gaining wider consumer 14 acceptance today. There's also benefits related to 15 managing your business with, like, how you work with 16 inventories, lots of different things. But ultimately 17 it's -- the ESL products have proven themselves to be 18 better able to compete on the shelf with non-dairy 19 alternatives. 20 Would you anticipate the ESL trend to continue, 0. 21 the growth in ESL market share to continue? 22 Α. I think that ESL will continue to be a growing share of the market. I've -- when I started in the dairy 23 24 industry, I primarily worked with HTST fluid processors, 25 and -- and in the late '90s was my first experience with 26 working with an ESL plant. 27 Today, virtually none of the plants that are in 28 our -- in the Milk Innovation Group were processing ESL



1 milk at that point in time when I was -- when I had first 2 started. Would it be fair to say that if innovation is 3 Ο. 4 going to happen anywhere in the fluid sector, that it is more likely to happen within the ESL space rather than 5 the -- when I say "ESL," I also include aseptic -- rather 6 7 than the HTST space? 8 I think that you are likely to see more innovation Α. 9 in the ESL, the aseptic space, you know. I also think 10 that there's some cool fun stuff in HTST, too. 11 Ο. Sure. Sure. I didn't mean exclusively, just more 12 likely. 13 Α. Yeah. 14 And is it fair to say that hedging is more 0. 15 important to the ESL than HTST manufacturer? 16 Α. Yes. And one big reason for that is that your 17 extended shelf life products, your aseptic products are 18 held in inventory by that processor for a much longer 19 period of time, and so that is another part of their risk 20 that they are looking to manage. 21 That wasn't my reaction. I apologize. Q. 22 So now putting all of this together, does it not 23 follow then that if we go back to higher-of, which is 24 unhedgeable, that that could slow down the innovation and 25 modernization of the fluid sector? I think that it -- it -- yes, it could slow it 26 Α. It -- it puts up another challenge. 27 down. 28 Okay. Thank you very much. Q.



1 My next topic is regarding the famous organic 2 example in Ms. Dorland's testimony. And to your knowledge, is anyone among organic 3 4 processors wishing that they could do the kind of hedge that Ms. Dorland attempted to illustrate? 5 I am not aware of anybody within organic that has 6 Α. 7 attempted to hedge their producer settlement fund 8 obligation in the way that that example was constructed. 9 Ο. So can we derive from Ms. Dorland's example any 10 insights to help decide between the alternative proposals 11 for Class I mover? I don't think so. I don't think it -- that 12 Α. 13 example provides a lot of -- it shows what's really hard 14 to do or what can't be done. 15 Under either proposal? 0. 16 Α. Under either proposal. It's -- hedging -- trying 17 to hedge the producer settlement fund obligation is a 18 fruitless task. 19 Which nobody is even wishing they could do, Ο. really? 20 21 I am -- no one is wishing they could do it in Α. 22 organic or conventional that I am aware of. That is a 23 fruitless task. 24 0. Thank you very much. 25 My next topic is regarding advanced pricing. So 26 reading the materials from MIG that have been previously 27 submitted as exhibits, I understand that you have concerns 28 about Proposals 16 through 18, partially because they



1 would remove advanced pricing; is that fair?

A. Yes, that's fair.

2

Q. And my understanding is that your concerns stem from the fact that not all of the fluid milk members need to hedge because they have a natural hedge under the current policy set up; is that fair?

A. Yes. With the advanced pricing, like what
Mr. Miltner and I were talking about, the HTST processor
has some built-in risk management there through the
advanced pricing.

11 Q. But for those fluid milk handlers, mostly ESL, who 12 do hedge, would you agree that pricing based on announced 13 prices would help their hedging easier?

A. If you are hedging and only having one time series, like, instead of the advanced with the two weeks and then the other one that's every week, it would, in my opinion, be easier to do it with just one series. But you have to be -- for that to be effective, you have to be using the tools, like --

Q. In other words, if we do away from advanced pricing, but we don't have, you know, an average-of or something similar to that that would facilitate hedging, removal of advanced pricing on its own is not going to cut it, it's not going to help?

A. No.

Q. But when combined with something like average-of, removal of advanced pricing for those that do hedge would help?



25

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	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILL MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING	
1	A. If you are hedging, it would it would work.	
2	But you have to be doing that, like	
3	Q. Right. Right.	
4	To what is your understanding, would removal	
5	off advanced pricing help reduce the incidence and the	
6	magnitude of depooling?	
7	A. Yes. I believe it would.	
8	Q. And I apologize for being repetitive. I think	
9	Mr. Miltner asked some of these questions. I'd like to	
10	put everything in the record in one bundle, if you will.	
11	A. That's okay.	
12	Q. So to your understanding, and I understand this is	
13	not your area of core expertise, but would removing	
14	would not using advanced pricing help or hurt	
15	producers' dairy producers ability to manage risk?	
16	A. Can you repeat that one more?	
17	Q. If I'm a dairy producer and I want to stabilize my	
18	revenue, is it easier for me to do that if the Federal	
19	Orders use advanced pricing or if the Federal Orders are	
20	designed in a way that there no advanced pricing, there's	
21	only announced prices?	
22	A. No matter which market participant you are talking	
23	about, the hedging is going to be easier with just	
24	announced prices.	
25	Q. Thank you for your answer.	
26	Now, you represent Milk Innovators. Presumably	
27	you really do care to be able to attract sufficient	
28	reserve supply of milk for your members' needs?	



1 Α. Absolutely. 2 0. Does your proposal, in your opinion, hurt your ability to attract sufficient milk? 3 4 Definitely not. If we thought that our proposal Α. would, in any way, impact our ability to attract the milk 5 we need, we would -- that would not be the proposal. 6 7 0. And speaking of market signals and delayed market 8 signals, you know, how high do you believe the chances are 9 somebody may find the Class I milk price to be too high 10 and just leave a trailer overnight in front of a fluid milk plant, even if you don't need that milk? 11 12 I don't think that's how the real world works. Α. 13 So there's no -- there's no --Ο. 14 DR. BOZIC: Thank you, your Honor, for allowing me 15 to be a little facetious here. 16 BY DR. BOZIC: 17 0. So there is no danger of having "too much milk" 18 being pushed to Class I? 19 I don't think so. Α. 20 DR. BOZIC: That's all I have. 21 DR. BOZIC: Thank you very much. 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. LAMERS: Mark Lamers, Lamers Dairy. Just a couple things 24 0. 25 for you. 26 Have you ever looked at what hedging or risk 27 management would look like if there was no depooling? 28 I have not, no. Α.



1 Ο. Could you give us your opinion of what it might 2 look like? I think that without depooling, the utilization Α. 3 4 within the orders is easier to predict. But that is -like I said before, that's not my area of expertise. 5 Potentially, it could help, though? 6 Ο. 7 Α. I would agree that it certainly has potential to 8 make it easier. 9 Okay. I just want to touch on advanced pricing a 0. 10 little bit. Being a fluid handler such as ourselves, we need 11 12 to know what advanced pricing is going to be so we know 13 what to charge our customers, so that when we get our pool 14 bill, we don't have to wait for the money, you know, in 15 order to make that pool obligation. 16 That's correct? 17 Α. Absolutely. That is correct. 18 So eliminating advanced pricing would not help the 0. Class I handler? 19 Eliminating advanced pricing would be very 20 Α. difficult for a lot of Class I handlers. 21 22 Ο. Okay. Then the last thing I just want to touch 23 on. 24 Ms. Hancock had mentioned about the number of 25 producers going out of business because of potentially not 26 receiving the benefit of the higher-of. 27 Could not the same be true in the months where 28 milk is depooled because of the lower revenue farms

1	receive because of that milk being depooled?
2	A. Well, it depends on when milk is depooled, it's
3	not like the milk wasn't sold. Someone still bought the
4	milk. The milk was still used. And the idea there is
5	that the dairy farmer should be receiving a market-based
6	price for that milk, for what it was used for. And so
7	Q. Correct.
8	A you know, I don't know if depooling I don't
9	know if you can link depooling with farm exits. I'm not
10	sure about that.
11	Q. Just the same way you can't link using the
12	higher-of for a producer exiting the market?
13	A. That's correct.
14	Q. Okay.
15	MR. LAMERS: Thank you.
16	THE COURT: Are there further cross-examination
17	questions of Ms. Keefe before I invite the Agricultural
18	Marketing Service to question?
19	I do invite the Agricultural Marketing Service to
20	question.
21	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. I accept your invitation
22	this afternoon.
23	CROSS-EXAMINATION
24	BY MS. TAYLOR:
25	Q. Good afternoon.
26	A. Good afternoon.
27	Q. I know you have testified before, and I shouldn't
28	ask you repetitive questions, but I forget. So can you
÷.,	



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	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	remind me how many members there are of MIG?
2	A. Yes. MIG has ten members. Would you like me to
3	state them for the record again?
4	Q. No, that's on the record, and I will be able to
5	look that up.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. But I did have a question about, for those ten
8	members, do you have any idea how much of the Class I
9	volume they represent?
10	A. No, I do not.
11	Q. Okay. Do you have any idea of what of their
12	ESL versus HTST production?
13	A. You mean do I know which are processing ESL and
14	which are processing HTST?
15	Q. Yeah. Or of them yeah, I mean, I don't you
16	know, four of them make both, two of them make just ESL.
17	You know, some kind of breakdown of that. However you
18	want to define it is fine.
19	A. So of the ten: Four are HTST only; three are
20	both; and three are nearly exclusively ESL.
21	Q. Thank you.
22	On page 3, the sentence where you have it
23	underlined, that when you compare 15 and 13, each would
24	return roughly the same amount of money to farmers. And
25	so you make that statement, and your chart below is what
26	leads you to that conclusion.
27	A. Yes.
28	Q. Okay. I have a couple questions on your rolling

1 adjuster. Intuitively, I would think, a constant rolling 2 adjuster would be better for hedging, but you're proposing 3 a rolling adjuster. And granted, that's intuitively from 4 someone who doesn't do risk management, so I'm probably 5 wrong.

But my question is, why is that most likely wrong, and how does your rolling adjuster, you know, impact the ability to hedge?

9 A. So -- so MIG's members who participate in hedging 10 helped with the design of the rolling adjuster. And so 11 the first thing would be, the lag, and so you know what 12 the adjuster is when you're -- when you're putting your 13 hedge on.

14 The -- the constant rolling period allows it to 15 stay current. And there it was trying to get away from 16 the static nature of the \$0.74, which is the way that we 17 have been trying to keep it roughly revenue neutral. 18 Because we recognize that that static \$0.74 does not --19 it -- it -- it doesn't reflect the ups and downs in a way 20 that dairy producers find equitable over time, 21 particularly the ups.

Q. And so if we look at your rolling adjuster, if I think back in terms of risk management to the risk management discussions and how that works, that would be the basis risk for each month.

Is that how one would, we should look at that? A. Yeah. It is -- I believe that you would want to think about it as part of the basis risk there.



	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING		
1	Q. And as to the lag piece, am I correct then, as		
2	your members see it, since, you know that 12 months in		
3	advance, and as you spoke to their goal was eventually to		
4	do hedging a year in advance, they would know that number,		
5	and could enter into contracts each month that they choose		
6	to do that?		
7	A. Yeah.		
8	Q. Okay.		
9	A. So they would constantly be stair-stepping		
10	forward.		
11	Q. Okay. And how many of your MIG members do		
12	hedging?		
13	A. I'm going to let them speak for themselves on		
14	that, and so you are going to hear from some who are here		
15	who do that. Not all of them do it, but you're about to		
16	hear all about it. Let's let them speak for themselves.		
17	Q. Okay. Is it a correct assumption if they do ESL		
18	or do both, they probably do hedging on the ESL portion?		
19	A. Yeah. Although we do have some members who are in		
20	both in the ESL category who are organic, and their		
21	primary method of managing of risk is through, like, the		
22	long-term fixed price contracts that Ms. Hancock and I		
23	were talking about.		
24	Q. Okay. I wanted to talk a bit about Agricultural		
25	Marketing Agreement Act.		
26	A. Oh, boy, Erin.		
27	Q. You know that's what I like to talk about. I		
28	don't think there's a meeting I have had or I don't try to		
×.,			

1 | remind people about what we're here to do.

2 So at the bottom of page 4, before your header 3 "Base Class I Skim Milk Price," you write, "This reduced 4 volatility" -- from your rolling adjuster proposal --5 "helps support the growth of the dairy industry as a whole 6 and makes the cost of milk more stable and consistent for 7 retailers and consumers."

8 And the -- going back to the Act, the policy 9 objective is orderly marketing conditions, and we do that 10 through prices that reflect current market conditions, 11 etcetera, and uniform payments -- or prices to -- to 12 producers.

So I just wondered if you could just kind of touch on whether consideration -- how consideration of risk management should be prioritized -- or if that's the right word -- or considered, in helping meet the policy objective of Federal Orders?

18 I think that in today's world we need to consider Α. 19 it, and I think that it is important to structure the price formulas and other aspects of the orders so that 20 21 they don't get in the way of risk management, because risk 22 management is an important part of the market today. And 23 I do think that that is something that is very different 24 than 20 years ago, 20, 25 years ago at Order Reform, and 25 certainly really different than 1937, like, for sure.

And -- and fundamentally, one of the things with the orders is orderly marketing, but not getting in the way of the market. And I think that with risk management,



under a non-hedgeable formula for Class I, that that's
 getting in the way of the market.

Q. MIG is looking for a 12-month implementation lag, and we have had other -- we have other proposals in front of us with a 15 -- 15-and-a-half month lag.

A. Uh-huh.

6

Q. So I was just wondering if you had thoughts on8 that additional length of time.

A. So MIG as a group is supportive of the 12-month
implementation lag. I testified about that on -- back on
Issue 1. And, you know, the -- if the additional
three-and-a-half months is important to other market
participants, you know, I don't think that we would have a
problem with that. You know, we think that 12 months is
adequate here.

16 I mean, quite frankly, the risk management 17 activities in Class I are honestly a bit more limited than 18 what's happening in other parts of our dairy markets, and 19 so I don't know if Class I is necessarily the best place 20 to look for the perfect right implementation timeline of 21 that aspect of the changes you are considering. I think 22 you got to -- I think that it's important to think broadly 23 about the needs of all of the market participants there.

Q. Okay. On page 6, that first full paragraph,
the -- one of the sentences reads hedging is a vital tool
to reduce price risk and provide stable prices to
customers.

28

And I think you touched on it. I mean, my



1question I wrote down is, is stable price to customers a2policy objective of the Federal Orders? I'm not sure.

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So I'll ask that question. I wrote it.

A. So I think that it's kind of funny, because with the orders, like we talk about the producers, and then we talk about the consumers. And we regulate the processor, and then the customer, the retailer, it's just magic.

Q. Tangled web.

9 Yeah. And so ultimately, to me, stable prices to Α. 10 customers is related to meeting stable prices for 11 consumers and consumer needs. You know, I frequently see the customer, the retailer, most often, you know, also 12 13 foodservice -- there's other things for Class I milk 14 besides just the grocery store, but the grocery is very 15 important for Class I. I often see that as, in some ways, 16 a bit of a proxy for the consumer.

Q. Okay. Later in that paragraph you talk about how processors have had limited time to integrate this change into their risk management efforts. I'm thinking you are saying this change is the current Class I mover and the ability to hedge.

22 Α. Yeah. I mean we're talking about -- so Ms. Vulin 23 and I talked about that timing some. I mean, this started 24 in May of 2019, and I don't think it's unusual when you 25 hear about that organizations of different sizes and 26 scales with different resources have been able to -- have 27 been able to use the tools that the new formula 28 facilitates.



And so it doesn't surprise me that, you know, a global dairy leader like Nestle is, you know, hedging all of their milk purchases in the U.S., and, you know, other people that you will hear from within our group are doing some of theirs.

And so it's -- it takes time, and it takes 6 7 resources. Like, you know, there is a learning curve 8 here. It is -- you know, it's not easy, like, and -- and 9 honestly, you know, like, you need help. If you haven't 10 done it before, you are not -- you're -- you have a 11 responsibility to your cooperative members, to your -- to 12 your shareholders, to your employees, to your business, 13 like -- and getting this wrong could -- could be the sort 14 of thing that could be very detrimental to your business. 15 You need to undertake a risk management program in a 16 considered and well-thought out fashion.

17 Q. How long do you think it took some of your MIG18 members to start?

A. Fastest would be like months, and longest would be like years. So it's a wide range with our members that I'm aware of. And that would -- yeah. It's a range for sure.

And the other thing I just hit on there, is that this talk about changing the formula back has been going on for a while now, and whether you undertake to do it when this proceeding is open with proposals that could change it, you know, is that where you are going to put your resources right now? I'm not sure.



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Q. And the bottom of the paragraph there on page 6
 you talk about the rolling adjuster continuously updates
 and provides dynamic market signals.

And I think what I had heard in other cross-examination was you tried to find a balance between providing dynamic market signals to producers, but still finding a way to allow Class I processors to hedge, and that's where the 24 months --

9

A. Yes. That's correct.

Q. Okay. I'm curious if you have thought about -and I know there's been some discussion of depooling, but I want to ask it in a different way -- how would MIG's proposal impact instances of price inversion and depooling that results?

15 A. I have done some analysis of this. I haven't done16 extensive analysis of this.

What I -- I agree with the research and the literature that's -- that says that the average-of, an average-of type of formula can -- can -- can be a contributing factor on depooling and negative PPDs and the like. But it's rarely -- it's not the -- it's not the top of the stack in terms of the causes there.

And so I -- I -- I don't see it moving the needle a lot, honestly. I think that I -- I think that the underlying spread and the volatility in Class III and IV themselves is going to be driving that bus a lot more than -- than this formula.

28

Q. I want to turn to page 8, at the bottom. Oh, let



1 me start in the middle.

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2 You have a sentence that reads, "The fluid milk 3 industry, and especially traditional fluid milk retail 4 customers, are not yet using hedging sufficiently to 5 permit this regulatory change."

Which I'm guessing is to change back to the old way; is that what you are talking about there?

8 A. So what I was talking about there was, was a -9 the regulatory change of eliminating advanced pricing,
10 which is in Proposals 16, 17, and 18.

Q. Okay. So are -- would you -- is there some point that hedging would be prevalent enough, that you would say, yeah, it might be worth looking at removing advanced pricing, since many people, including yourself, have discussed some of the issues they think it causes?

16 Α. Yeah. I -- yes. And like you were asking me 17 about depooling, like advanced pricing is another thing 18 that contributes to depooling. And so I do think that --19 that there could possibly be a point in the future where 20 it could make sense to make a change like that. I don't 21 think we're there today. And -- and at this point, I 22 don't even think I necessarily know what the threshold is. 23 It feels like we're very far away from the threshold right 24 now.

Q. At the bottom on your paragraph, where you support 14 as an alternative to 15, although kind of said if USDA found 15 was okay, you would be okay with that.

A. That's correct.



28

1 Ο. But, you said, "We believe that our proposed 2 moving average without a floor is more consistent with Federal Order concerns over an adequate supply of milk for 3 fluid use and orderly marketing." 4 I was wondering if you could just expand on that 5 thought. 6 7 Α. Sure. I'd be happy to. 8 The IDFA adjuster has a \$0.74 floor, and price 9 floors can be a price distortion. And they tend to 10 enhance prices. And so if you are enhancing prices, then that is going to send signals to the marketplace that more 11 12 milk is desired than there's truly a market for. 13 That said, the IDFA floor at \$0.74 is -- it's --14 it's not a tremendously high floor, and so my analysis 15 does not show huge differences between Proposals 15, 14, 16 and 13. Just they are not -- it's not -- IDFA's floor is 17 not triggered very often, but when it is triggered, my 18 view is that it would be a price distortion. 19 Okay. But that's a tradeoff MIG is willing to --Ο. 20 It's a tradeoff. If -- if that is -- that -- and, Α. like I said, it -- it's -- it's not triggered. I'm not 21 22 sure if it would be triggered enough for the -- my 23 economics theoretical to really matter in the real world. 24 Ο. Uh-huh. 25 I think my last question, I wrote down some notes, 26 I think you were talking to Ms. Hancock on why 24 months, 27 riaht? So you said, well, if you looked at stuff that was 28 less than 24 months, it seems to create more volatility,



1 is what my notes say. And if you looked at a time period 2 that was more than 24 months, it doesn't transmit market 3 signals very well. 4 And what I mean by that is it just gets too far Α. It starts to really -- it starts muting it. 5 out in time. It starts to look a lot like the \$0.74. 6 7 MS. TAYLOR: I think that's it from AMS. Thank 8 you. 9 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 10 THE COURT: I have one question. 11 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Would you turn to your Exhibit 265, 13 page 5. And I'm struck with what a tiny percentage this 14 adjuster is. It seems like a lot of calculation to get to 15 that. 16 Do you anticipate that it might be a larger 17 percentage of the price in the future? 18 THE WITNESS: No. I have actually looked at the 19 same thing over the entire 20-year period that the data is 20 there for the spreadsheet, but if I put 20 years on here, 21 you wouldn't be able to read the numbers at the bottom the 22 dates. 23 THE COURT: So the purpose for all of this is to 24 try to get to that promise of neutrality in the revenue. 25 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. 26 THE COURT: There's just got to be a simpler way. Do you have any response to my dilemma here? 27 28 THE WITNESS: I understand your dilemma.

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1 Regrettably -- regrettably the simple \$0.74 adjuster 2 didn't do a good job, because even though this is a pretty small percent of the price, it's enough of a difference 3 4 that people care. And so the adjuster -- the adjuster -- we need --5 the adjuster is needed in order to have the average work 6 7 in the same way that the higher-of works. You have to have an adjuster to keep them roughly 8 9 equivalent. 10 THE COURT: So what if it was just 11 contemporaneous, and it's -- so it's volatile, it's tiny, 12 it could be volatile. Did you -- did you consider that? 13 THE WITNESS: The -- so by contemporaneous, do you 14 mean without a laq? 15 THE COURT: Without a two-year lookback and 16 without a lag. Is there any way to just have it be known? 17 I know that that might interfere with the hedging. 18 THE WITNESS: If you just -- if we continue just 19 picking a number like the \$0.74 -- and the \$0.74 isn't 20 just a number that came out of thin air. The \$0.74 was 21 looking at this orange line over an extended period of 22 time, and the variance, the difference between the times 23 when it's 5%, and the times when it's 15% are meaningful 24 to the participants in the market, and so that's why we 25 have it constructed this way. 26 THE COURT: Thank you. Redirect? 27 MS. VULIN: Thank you. 28 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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1 BY MS. VULIN:

Q. Ms. Hancock had asked you a question about where the money went that was the difference between the higher-of and the average-of, and I would like to approach that a different way to get to where I think maybe that was headed.

7 Instead of asking where it went, because I believe 8 your answer was it never existed. If the higher-of had 9 been in place, you know, during that 2020 period, and the 10 base Class I skim price was \$2 higher, who would have paid 11 that extra \$2 per hundredweight, ultimately?

12 A. Ultimately, consumers. And before that, the 13 customer. Because the processor, if it had been the 14 formula, that's what the processor would have paid, and it 15 would have had to have been passed along.

Q. So when we talk about this kind of "missing money," this is not money lining the pockets of processors somewhere, this is money the consumers were saving during that period of pandemic on their milk price?

20

A. Yes, you could look at it that way.

Q. And then Mr. Miltner had asked a question about the adjuster that we were just talking about, and the signal, and the delay that signal might be of rapidly rising cheese prices and the adjuster.

But wouldn't the contemporaneous average-of calculation that makes up the bulk of the base of the Class I skim formula, wouldn't that be reflective of rapidly rising cheese prices?



The bulk of -- the bulk of the 1 Α. Yes. Absolutely. 2 base Class I skim price is the average-of III and IV. So in a time when Class III prices are rising rapidly, 3 4 that -- that average is also going to rise. And when powder prices are rising and it's driving the Class IV 5 6 price up, the same thing would happen.

Q. Okay. And we have spent a lot of time talking about 2020, and that's because we saw really radical price distortion in that period. But in your opinion, is 2020 a good example year upon which to base policy that will be in place over the course of many years?

A. The events of 2020 were extraordinary, and I don't think it's a great example. I -- you know, I think that we want to, as an industry, recognize that things can happen in the future that we won't predict, like what happened in 2020. But it's not a great lookback example. 2020 was very unusual.

Q. And then lastly, I wanted to ask, Ms. Hancock asked you about this definition of roughly revenue neutral. And I just want to make sure we all were oriented to where you pointed her.

So if you could go to page 5 of your testimony,please.

A. Sure.

Q. And you have a citation and a block quote therefrom 84 Federal Register 8590.

27 Do you see that?

Yes.

28 A.

24



September 27, 2023

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING

1 Ο. And about halfway through that quote you -- I see 2 that phrase, can you just read the sentence that starts, "thus the inclusion"? 3 "Thus the inclusion of the \$0.74 in the 4 Α. calculation should make the change roughly revenue 5 6 neutral." 7 Ο. And this is USDA's language, correct? 8 Yes, that's correct. Α. 9 And so that -- that was how you were using the Ο. 10 phrase in your testimony in development of Proposal 15? 11 Α. Yes. 12 0. Okay. 13 MS. VULIN: Nothing further. 14 THE COURT: So there's nothing else? Somebody 15 else? 16 Mr. English? 17 MS. VULIN: Then I'll move, I just wanted to give 18 anyone a chance to follow up. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Does anybody have any more 20 questions before we just accept evidence in the form of 21 exhibits and have no further testimony? 22 I see no one. 23 MS. VULIN: Sorry, I jumped out a little quick 24 there. 25 I would move to admit Exhibits 263, 264, and 265, 26 please. 27 THE COURT: Is there any objection? 28 There is none. Exhibit 263 is admitted into

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

1 evidence. 2 (Exhibit Number 263 was received into evidence.) 3 Exhibit 264 is admitted into evidence. THE COURT: 4 (Exhibit Number 264 was received into 5 6 evidence.) 7 THE COURT: Exhibit 265 is admitted into evidence. (Exhibit Number 265 was received into 8 9 evidence.) 10 THE COURT: Thank you so much. You are an 11 extremely articulate, lucid witness on very difficult 12 issues, because they are a little bit revolutionary. 13 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: You're welcome. Thank you. 15 MS. VULIN: MIG would call next Jacob Schuelke 16 with Crystal Creamery, but if we could do just one of 17 those five-minute stretch breaks, we have a computer to set up. And I know we are close to 5:00, but I'm hopeful 18 19 we could at least fit his direct testimony in, and maybe 20 some cross. 21 THE COURT: So we could either do five or we can 22 do ten. What does everybody want? Five's enough? 23 (An off-the-record discussion took place.) 24 THE COURT: Let's go back on record. 25 We're back on record. It's 4:41. 26 Would you state and spell your name for us? 27 THE WITNESS: My name is Jacob Schuelke. Last 28 name is S-C-H-U-E-L-K-E.



TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

	NATIONAL F	EDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1		THE COURT: Have you testified previously in this
2	proceed	ling?
3		THE WITNESS: No, I have not.
4		THE COURT: I would like to swear you in.
5		JACOB SCHUELKE,
6		Being first duly sworn, was examined and
7		testified as follows:
8		DIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MS.	VULIN:
10	Q.	Good afternoon, Mr. Schuelke. How are you?
11	Α.	Wonderful. How are you?
12	Q.	Good. Thank you. This is Ashley Vulin with the
13	Milk Ir	novation Group.
14		We got your name on the record.
15		Could you tell us your business address, please?
16	Α.	We are at 529 Kansas Avenue in Modesto,
17	Califor	mia.
18	Q.	And, Mr. Schuelke, in front of you is a document
19	entitle	ed MIG-Crystal 13.
20		Do you see that?
21	Α.	Yes.
22	Q.	And that testimony, that document is your
23	testimo	ony, your written testimony for this proceeding?
24	А.	Yes.
25	Q.	And then I also see you have in front of you a
26	documer	nt entitled Exhibit MIG-Crystal-13A.
27		Do you see that?
28	А.	Yes.

1 Q. And that's a PowerPoint you have to share with us 2 today? 3 Α. Yes. 4 0. Thank you. MS. VULIN: So I'd ask that MIG-Crystal-13, the 5 6 written testimony, please be marked as Exhibit 267, and 7 that Exhibit MIG-Crystal-13A be marked Exhibit 268. THE COURT: Those exhibits have been so marked. 8 9 Thank you. 10 (Exhibit Numbers 267 and 268 were marked for identification.) 11 BY MS. VULIN: 12 13 So, Mr. Schuelke, I know you have a PowerPoint. 0. 14 Would you mind pulling that up for us, please? 15 Great. Thank you. 16 So let's start out with you, Mr. Schuelke. And I 17 see your Crystal shirt and your Crystal products, so we 18 know you are from Crystal Creamery. 19 We are a marketing company, so we try to sell Α. 20 So if there's a logo on there, I'm going to put it milk. 21 on. 22 Ο. Great. 23 And everyone will walk out of here with a free --24 no, I'm just kidding. 25 So you also -- why don't you tell us about how you 26 got into the dairy industry? 27 Α. I was born into it. I grew up on a dairy farm in 28 New York State.



1	Q. And what was your education post-high school?
2	A. Post-high school I went on to the local land grant
3	university, Cornell, to pursue an undergraduate degree in
4	agricultural business. Primarily focused on dairy farm
5	production economics, dairy farm management, and I did
6	research there under ag finance professor Eddie LaDue.
7	Q. And what did you do after you graduated?
8	A. I moved on to the University of Wisconsin at
9	Madison to pursue an agricultural economics degree. We
LO	got a grant from USDA RMS under Professor Ed Jesse, and we
L1	were to look at the new futures markets. And the
L2	completion work would be in a staff paper called the
L3	Effectiveness of Naive Class III Hedging Strategies, if
L4	you want to read it.
L5	Q. I'll go straight there after the hearing.
LG	A. Still online.
L7	Q. Great. And what
L8	THE COURT: What year was that?
L9	THE WITNESS: Oh, I would have graduated there in
20	2003. 20 years ago.
21	BY MS. VULIN:
22	Q. And what did you do after you graduated?
23	A. I went to work for the extension service in the
24	state of Wisconsin at first. I was the head of the
25	University of Wisconsin Dairy Price Risk Management team.
26	So me and Bob Cropp went all over the state putting on
27	seminars for farmers, how to hedge their milk checks,
28	things like that, in addition to other responsibilities.


1		And then I moved on to Cornell, where I had had a	
2	very similar position there putting on educational		
3	workshops for dairy farmers primarily, on price risk		
4	management, general farm manage principles, things like		
5	that.		
6		After that I moved on to private sector.	
7	Q.	How many years were you at the extension service?	
8	Α.	Probably four years.	
9	Q.	And then after you went into the private sector?	
10	Α.	Uh-huh.	
11	Q.	Where to?	
12	Α.	I first went to Hilmar Cheese Company, where I was	
13	their economist.		
14	Q.	And how long did you do that?	
15	Α.	Seven years. And there, I was involved with the	
16	typical	things you would expect. And then they had a	
17	facility in California and one in Texas as well, so		
18	Califor	nia Order and Federal Order.	
19	Q.	And what did you do after Hilmar?	
20	Α.	I moved on to California Dairies, where I was head	
21	of their milk payment and pooling division, and also risk		
22	management.		
23	Q.	And how long were you with California Dairies?	
24	Α.	Two-and-a-half-years, something like that.	
25	Q.	Where did you go from there?	
26	Α.	From there I went on to work for Joseph Gallo	
27	Company	, so that was another unique operation, a true	
28	vertica	l integration. At one time they were 30,000 dairy	
÷.,	-		



1 cows supplying milk to their own cheese plant, and then 2 selling it locally, primarily L.A. market. Worked there 3 for a couple years.

And then I had a great opportunity. A bunch of dairy farmers I knew in the area decided they were going to throw a bunch of money into a hat and build their own greenfield powder plant. So I was hired there as employee number three, and when I showed up, I worked in the jobsite trailer, and we built the entire company from the ground up.

I got Capper-Volstead certification for their cooperative, all those things. It was, you know, a fun experience. You will do a startup once in your life, never twice.

And from then on had a great opportunity here with the Crystal company. It was right at -- maybe within the last three years. Came here to Crystal, and this would have been right at the height of the Dean Foods and Borden bankruptcies. So the entire market was really tough, and it was just a great opportunity to go there and be part the turnaround team.

We have done some things. We have been able to make Crystal the number one branded milk in Northern California. Really proud of the things that we have been able to accomplish there in the past few years.

Q. Uh-huh. And what's your job title at Crystal?A. I'm the CFO.

28

Q. And tell us a little bit about your day-to-day



	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING
1	responsibilities.
2	A. So I would do all the things that you would think
3	a CFO would do with the accounting and finance
4	departments
5	(Court Reporter clarification.)
6	THE WITNESS: All right.
7	THE COURT: Start that sentence again.
8	BY MS. VULIN:
9	Q. I can ask you so tell me about your day-to-day
10	job responsibilities as CFO at Crystal.
11	A. So I would do all of the accounting and finance
12	functions that you would anticipate, but also given my
13	background in economics and also commodity manufacturing,
14	I have a much larger say in the general management of
15	those functions and addition to pricing and things like
16	that.
17	Q. And what Federal Orders have you worked within
18	before?
19	A. So I was born in Federal Order 1. That's the only
20	one I have ever milked a cow in.
21	But I went on to Wisconsin, where I did price risk
22	management, things like that. That's the Upper Midwest
23	order.
24	And then back to New York again, where I was on
25	the education side.
26	Moved on to Hilmar where we had a cheese plant in
27	the Southwest order, but its location was a stone's throw
28	from the Central Order, and then also because of needs, we



1 were often in the Southeast Order supplying milk as well. 2 So there. And then when California entered the Federal 3 4 Order, we are exclusively pooled there, and we -- when we get into my pictures here, you will see I have -- to slow 5 down -- ten grams of protein on my reduced fat milk, 6 7 things like that. Some great monikers I would love to 8 share about you ever went to get into component 9 discussions again. But we sell California standard milk there. 10 We also sell some California standard milk in Oregon, and 11 12 Arizona, and some -- also some Federal Order standard milk 13 in those same two orders. 14 And you have had -- and just a little quick 0. 15 reminder to go nice and slow. Almost artificially slow. 16 You have had quite extensive experience in orders 17 across the country, then? 18 Α. Yes. 19 And it sounds as though you have also had quite a 0. 20 bit of experience in risk management? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Ο. Can you tell us a little bit about the history of 23 Crystal? Crystal Creamery Company is the oldest brand of 24 Α. 25 milk in California. We celebrated our 120th anniversary 26 last year. We made a special birthday cake ice cream to 27 commemorate that, but --28 And I see you have some products up here. 0.



1 Why don't you tell us a little bit about Crystal's 2 products?

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A. Crystal is very unique in that we are truly the only plant that's in all four classes of milk every single month in the California order.

We are primarily a fluid plant, but we are also a very significant player in the ice cream, cottage cheese, all the Class II products you would think that you could make.

We don't manufacture hard cheese onsite, but we do sell a lot of condensed milk to local cheese plants. So if you look at our pool reports, we'll have that Class III utilization there. And we have a very large powder dryer that we use to balance our own fluid milk supply. We also manufacture butter there as well.

16 Other great things I would love to talk about are 17 cottage cheese we have up there. Sales of cottage cheese, 18 a lot of our places are up 20% year-over-year. Just a 19 great story I want to share with you. And if you look at 20 there, it says 13 grams of protein on the label. If you 21 ate that entire package, you would get less than 400 22 calories for lunch, over 50 grams of protein, and it would 23 be just the greatest thing you could ever buy, so --

Q. Are you sure you are not in sales? You are doinggreat. Wonderful.

26 Well, I understand that you also have a few plant 27 photos to share. Could you show us those? 28 A. Uh-huh. So, yeah, this is part again of what

		TAL MILK MARKETING ORDER FRICING FORMULA HEARING	
1	makes us i	really unique here. If you look at that red	
2	dome, that	t's a large powder dryer. About a half to a	
3	third of a	our milk, depending on the year, goes there.	
4	That helps	s that helps us balance our milk supplies,	
5	which is important in a number of ways.		
б	We can go from manufacturing 16% fat ice cream mix		
7	one day to 0% fat cottage cheese, things like that. We		
8	have a mu	ltitude of products that we can make. And having	
9	that onsid	te allows to us make whatever we want, whenever	
10	we want.		
11	Q. Ai	nd how many employees does Crystal have?	
12	A. 7!	50.	
13	Q. So	o is Crystal a small business as defined by the	
14	SBA?		
15	A. Ye	es.	
16	Q. Ar	nd if you could go to page 2 of your testimony,	
17	Exhibit 20	67.	
18	A. Ol	kay.	
19	Q. Tł	here's just a slight typo there I would like to	
20	correct or	n the record. Halfway through you see it says,	
21	"Our headquarters is in Modesto, California, and we have		
22	fewer than 1,1150 employees."		
23	I	think there's an extra one in there; is that	
24	right?		
25	A. I	t's 750. Yes, that's a typo.	
26	Q. 01	kay. So we'll strike one of those 1s.	
27	A. Ai	nd turn the other one into a 7.	
28	Q. Th	hank you.	

1 How about we strike the whole thing and we replace 2 it with 750? The court reporter is going to kill us for this. 3 Α. 4 THE COURT: Now, you say "fewer than"? Are you 5 telling me fewer than 750 employees? 6 THE WITNESS: That's an approximate number. 7 MS. VULIN: So how about we change that to "about 8 750 employees." 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: All right. We will change that in the exhibit. We're talking about Exhibit 267. I want to do 11 12 it now so we don't forget. 267, page 2, second full 13 paragraph, the second line. There's a number there of 14 employees, and we're going to change the "fewer than" that 15 number, and instead we're going to say "approximately" --16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 THE COURT: -- "750." So what we are striking is 18 "fewer than 1,1150." Thank you. 19 MS. VULIN: Thank you. 20 BY MS. VULIN: 21 And how many fluid milk distributing plants does Ο. 22 Crystal have? 23 Α. One. 24 And did you say you're the largest in Northern 0. 25 California? Did I hear that right? 26 Α. We have the number one brand selling milk in 27 Northern California. We're -- we're big. 28 0. And on what order is that plant regulated?

1

22

23

A. California Order.

Q. And can you tell me a little bit about Crystal's3 suppliers, please?

We have the most unique, diversified milk supply 4 Α. network I have ever seen. We have a large number of 5 direct-ship farmers. Many started shipping on a handshake 6 7 over 30 years ago. We have a number of independents that 8 we work with, both small cooperatives and large 9 cooperatives as well. But we're primarily the pooling 10 source for the small independents, and that would also include independent manufacturers who are selling milk to 11 12 us looking for pool access both in Class III and Class IV.

Q. And I think you have a couple more photos to
share. If you just want to spin through those for us,
please.

A. Yep. And the main things you would get here about
this one is we are a very, very large plant. We do a
number of things here, so we are not just fluid.

And right here is a picture of the production
floor. That's actually a Class II product there,
Bulgarian buttermilk. We make it all.

Q. Great. Thank you.

So we're at a good stopping point.

A. Yeah. You don't want to get into pools andutilizations?

26 Q. We'll save that. Give us something to look27 forward to tomorrow morning.

28 A. All right.

1 THE COURT: Very good. We'll pause your 2 testimony. Before we disband, I would like a preview of our 3 4 plans for tomorrow. I know we will start with this witness, and then will we have the other witness that you 5 6 would have put on today? 7 MS. VULIN: Yes. We will also have Michael Newell with HP Hood. And then tomorrow MIG also has Chuck 8 9 Turner, with Turner Dairies, and Tim Doelman with 10 Fairlife. 11 THE COURT: Good. 12 MS. TAYLOR: And, your Honor, we do have one 13 farmer that I'm aware of coming tomorrow morning, 14 Mr. Barlow, and he would like to go on in the morning. Ι 15 believe he's driving here from, I want to say Kentucky. 16 MS. VULIN: Should we plan to have him go first, 17 then? 18 MS. TAYLOR: He asked anywhere from 9:00 to 12:00, 19 so I'm not sure of his arrival time. Maybe we can finish your witness first and then put him on. 20 21 THE COURT: Or interrupt your witness so that the 22 court reporter will be able to type more slowly for a 23 time. 24 MS. VULIN: We will be happy to accommodate. 25 THE COURT: Excellent. 26 MS. TAYLOR: I will just add, left over from my 27 list from today, but sometime this week is Dr. Bozic, 28 perhaps after we're done with our MIG witnesses.



September 27, 2023

NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING DR. BOZIC: Are you sure? 1 2 MS. TAYLOR: I'm not sure about anything anymore. But you're on my list, I'm sure about that. 3 4 MR. ROSENBAUM: Mike Brown should be on the list too and --5 THE COURT: What time would be preferable? 6 7 MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, I think we're going to have to arm-wrestle Dr. Bozic on that question. 8 9 MS. TAYLOR: I'll let you two handle that in the 10 hallway. Because today is Wednesday; am I correct? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MS. TAYLOR: So we have Thursday, and we have 13 three hours on Friday, as we will be doing our virtual 14 dairy farmer testimony from noon to 3:00 on Friday, which 15 Judge Clifton has not had to experience yet, so we'll talk 16 about that with you so you know about that. 17 THE COURT: Very good. 18 So when you say three hours, that's noon to 3:00?19 MS. TAYLOR: Yeah, typically on Friday when we have our virtual testimony, we go from 8:00 to 11:00-ish, 20 21 and we take our lunch break early, then we do virtual 22 testimony from noon to 3:00, and then we end on Friday at 23 3 o'clock. And that is still the plan this Friday. 24 THE COURT: Understood. 25 MS. TAYLOR: I'm talking too fast, sorry. And we 26 do have nine farmers signed up for Friday. I imagine that 27 will probably take close to all three hours has been 28 previous experience.



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5	000
4	(Whereupon, the proceeding concluded.)
3	record at precisely 5:00 p.m.
2	see you all at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. We go off
1	THE COURT: Very good. Well excellent. I will

1	NATIONAL FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDER PRICING FORMULA HEARING STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2	COUNTY OF FRESNO)
3	
4	I, MYRA A. PISH, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do
5	hereby certify that the foregoing pages comprise a full,
6	true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes, and a
7	full, true and correct statement of the proceedings held
8	at the time and place heretofore stated.
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10	DATED: November 13, 2023
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